

Development of Component 3A Tourism in the Youtefa Bridge Area, Jayapura City, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Tourism development has significant impacts on both the economy and the environment. This study aims to analyze the conditions and development of the 3A components of tourism (Attractions, Accessibility, and Amenities) around the Youtefa Bridge area in Jayapura following its construction in 2019. The background of this research is the strategic role of the Youtefa Bridge in enhancing the tourism potential of Jayapura, which has experienced significant growth since its completion. A qualitative descriptive method is used in this study, involving in-depth interviews, direct observation, and document analysis to collect comprehensive data. The steps in this method include data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion, so the data obtained can provide a comprehensive picture of the impact of the Youtefa Bridge construction on local tourism. The research findings show that the construction of the Youtefa Bridge has significantly improved accessibility and expanded tourism potential. The main attractions include natural beauty such as mangrove forests and beaches, as well as cultural attractions in Tobati Village and Enggros Village. The bridge itself has become a significant attraction, offering stunning views. Improvements in public transportation and road conditions now support better tourist mobility. Additionally, amenities around the Youtefa Bridge have been enhanced, with improved accommodation facilities, restaurants, and public facilities such as toilets and parking spaces. This study emphasizes the positive impact of the Youtefa Bridge on tourism development in Jayapura and the importance of sustainable tourism management to maintain the area's appeal and ensure long-term benefits. Future research should focus on developing strategies to balance tourism growth with environmental conservation and cultural preservation.



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1. Introduction

Tourism has a huge impact on the economy and the environment globally. The tourism sector contributed 10.4% of the global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and created 319 million jobs in 2019 [1]. This is also supported by the statement that tourism activities can have an impact on economic development and job creation [2]. In addition to economic contributions, tourism also supports the preservation of cultural heritage and environmental conservation [3]. However, uncontrolled tourism development can have negative impacts, including soil erosion, increased pollution, loss of natural habitat, and pressure on water resources [4]. Therefore, it is important

to balance the positive economic benefits of tourism against the environmental impacts.

In tourism development, the main components that need to be considered are Attractions, Accessibility, and Amenities, which are known as the 3A components of tourism [5]. The success of a destination often depends on how these three components are integrated in development. Jayapura City has experienced significant growth in the tourism sector, especially after the construction of the Youtefa Bridge which was inaugurated in 2019. This bridge not only connects two districts in Jayapura City but also becomes a new icon that attracts a lot of attention. The construction of this bridge has a strategic impact on the tourism sector and overall city

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development, affecting the 3A components in the area. Youtefa Bay Tourism Park in Jayapura, Papua, is an important area for biodiversity conservation and local livelihoods [6]. Improved quality of life has a significant and constructive impact on people's support for tourism. In countries like India, which are characterized by great potential for community-based tourism to improve the welfare of rural communities and reduce poverty, policymakers need to have a comprehensive understanding of the effects of community-based tourism on the quality of life of residents and their attitudes towards tourism [7]. However, the impact of the construction of the Youtefa Bridge is not only positive. Marine pollution, changes in fishermen's livelihoods, and damage to the mangrove ecosystem are some of the problems that have emerged. There is research on the total economic value of the mangrove ecosystem increasing if all its economic benefits are identified and calculated properly. The greatest benefits come from direct benefits such as the provision of fish, crabs, shrimp, shellfish, and firewood, which improve the economy of the villages of Tobati and Enggros. Indirect benefits include coastal protection, prevention of seawater intrusion, and carbon sequestration. To maximize the economic value of the mangrove ecosystem, conservation efforts are needed that will improve the welfare of local communities [8]. The area around Youtefa Bridge, including Enggros Village and Tobati Village, received direct impacts from this development, including problems with the availability of clean water and a decrease in fish stocks in Youtefa Bay [9]. In this context, sustainability becomes a key term. Responsible tourism development must include a balance between economic benefits and ecosystem conservation efforts, including sustainable conservation and restoration, improved policies, infrastructure, natural resource conservation, local community welfare, and preservation of local culture and heritage [10][11]. By understanding the importance of sustainability, researchers can assess the implementation of sustainable tourism principles in the Youtefa Bridge area. This study aims to evaluate the condition and development of the 3A tourism components in the Youtefa Bridge area in Jayapura City after the construction of the bridge. This study is expected to provide a deeper understanding of the impact of infrastructure development on tourism and provide recommendations for the development of sustainable tourism in the area.

1.1. Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is a holistic approach that integrates a balance between economic growth,

environmental sustainability, and social welfare. This concept emphasizes inclusive economic growth that covers all levels of society to provide sustainable employment and advance social equality [12].

1.2. History and Evolution of Sustainable Development

The concept of sustainable development gained global recognition through the Brundtland Commission report "Our Common Future" in 1987. The UN conferences in Stockholm (1972) and Rio (1992), as well as the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (2000) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, were important milestones in the evolution of this concept.

1.3. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Infrastructure in Papua is not only intended to drive economic development, but also address social and environmental issues, with a focus on sustainable development goals [13]. The SDGs include 17 goals that focus on eradicating poverty, improving health and well-being, gender equality, access to clean water and energy, decent work, and responsible consumption and production. Each goal relates to the principles of sustainable development that involve economic, environmental, and social aspects.

1.4. Sustainable Tourism

Sustainable tourism aims to develop tourism activities that have long-term positive impacts on the environment, society, culture, and economy [14]. The principles of sustainable tourism include the involvement of local communities, balancing the needs of tourists and local communities, and continuous monitoring and evaluation of tourism impacts.

1.5. Regenerative Sustainable Tourism

Regenerative Sustainable Tourism represents an evolution of the concept of sustainable tourism, with a stronger emphasis on efforts to restore and regenerate the environment and local communities. While traditional sustainable tourism seeks to maintain existing resources and achieve a balance between tourism, the environment, and communities, Regenerative Sustainable Tourism aims to change that paradigm by focusing on restoring damaged ecosystems, revitalizing local communities, and creating more sustainable tourism destinations overall [15].

1.6. Components 3A of Tourism

In tourism development, three main components need to be considered to make a destination attractive to visitors. These components are known as the "3A of Tourism," first introduced by Christopher Cooper and colleagues in his book "Marketing for Hospitality and Tourism" in 1993. These three components are Attraction, Accessibility, and Amenity. The success of a tourism destination often depends on how these three components are integrated in the development [4].

Attractions, refers to objects, places, or activities that are the main attractions in a tourist destination, such as natural beauty, historical sites, amusement parks, sports activities, arts, and culture. Interesting and varied attractions will increase visitor interest.

Accessibility, refers to the ease and convenience of reaching a tourism destination. This includes transportation infrastructure, road networks, flight routes, and other transportation connections. Good accessibility makes it easier for visitors to reach their destinations comfortably and efficiently.

Amenities, includes supporting facilities that enhance the quality of visitor experience, such as restaurants, cafes, shops, shopping centers, health facilities, parks, and other recreational facilities. Quality accommodations, such as hotels, villas, and homestays, are also an important part of amenities. The availability of adequate amenities provides comfort and satisfaction for visitors.

1.7. Development of Tourism Infrastructure

The development of tourism infrastructure, such as bridges, has a significant impact on the surrounding area. Its impacts include changes in connectivity, accessibility, and tourist attractions. As with infrastructure development, such as bridge construction, it is part of the development program in Papua which aims to improve transportation and connectivity in less developed areas [16]. In addition, this development may affect the livelihoods of local communities, change local economic dynamics, and have environmental implications that need to be managed carefully.

The development of tourism infrastructure has several significant impacts on a region. Infrastructure such as roads, airports, ports, and other transportation facilities improves connectivity between regions and facilitates easier access for tourists. As connectivity increases, the number of tourist visits also rises, which enhances the

attractiveness of the destination. The growth in tourist arrivals contributes to higher regional income through tourism taxes, the sale of local products, and the expansion of related economic sectors. Furthermore, the tourism industry creates various employment opportunities for local communities, both directly and indirectly, helping to reduce unemployment rates. Ultimately, the availability of new jobs and the increase in regional income lead to substantial improvements in the welfare and quality of life of local communities.

However, the development of tourism infrastructure also brings impacts that need to be managed wisely. While it can increase connectivity and economic opportunities, the impacts on the environment, local livelihoods, and cultural heritage must be carefully evaluated [17]. Therefore, it is important to ensure that tourism infrastructure development is carried out by considering the principles of sustainability and active participation of local communities to achieve an optimal balance between economic development and environmental and cultural preservation.

1.8. Tourism in Jayapura City

Jayapura City has extraordinary tourism potential with various tourist attractions, especially in terms of natural tourist charm. The natural beauty that is still pristine creates a very attractive condition for visitors. Various natural and cultural attractions are unique in this city. From the amazing natural charm to the rich cultural attractions, all are attractions for tourists. The importance of the availability of supporting tourism facilities also enriches the experience of travelers who visit this city. Overall, Jayapura City tourism reflects the diversity of nature and culture that can be enjoyed by every visitor. Jayapura City currently has 72 tourist attractions spread across the five districts of Jayapura City [18], the distribution of tourist attractions can be seen on Figure 1.

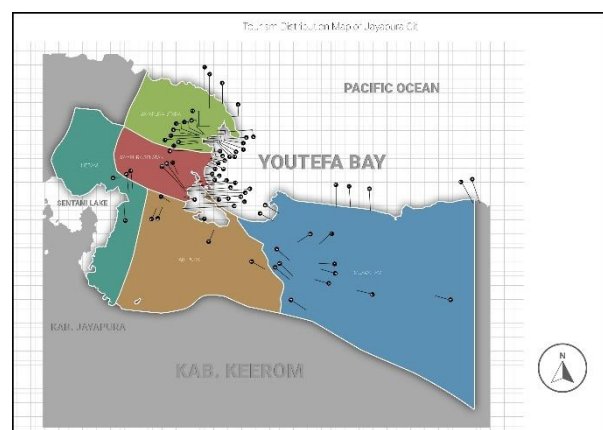


Figure 1. Map of tourism distribution in Jayapura City

Jayapura City, which is rich in cultural diversity and tourist charm, embraces the development of the tourism sector as an effort to preserve the diversity of regional culture. However, the reality shows that the potential of tourist attractions has not been fully optimized by the local government. The many neglected tourist potentials and the lack of management and support for supporting facilities and infrastructure are the main obstacles. Good management and utilization of potential tourist attractions can be a source of income for the region. By optimally organizing and developing tourism potential, it is hoped that it can increase the attractiveness and quality of the surrounding environment. In the process, the arrangement and development of tourism potential must always pay attention to the rights of the community and local customary law values.

2. Methods

This study uses a qualitative research type. The qualitative approach emphasizes in-depth observation to understand the phenomenon in detail. This method helps in explaining and analyzing individual or group phenomena, attitudes, beliefs, and perceptions. Qualitative descriptive methods allow researchers to explore and understand the phenomena that occur in new tourist destinations in detail [19]. Characteristics of good qualitative research include the use of appropriate procedures to obtain data, research limitations in the assumptions and characteristics of the qualitative approach, and the application of a qualitative approach in research. The research will focus on the area around the Youtefa Bridge in Jayapura City. The research time is planned from September 2023 to March 2024. The observation unit includes objects that will be observed and studied in this study, such as attractions, accessibility, and amenities. The information unit includes respondents who will provide relevant information related to the Youtefa Bridge area. The research tools and instruments used include checklists, questionnaires, documentation tools, recording tools, stationery, and multimedia devices. Data collection methods include observation, interviews, and document studies. The method used is qualitative descriptive analysis, which focuses on understanding a phenomenon by examining its characteristics and qualities. In this study, individual experiences related to the concept of sustainable tourism destinations are analyzed by listening carefully to tourism destination stakeholders, which then provides a way to understand at the individual level [20]. The steps in this method include data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Overview of Youtefa Bridge Area

The area around the Youtefa Bridge attracts attention with its coastal beauty. This bridge, in addition to being an important infrastructure, is also a gateway to the stunning natural charm. The main attractions are the exotic mangrove forests and beautiful beaches. The presence of the mangrove forests provides a natural feel, while the beaches attract visitors who want to enjoy the beauty of nature. This bridge is also an attraction in itself, providing a unique experience with stunning views from a height. This area is a tourist destination that combines modern infrastructure with charming coastal nature. Figure 2 illustrates the construction of Youtefa Bridge.



Figure 2. Youtefa Bridge

As a key element of transportation infrastructure, the Youtefa Bridge is an important symbol of local development. By connecting the city with the Muara Tami District, the bridge has had a significant impact. The growth of new businesses, improvements to the main road, and the area becoming a popular destination for recreation are positive impacts. However, there are negative impacts such as decreased income for the surrounding MSMEs. The bridge is also relevant in tourism development, encouraging initiatives to improve environmental quality while addressing challenges such as lack of facilities for visitors. The role of the Youtefa Bridge is not only in terms of infrastructure but also as a pioneer in growth and transformation at the local level, playing an important role in the economic and tourism development of Jayapura.

3.2 Tourism in the Youtefa Bridge Area

After the construction of the Youtefa Bridge, the surrounding area has experienced significant development. Initially just an area without proper tourism facilities, now its natural potential has become a trigger for extraordinary development. This area has succeeded in

attracting attention as a promising tourism destination, as seen from the visual transformation and infrastructure improvements. The Youtefa Bridge is not only a means of transportation, but also a catalyst for the development of an increasingly attractive area. Figure 3 shows the map of the Youtefa Bridge Area before the bridge was built.



Figure 3. Map of the Youtefa Bridge Area Before the Bridge was Built

The area consists of two traditional villages, namely Tobati Village and Enggros Village, which are the main attractions. In addition, there is the Teluk Youtefa Nature Tourism Park, the Gospel Proclamation Monument from Enggros Village, and Hamadi Beach.



Figure 4. Map of the Youtefa Bridge Area After the Bridge was Built

After the Youtefa Bridge was built (Figure 4), the surrounding area experienced significant development with the emergence of new attractions and the addition of amenities. One of the new attractions is Ciberi Beach, offering natural beauty with clear sea water and white sand. This beach is a major attraction for tourists looking for a refreshing holiday experience. The addition of amenities such as restaurants is also an effort to develop the area. The restaurants around this area not only offer culinary dishes but also unique culinary experiences with stunning natural views. These restaurants are both places

to enjoy delicious food and the beauty of nature, as well as to relax.

3.3 Development of Component 3A Tourism in the area around Youtefa Bridge

The development of the area around Youtefa Bridge has undergone significant changes in recent years. In 2014, before the construction of the bridge, the area consisted of two traditional villages, namely Tobati Village and Enggros Village, as well as two main attractions, Hamadi Beach and Holtekamp Beach, which are the main attractions for visitors (see Figure 5).



Figure 5. Map of the Youtefa Bridge area in 2014

In 2019, there was significant development with the construction of the Ringroad and Youtefa Bridge infrastructure connecting South Jayapura District and Muara Tami District. The construction of this bridge is an important turning point in connecting the area with other areas, opening up better access for local people and tourists (see Figure 6).



Figure 6. Map of the Youtefa Bridge area in 2019

The area around Youtefa Bridge, in 2023 underwent further development after the bridge was inaugurated. The increasing number of attractions and facilities around the area, such as restaurants and cafes, marked this development (see Figure 7). However, the facilities intended to improve the comfort of tourism around Youtefa Bridge are still minimal and inadequate.

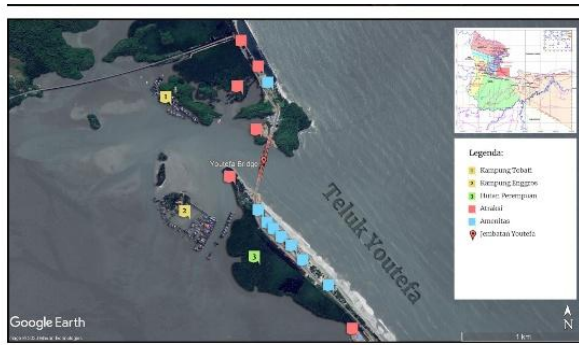


Figure 7. Development of the area around the Youtefa Bridge
2023

This development shows the great potential of the area around Youtefa Bridge as a rapidly developing tourist destination. With the continued improvement of tourism infrastructure and facilities, it is hoped that this area can become a more quality and attractive tourist destination for tourists, both from within and outside the country.

3.4 Condition of Tourism Component 3A in the area around Youtefa Bridge

The condition of attractions, accessibility, and amenities around Youtefa Bridge affect the tourist experience in enjoying the destination. Attractions include natural and cultural attractions, accessibility includes ease of reaching the location, and amenities include available facilities and services. [Figure 8](#) provide an overview of the conditions of the three components:

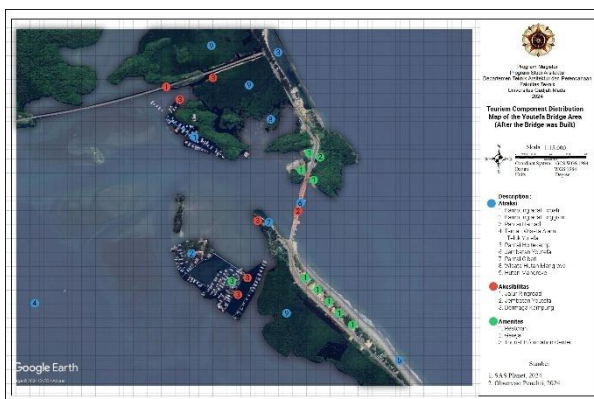


Figure 8. Map of distribution of 3A tourism components

3.5 Attraction Conditions

The area around Youtefa Bridge, strategically located on Youtefa Bay, has a captivating natural charm. In addition to serving as a vital infrastructure that was inaugurated in 2019, the bridge is also a gateway to stunning natural wonders. The main attractions in the area include exotic mangrove forests and charming beaches. The mangrove

forests provide a distinctive natural touch, while the beautiful beaches are a draw for visitors who appreciate the beauty of unspoiled nature. The iconic bridge is also a special attraction for tourists who want to enjoy the extraordinary views from above. Thus, this area has become a tourist destination that combines the beauty of modern infrastructure with the natural beauty.

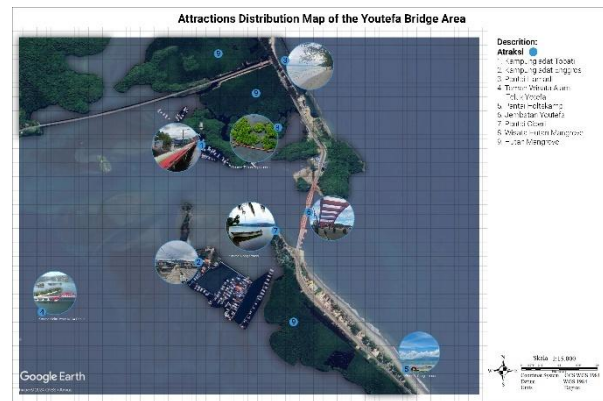


Figure 9. Map of the distribution of Jayapura City attractions

Figure 9 illustrated the map of the Jayapura City attractions. The condition of the attractions in the area around the Youtefa Bridge provided as follows.

Tobati Village, in South Jayapura District, Papua, is an interesting tourist destination because of its unique culture and nature (Figure 10). The name "*Tobati*" comes from "*tab*" which means sun, and "*badic*" which refers to rising or rising. The Tobati tribe, who live in this village, believe that their ancestors are one with nature, and they honor the sun as Tete Manis or the Almighty [21]. To reach Tobati Village, tourists must use a boat through the village pier for 10,000 rupiah per person. Tobati Village is an eco-tourism destination in Jayapura that offers a unique experience. Visitors can enjoy the beauty of Youtefa Bay, explore the mangrove forest, and interact with the local community. The clarity of the sea surface allows visitors to enjoy the beauty of the underwater.



Figure 10. Tobati Village

Tobati Village is registered in the tourism village network as a developing tourism village. This shows that this village has great potential to continue to be developed and improved. Thus, Tobati Village has the opportunity to continue to develop and become an increasingly attractive tourist destination for visitors.

Enggros Village, located in Abepura District, Jayapura City, has great potential as a tourist destination (Figure 11). This village is attractive because of its culture, beautiful natural environment, and friendly residents. With the initiative of the locals, this village was recognized as a Tourism Village by the Jayapura City Government.



Figure 11. Enggros Village

The Jayapura City Government has set a policy through the Jayapura City Spatial Plan (RTRW) 2013-2033 to manage tourism in Enggros Village (see Figure 12). The signboard at the tourist location is a sign that this village is active as a tourism destination recognized by the local government.



Figure 12. Enggros Village (JADESTA)

To reach Enggros Village, visitors must pay 10,000 rupiah per person to rent a boat from the pier. Enggros Village offers a unique tourism experience, including Lapangan Timbul Tenggelam, an interesting area because it will be submerged in water at high tide and reappear at low tide. Nearby, there is Metu Debi Island which is interesting to visit, offering spiritual experiences, history, and natural beauty (Figure 13).



Figure 13. Gospel Proclamation Monument (JADESTA).

Enggros Village also has a special meaning as the center for the spread of Protestant Christianity in Jayapura [21]. Despite its promising potential, Enggros Village is still categorized as a pioneering category in the tourism village network. This shows that this village is still in the early stages of development as a tourist destination. Further efforts are needed to develop tourism infrastructure and increase promotion so that Enggros Village can develop into a more mature and attractive tourist destination for visitors.

Hamadi Beach, located in the northern part of Tobati Village and facing directly to the Pacific Ocean, is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Jayapura City and its surroundings. This beach is located about 5 kilometers south of the center of Jayapura City, which is also the capital of Papua Province. Hamadi Beach attracts local people and tourists with its charm and uniqueness of nature. Its strategic location adds to its appeal, showcasing stunning natural beauty for visitors. Hamadi Beach is a favorite among local and out-of-town tourists. Visitors can enjoy various activities such as sports, swimming, walking along the beach, sunbathing, enjoying the beautiful natural scenery, or relaxing and taking pictures. These various activities make this beach a fun recreation spot for various groups. There is no entrance fee to enjoy this beach, only parking fees are charged to visitors. The parking rate for four-wheeled private vehicles is 20,000 rupiah per car, while two-wheeled vehicles are charged a parking fee of 10,000 rupiah per motorbike. With these

affordable rates, visitors can enjoy the natural beauty of Hamadi Beach.

Youtefa Bay Nature Tourism Park, a charming attraction with its location on the coastline of Jayapura city, in a small bay in Yos Sudarso Bay. Between two prominent capes, namely Tanjung Pie on the left and Tanjung Saweri on the right, there is a small strait called the Tobati Strait. This strait, with a width of approximately ± 300 meters, is the entrance and exit from the sea to Youtefa Bay (Yos Sudarso Bay). The area of this Nature Tourism Park is surrounded by mangrove forests and several sago forests. Two rivers, the Acai River and the Entrop River which are approximately ± 20 meters wide, flow into the Youtefa Bay Nature Tourism Park, adding to its natural charm. Visitors who visit Youtefa Bay can enjoy stunning natural scenery, including the greenery of mangrove forests and sago forests, as well as the vastness of the blue ocean in Youtefa Bay with Tobati and Enggros Islands located in the middle. All this beauty makes Youtefa Bay Nature Tourism Park an interesting destination to explore.



Figure 14. Holtekamp Beach

Holtekamp Beach, with its charming natural beauty, has become a favorite destination for residents after the construction of the Youtefa Bridge (Figure 14). Previously, the journey to this beach took quite a long time, around 1-2 hours from the center of Jayapura. However, with the *Youtefa Bridge*, access to Holtekamp Beach has become easier and faster. Holtekamp Beach offers a charming natural panorama, allowing visitors to relax, swim, or simply enjoy the beautiful sea view. This beach is equipped with facilities such as gazebos and public toilets for the convenience of visitors. Visitors can enjoy this beach without an entrance fee, they only need to pay a parking fee for their vehicles.

Youtefa Bridge not only serves as a means of transportation that increases accessibility but also has its appeal for visitors. The combination of the natural beauty of the surrounding area and the elegance of the bridge

structure makes it an interesting attraction. From the top of the bridge, visitors can enjoy a stunning panorama of almost all the attractions around the area. With the height of the bridge, visitors can enjoy views of Youtefa Bay, mangrove forests, and beautiful beaches. Youtefa Bridge is one of the favorite destinations for those who want to enjoy the natural beauty of Papua uniquely. The existence of this bridge also provides a special experience for visitors who want to enjoy the beauty of nature while enjoying spectacular views from a height.

Ciberi Beach, a new tourist destination that has become an attraction after the construction of the Youtefa Bridge (Figure 15). Its natural beauty is captivating with clear and clean seawater, becoming the main attraction for tourists looking for a natural experience that is still natural.



Figure 15. Ciberi Beach

One of the favorite activities of tourists at Ciberi Beach is picnicking. Visitors can relax with family, friends, or colleagues on this beach. This area offers many spots that are suitable for sitting and relaxing while enjoying the beautiful views of the beach and sea. Ciberi Beach is also the right choice for gatherings with family or colleagues. Facilities such as stages and benches have been provided for such activities. With the existing facilities, gatherings at Ciberi Beach can be carried out comfortably and pleasantly. In addition, this area is spacious so it is suitable for various outdoor activities. The Jayapura City Government and the Kampung indigenous community continue to develop the Ciberi Beach Tourism Potential so that it is better known by the public. This effort is made by providing complete tourism facilities to increase the comfort and satisfaction of visitors.

Mangrove forest tourism, one of the interesting natural destinations, equipped with a bridge that shows the natural beauty of the mangrove forest and Youtefa Bay (Figure 16). This area offers a unique experience for visitors who want to explore the rich mangrove ecosystem and enjoy the extraordinary natural beauty.



Figure 16. Mangrove Forest Tourism

Surrounded by mangrove trees and calm sea water, mangrove forest tourism provides an opportunity for visitors to enjoy the natural beauty that is pristine and calming. In addition, mangrove forest tourism also provides an opportunity for visitors to learn more about mangrove ecology and the importance of its preservation for the environment. With its unique appeal, mangrove forest tourism around Youtefa Bay is an attractive destination for tourists looking for a memorable nature experience.

3.6 Accessibility Conditions

Accessibility plays an important role in tourism development, as it facilitates tourists' journey to their destinations. With the construction of the Youtefa Bridge, which is now part of the national road, accessibility to the area around the bridge has increased significantly as shown in Figure 17. The bridge is a vital link between the South Jayapura District and the Muara Tami District, facilitating and speeding up travel between the two districts.



Figure 17. Accessibility Map of the Youtefa Bridge Area.

Accessibility improvements also occur to tourist destinations around Youtefa Bridge such as Ciberi Beach, Holtekamp Beach, Tobati Village, and Enggros Village. This opens up new opportunities for tourism development

in the area and provides convenience for tourists and local people to enjoy the natural beauty and tourist attractions available.

To reach the Youtefa Bridge area, visitors can use private vehicles such as motorbikes or cars, or use online transportation services. The trip from downtown Jayapura only takes about 20-30 minutes. The Youtefa Bridge area, which is now part of the national road, can be accessed relatively well from the city center and nearby tourist destinations. The illustrations of accessibility conditions at Youtefa Bridge shown in Figure 18.



Figure 18. Accessibility Conditions around Youtefa Bridge.

Access to Tobati Village and Enggros Village consists of paths made of wooden planks that are installed regularly because these villages are built on water (Figure 19). This path acts as the main road connecting various buildings and areas within the village. Visitors can walk on this path to explore the village and enjoy the natural beauty of the surroundings. The presence of this wooden path creates a unique and interesting atmosphere for visitors while providing a different experience in exploring a traditional village built on water.



Figure 19. Accessibility in Tobati and Enggros Villages.

However, public transportation facilities are still limited. Visitors tend to use private vehicles or online transportation services to reach this destination. Efforts are needed to improve public transportation facilities, develop road infrastructure, and provide environmentally friendly transportation alternatives. Thus, the area around the Youtefa Bridge can become a tourist destination that is more easily accessible to various groups.

3.7 Condition of Amenities

Accessibility plays an important role in supporting tourism activities and facilitating tourists' journeys to their destinations. After the Youtefa Bridge was built, accessibility around the area has increased significantly. Various new facilities, such as restaurants and cafes, have begun to emerge around the area to meet the needs of tourists. The condition of amenities map provided in Figure 20.

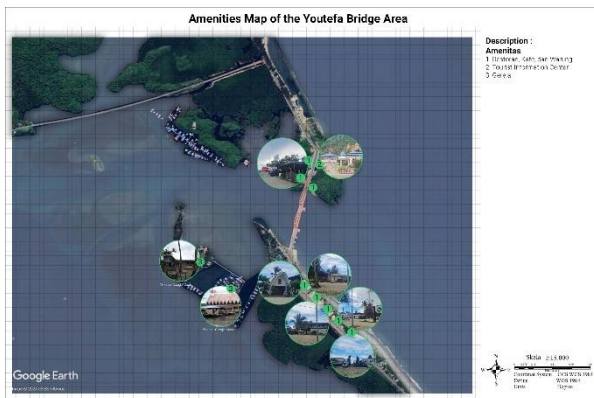


Figure 20. Amenity Conditions

However, the condition of tourism amenities around Youtefa Bridge is still inadequate. Currently, the existing facilities are limited to the tourism information center building and the security post building. Tourists who want to stay overnight must look for hotels around the area. In tourist destinations such as Hamadi Beach, Holtekamp Beach, and Ciberi Beach, there are cottages managed by the local community. Public facilities such as bathrooms are also available for the convenience of visitors. The existence of these cottages not only provides a place to rest but also supports the local economy by involving the community in its management. The closest health facilities to Youtefa Bridge are the Twano Health Center and the Assistant Health Center (PUSTU), which can be reached by traveling about 4.2 km. Further development of various amenities around Youtefa Bridge needs to be considered to improve the quality of tourism and tourist comfort. With these efforts, it is hoped that the area around Youtefa Bridge can become a more attractive and quality tourist destination.

4. Conclusions

Based on the analysis of the collected data, it can be concluded that the development of tourism in the area around Youtefa Bridge, Jayapura, is an interesting journey, especially after the construction of vital infrastructure such as Youtefa Bridge. Rapid development

in the 3A components of tourism (Attractions, Accessibility, and Amenities) has provided a positive boost to the tourism potential in the area. Stunning natural attractions, increased accessibility, and improved amenities are important foundations in driving sustainable tourism growth.

Before the construction of the Youtefa Bridge, the area had interesting natural attractions, such as Hamadi Beach and Holtekamp Beach, which offer spectacular natural views and interesting recreational activities. After the construction of the bridge, the area experienced a rapid development with the emergence of new attractions, including Ciberi Beach which offers stunning natural beauty. In addition, the existence of the Youtefa Bridge itself has become a special attraction for tourists who want to enjoy the natural scenery from a height. However, there is still a need for diversification of attractions so that this area can attract tourists with diverse interests, such as developing cultural, historical, or adventure attractions.

Before the construction of the Youtefa Bridge, access to this area was limited, mainly due to limited transportation infrastructure such as inadequate roads. The construction of the Youtefa Bridge significantly increases accessibility to the area, opening up opportunities for local and foreign tourists to visit existing tourist destinations. This bridge is also a symbol of connectivity between regions in Jayapura City. However, better accessibility infrastructure is still needed to support sustainable tourism growth, such as roads and public transportation.

Before the construction of the Youtefa Bridge, tourism amenities in the area were still limited, with minimal facilities such as rest areas, eating places, and public toilets. After the construction of the bridge, there was an increase in amenities with the emergence of restaurants and cafes around the area, but it was still inadequate to meet the increasing needs of tourists. However, further improvements are still needed in facilities and amenity services to enhance the quality of the tourist experience, such as the development of diverse and environmentally friendly accommodations.

Overall, the condition of the 3A tourism components around the Youtefa Bridge area shows positive developments after the construction of the bridge, but there is still room for further improvement to achieve the full potential of the area as a quality tourist destination. Cooperation between the government, local communities, and the private sector is needed to continue to develop and improve tourism infrastructure, attractions, and amenities to create an unforgettable tourism experience.

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