



UTILIZATION OF COASTAL AREAS AND SMALL ISLANDS

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Abstract: Indonesia, as an archipelagic country with tens of thousands of islands and thousands of peer areas, should be our country can take advantage of the great gift of this condition. Our constitution shows that we must use natural resources for the most excellent welfare of society. However, at this time, it is inversely proportional to what we expect; regulation after regulation, we strive in the Management of these natural conditions, which, until now, the state of our country is just like that. So, the purpose of this writing is to discuss the view of the law as a legal norm in the Implementation of the management of coastal areas and small islands and what opportunities can be utilized by communities around coastal areas and small islands in their economic development and the sustainability of nature itself. The methodology we use is a normative juridical method; we want to discuss from a legal point of view how the rules apply and from some reliable literature that discusses the management and utilization of coastal areas and small islands.

Keywords: Coastal Area; Small Islands; Utilization

1. Introduction

According to data from the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia in 2004, Indonesia was an archipelagic nation with as many as 17,504 islands. While 9,634 of them do not yet have names, 7,870 of them do¹. The number of islands that are not small is one of the factors in the large number of fishermen scattered in the Indonesian archipelago, which amounts to around two million fishermen. Indonesia is also familiarly known as a maritime country with a sea area of 2/3 of the entire country's territory and abundant marine wealth, like being a paradise for every sailor and fisherman who lives on this earth. The coastal area, a potential resource in Indonesia, is a transitional area between land and sea. A coastline of about 81,000 Km supports this vast resource.

There is a lot of potential natural resource richness along this expansive coastline. Both biological and non-biological potentials are included in this group. Coral reefs, mangrove forests, and fisheries are just a few examples of biological potential,² like minerals, mining supplies, and tourism. Additionally, there are still many poor fishermen in this area. The condition of beaches in Indonesia varies greatly, ranging from white-rocky, sloping-steep,

¹ Nurul Fajri Chikmawati, "MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL AREAS AND SMALL ISLANDS IN INDONESIA (In the Perspective of Legal Protection for the Economic Rights of Traditional Communities)," *FAIR: Law Journal* 4, no. 2 (2019): 396, <https://doi.org/10.33476/ajl.v4i2.808>.

² J. Nouri, A. R. Karbassi, and S. Mirkia, "Environmental Management of Coastal Regions in the Caspian Sea," *International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology* 5, no. 1 (2008): 43–52, <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF03325996>.



muddy, shady, wavy vegetation beaches, all of which are very suitable for various designations, such as coastal fisheries, aquaculture, hotel industry, tourism, and others.

Based on the literature that the author read, there are many benefits to managing coastal areas and small islands. However, the lack of knowledge and technology in the area so that the utilization of coastal areas and small islands is less than optimal.³ Therefore, empowering people living around coastal areas and small islands is crucial things for the development and progress of the region.

The research we are doing here is in the form of normative juridical research. This means we conduct this research by examining secondary materials related to our subject matter⁴. We conducted this research to obtain theories, concepts, legal principles, and regulations related to this subject. In this study, we conducted the scope of this research by elaborating on legal principles, which we did by understanding favorable, written, and unwritten laws. We do this by interpreting laws and regulations. This research can also produce explicit and implicit principles in a regulation.

The reason for changing law number 27 of 2007 with law number 1 of 2014 is that the purpose or concept of utilization, in this case, management, is fundamental to how people utilize their natural conditions in several sectors that are following applicable regulations and how vital the role of the government is in the technical implementation of norms. Our research results show that coastal communities cannot utilize coastal resources and small islands⁵. It is proven that there are still many poor people living around coastal areas, and the role of the government is still very minimal. This results in the unrealized of existing norms with the conditions of society itself.

2. Research Method

Our method is normative juridical; our studies are based on laws and regulations and trusted and internationally accredited literature.

3. Discussion

Purpose and Scope Law No. 1 of 2014 Amends Law No. 27 of 2007, Related to the Implementation of Coastal Areas and Small Islands.

The concept of sustainable development must consider several factors: 1). Commitment to honesty and fairness. Development must be prioritized by the world's poorest, and every decision must consider the well-being of future generations; 2) assume that the precautionary principle takes precedence over the prevention of environmental pollution; 3) Sustainable development incorporates, understands, and influences the complex interrelationships

³ Sadriyah Mansur and Muh. Ashar, "Perlindungan Dan Pengelolaan Wilayah Kawasan Pesisir Dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil Berdasarkan Uu No. 27 Tahun 2007," *Madani Legal Review* 3, no. 2 (2019): 154–70.

⁴ Nurliah Nurdin, "Study of Policy Effectiveness in the Case of Destructive Fishing Community-Based Coastal Management on Small Islands," *Bumi Lestari Journal* 10, no. 2 (2010): 242–55.

⁵ Febrianto Gabriello Owen Katiandagho, "Legal Aspects of Management of Coastal Area Development and Outermost Small Islands According to Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands," *Lex and Societatis* 8, no. 1 (2020): 97–108, <https://doi.org/10.35796/les.v8i1.28476>.

between nature, economy, and society. Natural development, economic development, and social equality are the main foundations of sustainable development. Thus, economic development must take into account the impact on society and the environment to:

- a. Social development efforts aim to address structural poverty in various sectors, such as lack of income, employment opportunities, access to clean water, energy sources, shelter, health services, and education, among others;
- b. Economic development must change unsustainable production and consumption patterns, especially in the inefficient use of energy, and reduce pollution and waste of natural resources. Consumption should also be aimed at recycling packaging materials and saving fuel oil;
- c. Conservation and safeguarding the environmental functions of ecosystems and natural resources are maintained periodically to maintain sustainable development actions. Indonesia has many islands with 5.8 million square kilometers of water, 17,508 islands, and a coastline stretching 81,000 kilometers.⁶

Because of the rich marine and coastal resources, it is necessary to create welfare for the community, mainly coastal and island communities. Unfortunately, these resources have not been utilized optimally, are not efficient, and do not follow sustainable ecological management principles, causing damage. Therefore, in July 2007, the government issued Law No. 27 of 2007,⁷

Relating to the regulation of coastal areas and small islands, from now on referred to as Law-PWP3K, the government recognizes that Law-PWP3K does not cover coastal areas and small islands that have suffered damage in the last decade. This happens because the region is vulnerable to activities related to the use of natural resources by the community, accumulation of sectoral use in the area, or laws and regulations that do not follow the use of natural resources. Damage can also be caused by natural disasters that hit the territory of Indonesia, predominantly coastal and marine areas. The Board also acknowledges that awareness of the strategic value of sustainable, integrated, and community-based management of WP3K remains relatively low. The institutional rights of indigenous/local peoples, such as Sasi, Mane'e, Panglima Lao, and Awig-awig, are not respected in WP3K resource management, and indigenous/local participation mechanisms are spatially limited in managing existing resources.

The purpose of organizing coastal areas and small islands. No. 27 of 2007 is for:

- a. Prepare legal provisions related to WP3K Management, especially planning, use, community rights and access, dispute handling, environmental conservation, civil protection, coastal recovery, coastal damage recovery, and development of related international agreements.
- b. Building synchronous and mutually reinforcing cooperation between central and local government agencies must maintain a balanced relationship in managing WP3K, avoiding conflicts of interest between coastal and island activities. This needs to be done to prevent and overcome conflicts that may arise.

⁶ Katiandagho.

⁷ Mansur and Ashar, "Perlindungan Dan Pengelolaan Wilayah Kawasan Pesisir Dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil Berdasarkan Uu No. 27 Tahun 2007."

- c. Ensure the security and legal protection of coastal and small island communities and their welfare by enacting provisions guaranteeing rights and access for coastal populations and persons of similar interests. Contractor⁸;

The regulatory provisions of this Law apply to the planning, management, monitoring, and control phases of numerous operations carried out in coastal areas and small islands. Seawater can impact land and sea areas, namely sub-district administrative districts, up to 12 nautical miles from the coast to the high seas, or other archipelago waters. WP3K 1. Sustainably protect, enhance, use, and beautify nature and ecosystems in coastal and island areas. 2. Assure local governments are suitable for and compatible with managing resources in coastal regions and small islands. 3. Increase community involvement in the governance of coastal resources by regional and local governments. 3. To achieve equality, harmony, and sustainability, increase the engagement of local governments and communities, and promote community involvement in the administration of coastal resources and small islands. 4. By including local communities in resource development in coastal areas and small islands, local communities can enhance their social, economic, and cultural values⁹.

In total, UUWP3K consists of 19 chapters and 80 articles. The regulation included a new legal entity called Hak Lindungan Air Pesisir (HP3). HP3 is the right to a portion of coastal waters that can be used for shipping, fishing, and other activities related to developing coastal resources and small islands to the water column above the surface, surface, and beyond designated points on the seabed. HP3 is regulated in Chapter V. HP3 is given to individuals and legal entities following Indonesian law and customary law for 20 years and can be extended for 20 years. In addition to meeting technical, management, and business requirements, the provision of HP3 must also pay attention to protecting coastal ecosystems and small islands, the interests of indigenous peoples, national interests, and the right to peaceful passage of foreign ships. Areas exempt from HP3 subsidies include nature reserves, fish reserves, shipping lanes, port areas, and public beaches. In this law, HP3 is identified as a property right that can be proven by the existence of transferable property rights and guaranteed by dependent rights.

In development, Law No. 27 of 2007 related to WP3K is considered to have partially failed to achieve an integrated coastal management approach. This approach is characterized by inconsistent ownership, use of reforms, and conspicuous coherence with other legislation. It is also understood that the law will be more oriented towards investment and business, not giving the area a place to live for the community, especially those living in fishing villages and traditional and indigenous peoples, who find it difficult when proposing WP3K management plans. The presence of the WP3 Law is estimated to significantly hinder the access of coastal communities, especially fishermen, to marine resources, both on the surface, in the waters,

⁸ Prima Farid Budianto, Edi Susilo, and Erlinda Indrayani, "Implementasi Pengembangan Pariwisata Di Pulau-Pulau Kecil Terhadap Masyarakat Pesisir Desa Lihunu, Kecamatan Likupang, Kabupaten Minahasa Utara, Provinsi Sulawesi Utara," *ECOSOFIM (Economic and Social of Fisheries and Marine)* 1, no. 1 (2013): 1–10, <https://ecsofim.ub.ac.id/index.php/ecsofim/article/view/5/3>.

⁹ Umyy Ghoribah, Elita Rahmi, and Yetniwati, "Regulation of Land Use Rights After the Job Creation Act," *Proceedings of the International Conference on Environmental and Energy Policy (ICEEP 2021)* 583, no. Icept (2021): 125–29, <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.211014.028>.

and on the seabed. All access to water and sea will eventually be controlled by investors/shareholders who have the technology and can meet regulatory requirements. At the same time, traditional coastal areas/fishermen will be marginalized because they cannot compete.

To address this problem, in January 2010, several NGOs and farmer and fishermen groups proposed amendments to several articles, namely Article 1(4)(7) and Article 1(4)(7).18 and Article 14(1), as well as proposed amendments to the law, according to Article 16 Paragraph (1) and the contents of Article 20, Article 2, Article 23, Article 4, Article 5, and Article 6 b. In addition, the Constitutional Court ruled in decision 3/PUU-VIII/2010 Article 1, article 18, articles 16 to 22, and Article 23, paragraph 4 and Articles 50, 51, 60 (1), 71 and 75 (5) of Law Number 27 of 2007 not following the 1945 Constitution. All agreements or contracts and concessions owned and granted in the administration of WP3K are valid until the termination of the agreement and franchise term.

The government believes that granting WPK3 under the implementation of WP3K still does not give sufficient authority and responsibility for managing coastal waters and small islands. Even so, Law No. 27 of 2007 is crucial to achieving sustainable management of coastal resources and tiny islands and raising the standard of living for locals. Law No. 1 has been amended to optimize the management of coastal areas and small islands by legitimate community development needs. The amendment is regulated in Law No. 27 of 2007 and was passed in January 2014¹⁰. The 18 amendments are:

- a. The State, through the licensing mechanism, is responsible for managing coastal areas and small islands under the management of other parties, both individuals and private parties. Granting rights to other parties does not limit state power in policy formulation (beleid), treaty-making (regelendaad), administration (bestuursdaad), administration (beheersdaad), and supervision (toezichthoudensdaad). Therefore, the state will continue to exercise complete control and supervision over the entire management of coastal areas and small islands.
- b. Coastal areas and islands are governed by the principles of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia, respecting the unity of indigenous peoples and their traditional rights. We also respect local communities and indigenous peoples living in coastal and archipelagic areas. Management of coastal areas and islands includes human interaction in sustainably utilizing natural resources and coastal and archipelagic processes to improve human welfare and maintain the country's integrity. Including planning, use, monitoring, and control. Republic of Indonesia. Governance is achieved through integrating national government, local government, sector, stakeholders (government, business, community), terrestrial and marine ecosystems, discipline, and physical governance¹¹.

¹⁰ Oloan Sitorus, Mitra Wulandari, and Eri Khaeruman, "Ketidakefektifan Pengaturan Penguasaan Tanah," *BHUMI: Jurnal Agraria Dan Pertanahan* 7, no. 1 (2021): 68–78, <https://doi.org/10.31292/bhumi.v7i1.475>.

¹¹ H Calado, A Quintela, and J Porteiro, "Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategies on Small Islands Author (s): H . Calado , A . Quintela and J . Porteiro Stable URL : <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26481569> Linked References Are Available on JSTOR for This Article : Integrated Coastal Zone ," no. 50 (2023): 125–29.

The objectives of management, coastal areas, and small islands are:

- a. Maintain, sustain, improve, utilize, and beautify natural resources and coastal and island ecosystems sustainably.
- b. Improve harmony and conformity between the Government and local governments in resource management in coastal areas and small islands.
- c. Increase community and government participation and encourage community involvement in coastal and island resource management to achieve equality, balance, and sustainability.
- d. Increase local communities' social, economic, and cultural value by participating in developing coastal resources and small islands. Therefore, WP3K management includes several stages of planning, utilization, monitoring, and control within its management of marine and inland waters following the provisions of Local Government Law No. 32 of 2004.

Using coastal areas and small islands is a priority to preserve the environment and develop education, research, marine culture, tourism, and sustainable fisheries and agriculture sectors. In addition, this area also has a vital role in defense and security interests. The use of resources in coastal waters and small islands is regulated by the licensing mechanism provided for in Chapter V Part 1. Chapter V has been thoroughly revised, including the removal of provisions relating to the right to use coastal waters (HP3) by the decision of the Constitutional Court¹².

Furthermore, Law No. 1/2014 confirms that anyone who uses the territory and parts of the waters along the coast and uses small islands for an extended period must obtain a valid shipping permit. Article 17 of Law Number 1 of 2014 regulates aspects related to the issuance of residence permits¹³.

- a. Issuance of location permits under coastal zones and island development plans;
- a. The granting of location permits must consider preserving traditional fishing villages' coastal and island environment, national interests, and the right of peaceful passage for foreign vessels.
- b. a place permit is granted within the specified time and duration.
- c. Location permits cannot be granted in core areas of nature reserves, sea lanes, port areas, or public beaches.

The license of this location served as the foundation for issuing licenses for mining operations. Individuals, businesses, and community-formed cooperatives in Indonesia that satisfy the technical, administrative, and operational requirements may be given management permits and location permissions. For villages and indigenous people to use the resources of coastal

¹² Aries Dwi Siswanto and Wahyu Andy Nugraha, "Permasalahan Dan Potensi Pesisir Di Kabupaten Sampang," *Jurnal Kelautan: Indonesian Journal of Marine Science and Technology* 9, no. 1 (2016): 12, <https://doi.org/10.21107/jk.v9i1.1034>.

¹³ Elita Rahmi and Elly Sudarti, "State Protection Upon Adolescent Victim of Incest Rape Through Gender Lens," *Diponegoro Law Review* 4, no. 1 (2019): 89, <https://doi.org/10.14710/dilrev.4.1.2019.89-104>.

seas and islands to meet their daily requirements, states and local governments should make it easier to obtain location and administrative licenses.¹⁴

In coastal areas and on small islands governed by indigenous peoples, it is necessary to seek administrative approval before using any space or water resources. This permission aims to install submarine pipes and cables, produce salt, produce marine biopharmaceuticals, conduct marine biotechnology, use non-energy saltwater, salvage sunken cargo, and promote marine tourism. The local community has granted this permit according to the relevant customary law.

However, the Minister of Fisheries and Marine Affairs can provide permits upon receiving recommendations from the regent and mayor if foreign investment interests call for water resource utilization in coastal regions and small islands. The applicant must be a limited-liability legal entity and be able to ensure public access, be in a sparsely populated area, not be used by the local community, and be able to work with Indonesian participants. The permit also entails the transfer of technology and interests in the region's ecological, social, and economic aspects.

Administrative measures, including written reprimands, interim operations suspensions, facility closures, permit revocations, and fines, will be applied if coastal waters are only partially used and some small islands violate location permissions. The Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, the Governor, and the Regent/Mayor are the only officials with the authority to grant and cancel site and administrative permits. For those who do unlawful acts, the legislation also specifies imprisonment and fines in addition to administrative penalties.

Small islands and the surrounding waters are governed under Article 23 and included in the updated rules. A further letter (i) in clause (2) refers to using nearby small islands and the waters around them to enhance national defense and security. This inclusion is pertinent given that Indonesia is an archipelago and that small islands play a crucial role in establishing the jurisdiction and national security of the Republic of Indonesia. In addition, the provisions of Article 23, paragraphs 4 to 7, are deleted because they relate to HP3. Article 30 has been amended to detail changes in the core area of protected areas for mining activities. Chapter 5 on the utilization and use of WP3K, in addition to regulating utilization activities, also covers other activities, such as maintenance, restoration, reconstruction, and prohibition.

Article 35 prohibits the exploitation of coral reef houses that can cause damage to ecosystems, the exploitation of coral reefs in protected areas, various actions that can harm mangrove and seagrass ecosystems, and the extraction of sand and minerals. Conduct activities such as Developing oil and gas, etc., and take materials that can harm the environment and surrounding communities. This prohibited object requires public solid awareness not to be punished for losing access to information. Especially laws that have specifically regulated activities in the area.

Benefits of coastal and small island management for coastal communities

¹⁴ Nouri, Karbassi, and Mirkia, "Environmental Management of Coastal Regions in the Caspian Sea."

Marine and coastal resources must be put to the best use for the benefit of society. However, coastal and marine resources have long been known to harbor many problems and threats, especially those stemming from human activities, which are far from a great possibility. Problems and threats in coastal and marine area management include industrial pollution on land, overexploitation, and resource utilization conflicts. Therefore, managing coastal and marine areas is necessary and relevant to reduce potential problems and threats while realizing the resource and environmental management objectives of coastal areas and small islands¹⁵. Coastal communities are crucial to empowering coastal communities and developing expanding coastal areas (community-based development)... Community-based development should be based on community needs and designed and implemented by communities by utilizing natural resources available and accessible to local communities. Therefore, intelligent communities must design and implement community-based development to formulate regional development.

Islands are essential to the country's development due to their natural wealth and biodiversity. In addition, this management is also vulnerable to environmental damage caused by incorrect and unwise management without considering the environment's carrying capacity. Because of their advantages, small islands can trigger the development of national territories, such as fisheries, settlements, ports, and tourism. In addition to posing a threat to the sustainability of the ecosystem and environment of small islands, development in some areas poses excellent potential.

To achieve the goals of fisheries development in particular and the development of coastal and marine areas in general, fisheries management in an area will be more effective with a systematic fisheries management plan. The two main principles used to make fisheries and coastal area management plans are the principles of cohesiveness and aspiration. The principle of cohesiveness is used in a comprehensive approach that blends the dynamics of natural systems (ecosystems) and human systems (human systems). From the approach below, aspirational principles involve coastal communities as subjects in planning coastal and marine areas.

Given its great potential and importance for the national economy, sustainable planning and management of coastal areas and small island islands, especially regarding fisheries, is essential. Because they are located in coastal and marine areas, they have a physical dimension to preserve and continue natural systems and fishery resources. Therefore, it is crucial to plan the management of fisheries and coastal areas to understand the dynamics of coastal communities as they relate to how people use and acquire resources on small islands and coasts, including fisheries resources.

Coastal community empowerment is one of the vital interests that must be included in regional development plans. Because coastal communities are well aware of the objective conditions of their areas, it is essential always to start approaching local communities as a model of a participatory planning approach that allows coastal communities to share, improve, and analyze their knowledge of coastal and marine life, make plans, and act. Empowerment, or

¹⁵ Applied Mathematics, “*濟無*No Title No Title No Title” 2 (2016): 1–23.

empowerment, is the focus of community-centered development. This development model views the community as the leading development resource and views togetherness as a goal to be achieved during development. Indigenous peoples usually live inside or outside coastal areas are called coastal communities.

The planning, implementation, and management of resources in coastal areas continue to be sectoral and disaggregated over the years, as demonstrated by observations and research related to coastal areas. This leads to non-integration in development due to improper legal or inappropriate policies¹⁶. Therefore, sustainable and optimal management of coastal resources can only be achieved through an integrated and holistic approach. Using coastal resources and space with conservation and sustainability in mind is called integrated coastal area management. In the context of integration, aspects of sectors, ecology, governance, states, coastal communities, and disciplines are included. Coastal communities are an essential component of coastal ecosystems and play an important role in the sustainable development of coastal areas.

Some communities in several regions in Indonesia with coastal areas and small islands have realized how important it is to manage these areas appropriately and in a balanced manner for various economic and conservation purposes. In addition to being unique places, small islands and coasts are vulnerable to conflicts of economic, social, and environmental interests due to use that does not follow ecological principles, which are the basis for sustainable management of problem resources.

Based on the author's observations from several literatures, around 60 million Indonesians live in coastal areas and poverty. In this context, it can be seen that there is excellent potential regarding natural resources, but in reality, poverty is still prevalent in the lives of coastal communities. Many things influence this, including natural, structural, and cultural factors, affecting the poverty of coastal communities or fishing settlements. In addition, fishermen have structural weaknesses in meeting capital, even when intermediaries, loan sharks, or rulers often control them¹⁷.

In addition, technological deficiencies, ineffective organization, and ineffective management can also affect the development and progress of coastal areas and small islands. Therefore, fishermen are considered part of economically weak societies, which can conflict with their role as protein heroes for the nation's intelligence. In addition, some cultural conditions can bring them closer to poverty. The government's role in ending poverty is crucial because coastal communities are still on the brink of poverty. This suggests that the government is responsible for safeguarding and managing coastal resources.

Developing coastal areas and small islands in tourism is no less critical. Because of this, Nature has an essential influence on the development of management and can affect the increase in

¹⁶ Hasan Basri, "Pengelolaan, Pengawasan Kawasan Pesisir Dan Laut Di Indonesia," *REUSAM: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 8, no. 2 (2021): 1, <https://doi.org/10.29103/reusam.v8i2.3713>.

¹⁷ Fauzi Syam, Elita Rahmi, and Arsyad Arsyad, "Eksistensi Dan Konstruksi Yuridis Badan Usaha Milik Daerah Pasca Undang-Undang Pemerintahan Daerah Tahun 2014," *Undang: Jurnal Hukum* 1, no. 2 (2019): 295–322, <https://doi.org/10.22437/ujh.1.2.295-322>.

the State's foreign exchange. In addition, developing coastal areas as tourist attractions can also affect economic, social, and cultural changes in the surrounding community. According to Suwanto (1997), development is gradually improving something already existing to develop high-quality products and services.

The development of the tourism industry does not occur without the active participation of the people who live there and depend on their surroundings. Participation is an active process, actions carried out by community members themselves¹⁸. These are motivated by their thinking and utilize the means and processes (institutions and mechanisms) that enable them to master control. Four phases describe active participation: decision-making, decision execution, enjoyment of results, and evaluation. Progress in tourism areas can generate income and help communities meet their basic needs.

People living in coastal areas rely on customary laws governing marine ecosystems, so the environment must be managed thoroughly. Community-based coastal management is one form of environmental management that is more applicable and adaptive. Integrated environmental management affects effective management to balance economic utilization and environmental conservation. We know that different values, traditions, and practices are shared by every society, wherever they are. These differences, of course, impact different ways of managing the environment in each place. In environmental management, there is no difference between a person's society, culture, or physical condition. Therefore, models are needed to determine the effectiveness of environmental management, especially in coastal areas.

Environmental management in coastal areas must depend on the actual state of coastal communities. Therefore, community-based management is a necessary approach to managing coastal environments. The potential, features, and principles of local wisdom of local communities greatly influence matters. Therefore, community-based coastal management will benefit coastal communities, significantly reducing poverty.

Inappropriate policies, weak law enforcement, and weak human resources are some factors that can lead to slower economic growth in coastal areas compared to other regions. Thus, the problem cannot be separated from the actual state and permanent factors that affect resources on small islands and coasts.

It is hoped that the management of coastal areas and small islands will help three things: increase public awareness of the importance of natural resources to support their lives, improve the capabilities of communities so that they can participate in each phase of management, and increase community income through sustainable, sustainable, and environmentally responsible utilization methods.

Utilization of coastal areas and small islands for the economy of coastal communities

Coastal areas and small islands are rich in natural resources, ecosystems, and beauty, which has great potential to improve the community's economy, especially coastal communities.

¹⁸ Nurdin, "Kajian Efektifitas Kebijakan Pada Kasus Destructive Fishing Pengelolaan Pesisir Berbasis Masyarakat Pada Pulau-Pulau Kecil."

The problem in coastal areas is the decline and instability of the coastal environment, which often occurs in organic communities of mangroves, coral reefs, and seagrasses¹⁹. Coral reefs that are less viable are around 70%, while coastal areas that experience a significant decline occur in almost the entire coastal area of Indonesia. Activities suspected of causing beach abrasion include sea sand mining for reclamation purposes, constructing ports, docks, and marinas, and constructing hotels and resorts. Pollution of coastal areas arises from activities on land, such as industrial and household waste and agriculture. Several activities also cause environmental damage, such as sea transportation activities, including transportation of oil carriers and offshore mining activities. These actions cause a decrease in the quality of the aquatic environment and coastal beauty.

According to data from the Geospatial Information Agency, formerly known as the National Coordinating Board for Surveys and Mapping (Bakorsurtanal), the number of small islands in Indonesia has been reduced from 17,508 to 13,466. The decrease in number is because burnt islands are no longer included as islands because there is no longer an element of similarity with the definition of islands issued by the United Nations. These objects still appear visible at high tide, compared to burnt islands that only appear when the sea water recedes and sinks during high tide. Other consequences due to the destruction of mangrove ecosystems and coral reefs, along with sand mining activities around the island, can also reduce small islands.

These conditions must receive special attention in coastal environmental management and small islands so that development for improving the economy of coastal communities runs well. Coastal communities are several parties (individuals, institutions, and legal entities) who live in coastal areas and have opinions about natural resources and coastal environmental services. Based on the place of residence and livelihood, it can be described that coastal communities are fishermen, tourism industry workers, tourism industry workers, sea transportation company workers, mining and energy workers, and shipyard maritime industry workers.

The basic income of coastal communities is basically as fishermen, both traditional fishermen and those who have undergone changes or changes towards modern ones. A fisherman is a person who, with his job, does fishing. Understanding livelihood is the primary source of income in meeting the needs of life by catching fish. The vast economic potential of coastal resources should be able to increase all the potential in the sea. These marine fields include several productive sectors that can be utilized by coastal communities consisting of the following sectors:

1. Fisheries activities are maintenance, cultivation, and fishing efforts
2. Marine tourism activities include sailing and rowing racing competitions. Snorkeling, diving, and underwater shooting
3. mining and energy;
4. Sea Transportation

¹⁹ Adi Waluyo, "Permodelan Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir Dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil Secara Terpadu Yang Berbasis Masyarakat (Studi Kasus Pulau Raas Kabupaten Sumenep Madura)," *Jurnal Kelautan* 7, no. 2 (2014): 75–85, <http://journal.trunojoyo.ac.id/jurnalkelautan>.

5. maritime industry; and
6. Marine building activities.

Various coastal roles can interpret the potential of coastal resources as controllers of environmental balance, climate balance, and geothermal balance. The potential, defense, and security of coastal areas can be defined as the role of the coast in maintaining state sovereignty, especially the outer island coast bordering other countries. While the potential of education and research in coastal areas can be interpreted, coastal areas are a medium of learning and research activities to support economic development²⁰.

The numerous agencies or sectors of the development sector active in utilizing coastal resources are related to varied potentials and sectors resulting from the enormous and diverse natural resources in the coastal environment. On the downside, different sectors frequently exploit coastal resources simultaneously²¹. It is forbidden for the operations of one sector even slightly to impede, let alone wholly halt, the operations of another. Spatial planning and coastal area development standards are vital to prevent conflicts between one development activity and other activities. As a result, when managing this territory, all sectors' interests must be unified.

4. Conclusion

Amending Law No. 27 of 2007 and Law No. 1 of 2014 enables proper management and usage of coastal regions and small islands. We can use and safeguard coastal areas and small islands through management. This means we must consider the idea of protection while we use coastal areas and tiny islands when providing permits for their usage. The most straightforward use of coastal areas and small islands can be seen in coastal communities. How do they utilize their natural conditions for their livelihoods and natural sustainability? The fisheries sector to the para-tourism sector allows them to take advantage of their natural conditions. In improving their economy, which is essential, we realize how the legal relationship regulates how the government responds to it.

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²⁰ Ridwan Lasabuda, "Pembangunan Wilayah Pesisir Dan Lautan Dalam Perspektif Negara Kepulauan Republik Indonesia," *Jurnal Ilmiah Platax* 1, no. 2 (2013): 92, <https://doi.org/10.35800/jip.1.2.2013.1251>.

²¹ Muhamad Iqbal et al., "Urgency Pengelolaan Potensi Bahari Berdasarkan Undang- Undang Nomer 27 Tahun 2007 Tentang Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir Dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil," *Jurnal Kajian Ilmiah* 21, no. 4 (2021): 427–32, <https://doi.org/10.31599/jki.v21i4.938>.

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