

REFERENCES

- Adamu, B., Tansey, K., & Ogunju, B. (2016). An investigation into the factors influencing the detectability of oil spills using spectral indices in an oil-polluted environment. *International Journal of Remote Sensing*, 37(10), 2338-2357.
- ADB. (2016). *Reducing Disaster Risk By Managing Urban Land Use: Guidance Notes For Planners*. Philippines: Asian Development Bank.
- Adler, E., & Inbar, M. (2007). Shoreline sensitivity to oil spills, the Mediterranean coast of Israel: Assessment and analysis. *Ocean & Coastal Management*, 50(1-2), 24-34. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocemoaman.2006.08.016>
- Adzigble, L., & Yuewen, D. (2018). Assessing the impact of oil spills on marine organisms. *J Oceanogr Mar Res*, 6(179), 2.
- Al-Majed, A. A., Adebayo, A. R., & Hossain, M. E. (2012). A sustainable approach to controlling oil spills. *Journal of environmental management*, 113, 213-227.
- Alamratri, A., & Sarwono, B. (2017). Perencanaan Pengaman Pantai di Desa Tanjung Aru, Kecamatan Sebatik Timur, Nunukan, Kalimantan Utara. *Jurnal Teknik ITS*, 6(2), D297-D302. doi:[10.12962/j23373539.v6i2.23087](https://doi.org/10.12962/j23373539.v6i2.23087)
- Albers, P. H., Belisle, A. A., Swineford, D. M., & Hall, R. J. (1985). Environmental contamination in the oil fields of western Pennsylvania. *Oil and Petrochemical Pollution*, 2(4), 265-280.
- Albert, O. N., Amaratunga, D., & Haigh, R. P. (2018). Evaluation of the impacts of oil spill disaster on communities and its influence on restiveness in Niger Delta, Nigeria. *Procedia engineering*, 212, 1054-1061. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.proeng.2018.01.136>
- Alexander, E. R. (1995). *How organizations act together: Interorganizational coordination in theory and practice*. Psychology Press.
- Alimuddin. (2015). *Alternative of Abrasion Mitigation Building In Coastal Area Of Muara Gembong, Bekasi*. IPB University, Indonesia.
- Alimuddin, A., & Aryanti, D. (2020). Kajian Perubahan Garis Pantai Muara Gembong, Bekasi. *Rona Teknik Pertanian*, 13(2), 71-83.

- Aslan, I., Çınar, O., & Kumpikaité, V. (2012). Creating strategies from towns matrix for strategic sustainable development of Kipaş Group. *Journal of Business Economics and Management*, 13(1), 95-110.
- Baja, I. S. (2012). *Perencanaan Tata Guna Lahan dalam Pengembangan Wilayah*: Penerbit Andi.
- Bassem, S. M. (2020). Water pollution and aquatic biodiversity. *Biodiversity International Journal, Volume 4* (Issue 1).
- Bejarano, A. C., & Michel, J. (2016). Oil spills and their impacts on sand beach invertebrate communities: A literature review. *Environmental Pollution*, 218, 709-722. doi:10.1016/j.envpol.2016.07.065
- Bishop, P. L. (1983). Marine pollution and its control. *MCGRAW-HILL, NEW YORK, NY(USA)*. 1983.
- BPS. (2018). *Kecamatan Muara Gembong Dalam Angka* Retrieved from Bradley, A. T., & Bautista, M. (2010). *Handbook to practical disaster preparedness for the family*: Arthur Bradley.
- BRPSDI. (2018). *Riset Model Rehabilitasi Kawasan Estuari di Pantai Utara Jawa (Muara Gembong, Bekasi)*. Retrieved from
- Carter, W. N. (1991). Disaster management: A disaster manager's handbook.
- Castège, I., Milon, E., & Pautrizel, F. (2014). Response of benthic macrofauna to an oil pollution: Lessons from the "Prestige" oil spill on the rocky shore of Guéthary (south of the Bay of Biscay, France). *Deep Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography*, 106, 192-197.
- Chambers, R. (2014). *Rural development: Putting the last first*: Routledge.
- Chang, S. E., Stone, J., Demes, K., & Piscitelli, M. (2014). Consequences of oil spills: a review and framework for informing planning. *Ecology and Society*, 19(2).
- Churchill, R. R., & Lowe, A. V. (1999). *The law of the sea*: Manchester University Press.
- Cieślak, I. (2019). Spatial conflicts: Analyzing a burden created by differing land use. *Acta geographica Slovenica*, 59(2). doi:<https://doi.org/10.3986/AGS.5181>
- Clark, R. B., Frid, C., & Attrill, M. (1989). *Marine pollution* (Vol. 4): Clarendon Press Oxford.

- Damar, A., Rustandi, Y., Afandy, A., Rakasiwi, G., Wahyudin, Y., & Rikardi, N. (2013). Studi Indeks Kepekaan Lingkungan Di Wilayah Kabupaten Kepulauan Anambas Kepulauan Riau.
- Daura, J. a. L. (2000). Developing an effective mechanism of oil pollution management in the Niger Delta.
- David, F. R., & David, F. R. (2013). *Strategic management: Concepts and cases: A competitive advantage approach*: Pearson.
- De Araújo, C. S. T., Hoshina, M. M., Silva, M. T. P., Roberto, M. M., Hara, R. V., & Marin-Morales, M. A. (2014). Oil spills: Environmental consequences and recovery strategies. *OIL SPILLS*, 87.
- Dekiawan, H., & Subagyo, H. (2018). Simulasi Model Swot-AHP dalam Penentuan Pilihan Alternatif Strategi Pengembangan Perguruan Tinggi Vokasi D3. *Erudio Journal of Educational Innovation*, 5(1), 19-34. doi:<https://doi.org/10.18551/erudio.5-1.3>
- Depledge, M., Lovell, R., Wheeler, B., Morrissey, K., White, M., & Fleming, L. (2017). Future of the Sea: Health and Wellbeing of Coastal Communities.
- Dickson, U. J., & Udoessien, E. I. (2012). Physicochemical Studies Of Nigeria's Crude Oil Blends. *Petroleum & Coal*, 54(3).
- DNV. (2011). Final Report Assessment of the Risk of Pollution from Marine Oil Spills in Australian Ports and Waters. *Report No PP002916. London. United Kingdom*.
- Douvere, F., Maes, F., Vanhulle, A., & Schrijvers, J. (2007). The role of marine spatial planning in sea use management: the Belgian case. *Marine Policy*, 31(2), 182-191.
- Dugan, J. E., Hubbard, D. M., Rodil, I. F., Revell, D. L., & Schroeter, S. (2008). Ecological effects of coastal armoring on sandy beaches. *Marine Ecology*, 29, 160-170. doi:10.1111/j.1439-0485.2008.00231.x
- Duke, N. C. (2016). Oil spill impacts on mangroves: recommendations for operational planning and action based on a global review. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 109(2), 700-715.
- Eddy, S., Iskandar, I., Ridho, M. R., & Mulyana, A. (2017). Dampak aktivitas antropogenik terhadap degradasi hutan mangrove di Indonesia.
- Ekaputri, D., Windupranata, W., & Harto, A. B. (2014). The Calculation of Erosion and Sedimentation Rate in Coastal Zone Using Satellite

- Imageries (Case Study: Kecamatan Muara Gembong, Kabupaten Bekasi, West Java). *Indonesian Journal of Geospatial*, 3(2), 17-33.
- Ernawati, A. (2016). Analisis Potensi Pantai Muara Beting Bekasi Menjadi Kawasan Wisata Mangrove. *Prosiding Temu Ilmiah IPLBI*, 1, 1-8.
- Eslamipoor, R., & Sepehriar, A. (2014). Firm relocation as a potential solution for environment improvement using a SWOT-AHP hybrid method. *Process safety and environmental protection*, 92(3), 269-276.
- Fikri, A. (2019). Ridwan Kamil: Pertamina Tangani Minyak Tumpah dengan 2 Tahapan. *Tempo*. Retrieved from <https://bisnis.tempo.co/read/1231643/ridwan-kamil-pertamina-tangani-minyak-tumpah-dengan-2-tahapan/full&view=ok>
- Fingas, M. (2012). *The basics of oil spill cleanup*: CRC press.
- FWS. (2010). Effects of oil on wildlife and habitat. Retrieved from <https://www.fws.gov/home/dhoilspill/pdfs/dhjicfwsoilimpactswildlifefactsheet.pdf>
- Geary, E. (2017). The API gravity of crude oil produced in the U.S. varies widely across states. Retrieved from <https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=30852>
- Görrener, A., Toker, K., & Ulucay, K. (2012). Application of combined SWOT and AHP: a case study for a manufacturing firm. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 58, 1525-1534. doi:10.1016/j.sbspro.2012.09.1139
- Gubernur Jabar Minta Pertamina Tanggung Jawab Penuh atas Insiden Tumpahan Minyak di Karawang. (2019). Retrieved from <http://humas.jabarprov.go.id/gubernur-jabar-minta-pertamina-tanggung-jawab-penuh-atas-insiden-tumpahan-minyak-di-karawang/2142>
- Gundlach, E., & Hayes, M. O. (1978). Classification of coastal environments in terms of potential vulnerability to oil spill damage. *Marine technology society journal*, 12(4), 18-27. doi:10.1007/978-94-007-5234-4_25
- Gundlach, E. R. (2013). Coastal Hazards from Oil Spills. In *Coastal Hazards* (pp. 781-808): Springer.
- Hanan, A. F., Pratikto, I., & Soenardjo, N. (2020). Analisa Distribusi Spasial Vegetasi Mangrove di Desa Pantai Mekar Kecamatan Muara Gembong. *Journal of Marine Research*, 9(3), 271-280.

- Hanna, K. C., Hanna, K. C., & Culpepper, R. B. (1998). *GIS and site design: New tools for design professionals*: John Wiley & Sons.
- Hardjowigeno, S. (2007). *Evaluasi Kesesuaian Lahan dan Perancangan Tataguna Lahan*: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Hartati, R., Pribadi, R., Astuti, R. W., & Yesiana, R. (2016). Kajian pengamanan dan perlindungan pantai di wilayah pesisir Kecamatan Tugu dan Genuk, Kota Semarang. *Jurnal Kelautan Tropis*, 19(2), 95-100. doi:<https://doi.org/10.14710/jkt.v19i2.823>
- Hayes, M. O., Hoff, R., Michel, J., Scholz, D., & Shigenaka, G. (1992). *Introduction to coastal habitats and biological resources for oil-spill response*. Retrieved from
- Hernawan, U., & Risdianto, R. K. (2018). Coastal Protection of Southern Part of The Bintuni Bay From Oil Spill: An Environmental Sensitivity Index Approach. *Bulletin of the Marine Geology*, 32(2). doi:10.32693/bomg.v32i2.395
- Hoff, R. Z. (2002). *Oil spills in mangroves: planning & response considerations*: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, NOAA Ocean Service, Office
- Hollingsworth, I. D. (2020). Pillars Of Sustainable Development–Land Capability And Conceptual Project Design. *Journal of Environmental Science and Sustainable Development*, 3(2), 2.
- Houben, V. J. H. (1992). *Looking in odd mirrors: the Java Sea* (Vol. 5): Vakgroep Talen en Culturen van Zuidoost-Azië en Oceanië, Rijksuniversiteit
- Hung, P. V., Kim, K.-S., Tien, L. Q., & Cuong, N. M. (2018). Distribution of oil spill response capability through considering probable incident, environmental sensitivity and geographical weather in Vietnamese waters. *Journal of International Maritime Safety, Environmental Affairs, and Shipping*, 2(1), 31-41.
- Hunger, J. D., & Wheelen, T. L. (2003). *Essentials of strategic management* (Vol. 4): Prentice Hall NJ.
- IPB. (2009). *International Workshop on the Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) Mapping for Oil Spill “Experiences in Southeast Asean Seas”* Water Quality Bureau-Environmental agency of Japan and Japan Wildlife Research Center. Tokyo. Retrieved from

- ITOPF. (2011). Effects of oil pollution on the marine environment. In: ITOPF.
- ITOPF. (2019). Weathering. Retrieved from <https://www.itopf.org/knowledge-resources/documents-guides/fate-of-oil-spills/weathering/>
- Ivshina, I. B., Kuyukina, M. S., Krivoruchko, A. V., Elkin, A. A., Makarov, S. O., Cunningham, C. J., . . . Philp, J. C. (2015). Oil spill problems and sustainable response strategies through new technologies. *Environmental Science: Processes & Impacts*, 17(7), 1201-1219. doi:10.1039/c5em00070j
- Izakovičová, Z., Miklós, L., & Miklósová, V. (2018). Integrative assessment of land use conflicts. *Sustainability*, 10(9), 3270.
- JakartaPost. (2019, Aug 3 2019). Learning from the oil spill. *The Jakarta Post*.
- Jamil, N. (2007). Analisis opsi pola penggunaan lahan di wilayah pesisir kecamatan Muara Gembong Kabupaten Bekasi. *Disertasi. Institut Pertanian Bogor*.
- Janjua, N. Z., Kasi, P. M., Nawaz, H., Farooqui, S. Z., Khuwaja, U. B., Jafri, S. N., . . . Sathiakumar, N. (2006). Acute health effects of the Tasman Spirit oil spill on residents of Karachi, Pakistan. *BMC Public Health*, 6(1), 84. doi:10.1186/1471-2458-6-84
- Jiang, Z., Huang, Y., Xu, X., Liao, Y., Shou, L., Liu, J., . . . Zeng, J. (2010). Advance in the toxic effects of petroleum water accommodated fraction on marine plankton. *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 30(1), 8-15.
- Khadiyanto, P. (2005). Tata ruang berbasis pada kesesuaian lahan. *Semarang: Universitas Diponegoro*.
- Kinner, N. E., & Merten, A. A. (2006). Research & Development Needs For Addressing the Human Dimensions of Oil Spills. Coastal Response Research Center, Durham, New Hampshire. June 13-15, 2006. In.
- Kurttila, M., Pesonen, M., Kangas, J., & Kajanus, M. (2000). Utilizing the analytic hierarchy process (AHP) in SWOT analysis—a hybrid method and its application to a forest-certification case. *Forest Policy and Economics*, 1(1), 41-52. doi:10.1016/S1389-9341(99)00004-0
- Laffon, B., Pásaro, E., & Valdiglesias, V. (2016). Effects of exposure to oil spills on human health: Updated review. *Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health, Part B*, 19(3-4), 105-128. doi:10.1080/10937404.2016.1168730

- Lamin-Wadda, S. (1999). Integrated coastal zone management for sustainable development: a case study of the Gambia.
- LIPI, U. (2006). Anticipating Community Preparedness Assessment in Earthquake and Tsunami.
- Liping, C., Yujun, S., & Saeed, S. (2018). Monitoring and predicting land use and land cover changes using remote sensing and GIS techniques—A case study of a hilly area, Jiangle, China. *PloS one*, 13(7), e0200493.
- Macías-Zamora, J. V. (2011). *Ocean Pollution*. Paper presented at the Waste.
- Macleod, R. D., & Congalton, R. G. (1998). A quantitative comparison of change-detection algorithms for monitoring eelgrass from remotely sensed data. *Photogrammetric engineering and remote sensing*, 64(3), 207-216.
- Maitieg, A. S. (2017). *Oil spill assessment and coastal zone management planning for the Misratah coastline, Libya*. National University of Ireland–Galway,
- Marimin, M. (2004). Teknik dan Aplikasi Pengambilan Keputusan Kriteria Majemuk. *PT. Grasindo*, Jakarta.
- Markovska, N., Taseska, V., & Pop-Jordanov, J. (2009). SWOT analyses of the national energy sector for sustainable energy development. *Energy*, 34(6), 752-756.
- Marsudi, B., Satjapradja, O., & Salampessy, M. L. (2018). Komposisi Jenis Pohon Dan Struktur Tegakan Hutan Mangrove Di Desa Pantai Bahagia Kecamatan Muara Gembong Kabupaten Bekasi Provinsi Jawa Barat. *Jurnal Belantara*, 1(2), 115-122.
- Masozera, M. K., Alavalapati, J. R., Jacobson, S. K., & Shrestha, R. K. (2006). Assessing the suitability of community-based management for the Nyungwe Forest Reserve, Rwanda. *Forest Policy and Economics*, 8(2), 206-216.
- Matisziw, T. C., & Grubesic, T. H. (2013). Geographic perspectives on vulnerability analysis. *GeoJournal*, 78(2), 205-207.
- Maulani, A., Taufiq-SPJ, N., & Pratikto, I. (2021). Perubahan Lahan Mangrove di Pesisir Muara Gembong, Bekasi, Jawa Barat. *Journal of Marine Research*, 10(1), 55-63.

- Michel, J., & Fingas, M. (2016). Oil Spills: Causes, consequences, prevention, and countermeasures. In *Fossil Fuels: Current Status and Future Directions* (pp. 159-201): World Scientific.
- MoPW. (2020). *Pengenalan Bangunan Pantai*. Indonesia.
- Mujahidawati, Ackmad Fahrudin, Mennofatria Boer, & I, I. W. N. (2018). Strategy of Marine Environmental Management at Bintan Waters. *International Journal of Sciences: Basic and Applied Research (IJSBAR)*, Volume 37, No 3, p.09-16.
- Mukhtasor, I. (2007). *Pencemaran Pesisir Dan Laut*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Pradnya Paramita.
- Nedi, S. (2010). *Model Pengendalian Pencemaran Minyak di Perairan Selat Rupat Riau*. (Doctoral Dissertation), IPB University,
- NOAA. (2000). *Environmental Sensitivity Index Guidelines, 3.0 NOAA Technical Memorandum NOS ORCA 115*. . Retrieved from Seattle: Hazardous Materials Response and Assessment Division, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:
- NOAA, G. (2002). General NOAA Oil Modeling Environment User's manual. Seattle, Washington: Office of Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
- Nugraha, R., Syaharani, L., Iska, R., Mulyana, D., Wahyudin, Y., Purbani, D., . . . Fajar, P. (2019). *The impact of land used changes on mangrove forest and shoreline dynamic in Muara Gembong, Bekasi, West Java*. Paper presented at the IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science.
- Nwilo, P., & Badejo, O. (2005). *Oil spill problems and management in the Niger Delta*. Paper presented at the International oil spill conference .
- Nwilo, P. C., & Badejo, O. T. (2006). Impacts and management of oil spill pollution along the Nigerian coastal areas. *Administering Marine Spaces: International Issues*, 119, 1-15.
- Oktaviani, S., & Imran, Z. (2019). Daya Dukung Optimum Berbasis Pola Tata Guna Lahan Pesisir di Muara Gembong Kabupaten Bekasi. *Jurnal Ilmu dan Teknologi Kelautan Tropis*, 11(1), 75-87. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.29244/jitkt.v11i1.21600>
- Olaniyi, E. O., & Viirmäe, M. (2017). The economic impact of environmental regulations on a maritime fuel production company. *Research in Economics and Business: Central and Eastern Europe*, 8(2).

- Olita, A., Cucco, A., Simeone, S., Ribotti, A., Fazioli, L., Sorgente, B., & Sorgente, R. (2012). Oil spill hazard and risk assessment for the shorelines of a Mediterranean coastal archipelago. *Ocean & Coastal Management*, 57, 44-52. doi:10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2011.11.006
- Oliveira, L. M., Nunes, R. C., Ribeiro, Y. L., Coutinho, D. M., Azevedo, D. A., Dias, J., & Lucas, E. F. (2018). Wax behavior in crude oils by pour point analyses. *Journal of the Brazilian Chemical Society*, 29(10), 2158-2168.
- Omodanisi, E. (2013). Resultant land use and land cover change from oil spillage using remote sensing and GIS. *Research Journal of Applied Sciences, Engineering and Technology*, 6(11), 2032-2040. doi:10.19026/rjaset.6.3820
- Partelow, S., von Wehrden, H., & Horn, O. (2015). Pollution exposure on marine protected areas: a global assessment. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 100(1), 352-358. doi:10.1016/j.marpolbul.2015.08.026
- Paul, S. S. (2013). *Analysis of land use and land cover change in Kiskatinaw River watershed: A remote sensing, G/S & modeling approach*. PhD thesis, 01 2013,
- Piercy, N., & Giles, W. (1989). Making SWOT analysis work. *Marketing Intelligence & Planning*.
- Prasetyo, E., & Handajani, M. (2019). Criteria analysis, weight and priority for handling bridges in Kudus District using AHP and Promethee II methods. *JPhCS*, 1167(1), 012009. doi:10.1088/1742-6596/1167/1/012009
- Prawiwardoyo, S. (1996). Meteorologi Umum. *Institut Teknologi Bandung*. hal, 130.
- Pribadi, R., Khakim, A., & Nurdianto, F. (2017). Struktur dan Komposisi Vegetasi Mangrove Di Desa Pantai Mekar dan Pantai Harapan Jaya, Kecamatan Muara Gembong, Kabupaten Bekasi, Provinsi Jawa Barat.
- Putra, I. E. (2018). Analisis Indeks Kepekaan Lingkungan (Ikl) Pesisir Pantai Timur Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur-Provinsi Jambi Terhadap Potensi Tumpahan Minyak. *ENVIROSAN: Jurnal Teknik Lingkungan*, 1(1), 6-11. doi:<https://doi.org/10.31848/ejtl.v1i1.75>
- Rachmawati, D., Setyobudiandi, I., & Hilmi, E. (2014). Potensi estimasi karbon tersimpan pada vegetasi mangrove di wilayah pesisir Muara Gembong Kabupaten Bekasi. *Omni-Akuatika*, 10(2).

- Ramdhan, I. H. (2018). Analisis Manajemen Kampanye Perlindungan Hutan Mangrove Dan Penyelamatan Lutung Jawa Di Muara Gembong Melalui Gerakan SaveMugo.
- Ramseur, J. L. (2010). *Oil spills in US coastal waters: background, governance, and issues for congress*: Diane Publishing.
- Rangkuti, F. (1998). *Analisis SWOT teknik membedah kasus bisnis*: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Reefresilience. (2016). Coastal Development. Retrieved from <https://reefresilience.org/stressors/local-stressors/coastal-development/>
- Republika.co.id. (2019). 300 Ribu Bakau Bekasi Terancam Mati Akibat Tumpahan Minyak.
- Rim-Rukeh, A. (2015). Oil spill management in Nigeria: SWOT analysis of the joint investigation visit (JIV) process. *Journal of Environmental Protection*, 6(03), 259.
- Ryngnga, P., & Ryntathiang, B. B. (2013). Dynamics of land use land cover for sustainability: a case of Shillong, Meghalaya, India. *International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research*, 2(3), 235-239.
- Saaty, T. L. (1994). Homogeneity and clustering in AHP ensures the validity of the scale. *European Journal of Operational Research*, 72(3), 598-601.
- Saeed, S., Aboul-Fotouh, T., & Ashour, I. (2016). A Current Viscosity of Different Egyptian Crude Oils: Measurements and Modeling Over a Certain Range of Temperature and Pressure. *J Pet Environ Biotechnol*, 7(305), 2.
- Salim, A., & Sutanto, T. E. (2013). Model Pergerakan Tumpahan Minyak di Perairan Selat Sunda dengan Gnome Analysis. *Al-Kauniyah: Jurnal Biologi*, 6(2), 130-137.
- Samuels, W. B., Amstutz, D. E., Bahadur, R., & Ziemniak, C. (2013). Development of a global oil spill modeling system. *Earth Science Research*, 2(2), 52. doi:10.5539/esr.v2n2p52
- Sanjarani, M., Danehkar, A., Mashincheyan, A., Javid, A., & Fatemi, S. (2016). Impacts and Management of Oil Spill Pollution along the Chabahar Bay by ESI Mapping, Iran. *Advances in Bioresarch*, 7(6). doi:10.15515/abr.0976-4585.7.6.134140

- Santorineou, A., Hatzopoulos, J., Siakavara, K., & Davos, C. (2010). Spatial conflict management in urban planning. URL: http://www.aegean.gr/environment/labs/remote_sensing/publications/athina_jnh_geogr_aeg.pdf, 1, 91-100.
- Santos, C. F., & Andrade, F. (2009). Environmental sensitivity of the Portuguese coast in the scope of oil spill events—comparing different assessment approaches. *Journal of Coastal Research*, 885-889.
- Sayol, J. M., Balaguer, P., Conti, D., Rietz, A., García-Sotillo, M., Simarro, G., . . . Orfila, A. (2014). Towards An Integrated Oil Spill System: From Modelling to The Decision Support Tool. *Oil Spill*, 67.
- Setiawan, C. A. (2017). *Analisis Kepekaan Lingkungan Pesisir Muara Beting, Bekasi Jawa Barat Terhadap Tumpahan Minyak*. Universitas Brawijaya,
- Setra, R. A., & Asyiawati, Y. (2019). Konsep Pengelolaan Pemanfaatan Ruang Wilayah Pesisir Secara Berkelanjutan (Studi Kasus Kecamatan Muaragembong, Kabupaten Bekasi).
- Setyonugroho, A., Damar, A., & Nurjaya, I. W. (2019). Oil Spill Mitigation Risk Analysis, A Study Case: Western of Java Sea. *Jurnal Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Alam dan Lingkungan (Journal of Natural Resources and Environmental Management)*, 9(3), 826-839. doi:10.29244/jpsl.9.3.826-839
- Sevilla, N. P. M., Adeath, I. A., Le Bail, M., & Ruiz, A. C. (2019). Coastal Development: Construction of a Public Policy for the Shores and Seas of Mexico. In *Coastal Management* (pp. 21-38): Elsevier.
- Seymour, V. (2016). The human–nature relationship and its impact on health: a critical review. *Frontiers in public health*, 4, 260.
- Shah, M. (2008). Sustainable Development Encyclopedia of Ecology. In: Elsevier Science.
- Simon, J., Adamu, A., Abdulkadir, A., & Henry, A. S. (2019). Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) Model for Prioritizing Alternative Strategies for Malaria Control. *Asian Journal of Probability and Statistics*, 1-8.
- Singarimbun, M., & Efendi, S. (2008). Metode Penelitian Survei (cetakan kesembilanbelas). Jakarta: LP3ES.
- Singh, A. (1989). Review article digital change detection techniques using remotely-sensed data. *International Journal of Remote Sensing*, 10(6), 989-1003.

- Sitorus, S. (1985). Analisis Keragaman Tanah Pada Satuan Peta Lahan, Hasil Klasifikasi Lahan Pendekatan Fisiografik Kongres Nasional IV Himpunan Ilmu Tanah Indonesia. In: Bogor.
- Sjöberg, L., Moen, B.-E., & Rundmo, T. (2004). Explaining risk perception. *An evaluation of the psychometric paradigm in risk perception research*, 10(2), 665-612.
- Sloan, N. (1993). Effects of Oil on Marine Resources, Literature Study from the World Relevant for Indonesia. *EMDI Project, Indonesia Ministry of Environment*.
- Sodré, V., Caetano, V. S., Rocha, R. M., Carmo, F. L., Medici, L. O., Peixoto, R. S., . . . Reinert, F. (2013). Physiological aspects of mangrove (*Laguncularia racemosa*) grown in microcosms with oil-degrading bacteria and oil contaminated sediment. *Environmental Pollution*, 172, 243-249.
- Soewandita, H. (2013). Kajian Kesesuaian Lahan Untuk Mitigasi Bencana Lahan Di Kawasan Budidaya. *Jurnal Sains dan Teknologi Indonesia*, 15(1).
- Somantri, L. (2018). *Land Use: One of Essential Geography Concept Based on Remote Sensing Technology*. Paper presented at the IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science.
- Sopaheluwakan, J. (2006). Kajian kesiapsiagaan masyarakat dalam mengantisipasi bencana gempa bumi & tsunami. Jakarta: LIPI-Unesco/ISDR.
- Srikanth, Kankara, & Venkatachalapathy. (2015). Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) Mapping for Oil Spill Hazard - A Case Study for Kakinada Coast. *International Journal of Remote Sensing & Geoscience*.
- Stikova, E., Lazarevski, P., & Gligorov, I. (2008). Global Public Health Threats and Disaster Management. *Programmes for Training on Research in Public Health for South Eastern Europe*. doi:10.4119/UNIBI/SEEJPH-2018-199
- Sugiyono, P. (2015). Metode penelitian kombinasi (mixed methods). Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Sulaiman, S. R. (2019). Pertamina's oil spill affects 10 villages, seven beaches in Karawang, Bekasi. Retrieved from <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2019/07/29/pertaminas-oil-spill-affects-10-villages-seven-beaches-in-karawang-bekasi.html>

- Sunar, F., Akkortal, A., Göral, B., & Uça Avcı, Z. (2007). *The Threat of the oil pollution incident occurred in Lebanon to the Northern Cyprus Coasts and the importance of operational satellite monitoring system.* Paper presented at the Conference on Environment: Survival and Sustainability.
- Suwargana, N. (2010). Analisis perubahan hutan mangrove menggunakan data penginderaan jauh di Pantai Bahagia, Muara Gembong, Bekasi. *Jurnal Penginderaan Jauh dan Pengolahan Data Citra Digital*, 5.
- Syndes, M., & Syndes, A. K. (2011). Oil spill emergency response in Norway: coordinating interorganizational complexity. *Polar Geography*, 34(4), 299-329. doi:10.1080/1088937X.2011.620721
- Theriot, J. P. (2011). *Building America's energy corridor: Oil & gas development and Louisiana's wetlands.*
- Triatmodjo, B. (1999). Teknik pantai. *Beta Offset*, Yogyakarta, 397.
- Troisi, G., Barton, S., & Bexton, S. (2016). Impacts of oil spills on seabirds: Unsustainable impacts of non-renewable energy. *international journal of hydrogen energy*, 41(37), 16549-16555.
- Vallejo, S. M. (1993). The integration of coastal zone management into national development planning. *Ocean & Coastal Management*, 21(1-3), 163-182. doi:10.1016/0964-5691(93)90025-T
- Ventikos, N. P., & Psaraftis, H. N. (2004). Spill accident modeling: a critical survey of the event-decision network in the context of IMO's formal safety assessment. *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 107(1-2), 59-66. doi:10.1016/j.jhazmat.2003.11.010
- Wahyuni, S., Guchi, H., & Hidayat, B. (2014). Analisis perubahan penggunaan lahan dan penutupan lahan tahun 2003 dan 2013 di Kabupaten Dairi. *Jurnal Agroekoteknologi Universitas Sumatera Utara*, 2(4), 100734.
- Wang, Z., Fingas, M., Yang, C., & Christensen, J. H. (1964). Crude oil and refined product fingerprinting: Principles. In *Environmental forensics* (pp. 339-407): Elsevier.
- Weng, Q. (2010). *Remote sensing and GIS integration: theories, methods, and applications*: New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Wiggers, M. J., Nuarsa, I. W., & Putra, I. D. N. N. (2020). Analisis Perubahan Penggunaan Lahan Pesisir Di Kecamatan Batu Layar, Kabupaten Lombok Barat Pada Tahun 2002 dan 2019. *Journal of Marine Research and Technology*, 3(2), 68-74.

- Winterwerp, J. C., Albers, T., Anthony, E. J., Friess, D. A., Mancheño, A. G., Moseley, K., . . . Oost, A. (2020). Managing erosion of mangrove-mud coasts with permeable dams—lessons learned. *Ecological Engineering*, 158, 106078.
- Yavuz, F., & Baycan, T. (2013). Use of swot and analytic hierarchy process integration as a participatory decision making tool in watershed management. *Procedia technology*, 8, 134-143. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.protcy.2013.11.019>
- Yong, A. G., Lemyre, L., Pinsent, C., & Krewski, D. (2017). Risk Perception and Disaster Preparedness in Immigrants and Canadian-Born Adults: Analysis of a National Survey on Similarities and Differences. *Risk analysis*, 37(12), 2321-2333. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1111/risa.12797>
- Yonvitner, S., Susilo, G. R., & AA, T. (2007). Daya dukung pulau-pulau kecil dengan pendekatan ecological footprint: kasus di Pulau Wetar. Bogor. *PKSPL IPB*. 12hlm.
- Yusuf, M., Fahrudin, A., Kusmana, C., & Kamal, M. M. (2016). Analisis faktor penentu dalam pengelolaan berkelanjutan estuaria das tallo. *Jurnal Analisis Kebijakan*, 13(1), 41-51.
- Zafirakou, A., Themeli, S., Tsami, E., & Aretoulis, G. (2018). Multi-criteria analysis of different approaches to protect the marine and coastal environment from oil spills. *Journal of Marine Science and Engineering*, 6(4), 125. doi:<https://doi.org/10.3390/jmse6040125>
- Zefri, Soewardi, K., Adryanto, L., & Tjahjati, B. (2009). *Model perencanaan tata ruang wilayah pesisir : kasus Pantai Utara Kabupaten Bekasi*. Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia. Retrieved from <https://repository.ipb.ac.id/handle/123456789/22684>
- Zhang, B., Matchinski, E. J., Chen, B., Ye, X., Jing, L., & Lee, K. (2019). Marine oil spills—Oil pollution, sources and effects. In *World seas: an environmental evaluation* (pp. 391-406): Elsevier.
- Zhang, H., & Chen, M. (2013). Research on the recycling industry development model for typical exterior plastic components of end-of-life passenger vehicle based on the SWOT method. *Waste management*, 33(11), 2341-2353.

APPENDIX

The Work Steps of Land Change Analysis

a. Methodology

The type of data used is quantitative data. Quantitative data is information data in the form of numeric or numeric symbols. Based on the number symbols, quantitative calculations can be made to produce a generally accepted conclusion in a parameter. This quantitative data is in the form of vegetation index value obtained from processing of Landsat satellite image data and the area in each classification class. The data used are secondary data in the form of Landsat 7 and Landsat 8 satellite imagery.

Changes in land cover can be identified by classifying the land cover. The land cover classification class consists of six, namely river bodies, constructed buildings, agriculture, mangrove forests, ponds, sea water / puddles.

b. Retrieval of Landsat Image Data

The selection of Landsat image data in this study is because the Landsat image data has a good spatial resolution of 30 meters and a temporal resolution of 16 days so that it is considered sufficient for use in land change. Landsat images in this study were obtained from the United States Geological Survey (USGS).

EE EarthExplorer

earthexplorer.usgs.gov

WhatsApp Google Meet Word ke PDF - Kon... Foraminifera - The... Geological Map of I... Informasi Data Leks... Small Catalog of Fo... Raju 1971 [SP1258]... Other bookmarks

Search Criteria Data Sets Additional Criteria Results

Search Criteria Summary (Show)

(05° 49' 49" S, 107° 04' 04" E) Options

2. Select Your Data Set(s)

Check the boxes for the data set(s) you want to search. When done selecting data set(s), click the Additional Criteria or Results buttons below. Click the plus sign next to the category name to show a list of data sets.

Use Data Set Prefilter (What's This?)

Data Set Search:

- + Land Cover
- + Landsat
- + Landsat Collection 2 Level-2
- + Landsat Collection 2 Level-1
- Landsat Collection
- + Landsat Collection 1 Level-3
- + Landsat C1 Analysis Ready Data (ARD)
- + Landsat Collection 1 Level-2 (On-demand)
- + Landsat Collection 1 Level-1
- Landsat 8 OLI/TIRS C1 Level-1
- + Landsat 7 ETM+ C1 Level-1
- Landsat 4-5 TM C1 Level-1
- Landsat 1-5 MSS C1 Level-1

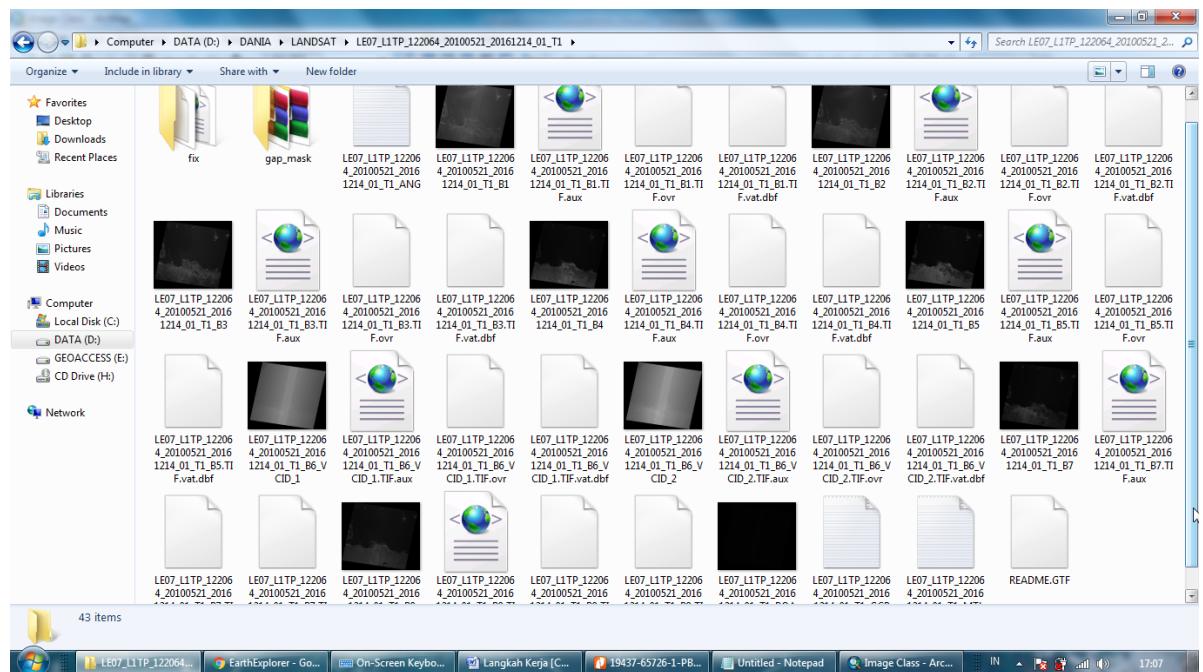
+ Landsat Legacy

+ LCMAP

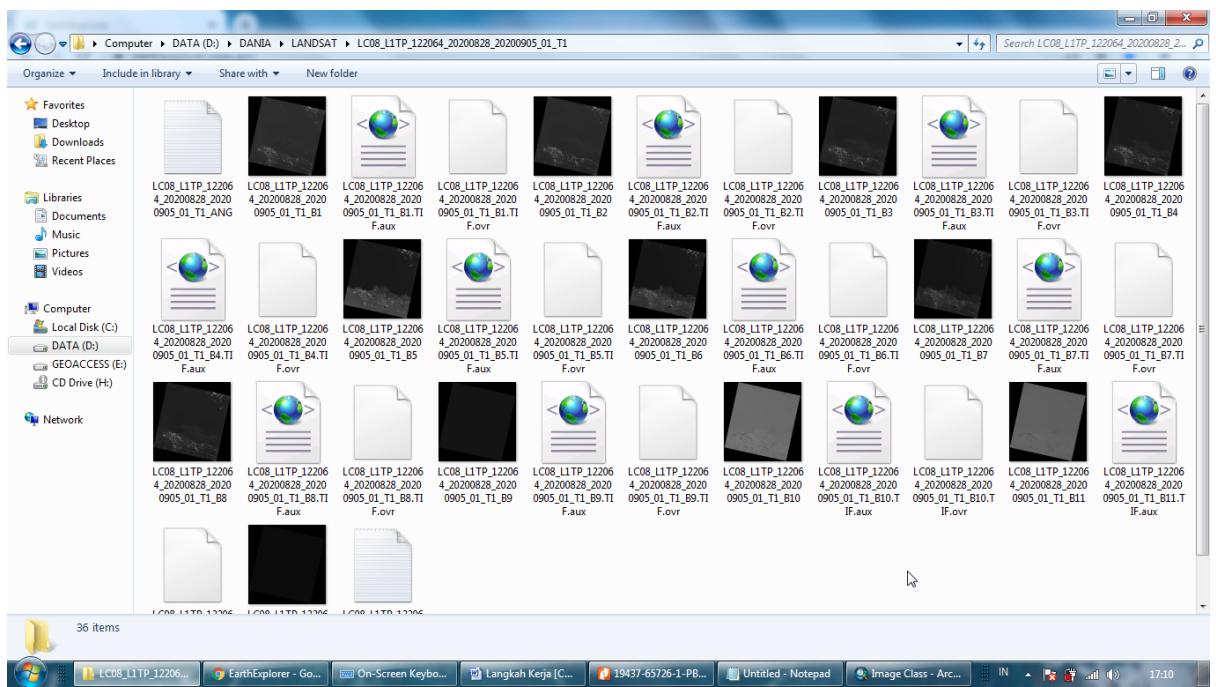
+ NASA / DODAC Collections

ARTA

<https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/>



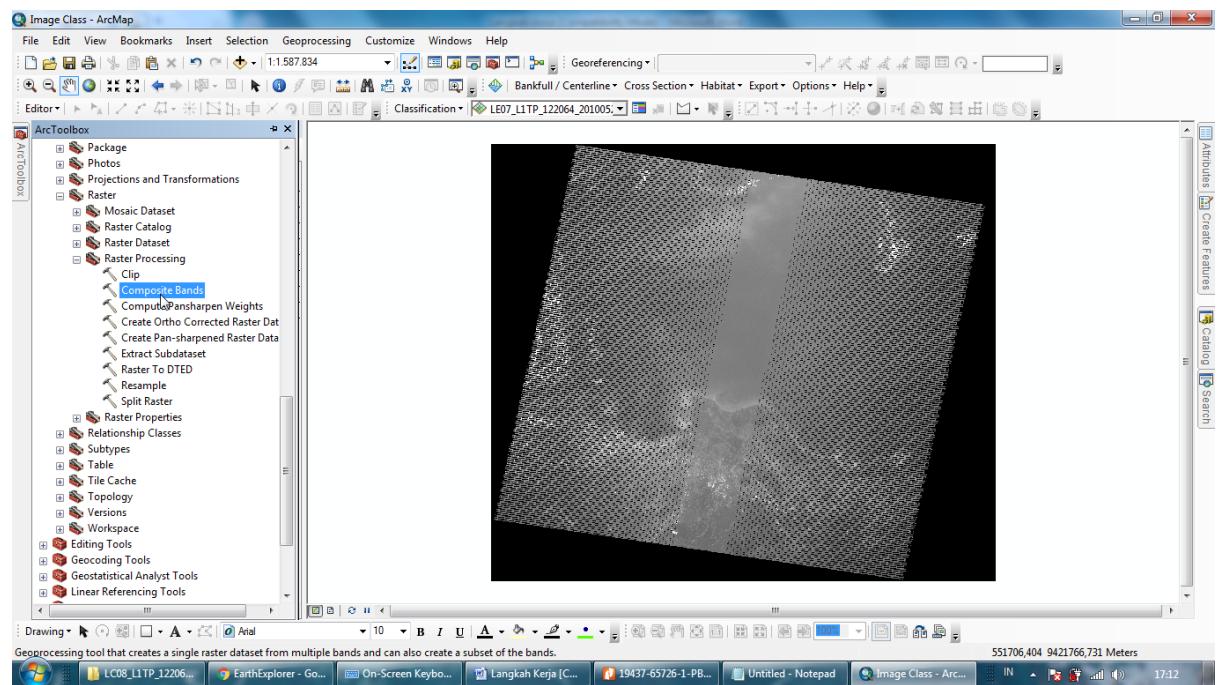
Landsat 7 has 8 Channel Bands [B1-B8]



Landsat 8 has 11 Channel Bands [B1-B11]

c. Land Cover Classification

The land cover classification is carried out using the supervised classification method. This method uses a combination of RGB bands (**Red**, **Green**, and **Blue**). This combination of RGB bands is obtained from the composite results of band 1 blue, band 2 green, and band 3 red for Landsat 7 and band 2 blue, band 3 green, and band 4 red for Landsat 8 to get the original color (True Color). The results of the Supervised classification obtain land cover maps according to the Landsat data year.



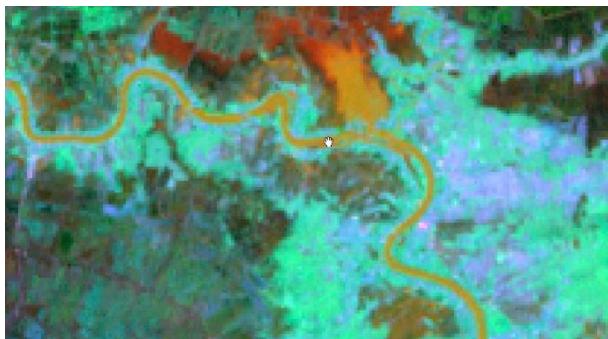
Composite All Channel Bands



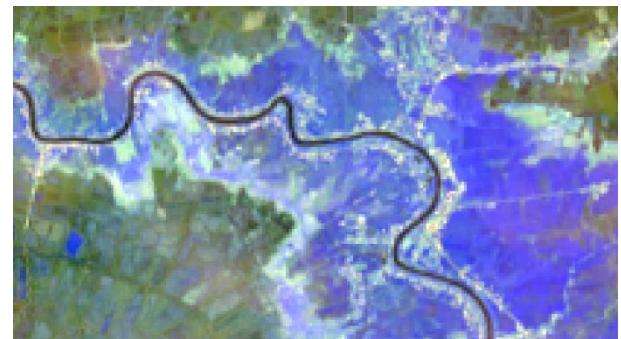
True Color can use Composite Band 3,2,1 on Landsat 7



True Color can use Composite Band 4,3,2 on Landsat 8



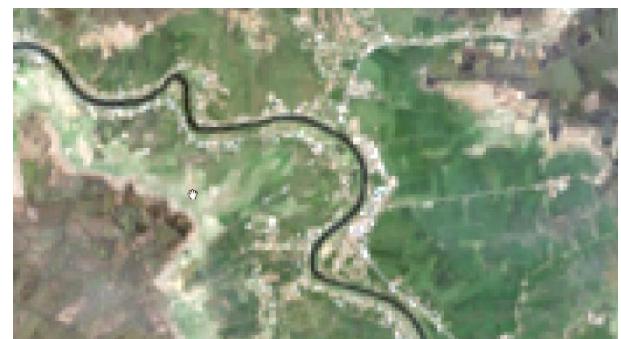
Composite Band 1,4,5 on Landsat 7 with brown color to identify water



Composite Band 1,4,5 on Landsat 8 with dark brown color to identify water



Composite Band 3,2,1 on Landsat 7 with whitish brown color to identify buildings



Composite Band 4,3,2 on Landsat 8 with whitish brown to identify Buildings



Composite Band 5,4,3 on Landsat 7 in green to identify agriculture



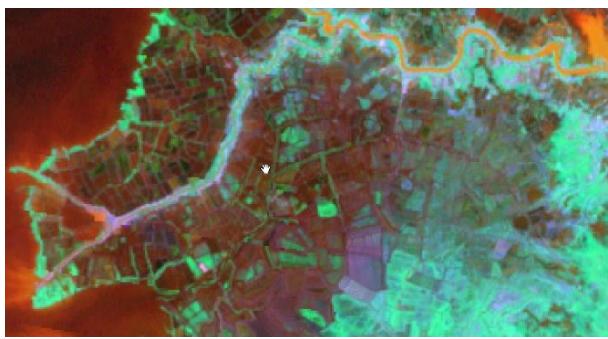
Composite Band 6,5,2 in Landsat 8 in green to identify agriculture



Composite Band 5,4,3 on Landsat 7 with blackish blue
color to identify ponds



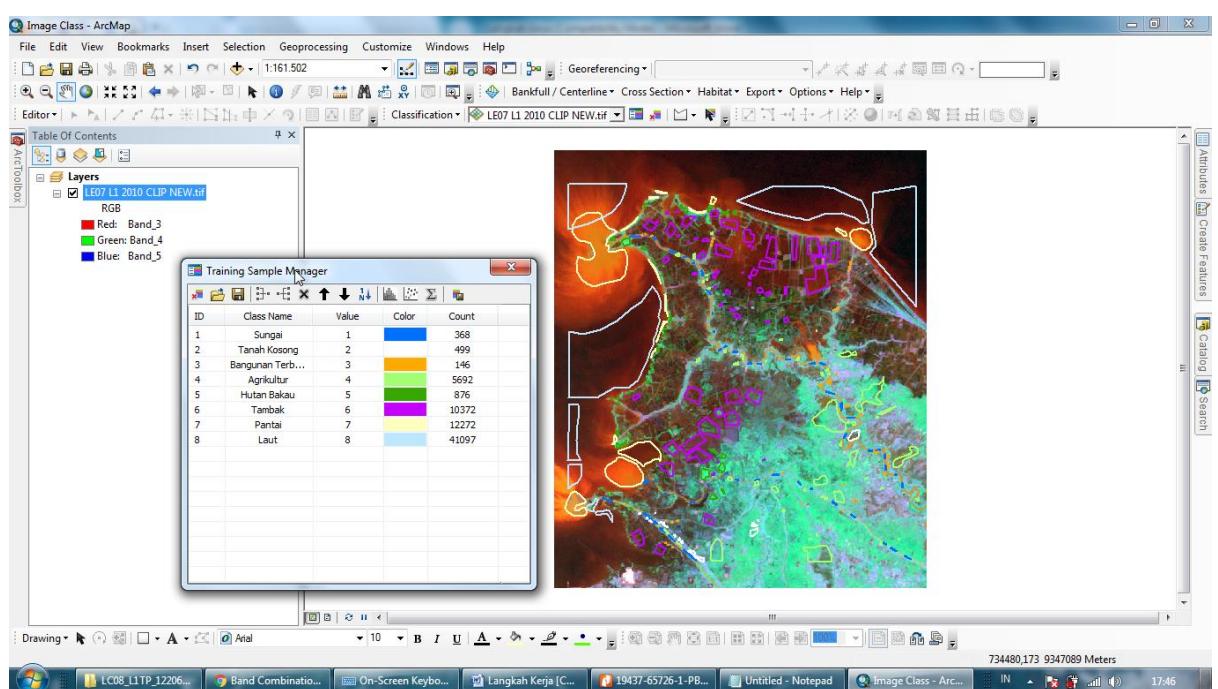
Composite Band 6,5,2 on Landsat 8 with blackish blue
color to identify ponds



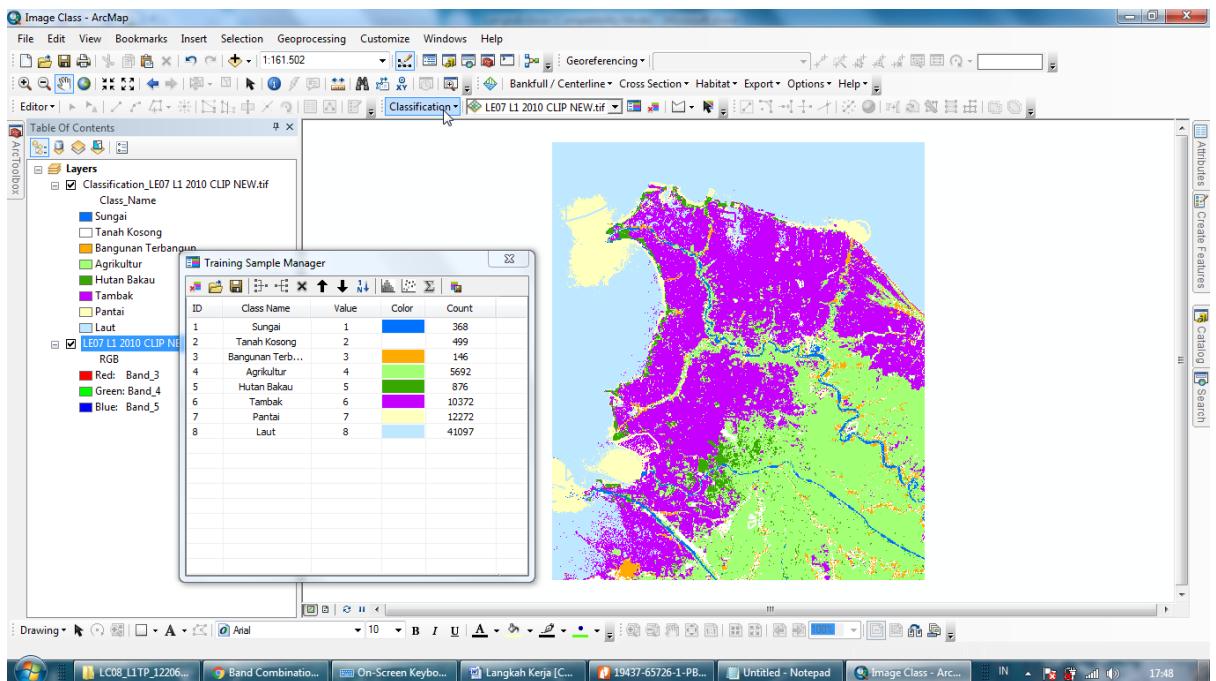
Composite Band 3,4,5 on Landsat 8 with green
highlighter to identify mangroves



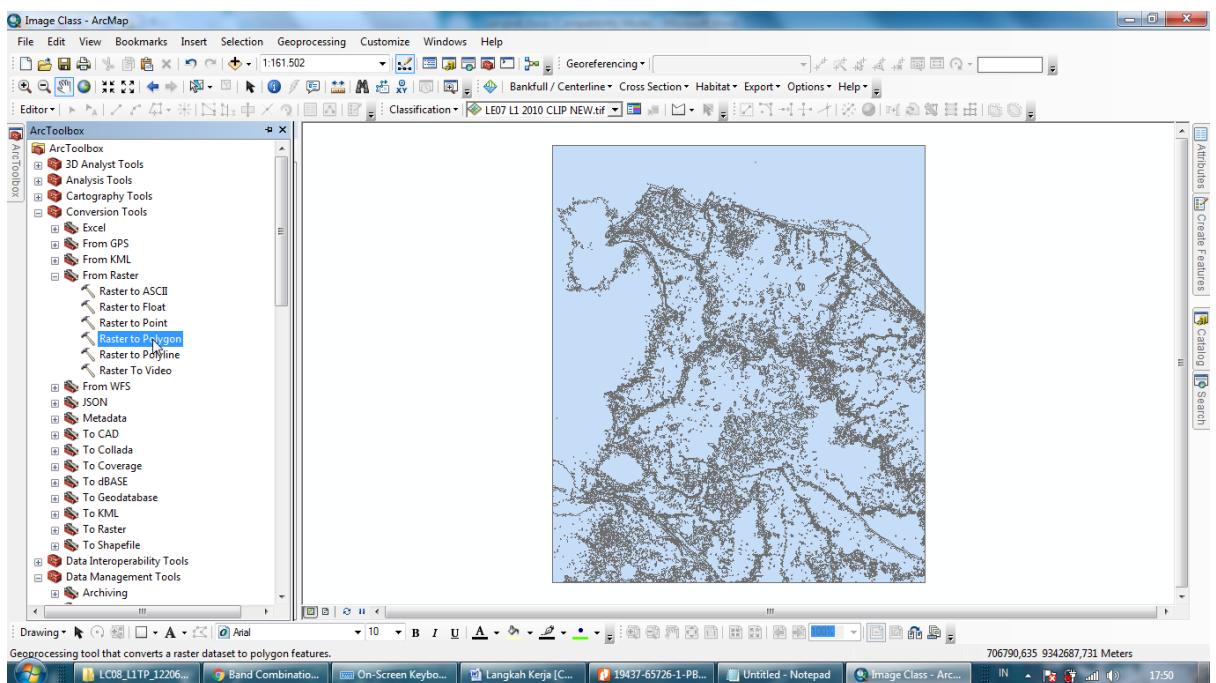
Composite Band 4,5,6 on Landsat 8 with green
highlighter to identify mangroves



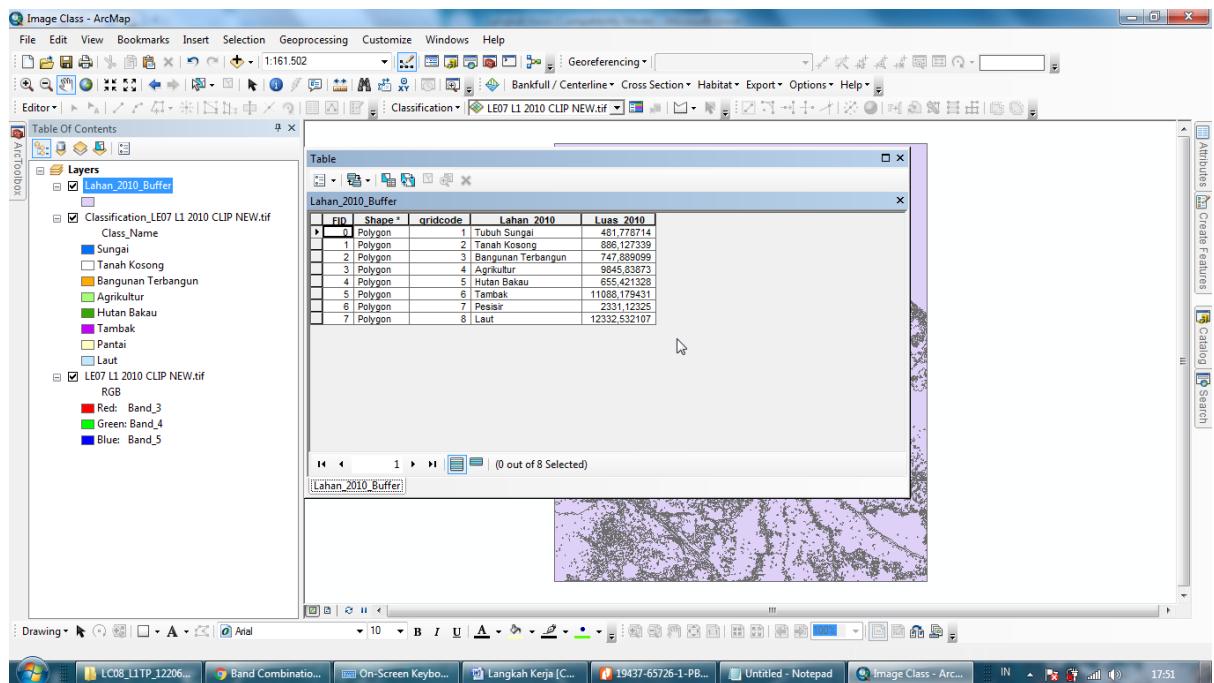
Perform a Training Sample on each land use that has been identified with the help of a composite band.



Land use is automatically classified based on the training sample carried out.



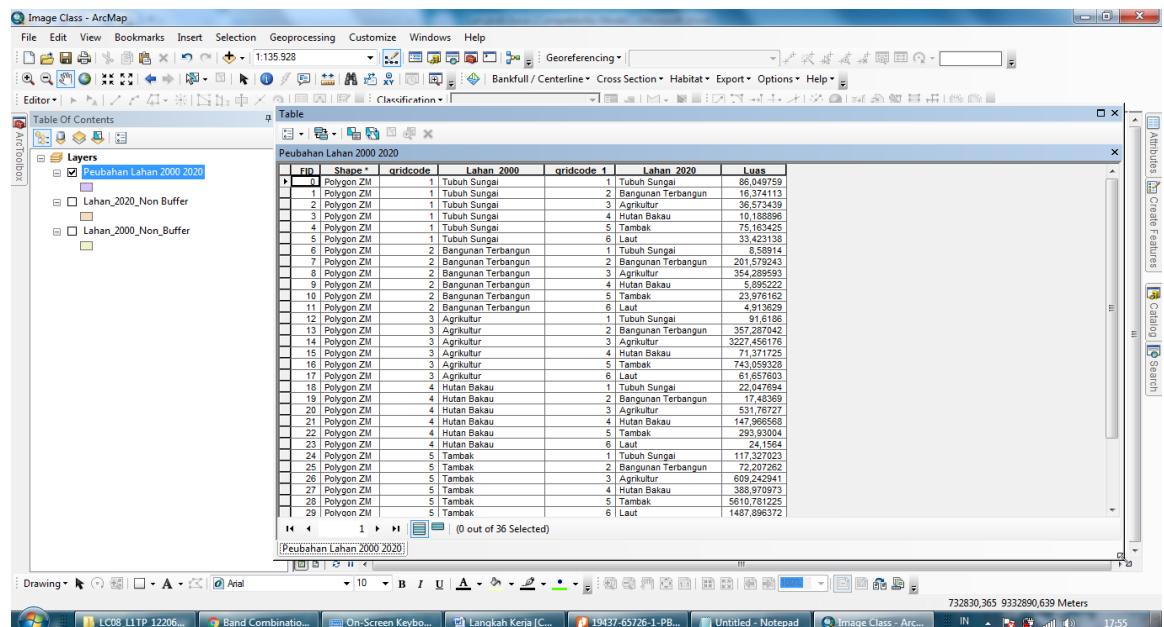
Convert Raster data to Polygon, then dissolve based on the same gridcode value.



Then the total area of each land use can be calculated

d. Seeing Changes in Land Cover

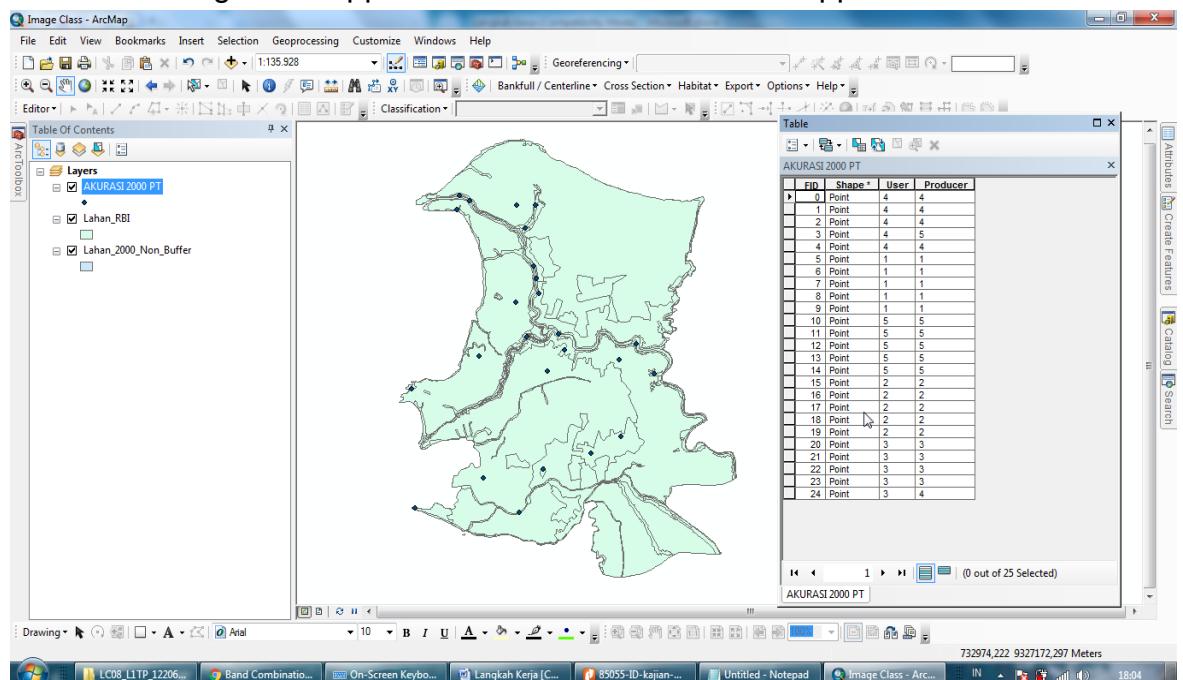
This can be done by conducting Geoprocessing (Union) of the period of land where changes will be known. Suppose that the change in order is



2000 vs 2020.

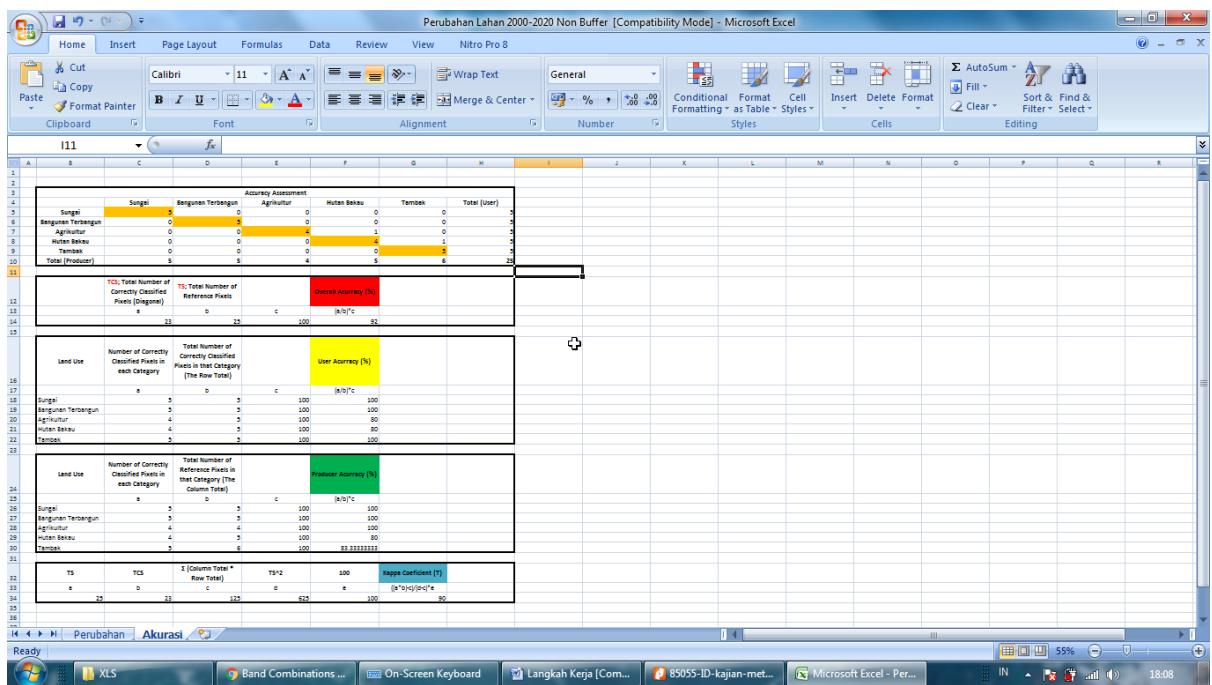
e. Classification Accuracy Assessment Analysis

The classification accuracy test stage is carried out by the accuracy test method using the Kappa coefficient method. The Kappa coefficient



value ranges from 0 to 1, in the process of mapping classification / land cover an acceptable accuracy value is 85% or 0.85 (Anderson, 1976). The Kappa coefficient is based on the consistency of the assessment by considering all aspects, namely producer's accuracy and user accuracy (commission error) obtained from the error matrix or confusion matrix.

Because in this study it was not possible to do a ground check, the data used for the producer test used the RBI Digital Scale 1 map data; 25,000 Edition-1 (1998/2000) on the recording of Landsat 7 images in 2000. The accuracy test sample was taken five points randomly across the five identified land uses.



Questionnaire for Disaster Preparedness

IDENTITY OF THE RESPONDENT

1. Name..... M / F
2. Age.....
3. Number of dependents : 1 2 3 4 5 >5
4. Length of stay : More than 10 years 6 – 10 years
 1 – 5 years 3 – 12 months
 < 3 months
5. Education: S1 S2 D1/D2/D3/D4
 SMA /SLTA Others.....
6. Occupation :

* Tick *checklist* (✓) to the columns provided, regarding your answers

As a respondent on this research, I declare that my answers in this survey are permitted to use by Pramadania Agustine (the Researcher) for her academic purposes only.

....., 2020

Part 1 Disaster Preparedness							
Nu m	Statements	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Kinda Disagree	Kinda Agree	Agree	Strong ly Agree
1	I know that oil spills can occur due to human negligence and natural phenomena.						
2	Our family has motivation to prepare for an oil spill event						
3	Our families discuss safety measures that can be taken in the event of an oil spill						
4	Every family member knows guidelines regarding emergency response in the event of an oil spill						
5	Our family prepares to provide light medicines that the family can use, such as medicine for fever, diarrhea, flu and cough						
6	Our family provides disaster preparedness bags and supplies which is easy to carry						
7	One of the family members conduct training on disaster preparedness						
8	Our family ensures that they are aware of the signs (signs) of disaster danger by hearing the announcement from officer						
9	We know about sources of information for disaster warning from both traditional and local sources						
10	We have access to Disaster warning information						
11	We have preparedness materials disaster from the government						
12	Our family agreed to conduct an oil spill disaster preparedness simulation exercise						
13	I live in an area prone to oil spills						
14	Our family knows what to do when an oil spill occurs						

Part 1 Disaster Preparedness

Nu m	Statements	Strongly Disagree	Disagre e	Kinda Disagree	Kinda Agree	Agree	Strong ly Agree
15	Keluarga kami tidak berpartisipasi dalam simulasi evakuasi						
16	Every family member has a role to play when the oil spill occurred						
17	Our family believes in an oil spill in the area where we live						
18	Our family prepared the battery reserve for emergency situations						
19	Our family has addresses of important facilities such as hospitals, firefighters, police, PAM, PLN, Telkom						
20	Our family can get information about the disaster from social media						
21	One of the family members attended a seminar on oil spill disaster preparedness						
22	Our family has a means of communication with which to contact family / relatives / friends						
23	Our family has a means of transportation for family evacuation						
24	Our family had an agreement on a place to meet when the oil spill happened						
25	Our family occupies the same house has building standards for areas prone to oil spill disaster						
26	Our family evacuated when a disaster occurs						
27	Our family has relatives / relatives / friends who provide temporary shelter disaster happened						
28	Our family has a practical food supply (no need to cook and it lasts long) to deal with emergencies						
29	Our family does not have telephone numbers for important facilities such as hospitals, fire engines, police, PAM, PLN, Telkom which can be contacted during conditions Emergency						

Part 1 Disaster Preparedness

Nu m	Statements	Strongly Disagree	Disagre e	Kinda Disagree	Kinda Agree	Agree	Strong ly Agree
30	One of the family members has skills related to disaster preparedness						
31	We have savings or savings to deal with emergency conditions when a disaster occurs						
32	Families conduct training and simulation of disaster warning systems						
33	Our family is active in participating in all series of disaster preparedness training and simulations						
34	Our family provides alternative lighting tools for families in times of emergency (flashlights and emergency lamps)						
35	Our family has a first aid kit which is easy to carry						
36	The family has maps, evacuation routes family and family gathering place in case of an oil spill disaster						
37	I understand that shortly before the oil spill there was unusual activity of ships delivering oil or drilling for oil						
38	Our family has a supply of bottled drinks to deal with emergencies						
39	Our family knows that communication tools are needed in an emergency						
40	Our family is looking for information disaster preparedness						
41	Family members are involved in disaster preparedness seminars and training						
42	Our family monitors disaster preparedness bags regularly						

Part 2 Perception of Disaster Risk

Nu m	Statements	Strongl y Disagre e	Disagre e	Kinda Disagre e	Kinda Agree	Agree	Stron gly Agree
1	I think preparing for an oil spill disaster is my responsibility						
2	I feel that preparedness is useless to protect against an oil spill disaster						
3	I feel that science and technology help ensure that we are ready to face oil spill disaster						
4	In my opinion, schools or other community organizations should assist communities in learning preparedness against oil spill disaster						
5	A fate that will decide what I will be like when the oil spill disaster strikes						
6	I feel that planning effective preparedness for oil spill disasters is the responsibility of the government						
7	How much risk is received due to an oil spill disaster depends on what I do to minimize it						
8	I think the bad effects of an oil spill can be reduced with adequate preparation						
9	If an oil spill disaster has occurred recently, it is unlikely that it will happen again soon						
10	I feel that apart from property loss and death, the oil spill disaster has other negative effects						

Part 2 Perception of Disaster Risk

Nu m	Statements	Strongl y Disagre e	Disagre e	Kinda Disagre e	Kinda Agree	Agree	Stron gly Agree
11	I am more worried if the people closest to me are worried about the oil spill disaster						
12	I continued to follow directions from the government during the oil spill disaster even though I didn't understand why						
13	The benefits of preparing for an oil spill disaster outweigh the costs						
14	I feel that scientists agree on how to reduce the catastrophic impact of the oil spill						

SWOT QUESTIONNAIRE

1. State the internal strength factors faced in the management of the coastal area of Muara

Gembong:

- a.....
- b.....
- c.....
- d.....
- e.....

2. State the internal weakness factors faced in the management of the Muara Gembong

coastal area:

- a.....
- b.....
- c.....
- d.....
- e.....

3. State the external opportunity factors faced in the management of the Muara Gembong

coastal area:

- a.....
- b.....
- c.....
- d.....
- e.....

4. State the external threat factors faced in the management of the coastal area of Muara

Gembong:

- a.....
- b.....
- c.....
- d.....
- e.....

AHP Questionnaire

1. In the context of Coastal Zone Management to protect the coastal area of Muara Gembong from oil pollution, according to you, which actor is more important?

2. In the context of Coastal Zone Management to protect the Muara Gembong coastal area from oil pollution, according to you, which aspect of management is more important related to the Local Government?

3. In the context of Coastal Zone Management to protect the coastal area of Muara Gembong from oil pollution, according to you, which aspects of management are more important related to NGOs

4. In the context of Coastal Zone Management to protect the coastal area of Muara Gembong from oil pollution, according to you, which aspects of management are more important related to academics?

5. In the context of Coastal Zone Management to protect the coastal area of Muara Gembong from oil pollution, according to you, which management aspect is more important related to Coastal Residents?

6. In the context of Coastal Zone Management to protect the coastal area of Muara Gembong from oil pollution, according to you, which aspect of management is more important related to tourism management?

Left column	Left and Right Column Equally important	Fill in if the ACTOR in the Left Column is more important than the ACTOR in the Right Column									Right Column
		Fill in if the ACTOR in the Right Column is more important than the ACTOR in the Left Column									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Fishery Business										Tourism	
Transportation										Conservation	
Transportation										Tourism	
Conservation										Tourism	

7. In the context of Coastal Zone Management to protect the coastal area of Muara Gembong from oil pollution, according to you, which management aspect is more important related to fisheries business?

Left column	Left and Right Column Equally important	Fill in if the ACTOR in the Left Column is more important than the ACTOR in the Right Column									Right Column
		Fill in if the ACTOR in the Right Column is more important than the ACTOR in the Left Column									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Increased Synergy and Coordination between related parties										Optimization of related technology devices	
Increased Synergy and Coordination between related parties										Improvement of guidance, supervision and control mechanisms	

Left column	Left and Right Column Equally important	Fill in if the ACTOR in the Left Column is more important than the ACTOR in the Right Column									Right Column
		Fill in if the ACTOR in the Right Column is more important than the ACTOR in the Left Column									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Optimization of related technology devices											Improvement of guidance, supervision and control mechanisms

8. In the context of Coastal Zone Management to protect the Muara Gembong coastal area from oil pollution, according to you, which management aspect is more important related to transportation?

Left column	Left and Right Column Equally important	Fill in if the ACTOR in the Left Column is more important than the ACTOR in the Right Column									Right Column
		Fill in if the ACTOR in the Right Column is more important than the ACTOR in the Left Column									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Increased Synergy and Coordination between related parties											Optimization of related technology devices
Increased Synergy and Coordination between related parties											Improvement of guidance, supervision and control mechanisms

Left column	Left and Right Column Equally important	Fill in if the ACTOR in the Left Column is more important than the ACTOR in the Right Column									Fill in if the ACTOR in the Right Column is more important than the ACTOR in the Left Column									Right Column
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Optimization of related technology devices																				Improvement of guidance, supervision and control mechanisms

9. In the context of Coastal Zone Management to protect the Muara Gembong coastal area from oil pollution, according to you, which management aspect is more important related to conservation?

Left column	Left and Right Column Equally important	Fill in if the ACTOR in the Left Column is more important than the ACTOR in the Right Column									Fill in if the ACTOR in the Right Column is more important than the ACTOR in the Left Column									Right Column
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Increased Synergy and Coordination between related parties																				Optimization of related technology devices
Increased Synergy and Coordination between related parties																				Improvement of guidance, supervision and control mechanisms

Left column	Left and Right Column Equally important	Fill in if the ACTOR in the Left Column is more important than the ACTOR in the Right Column									Fill in if the ACTOR in the Right Column is more important than the ACTOR in the Left Column									Right Column
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Optimization of related technology devices																				Improvement of guidance, supervision and control mechanisms

10. In the context of Coastal Zone Management to protect the coastal area of Muara Gembong from oil pollution, according to you, which management aspect is more important related to tourism?

Left column	Left and Right Column Equally important	Fill in if the ACTOR in the Left Column is more important than the ACTOR in the Right Column									Fill in if the ACTOR in the Right Column is more important than the ACTOR in the Left Column									Right Column
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Increased Synergy and Coordination between related parties																				Optimization of related technology devices
Increased Synergy and Coordination between related parties																				Improvement of guidance, supervision and control mechanisms

Left column	Left and Right Column Equally important	Fill in if the ACTOR in the Left Column is more important than the ACTOR in the Right Column									Right Column							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Optimization of related technology devices											Improvement of guidance, supervision and control mechanisms							

Respondent 1

Compare the relative importance with respect to: Goal: The Management Strategies to Protect Coastal Area in Muara Gembong from Oil-Polluted Seawater

Circle one number per row below using the scale:
1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Local Government	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Non-Governmental O
2 Local Government	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Academics
3 Local Government	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Coastal Residents
4 Local Government	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourist Area Manager
5 Non-Governmental O	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Academics
6 Non-Governmental O	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Coastal Residents
7 Non-Governmental O	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourist Area Manager
8 Academics	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Coastal Residents
9 Academics	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourist Area Manager
10 Coastal Residents	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourist Area Manager

Compare the relative preference with respect to: Local Government (L: .584)

Circle one number per row below using the scale:
1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Sea Transportation
2 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
3 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
4 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
5 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
6 Conservation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism

Compare the relative preference with respect to: Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) (L: .090)

Circle one number per row below using the scale:
1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Sea Transportation
2 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
3 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
4 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
5 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
6 Conservation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism

Compare the relative preference with respect to: Academics (L: .205)

Circle one number per row below using the scale:
1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Sea Transportation
2 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
3 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
4 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
5 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
6 Conservation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism

Compare the relative preference with respect to: Coastal Residents (L: .064)

Circle one number per row below using the scale:
1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Sea Transportation
2 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
3 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
4 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
5 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
6 Conservation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism

Compare the relative preference with respect to: Tourist Area Manager (L: .057)

Circle one number per row below using the scale:
1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Sea Transportation
2 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
3 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
4 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
5 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
6 Conservation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism

Compare the relative preference with respect to: Fishery Business (L: 250)

Circle one number per row below using the scale:

1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Synergy & coordinatio	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Optimization of related
2 Synergy & coordinatio	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	The control mechanis
3 Optimization of relat	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	The control mechanis

Compare the relative preference with respect to: Sea Transportation (L: 250)

Circle one number per row below using the scale:

1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Synergy & coordinatio	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Optimization of related
2 Synergy & coordinatio	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	The control mechanis
3 Optimization of relat	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	The control mechanis

Compare the relative preference with respect to: Conservation (L: 250)

Circle one number per row below using the scale:

1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Synergy & coordinatio	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Optimization of related
2 Synergy & coordinatio	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	The control mechanis
3 Optimization of relat	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	The control mechanis

Compare the relative preference with respect to: Tourism (L: 250)

Circle one number per row below using the scale:

1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Synergy & coordinatio	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Optimization of related
2 Synergy & coordinatio	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	The control mechanis
3 Optimization of relat	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	The control mechanis

Respondent 2

Compare the relative importance with respect to: Goal: The Management Strategies to Protect Coastal Area in Muara Gembong from Oil-Polluted Seawater

Circle one number per row below using the scale:

1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Local Government	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Non-Governmental O
2 Local Government	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Academics
3 Local Government	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Coastal Residents
4 Local Government	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourist Area Manager
5 Non-Governmental O	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Academics
6 Non-Governmental O	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Coastal Residents
7 Non-Governmental O	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourist Area Manager
8 Academics	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Coastal Residents
9 Academics	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourist Area Manager
10 Coastal Residents	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourist Area Manager

Compare the relative preference with respect to: Local Government (L: 468)

Circle one number per row below using the scale:

1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Sea Transportation
2 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
3 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
4 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
5 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
6 Conservation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism

Compare the relative preference with respect to: Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) (L: 136)

Circle one number per row below using the scale:

1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Sea Transportation
2 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
3 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
4 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
5 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
6 Conservation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism

Respondent 3

Circle one number per row below using the scale:

1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Local Government	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Non-Governmental O
2 Local Government	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Academics
3 Local Government	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Coastal Residents
4 Local Government	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourist Area Manager
5 Non-Governmental O	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Academics
6 Non-Governmental O	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Coastal Residents
7 Non-Governmental O	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourist Area Manager
8 Academics	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Coastal Residents
9 Academics	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourist Area Manager
10 Coastal Residents	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourist Area Manager

Compare the relative preference with respect to: Local Government (L: .567)

Circle one number per row below using the scale:

1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Sea Transportation
2 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
3 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
4 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
5 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
6 Conservation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism

Compare the relative preference with respect to: Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) (L: .169)

Circle one number per row below using the scale:

1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Sea Transportation
2 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
3 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
4 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
5 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
6 Conservation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism

Compare the relative preference with respect to: Academics (L: .151)

Circle one number per row below using the scale:

1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Sea Transportation
2 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
3 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
4 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
5 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
6 Conservation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism

Compare the relative preference with respect to: Coastal Residents (L: .033)

Circle one number per row below using the scale:

1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Sea Transportation
2 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
3 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
4 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
5 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
6 Conservation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism

Compare the relative preference with respect to: Tourist Area Manager (L: .081)

Circle one number per row below using the scale:

1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Sea Transportation
2 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
3 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
4 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
5 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
6 Conservation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism

Compare the relative preference with respect to: Academics (L: .277)

Circle one number per row below using the scale:
1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Sea Transportation
2 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
3 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
4 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
5 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
6 Conservation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism

Compare the relative preference with respect to: Sea Transportation (L: .250)

Circle one number per row below using the scale:
1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Synergy & coordinate	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Optimization of related
2 Synergy & coordinate	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	The control mechanism
3 Optimization of related	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	The control mechanism

Compare the relative preference with respect to: Fishery Business (L: .250)

Circle one number per row below using the scale:
1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Synergy & coordinate	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Optimization of related
2 Synergy & coordinate	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	The control mechanism
3 Optimization of related	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	The control mechanism

Compare the relative preference with respect to: Coastal Residents (L: .051)

Circle one number per row below using the scale:
1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Sea Transportation
2 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
3 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
4 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
5 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
6 Conservation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism

Compare the relative preference with respect to: Tourist Area Manager (L: .068)

Circle one number per row below using the scale:
1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Sea Transportation
2 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
3 Fishery Business	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
4 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Conservation
5 Sea Transportation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism
6 Conservation	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tourism

Compare the relative preference with respect to: Tourism (L: .250)

Circle one number per row below using the scale:
1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Synergy & coordinate	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Optimization of related
2 Synergy & coordinate	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	The control mechanism
3 Optimization of related	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	The control mechanism

Compare the relative preference with respect to: Fishery Business (L: .250)

Circle one number per row below using the scale:
 1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Synergy & coordinatio	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Optimization of relatex
2 Synergy & coordinatio	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	The control mechanis
3 Optimization of relatex	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	The control mechanis

Compare the relative preference with respect to: Sea Transportation (L: .250)

Circle one number per row below using the scale:
 1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Synergy & coordinatio	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Optimization of relatex
2 Synergy & coordinatio	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	The control mechanis
3 Optimization of relatex	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	The control mechanis

Compare the relative preference with respect to: Conservation (L: .250)

Circle one number per row below using the scale:
 1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Synergy & coordinatio	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Optimization of relatex
2 Synergy & coordinatio	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	The control mechanis
3 Optimization of relatex	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	The control mechanis

Compare the relative preference with respect to: Tourism (L: .250)

Circle one number per row below using the scale:
 1 = Equal 3 = Moderate 5 = Strong 7 = Very strong 9 = Extreme

1 Synergy & coordinatio	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Optimization of relatex
2 Synergy & coordinatio	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	The control mechanis
3 Optimization of relatex	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	The control mechanis



**SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENT AND SCIENCE
SUBMISSION OF POSTGRADUATE DISSERTATION**

TO: Program Director / Course Convenor

Candidate's Statement:

I hereby submit an electronic copy of my dissertation for examination. This work has not previously been submitted for a degree or diploma in any university. To the best of my knowledge and belief, this dissertation contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due reference is made in the dissertation itself.

Name: Pramadania Agustine ID: s-5233497

Signature: Date: 12th May 2021

Supervisor(s) Statement:

I have read this dissertation and the standard of presentation satisfies University requirements and is in a form suitable for examination.

Primary Supervisor

Name: Emer. Prof. Patricia Dale Signature: P.D. Date: 12 May 2021

Secondary Supervisor

Name: Signature: Date:

If any supervisor has any doubts as to whether the candidate is ready to submit the dissertation as indicated above, he/she need not sign this form. However, the supervisor is required to advise the candidate and may provide any written comments hereunder (or on attached sheet).

(Please note: Should the supervisor(s) withhold endorsement for any reason other than failure to complete prescribed studies, the candidate may appeal to the Program Director for the dissertation to be submitted for examination).