



INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT POLICY FOR STRENGTHENING NATIONAL MARITIME DEFENSE

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Abstract

Community participation is mandatory as stipulated in Law Number 1 of 2014 which amends Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands. Challenges still occur in the implementation of this regulation, particularly regarding the suboptimal involvement of coastal Indigenous communities in managing their territories. This research examines how coastal Indigenous communities contribute to national maritime defense and how Government policies can empower them to enhance national defense. Utilizing a normative juridical approach, the research reviews and analyzes existing literature. The findings indicate that empowering coastal Indigenous communities plays a crucial role in preserving marine ecosystems, monitoring coastal areas, and identifying maritime threats, thereby strengthening national defense. Effective empowerment requires synergy between the central and regional Governments in policy formulation, ensuring community involvement. The novelty of this research lies in its proposal to formally integrate coastal Indigenous communities as a central element in national maritime defense, thus enhancing Indonesia's maritime resilience.

Keywords: Defense, Maritime, Empowerment, Community, Indigenous

A. Introduction

As maritime zones continue to expand, the livelihoods of coastal populations across Southeast Asia are increasingly diversifying and undergoing commodification.¹ Indonesia has a territorial sea area of 290,000 km². Its inland and archipelagic waters span 3,110,000 km², forming an integral component of its sovereign territory. This territory also includes an additional zone covering 270,000 km², an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 3,000,000 km², and a continental shelf extending to 2,800,000 km². With a total territorial area (land and waterways) of 8,300,000 km², of which 6,400,000 km² comprises maritime zones, and a coastline stretching approximately 108,000 km,² Indonesia is endowed with one of the most extensive and resource-rich marine territories in the world.

¹ Michael Fabinyi et al., "Coastal Transitions: Small-Scale Fisheries, Livelihoods, and Maritime Zone Developments in Southeast Asia," *Journal of Rural Studies* 91, no. August 2021 (2022): 184–94, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2022.02.006>.

² Agus Daryono and Poppy S Nurisnany, "Analisis Pembinaan Masyarakat Pesisir Berbasis Budaya Lokal Oleh Staf Potensi Maritim Lanal Bangka Belitung Dalam Mendukung Pertahanan Negara," *UIRLawReview* 5, no. 2 (2021): 2021, <https://katadata.co.id/adekmediarioza/>.

According to the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (2004), the archipelago encompasses 17,504 islands. Meanwhile, the Geospatial Information Agency (Badan Informasi Geospasial, BIG) reported in 2017 that Indonesia's coastline measures 99,093 kilometers. The agency further standardized the names, coordinates, and locations of 16,056 islands as part of Indonesian territory through the United Nations in 2017, while 1,448 islands remain under validation and verification. Additionally, Indonesia's small and outermost islands numbered 111 as of 2017.³

The maritime domain of Indonesia represents extraordinary wealth, with the potential to generate an estimated annual income exceeding USD 100 billion if managed sustainably. This wealth encompasses diverse natural resources such as fish, coral reefs, mangrove forests, and sandy beaches, as well as human-made assets, including aquaculture ponds, tourism destinations, industrial zones, and transportation networks. Indonesia's seas alone account for approximately 10% of the global fish supply. Beyond fisheries, marine resources such as aquatic plants, minerals, transportation networks, and tourism assets contribute significantly to the nation's economic and ecological value.

Indonesia's vast and strategic maritime territory is essential for national defense and security. Strengthening maritime defense requires equipping the country with the necessary tools to protect its coasts and seas while involving coastal communities in safeguarding maritime sovereignty. Coastal Indigenous communities play a vital role in this effort through their local knowledge, maritime culture, and participation in monitoring marine resources. However, their role faces several challenges.

One key issue is the lack of effective policies to empower coastal Indigenous communities in the context of maritime defense. Laws like Law Number 1 of 2014, which amends Law Number 27 of 2007 on Coastal Area Management, encourage community participation but are not effectively implemented. Similarly, Law Number 7 of 2016 on Fishermen's Protection and Empowerment overlooks the unique role of coastal Indigenous communities, failing to distinguish them from fishermen despite their distinct contributions.

These communities often face marginalization due to resource exploitation, land conversion, and limited access to development programs and legal protections. This leaves many Indigenous communities unaware of the risks in coastal and maritime areas, including threats related to maritime crimes.⁴

A major challenge in managing Indonesia's maritime areas is weak coordination between the central government, regional governments, and coastal Indigenous communities. These communities, despite being central to water area management, often lack recognition and full management rights.⁵ In maritime defense, they have the potential to play a key role in monitoring the marine environment, preventing illegal hunting, and identifying security threats like smuggling and fishing theft. Empowering these communities to participate in maritime defense would not only strengthen national security but also enhance their sense of ownership and dignity.⁶

³ Sukanto, "Pengelolaan Potensi Laut Indonesia Dalam Spirit Ekonomi Islam (Studi Terhadap Eksplorasi Potensi Hasil Laut Indonesia)," *Mailia: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam* 9, no. 1 (2017): 35–62, <http://yudharta.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/malia>.

⁴ A. A. Sejati, Sudarmo, and R. H. Haryanti, "Indigenous Community Governance in Marine Conservation: A Bibliometric Analysis," *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* 1317, no. 1 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/1317/1/012004>.

⁵ M Ambari, "Masyarakat Adat Masih Terpinggirkan: Negara Gagal Lindungi?," Mongabay, 2024, <https://www.mongabay.co.id/2024/08/20/masyarakat-hukum-adat-masih-terpinggirkan-negara-gagal-lindungi/>.

⁶ Manat Rahim, Madjiani Tahir, and Waly Aya Rumbia, "Model Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Di Wilayah Pesisir Dalam Menanggulangi Kemiskinan Di Kabupaten Buton, Sulawesi Tenggara," *The Winners* 15, no. 1 (2014): 23, <https://doi.org/10.21512/tw.v15i1.633>.

However, modernization of maritime defense often sidelines local wisdom and traditional practices. Development policies tend to prioritize land-based approaches, marginalizing Indigenous communities and eroding their cultural ties to the sea. These communities possess traditional navigation systems, marine monitoring techniques, and sustainable practices that can significantly contribute to maritime resilience.⁷ For them, the sea is not just a resource but an integral part of their identity. Ignoring these perspectives risks cultural loss, weakens maritime sovereignty, and undermines the role of traditional community institutions in coastal management. Inclusive policies that integrate modern technology with local wisdom are essential to maximize their contributions to maritime defense.

Empowerment policy that is inclusive and focused on strengthening the capacity of coastal Indigenous communities to support national maritime defense is required. The policy must prioritize the protection of customary rights, improved access to maritime resources and technology, and the establishment of collaborative mechanisms between the state and local communities for maintaining maritime security. By aligning government policies with local wisdom, this approach can create a strong foundation for enhancing national maritime defense while ensuring the sustainability of Indonesia's marine ecosystems.

This research used a normative juridical approach in the form of library research to analyze secondary sources. Normative juridical research focuses on examining legal principles and policies relevant to the empowerment of coastal Indigenous communities in strengthening maritime defense. The research identifies and analyzes key discussions related to policy development and explores the participation of Indigenous communities in national maritime defense. The novelty of this research lies in proposing a policy framework that formally integrates Indigenous communities as a central element in strengthening maritime defense.

B. Discussion

1. Empowerment of Indigenous People Coast to Support National Maritime Defense

Empowerment is a dynamic and sustainable activity that helps communities analyze their problems, find solutions, and use their abilities effectively. However, coastal Indigenous peoples are often marginalized in development and excluded from decisions affecting their lives, including the management of coastal and marine areas. Despite this, they play a crucial role in the sustainable use and management of maritime resources. Empowering these communities is essential for their development and for supporting national maritime defense.

Empowering coastal Indigenous communities involves several main principles, namely:⁸

- a) Empowerment is a process of cooperation or collaboration.
- b) The community is positioned as an actor who understands and can seize various opportunities.
- c) Society can consider itself as an essential agent who can bring about change.
- d) Skills will be acquired and honed through experience.
- e) Problem-solving will be found in various factors that influence the problem situation.
- f) The community will be able to participate in empowerment based on the formulation.
- g) The key to empowerment is the level of community awareness.
- h) Access to resources and skills used in effective empowerment.
- i) Empowerment activities are more dynamic, synergistic, and evolutionary.

⁷ Themmy Doaly, "Memperkuat Eksistensi Masyarakat Adat Pesisir Di Tengah Geliat Pembangunan," Mongabay, n.d., <https://www.mongabay.co.id/2019/03/15/memperkuat-eksistensi-masyarakat-adat-pesisir-di-tengah-geliat-pembangunan/>.

⁸ Wayan I Yuliarta and Hayatul Khairul Rahmat, "Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Melalui Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Pesisir Berbasis Teknologi Sebagai Upaya Memperkuat Keamanan Maritim Di Indonesia," *Dinamika Sosial Budaya* 23, no. 1 (2021): 1–10, <http://dx.doi.org/10.26623/jdsb.v23i1.1698>.

These principles are supported by the objectives of community empowerment as follows.

- a) Increasing indigenous people's awareness, knowledge, and understanding of the challenges and threats faced by maritime areas.
- b) Increasing community capabilities to take effective action.
- c) Helping indigenous communities coast to become more independent and develop their potential.

Coastal Indigenous people often face numerous challenges that threaten their survival. Illegal fishing depletes fish stocks and damages marine ecosystems, while unlawful transshipment activities facilitate crimes like drug trafficking and human smuggling. Piracy and terrorism also threaten coastal communities. Excessive exploitation of marine resources, such as overfishing and habitat destruction, jeopardizes fishermen's livelihoods and food security. These growing maritime threats undermine national food security and state sovereignty. In this context, coastal communities play a crucial role in defending national maritime security as follows.

- a) **Coastal Area Protection:** coastal Indigenous communities, with in-depth knowledge of the surrounding environment and local wisdom that has been tested for centuries, can be at the forefront of protecting coastlines. Empowered with modern knowledge and appropriate technology, they can detect illegal activities such as illegal fishing and smuggling more effectively. Their sensitivity to environmental changes and suspicious behavior patterns makes them invaluable eyes and ears. In addition, by involving coastal Indigenous communities in monitoring efforts, we not only involve them in the decision-making process but also strengthen their sense of ownership and responsibility for environmental sustainability and coastal security.⁹
- b) **Marine Resource Management:** Collaboration between coastal Indigenous communities and the Government in managing marine resources is essential. By providing support in the form of training, technology, and access to information, coastal indigenous communities can play a more active role in managing marine resources sustainably, thereby contributing to food security and the national economy.¹⁰
- c) **Maritime Threat Mitigation:** Empowerment helps coastal indigenous communities understand maritime threats, such as natural disasters and climate change, so they can participate in mitigating risks and improving the security of coastal communities. They can develop early warning systems based on local wisdom, build disaster-resistant infrastructure, and adopt sustainable natural resource management practices. This not only improves the safety of coastal communities but also strengthens their resilience to the impacts of climate change.¹¹
- d) **Collaboration with the Indonesian Navy:** One of the keys to the success of this collaboration is effective information exchange. Coastal Indigenous communities can provide important information regarding activities at sea, such as suspicious foreign ships, changes in weather patterns, or signs of environmental damage. On the other hand, the Indonesian Navy can share information regarding Laws and regulations, monitoring technology, and the latest maritime threats.¹²

⁹ Sjawal Pasaribu, *Adat Dan Budaya Masyarakat Pesisir Tapanuli Tengah/Sibolga* (Medan: CV. Jabal Rahmat, 2011).

¹⁰ Agus Hariadi, *Reformasi Pengelolaan Aset Laut Dan Pesisir Guna Mewujudkan Ekonomi Biru* (Jakarta: Lembaga Ketahanan Nasional RI, 2023).

¹¹ Azhari Aziz Samudra, *Kearifan Lokal Dan Manajemen Bencana : Belajar Dari Pengalaman Masyarakat Kuno Menanggulangi Bencana Dengan Kearifan Lokal* (Sleman: Deepublish, 2024).

¹² Kemhan_RI, *Buku Putih Pertahanan Indonesia 2015*, 2015.

Empowering coastal Indigenous communities has significant potential to enhance Indonesia's national maritime defense. By combining traditional local wisdom with modern knowledge and technology, these communities can actively contribute to preserving marine ecosystems, monitoring coastal areas, and identifying maritime threats. Collaboration between coastal communities, the government, and the Indonesian Navy will create a more effective surveillance system to address issues like illegal fishing, smuggling, and piracy. This empowerment strengthens maritime resilience and improves the economic and social welfare of coastal communities.

Achieving success requires commitment from all stakeholders to support the rights of coastal Indigenous communities, provide education and training, and ensure access to necessary resources. Recognizing their strategic role in coastal management will not only enhance national security but also sustain marine resources, which are vital for their livelihoods. Empowerment should involve including Indigenous communities in decision-making and preserving their cultural heritage and knowledge.

2. Government Policy in Supporting Empowerment of coastal Indigenous communities to Strengthen National Maritime Defense

Coastal Indigenous community empowerment should be aimed at meeting basic needs, developing village infrastructure, improving community welfare, utilizing natural resources sustainably, and fostering local economic potential.

In addition to these general goals, the empowerment of coastal Indigenous communities is also governed by specific Indonesian legislation. Key laws affecting the empowerment of coastal Indigenous communities include:

- a. Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands
This Law empowers coastal indigenous communities and regulates the administration of small islands and coastal resources. According to Article 63 of this Law, regional and central Governments must empower the community to improve their welfare.¹³
- b. Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands. This Law is an amendment to Law 27/2007 and regulates the empowerment of coastal indigenous communities. Article 63 of this Law defines customary Law communities, and coastal Indigenous communities in coastal areas and small islands. This Law also regulates community empowerment through facilities, encouragement, or assistance coastal Indigenous communities can utilize coastal and small island resources sustainably.¹⁴

Government legislative policies aimed at empowering coastal Indigenous communities address various aspects, including resource management, socioeconomic empowerment, and collaboration between the government and local communities.¹⁵ Some examples of policies that have been implemented to achieve these objectives include:

¹³ "Law of the Government of Indonesia Number 27/2007 on Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands," n.d., http://bk.menlh.go.id/files/UU_no_27_th_2007.pdf.

¹⁴ "Law No. 1 of 2014 on the Amendment to Law No. 27 of 2007 on the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands," n.d.

¹⁵ Beni Rudiawan et al., "Implementasi Kebijakan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Pesisir Dalam Mendukung Pertahanan Maritim Indonesia (Studi Peraturan Daerah Kota Surabaya Nomor 10 Tahun 2016 Tentang Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah Kota Surabaya Tahun 2016-2021)," *Jurnal Ilmiah Administrasi Publik* 007, no. 03 (2021): 430–38, <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jiap.2021.007.03.14>.

a. Coastal Area Management

The Government and local Governments must manage coastal resources well and protect the environment. The Action Plan for Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands schedules the goals, targets, budget, and implementation of necessary activities.

b. Socioeconomic Empowerment

Regional Governments carry out empowerment programs to improve the welfare of coastal Indigenous communities. These programs include improving services, empowerment, and community participation.¹⁶

c. Collaboration Between Government and Society

Local Government collaborates with coastal Indigenous communities to achieve empowerment goals. Well-targeted policies, protection, and sustainable coastal management will have a direct impact on the welfare of coastal Indigenous communities, biodiversity, and social and economic development.¹⁷

d. Human Resource Development

The Government emphasizes the importance of developing human resources, such as training for socio-cultural backwardness and low quality of human resources.

The Government's procedures for empowering coastal Indigenous communities focus on resource management, socioeconomic development, and collaboration. Effective empowerment requires consistent policies, yet not all coastal areas have recognized communities as key players in national maritime defense.

Under the Law on the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands (UUPWP3K), coastal and small island communities are entitled to actively participate in all stages of coastal management, from planning to supervision. This involvement ensures that management aligns with local needs and values. The law also guarantees access to information on Government policies, enabling communities to engage in decisions that affect their lives. This participation extends beyond consultations to include oversight, ensuring transparency and responsiveness to local needs.

Despite the Law on the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands emphasizing indigenous community participation, its implementation faces significant challenges in various regions. One major issue is the incomplete development of Regional Regulations (Perda) regarding the Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RZWP3K) in several provinces. In regions like North Sumatra and South Sulawesi, despite ongoing efforts, coastal communities remain underrepresented in the planning process, due to difficulties in obtaining relevant data from local governments. Consequently, these communities have limited involvement in shaping policies that address their interests.

On the other side, provinces like the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY), where the RZWP3K is in place, have seen greater community involvement, including the establishment of Community Monitoring Groups (Pokmaswas) that oversee coastal management. However, challenges remain, such as a lack of supervisors and inadequate infrastructure.¹⁸

¹⁶ Zulfiani, A. Gau Kadir, and Nurlinah, "Analisis Peran Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Pesisir Di Kecamatan Polewali Kabupaten Polewali Mandar," *None* 5, no. 2 (2012): 65–74, <https://www.neliti.com/publications/101017/>.

¹⁷ Henry P. Huntington et al., "Effects of Arctic Commercial Shipping on Environments and Communities: Context, Governance, Priorities," *Transportation Research Part D: Transport and Environment* 118, no. October 2022 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trd.2023.103731>.

¹⁸ DPR RI, "KAJIAN, ANALISIS, DAN EVALUASI UNDANG-UNDANG NOMOR 27 TAHUN 2007 TENTANG PENGELOLAAN WILAYAH PESISIR DAN PULAU-PULAU KECIL SEBAGAIMANA DIUBAH DENGAN UNDANG-UNDANG NOMOR 1 TAHUN 2014," n.d.

These issues underscore the need for greater support and encouragement from the central Government to help regional Governments complete RZWP3K regulations. Clear and firm regional regulations will provide a legal framework for empowering coastal communities in managing coastal areas and small islands, strengthening their role in policy implementation and monitoring. Such empowerment is vital, given the crucial role coastal communities play in preserving marine ecosystems and contributing to national maritime defense.

The empowerment of coastal communities must be integrated into a comprehensive policy that involves their active participation in safeguarding state sovereignty in coastal areas. Regulations should be more specific to clarify the rights and responsibilities of coastal Indigenous communities in managing these areas.

Harmonizing policies between the central and regional Governments is crucial to the success of empowering coastal communities. Central policies must be aligned with effective regional implementation. The central Government should support local Governments in finalizing Regional Regulations (RZWP3K) and ensure they provide opportunities for coastal communities to engage in management processes. Additionally, it is essential to provide Indigenous communities with access to technology, training, and information to enable sustainable marine resource management. Through such empowerment, coastal communities can enhance Indonesia's maritime resilience, protect aquatic ecosystems, and strengthen national defense against potential threats.

C. Conclusion

The following conclusions were drawn based on the results of this research.

1. Empowering coastal Indigenous communities is crucial for strengthening national maritime defense. By providing knowledge and resources, these communities can preserve marine ecosystems, monitor coastal areas, and identify threats. Their local wisdom is valuable in tackling issues like illegal fishing, smuggling, and climate change. Successful empowerment depends on recognizing their rights, offering adequate support, and building sustainable marine resource management systems.
2. Government policies supporting the empowerment of coastal Indigenous communities promote sustainable coastal management and national maritime defense. Despite existing regulations, challenges in implementation remain. More comprehensive and harmonized policies between the central and regional Governments are necessary for effective empowerment and the sustainable management of coastal areas..

D. Suggestion

The empowerment of the Indigenous community's coast to strengthen national maritime resilience should be prioritized. These communities live close to water areas and engage in various marine-related activities. Therefore, the policy framework should clearly define the rights of Indigenous communities to manage and protect the surrounding marine environment as a critical component of national maritime defense.

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