

## Community empowerment in the management of coastal areas and small islands to be achieved Local Community Welfare

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### ABSTRACT

**Keywords:** community empowerment; the welfare of local communities.

The government's policy so far, which is more land-oriented and utilizes the potential of coastal areas and small islands, is still not optimal. People's prosperity is the ideal of the Indonesian nation in realizing community (social) welfare, for this reason, the role of government must realize or fulfill the needs of coastal communities and small islands to get a decent livelihood and realize people's welfare, the government can manage the law and ecosystem in it by empowering local communities based on their potential and characteristics, as well as analyzing the needs of the community by considering social, economic, cultural, and environmental conditions. The local government encourages community business activities in the management of coastal areas and small islands (PWP-3-K) and conducts guidance through guidance, legal assistance, socialization, education, training, and counseling.



### Introduction

The Indonesian Sea has an area of approximately 5.6 million km<sup>2</sup> with a coastline of 81,000 km, with the potential for resources, especially marine fisheries, which is quite large, both in terms of quantity and diversity. (Sisang, 2024). In addition, Indonesia still has the right to participate in the management and utilization of natural resources in the open seas beyond the 200-nautical mile boundary of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as well as the management and utilization of natural resources on the seabed of international waters beyond the boundaries of the continental shelf. (Lisdiana, Hamer, Supardi, & Ulfa, 2019).

Considering that the potential of marine resources is very large, this marine wealth must be Indonesia's competitive power, which can lead the Indonesian nation towards a just, prosperous, and independent nation. (KEBUDAYAAN, n.d.). Indeed, to realize these ideals, there needs to be coordination of various parties and support from the community such as the central government, regional beautifiers, and the community as well as other stakeholders. (SURYANTI, Supriharyono, & Anggoro, 2019).

Indonesia as a country, with the concept of archipelago insight that is recognized internationally by the international law of the sea (UNCLOS 82), provides consequences for the state and people of Indonesia to be able to manage and utilize it optimally while still paying attention to traditional and international rights. (Marzuki, 2020). The sea and the ecosystems in it such as fish, coral reefs, mangrove forests, seaweeds, and other germplasm are part of the natural resources bestowed by Allah SWT as wealth controlled by the state, whose existence needs to be preserved and utilized for the prosperity of all people as mandated in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution. In realizing the prosperity of the people, one of them is improving the people's economy through the benefits of marine waters in Indonesia and the ecosystem in it. (Suwondo, 2023).

Indonesian waters which include territorial seas, inland waters, sea island waters, exclusive economic zones, and the Indonesian continental shelf, both sea level, waters, and seabed and land below have enormous benefits or functions. In general, one of the functions or benefits of this sea is as a source of natural wealth. (Suryanti, Supriharyono, & Anggoro, 2019).

The natural wealth found in the sea includes the waters and seabed areas and the land below. The wealth found in the waters consists of various types of fish, from very small fish (anchovies) to very large fish (whales and sharks), from fish that have medium economic value to fish that have high economic value (bluefin tuna and yellowfin tuna). Other sources of marine wealth include seaweed, pearls, and others. Such marine resources are referred to as sources of biological wealth" (Arifin, Yusapri, Suherman, & Putra, 2023).

Furthermore, the natural resources found in the seabed area and the land below, it is divided into two, namely those found on the continental shelf (national jurisdiction) and in the area (the area) outside the national jurisdiction. Natural resources found in seabed areas include mining materials, such as coal, petroleum, gas, copper, tin, and other polymetallic materials. This natural wealth is referred to as a source of non-biological wealth, and its nature is non-renewable, meaning that if it is continuously exploited, it will run out. According to Greenpeace Indonesia, the entire ocean on earth, only two percent of the ocean area is protected,

"Threats are very vulnerable to occur in the ocean. Environmental damage and climate change can affect and even reduce the capacity of the oceans. The practice of overfishing without paying attention to sustainability aspects seriously threatens fish populations in the ocean. Fishing methods such as tiger trawling, fish bombs, and baiting are bad examples of environmental damage. Not only fish, but coral reefs also became victims. Another major threat to the ocean is microplastics. Plastic waste can become micro-sized plastics as a result of temperature, pressure, and humidity (photodegradation). Microplastics can be consumed by marine animals. Some studies show that microplastics have reached the human body. In addition, ocean acidification can damage coral reef ecosystems. This problem is the cause of slow coral growth and reduced resilience of coral reefs. Ocean acidification occurs due to an increase in carbon dioxide absorbed by the ocean and a decrease in the pH of seawater."

The impact of threat of environmental damage and climate change in the sea, in addition to reducing the capacity of the ocean, also has an impact on the lives of coastal communities and small islands, because these communities mostly rely on the existence of ecosystems in the sea for their livelihoods. As a result of the destruction of marine ecosystems, the impact on the welfare of local coastal communities and small islands is not fulfilled, namely to get a decent livelihood by utilizing the marine ecosystem.

The government's policy so far, which is more land-oriented and utilizes the potential of coastal areas and small islands, is still not optimal. People's prosperity is the ideal of the Indonesian nation in realizing community (social) welfare, for it is necessary to have a role the government in realizing or fulfilling the needs of its people, this was put forward by the World Economic Forum quoted by Peter Mahmud Marzuki, that: "The function of the government in the concept of a welfare state is to meet the needs of its citizens that cannot be met by themselves".

In order to meet the needs of coastal communities and small islands to get a decent livelihood and realize people's welfare, the government can manage the law and ecosystem in it by empowering local communities and there is cooperation built by the government with the private sector to carry out the management of marine resources and ecosystems in it in accordance with the plan that contains activities that can and cannot be done as well as activities that can and should not be carried out as well as activities that can be carried out and activities that can be carried out and that are not allowed to be carried out and activities that are not allowed to be carried out and that are not allowed to be carried out and activities that are not allowed to be carried out and that are not allowed to be carried out and that activities are not allowed to be carried out and that are not allowed to be carried out and that are not allowed to be carried out and that are not allowed to be carried out and that are not allowed to be carried out and that are not allowed to be carried out and that are not allowed to be carried out and that are not allowed to be carried out and which can only be done after obtaining a permit.

Empowering local communities as people who can carry out their daily lives in the coastal environment, to preserve the environment and utilize other ecosystems that do not damage and pollute the ecosystem in the sea, which is guided by Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands.

Empowering local communities by providing facilities and infrastructure and encouraging local communities to protect and preserve the marine environment and be able to utilize marine ecosystems that do not damage and degrade the marine environment, good management is needed.

Based on the impact of the threat of environmental damage and climate change in the sea which can reduce the capacity of the ocean and also have an impact on the lives of coastal communities and small islands, this study will examine how the government's efforts in managing coastal areas and small islands in realizing the welfare of local communities.

Based on the formulation of these problems in this study, we want to study and examine community empowerment in the management of coastal areas and small islands to achieve law enforcement and the welfare of local communities.

## **Method**

This research uses a normative legal approach method. Approach is defined as an effort in the context of research activities to establish a relationship with methods to achieve in this research. The approach method used in this study is a normative legal approach method which includes an analytical approach. (Ibrahim, 2008). In this study, the normative legal approach is research by examining literature (library research), namely by collecting scientific knowledge materials sourced from legal regulations, books, and the internet that are closely related to this research material.

This research approach wants to examine and examine community empowerment in the management of coastal areas and small islands in order to achieve law enforcement and the welfare of local communities.

## **Results and Discussion**

Local governments have the authority to accelerate economic development in the development of provincial areas with archipelagic characteristics through marine management as stipulated in Article 29 paragraph (5) of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. The development of coastal areas and small islands by managing natural resources in the sea as well as an effort to preserve and protect marine ecosystems such as fish, coral reefs, and other ecosystems in them as well as to prevent pollution and destruction of the marine environment as regulated in Article 55 paragraph (1) of Law Number 32 of 2014 concerning Marine Affairs.

Coastal areas and small islands have a high potential for natural resources and environmental services and can be used as basic capital for the implementation of Indonesia's development in the future. Coastal areas and small islands provide productive natural resources such as coral reefs, sea grasslands, mangrove forests, fisheries, and conservation areas and also provide great environmental services because of their natural beauty that can drive the marine tourism industry. The management of coastal areas and small islands needs to be carried out in the context of developing community welfare that is not optimal, by preserving marine ecosystems that are guided by laws and regulations and the people's economy.

Local governments manage coastal areas and small islands by strengthening the participation of local communities and encouraging local community initiatives in the management of coastal resources and small islands to achieve justice, balance, and sustainability and increase the social, economic, and cultural value of the community through community participation in the utilization of coastal resources and small islands.

Local governments empower local communities through planning, utilization, supervision, and control activities on human interaction in utilizing coastal resources and small islands as well as natural processes in a sustainable manner as stipulated in Article

1 number 1, Article 5 of Law Number 27 of 2007 jo Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands as a systematic and integrated effort carried out to preserve the function of the marine environment and prevent pollution and damage to the marine environment and the ecosystem in it.

Provincial governments empower local communities through the provision of facilities and encouragement or assistance through the following activities:

1. Planning activities

Planning activities for the management of coastal areas and small islands within the scope as regulated in Article 7 paragraph (1) of Law Number 27 of 2007 jo Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands.

Planning for the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands as intended in Article 5, consists of:

- a. Strategic Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands hereinafter referred to as RSWP-3-K;
- b. Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands hereinafter referred to as RZWP-3-K;
- c. Coastal Area and Small Islands Management Plan hereinafter referred to as RPWP-3-K; and
- d. Action Plan for the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands hereinafter referred to as RAPWP-3-K.

The preparation of planning for the management of coastal areas and small islands is regulated by the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23/Permen-Kp/2016 concerning Planning for the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands. According to the provisions of Article 1 number 1: "Planning is a process to determine the appropriate future action, through the order of choice, taking into account the available coastal resources and small islands".

The Provincial Government conducts the preparation of the Strategic Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RSWP-3-K) as a Regional Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPD), the content material is included in the preparation of the RPJPD, which is mandatory to consider the interests of the Central Government which is a policy direction in the preparation of the Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RZWP-3-K), the Management Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RPWP-3-K) and the Management Action Plan Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RAPWP-3-K) as regulated in Article 5 of the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23/Permen-Kp/2016 concerning Planning for the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, with the following provisions:

- a. Strategic Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RSWP-3-K)

The stage of preparing the strategic plan document for coastal areas and small islands (RSWP-3-K) includes:

- 1) Establishment of working groups;

The formation of the working group is carried out by the Governor with the composition of the working group consisting of the head of the Service as the chairman, the head of the agency that organizes affairs in the field of regional development planning as the secretary, and the members consist of related agencies/agencies by the dominant authority and characteristics of the region concerned.

2) Data collection and processing

Data collection consists of:

a) Secondary data:

- (1) Data on coastal resources and small islands and their utilization activities.
- (2) Social, economic, and cultural data.
- (3) Infrastructure data.
- (4) Planning documents in coastal areas and small islands.
- (5) Strategic issues.

b) Primary data:

- (1) Screening the aspirations of coastal community stakeholders.
- (2) Observation of the physical and socio-economic conditions of coastal areas and small islands

3) Public consultation

The document that has been prepared, for the next stage is a public consultation which aims to get feedback and suggestions for improvement from related institutions or main stakeholders and the results of the public consultation are used as material for the preparation of RSWP 3 K documents.

4) Preparation of documents between

In compiling documents between RSWP-3-K, the working group improved the initial RSWP-3-K document

5) Public consultation

The document between RSWP-3-K was re-conducted public consultation which aimed to get feedback and suggestions for improvement from related institutions or main stakeholders.

6) Preparation of final documents.

The results of the public consultation of documents between RSWP-3-K were used as material for the preparation of the final document of RSWP-3-K.

2. Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RZWP-3-K)

The stage of preparing the zoning plan document for coastal areas and small islands (RZWP-3-K) is the same as the stage of preparing the strategic plan document for coastal areas and small islands (RSWP-3-K), namely the following stages: a. data collection and processing; b. preparation of initial documents; c. public consultation; d. preparation of intermediate documents; e. public consultation; f. preparation of final documents; and g. the stipulation stipulated in Article 22 of the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23/Permen-Kp/2016 concerning Planning for the Management of Coastal Areas and

Small Islands. The zoning plan for coastal areas and small islands (RZWP-3-K), is stipulated through the Regional Regulation on the Zone Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RZWP-3-K) by the provisions of laws and regulations.

The location of the Detailed Zoning Plan (RZR) is prioritized and outlined on a map with a scale of at least 1:10,000, containing the carrying capacity, capacity, and space utilization of coastal areas and small islands such as general utilization and conservation. The procedure for preparing a Detailed Zoning Plan (RZR) is regulated by the Regulation of the Director General.

### 3. Coastal Area and Small Islands Management Plan (RPWP-3-K)

In preparing the Coastal Areas and Small Islands Management Plan (RPWP-3-K), the provincial government refers to RSWP-3-K and RZWP-3-K.

According to the provisions of Article 52 paragraph (2) of the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23/Permen-Kp/2016 concerning Planning for the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, the Preparation of the Management Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RPWP-3-K), functions to:

- a. Overcoming conflicts in the use of coastal areas and small islands;
- b. Direction of priority scale to be able to encourage regional economic growth;
- c. Framework of procedures and responsibilities for decision-making;
- d. Integration of management between stakeholders; and
- e. Protecting coastal areas and small islands from pollution and environmental damage.

The Coastal Area and Small Islands Management Plan (RPWP-3-K), can be prepared in each area, zone, or sub-zone based on its biogeophysical characteristics and environmental carrying capacity. The working group has the following tasks: equalize perceptions based on strategic issues and inventory and coordinate management activity plans for the management of coastal areas and small islands.

### 4. Action Plan for the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RAPWP-3-K)

The preparation of the Action Plan for the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RAPWP-3-K) of the Provincial Government refers to RSWP-3-K, RZWP-3-K, and RPWP-3-K by considering:

- a. Ability in financing, human resources, and facilities in the implementation of action plans by local governments or Key Stakeholders.
- b. The suitability and ability to implement program activities by other related sectors as stated in the relevant Regional Development Work Budget Plan (RAKPD); and
- c. Ability and availability of science and technology.

The determination of the final document of the Action Plan for the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RAPWP-3-K) is stipulated by the Governor's Regulation on the Action Plan for the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RAWP-3-K). The Action Plan for the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RAWP-3-K) is valid for 1 (one) to 3 (three) years starting from the time it is established.

## 5. Utilization activities

The use of coastal areas and small islands is intended for various sectors of activity, one of which is the management of coastal areas and small islands in empowering local communities. The Regional Government is obliged to facilitate the granting of location permits and management permits to local communities for the use of space and marine resources and ecosystems in them to meet the needs of daily life that are more feasible to realize the welfare of local communities.

The government and local governments in empowering local communities take steps as stipulated in Article 63 paragraph (3) of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, that:

In the effort of Community Empowerment, the Government and Local Governments realize, grow, and increase awareness and responsibility in:

- a. Decision;
- b. Implementation of management;
- c. Partnership between the Community, the business world, and the Government/Regional Government;
- d. Development and implementation of national policies in the field of environment;
- e. Development and implementation of preventive and proactive efforts to prevent the decline in carrying capacity and carrying capacity of Coastal Areas and Small Islands;
- f. Utilization and development of environmentally friendly technology;
- g. Provision and dissemination of environmental information; and
- h. Awarding to people who have contributed to the management of coastal areas and small islands.

Community empowerment in the management of coastal areas and small islands (PWP-3-K) is regulated through the Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40/Permen-Kp/2014 concerning Community Participation and Empowerment in the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands. Local community empowerment is carried out based on potential and characteristics, as well as analysis of community needs by considering social, economic, cultural, and environmental conditions. Ministries and Local Governments are obliged to encourage community business activities in the management of coastal areas and small islands (PWP-3-K) through:

### a. Capacity building

Capacity building by facilitating the implementation of:

- 1) Education to local communities by providing scholarships for the community to get an education and providing materials about PWP-3-K, including planning, conservation, disaster mitigation, rehabilitation, reclamation, entrepreneurship, utilization of coastal resources and small islands, and the use of environmentally friendly technology.



- 2) Training to local communities such as entrepreneurship training and training in planning, conservation, disaster mitigation, rehabilitation, and reclamation as well as training on the use of environmentally friendly technology in the utilization of marine resources and ecosystems.
- 3) Counseling to local communities by:
  - a. Establishment of business groups
  - b. Assistance from production to marketing
  - c. Business feasibility analysis assistance
  - d. Partnership assistance with business actors
  - e. Providing conservation counseling materials, disaster mitigation, rehabilitation, reclamation, and other materials related to empowerment.
  - f. Providing access to technology and information to local communities

Access can be provided by disseminating science and technology, environmentally friendly facilities and infrastructure, as well as developing business networks and communication systems. Meanwhile, the provision of information such as means of production, commodity prices, climate forecasts, education, training, counseling, market access, and partnership opportunities. Information can be provided through print media or electronic media.

b. Capital

Providing capital to local communities by providing credit schemes with low interest, providing subsidies for program credit interest or guarantee service fees, and the use of social responsibility funds as well as partnership and environmental development program funds.

c. Infrastructure

Infrastructure is carried out by providing business infrastructure for the local community.

d. Market Assurance

Market assurance by facilitating marketing access, and marketing facilities, developing cooperation (partnerships), developing marketing systems, and providing market information.

e. Other productive economic assets are carried out by facilitating and providing business facilities.

6. Surveillance activities

The Regional Government has the task of conducting supervision by coordinating with relevant agencies the authority of the implementation of coastal area management activities and small islands.

7. Control activities

The Regional Government carries out control by conducting Accreditation for the management program of coastal areas and small islands. Accreditation is a procedure for recognizing an activity that has consistently met the standard standards of coastal areas and small islands management systems. The Regional Government

assesses local communities in marine and ecosystem management activities and provides awards and incentives for local communities that are managed by the standard standards of a good and correct management system. This accreditation activity is a forum for local governments and communities to interact in utilizing coastal resources and small islands as well as natural processes in an ongoing manner to improve community welfare and maintain the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

If community empowerment activities in the management of marine resources and ecosystems are carried out by laws and regulations and the awareness of local communities and the responsibility of local governments to encourage community business activities in the management of coastal areas and small islands (PWP-3-K) through capacity building, provision of access to technology and information, capital, infrastructure, market guarantees, and other productive economic assets Through facilitating and providing business facilities, as well as coaching through guidance, legal assistance, socialization, education, training and counseling, the realization of a prosperous local community will be achieved. This is in line with Edi Suharto in his legal theory haha:

"Social welfare is an institution or field of activity that involves organized activities organized by both government and private institutions that aim to prevent, overcome or contribute to solving social problems and improving the quality of life of individuals, groups and communities".

Improving the quality of life of individuals, groups, and communities involves activities organized by the Regional Government in the management of marine resources and the ecosystem by empowering local communities. The condition of people's prosperity can be measured by good health, good economic conditions, education, facilities and infrastructure, happiness, and good quality of life or getting a decent livelihood.

## **Conclusion**

To meet the needs of coastal communities and small islands to get a decent livelihood and realize people's welfare, the government can manage the law and ecosystem by empowering local communities based on their potential and characteristics, as well as analyzing community needs by considering social, economic, cultural, and environmental conditions. In addition, it is the responsibility of the local government to encourage community business activities in the management of coastal areas and small islands (PWP-3-K) and provide guidance through guidance, legal assistance, socialization, education, training, and counseling.

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