

Policy Communication In The Transfer Of Authority To The Provincial Government In Mapping The Impacts of Coastal Development In Probolinggo City

Sutarjo*

Magister Ilmu Administrasi, Program Pascasarjana Universitas
Majalengka, 45418, Majalengka, Jawa Brat, Indonesia
sutarjo@unma.ac.id

Diding Bajuri

Magister Ilmu Administrasi, Program Pascasarjana Universitas
Majalengka, 45418, Majalengka, Jawa Brat, Indonesia
didingbajuri@unma.ac.id

Anye Widuri

Magister Ilmu Administrasi, Program Pascasarjana Universitas
Majalengka, 45418, Majalengka, Jawa Brat, Indonesia
anyewiduri021@gmail.com

Nurul Jannah Lailatul Fitria

Magister Ilmu Administrasi, Program Pascasarjana Universitas
Majalengka, 45418, Majalengka, Jawa Brat, Indonesia
nuruljannahlailatulf@unma.ac.id

Abstract

Indonesia is pursuing sustainable development in the fisheries and marine sector because the potential for marine economic growth offers great opportunities for community welfare. The utilization of the marine sector is classified into the utilization of living resources, extraction of non-living resources, commercialization and trade, and responses to marine sustainability challenges. Initially, this authority was regulated by local governments in coordination with provincial governments. As is the case in Probolinggo City, coastal development is the responsibility of the East Java Provincial Government. This is interesting to study, particularly in relation to the implementation of policies after the transfer of authority and the impacts of policy transitions. This study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis. A descriptive qualitative research design was chosen because this study focuses on descriptive elaboration of the research subject. The results show that policy implementation in terms of communication,

resources, disposition, and bureaucracy has generally been effective. Furthermore, the policy transition of the East Java Provincial Government's transfer of authority has created impacts. These impacts are both positive and negative. The impacts of policy implementation can be seen in the handling of public issues and the parties involved in policy implementation, the impact on conditions or groups outside the policy's targets and objectives, and the impact on current conditions and future conditions.

Keywords: Coastal Development, Policy Transition, Implementation, Impact

1. Introduction

In the international community, the concept of development is geared towards sustainable development. Sustainable development is promoted across all sectors to optimize sustainable development. Sustainable development focuses on the use of resources and the environment at present without reducing or damaging the availability of resources and the quality of the environment in the future. (Nurbaiti et al., 2023). Development will be linked to economic growth, social welfare, and environmental sustainability (Hapsoro & Bangun, 2020) (Supriyanto & Fitria, 2024).

Sustainable development in Indonesia is based on Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. This policy defines sustainable development as an effort with structures and systems that integrate environmental, social, and economic elements into the national development strategy. The principles of sustainable development are appropriately applied in Indonesia. Indonesia possesses natural resources of significant quantity and superior quality.

Indonesia's diverse resources are spread across mountains, lowlands, and seas (Putri et al., 2024) (Navadillah et al., 2023) (Wibowo et al., 2021). Indonesia, in particular, is a nation with archipelagic characteristics surrounded by oceans. Indonesia is known by several names, including a maritime nation, an archipelagic country, and a maritime country (Sari & Fikri, 2022) (Amarrohman et al., 2020) (Manggala, 2025). Therefore, Indonesia does not neglect development in the fisheries and marine sector with a sustainable concept.

Indonesia is pursuing sustainable development in the fisheries and marine sector because the potential for marine economic growth offers significant opportunities for community welfare. Indonesia has potential in the marine economic sector, including capture fisheries; aquaculture; the fish processing industry; the biotechnology industry; coastal forestry; marine tourism; mineral energy resources; maritime transportation;

marine industries and services; non-conventional marine natural resources and environmental services such as hydrates, bioenergy from sea algae, deep sea water industries, marine energy (wave, tidal, and ocean thermal energy conversion), and valuable objects from sunken ships (treasure at the bottom of the sea); small island resources (Hirawan & Abadi, 2020). This potential must be regulated, directed, and monitored at every stage of the process. The aim is to prevent damage to marine and coastal ecosystems and to preserve the cycle of life in the sea.

The entire process of sustainable development in the marine sector is also emphasized through Presidential Regulation No. 16 of 2017 concerning Indonesia's Marine Policy. The policy directs the implementation of marine management with seven main pillars consisting of marine resource management and human resource development; defense, security, and law enforcement; marine governance and institutions; marine economy and infrastructure and community welfare improvement; marine space management and marine environmental protection; marine culture; and marine diplomacy. All governance, utilization, and benefit activities in the fisheries and maritime sector are carried out wisely and sustainably. The aim is to improve marine resources and ecosystems that are abundant and of high quality.

Sustainable development in the marine environment is an important orientation. The reason is that humans have a strong relationship with the sea, as well as the development of fishing and navigation technologies used in exploitation, exploration, migration, and colonization (Triuncoro & Ridho, 2024) (Maeyangsari, 2023). The utilization of marine resources and ecosystems is not limited to fishing, tourism, and transportation, but also extends to seabed minerals, military activities, and other areas. This means that the utilization of the marine sector is classified into the utilization of living resources, the extraction of non-living resources, commercialization and trade, and responses to challenges related to marine sustainability (World Bank United Nations, 2017). These four classifications form the concept of the blue economy as a global concept oriented towards sustainable technological and economic development.

Initially, this authority was regulated by local governments in coordination with provincial governments. Local governments had direct and full authority over the management of marine resources within their respective jurisdictions. Regions with coastlines can carry out supervisory and management functions that understand local dynamics and potential. However, the enactment of Law No. 23 of 2014 on Local Government marked a significant transition in the structure of authority in coastal and marine management. This policy directs provincial governments to hold

authority over the management of marine areas up to 12 miles from the coastline, including fisheries management and monitoring of fish resources. This means that authority over the management and utilization of marine resources and ecosystems in Indonesia is currently held by provincial governments.

In previous research by Khairi (2020) entitled *Local Government Authority in Granting Water Management Permits in Coastal Areas and Small Islands*. The study discusses the authority to grant permits in the field of marine affairs and fisheries under the latest policies. The study focuses on the description of the authority to grant permits in the field of marine affairs and fisheries based on Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning amendments to Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning the management of coastal areas and small islands, starting from the planning stage, utilization stage, and supervision and control stage. This means that this study elaborates on the new concept of coastal zone and small island management policy in Indonesia. However, it does not discuss the impact of this transition, particularly on implementation in a specific region.

Research by Maharbhakti, Wiyono, Wahyu, Imron, dan Simbolon (2025) Entitled *Legal Analysis of Provincial Government Authority in Fisheries Supervision and Implementation*. The study describes the provincial government as the authority responsible for fisheries management in territorial waters up to 12 nautical miles. Specifically, in terms of administration, the provincial government is responsible for fishing activities in territorial waters up to 12 nautical miles, permits for vessels between 5 GT and 30 GT, vessel registration for fishing, and the administration of fishing permits for vessels between 5 GT and 30 GT. The results of the study indicate that changes from the previous system, which also involved districts/cities, have led to coordination gaps and reduced the participation of lower-level governments in supervision. Empirical studies show that the six mandated aspects of supervision have been implemented formally, but their implementation has been limited, with low patrol frequency, random administrative supervision, and minimal participatory supervision. This study focuses on the transition from Law No. 32 of 2004 to Law No. 23 of 2014. The discussion is conducted at the national level, with findings on gaps in coordination and minimal participation of local governments in supervision. However, it does not discuss the significant impact on a particular region related to the transition of derivative policies from these legislative changes.

Other research by Putra dan Nurasikin (2023) entitled *Legal Review of Blue Economy Principles on North Kalimantan Provincial Regulation on Marine and Fisheries Resource Management*. This study specifically

discusses the legal perspective on marine and fisheries resource management in accordance with blue economy principles. This study examines the legal review of the blue economy principle in relation to North Kalimantan Provincial Regulation No. 4 of 2023 on Marine and Fisheries Resource Management, which is based on Law No. 32 of 2014 on Marine Affairs, as amended by Law No. 11 of 2020 on Job Creation (Maritime Law). The Blue Economy principle is stated and regulated in Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2023 concerning Marine and Fisheries Resource Management in Article 1 point 28, which states that the blue economy principle is an approach to improve sustainable marine management and conservation of the sea and coastal resources and their ecosystems in order to achieve economic growth based on such as community involvement, resource efficiency, waste minimisation, and multiple revenue. This study shows that a region has a management strategy based on applicable policies. However, this study does not discuss the impact of policy transitions on the region.

Each region has a specific strategy for implementing the blue economy to promote economic growth in the marine sector, social welfare, and sustainable marine environments. In Probolinggo City, for example, the municipal government initially had specific regulations for coastal zone management, as stipulated in Probolinggo City Regulation No. 13 of 2012 on Coastal Zone Management. This regulation governs all forms of activities related to the utilization of resources on the coast of Probolinggo City. This regulation directs activities to balance environmental wisdom so as not to damage coastal resources and to orient towards sustainable development. Matters related to nature conservation, efforts to maintain biodiversity, and ecosystem balance must be primary considerations. However, in 2018, this regulation was revoked with the issuance of Probolinggo City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2018 concerning the Revocation of Probolinggo City Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2012 concerning Coastal Area Management. Regional regulations specifically governing coastal areas with a concept of sustainability were abolished or revoked. This means that Probolinggo City Regulation No. 13 of 2012 concerning Coastal Zone Management is no longer valid.

The revocation of this regional regulation is related to Law No. 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. The policy directs the division of concurrent government affairs between the central government, provincial governments, and regency or city governments. Concurrent affairs include the division of affairs in the field of marine affairs and fisheries, with sub-affairs of marine affairs, coastal areas, and small islands being government

affairs under the authority of the central government and provincial governments, so that regencies or municipalities do not have the authority to carry out these government affairs.

Coastal and marine area management in Probolinggo City follows the regulations set out in East Java Provincial Regulation No. 1 of 2018 concerning the 2018-2038 Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands in East Java Province. It is also supplemented by East Java Governor Regulation No. 24 of 2019 concerning Location Permits and Management Permits for the Utilization of Coastal Waters and Small Islands. Coastal area development each year shows changes in the coastline that impact the coastal environment and land use in coastal areas (Hidayah & Suharyo, 2018).

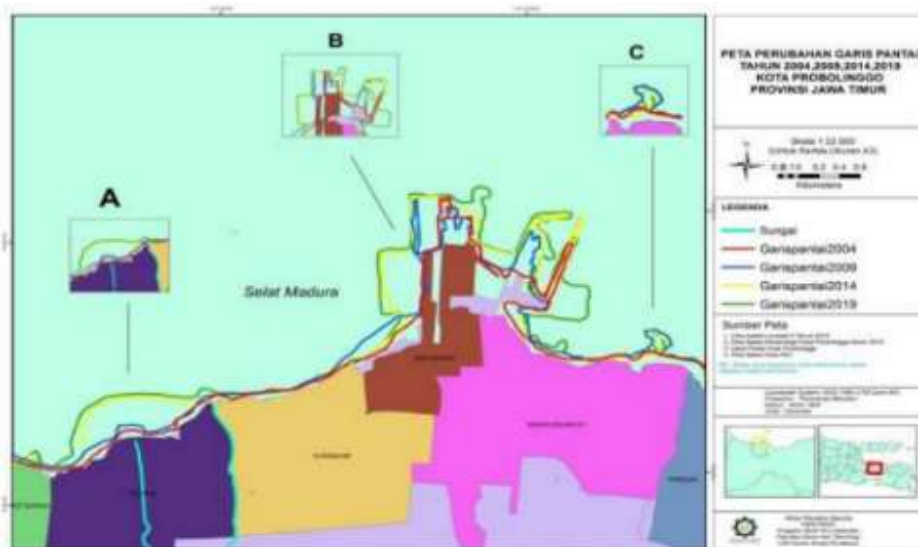


Figure 1. Overlay of the Probolinggo City Coastline 2004-2019
Sumber: Saputra et al. (2021)

This creates an interesting dynamic. Regional governance is the authority of district or city governments to manage the potential of their regions for the improvement of community welfare. However, in the case of the coastal and marine sector, authority is transferred to the provincial government. Local governments, which understand the social, economic, and cultural characteristics of coastal communities, have limited authority. This is an interesting topic for in-depth research related to the analysis of the impact on the effectiveness of coastal development managed by the

provincial government, while local governments that understand the conditions do not have the authority.

This policy transition indicates change and impact, both positive and negative. The research question in this study is how the implementation of the post-transition coastal development policy shifted from the Probolinggo City Government to the East Java Provincial Government. How has the transfer of the coastal development authority from the Probolinggo City Government to the East Java Provincial Government impacted the area? The first objective of this study is to determine the implementation of the post-transition coastal development policy, which has shifted from the Probolinggo City Government to the East Java Provincial Government. The second objective is to determine the impact of the transfer of the coastal development authority, based on the principles of the blue economy, from the Probolinggo City Government to the East Java Provincial Government.

2. Method

Qualitative research with descriptive analysis. Qualitative research involves determining the topic from the outset and collecting data with a focus on continuing research after the initial data collection and delving deeper into the scope of the research problem (Sugiyono, 2020). The selection of a descriptive qualitative research design was based on the fact that this study focuses on descriptive elaboration related to the research subject. This study attempts to describe the situation with actual facts by collecting descriptive data in identifying the internal and external environment at PPP Mayangan, Probolinggo City. This study focuses on analysing all matters related to the transition of East Java Provincial Regulation Number 1 of 2018 concerning the 2018-2038 Coastal Zone and Small Island Zoning Plan -Small Islands of East Java Province for 2018-2038 and East Java Governor Regulation Number 24 of 2019 concerning Location Permits and Management Permits for the Utilisation of Coastal Waters and Small Islands, both in terms of the form of implementation and the impact of the transition of coastal development policy from the Probolinggo City Government to the East Java Provincial Government.

The research was conducted over three months, from July to September 2025. The research location was in Probolinggo City, and the research site was at PPP Mayangan. The first reason for choosing this research site was that the Mayangan coastal area of Probolinggo City is an area of significant development and management of ports, coasts, beaches, and the sea. The second reason is that in Probolinggo City, there has been a transfer of authority for coastal area management from the Probolinggo

City Government to the East Java Provincial Government. One example of this is the management of the Mayangan Coastal Port Area (PPP Mayangan), which is now under the authority of the East Java Provincial Government.

Data collection was sourced from primary and secondary data. Primary data included data obtained from direct observation and in-depth interviews with sources or informants who had understanding and competence in their field and understood the conditions in the field. The sources in this study were the Head of the Mayangan Coastal Fishing Port Technical Implementation Unit (PPP), the Public Relations Officer of the Mayangan Coastal Fishing Port Technical Implementation Unit (PPP), two community leaders from Mayangan, Probolinggo City, and two private parties investing in the Mayangan Coastal Fishing Port Area (PPP). Secondary data collection took the form of literature studies in the form of documents, archive records, scientific publications relevant to the research topic, and supporting documentation related to policy implementation and the impact of the transfer of authority from the local government to the provincial government, particularly in the context of management and development in port, coastal, and marine areas. The results of interviews, observations, and literature studies were used to describe the implementation of policies and the impact of the policy transition. This will lead to conclusions in the formulation of recommendations for the government, community, private sector, and other parties.

The technical data analysis in this study applied an analytical model based on theory Miles, M.B, Huberman dan Saldana (2014). Qualitative research is conducted in case studies. Analysis techniques include data reduction, which is the selection, centralization, simplification, abstraction, and/or transformation of data contained in all written documents, interview notes, and other empirical materials. The main objective is to produce a more concise but accurate representation. Data presentation is the delivery of systematic analysis results. The analysis is presented in a brief description and graphical data or charts that comprehensively illustrate the research findings. The aim is to classify and organize patterns that are easy to understand. Drawing conclusions and verification are techniques to ensure the validity and accuracy of the research findings, which are carried out by giving informants the opportunity to make corrections.

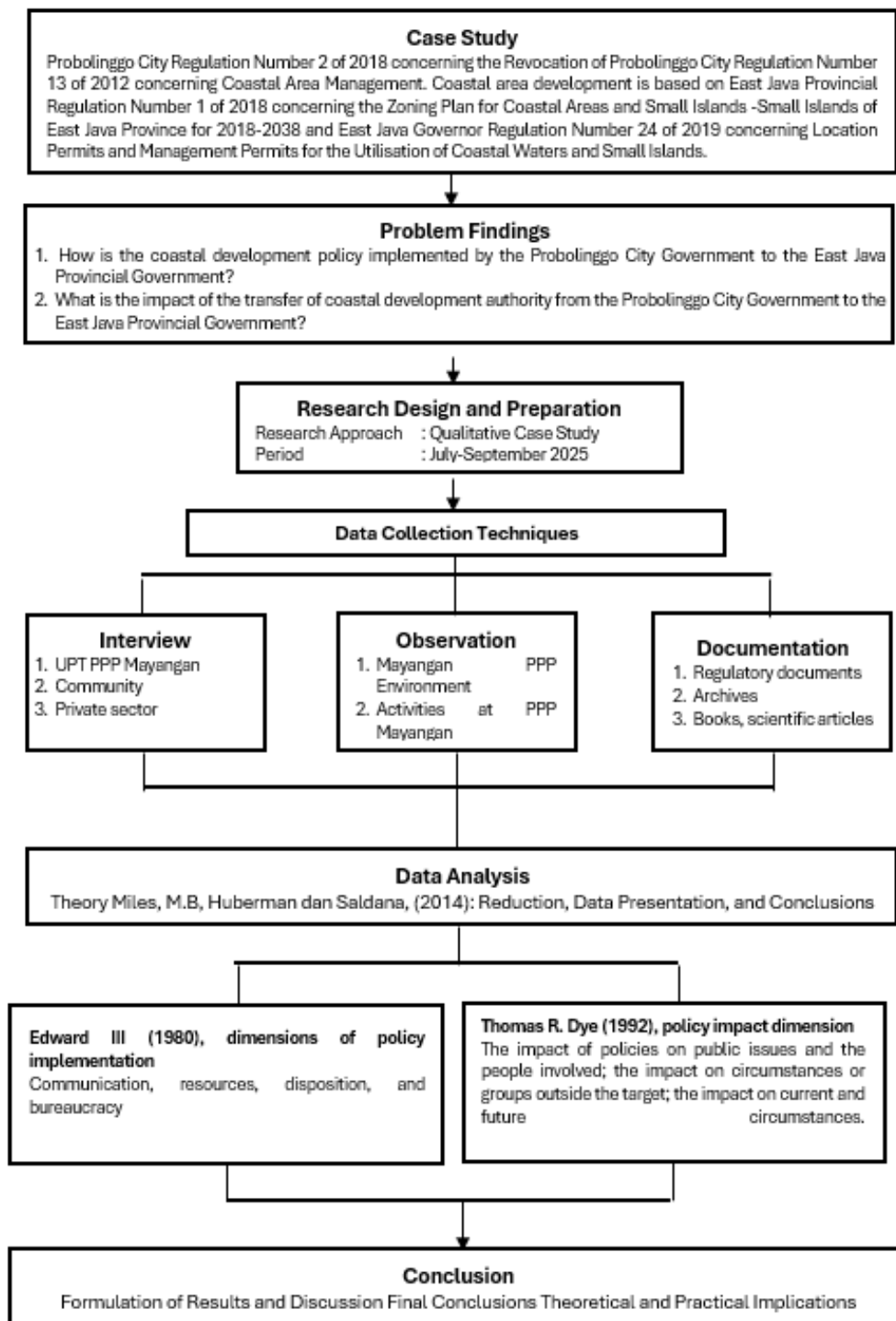


Figure 1. Research Flow Diagram

3. Results

The issuance of Probolinggo City Regulation No. 2 of 2018 concerning the Revocation of Probolinggo City Regulation No. 13 of 2012 concerning Coastal Zone Management signifies that the coastal zone in Probolinggo City is no longer specifically regulated in Probolinggo City regulations. The reason for the revocation is to comply with higher regulations, namely Law No. 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. Furthermore, the development of the Mayangan Coastal Fishing Port Area (PPP) is based on East Java Provincial Regulation No. 1 of 2018 concerning the 2018-2038 Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands in East Java Province. This policy directs the East Java Provincial Government to have authority over the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands (PWP-3-K). This authority relates to the planning, utilization, supervision, and control of coastal and small island resources between sectors, as well as establishing coordination and cooperation between the Central Government, Provincial Government, and Local Government in land and sea ecosystems, and between science and management to improve community welfare. The management and utilization of coastal resources in East Java Province are oriented towards sustainable management and utilization.

In addition, the development of the Mayangan Coastal Fishing Port Area (PPP) is based on East Java Governor Regulation No. 24 of 2019 concerning Location Permits and Permits for the Management of Coastal Waters and Small Islands. This policy directs that authority over coastal areas lies with the Provincial Government and that authority rests with the Governor. The Coastal Zone and Small Islands Zoning Plan (RZWP-3-K) is a plan for the use of regional resources through the structure and spatial pattern of the planning area, with activities determined after obtaining a permit in coastal areas and small islands. The scope of the Governor's Regulation covers the requirements, issuance, fulfillment of commitments, duration, area, and revocation of Location Permits and Management Permits. Specifically in Probolinggo City, coastal management and utilization are more detailed. General utilization zones in coastal areas are permitted as DLKr (Work Environment Areas) and DLKp (Interest Environment Areas) in the Tanjung Tembaga Port and Mayangan Beach Fishing Port areas; Fishing Port Operational Work Areas (WKOPP) at PPP Mayangan, and Pelagic Fishing in the Pelagis sub-zone. Coastal and small island conservation areas (KKP3K) are included in the coastal natural area conservation permit. Tourist areas apply to the Port and Beach locations in Probolinggo City.

3.1. Implementation of Coastal Area Probolinggo Development

3.1.1. Communication in the Implementation of Coastal Area Probolinggo Development

The interview results revealed that the agencies implementing coastal zone management are aligned with the scope of the zone. The Central Government, the East Java Provincial Government, and the Local City Government coordinate and cooperate in coastal zone management. For example, in the tourism zone, the implementing agencies are the Marine and Fisheries Agency, the Transportation Agency, the Culture and Tourism Agency, the Environment Agency, the Public Works Agency, the Cooperatives and SMEs Agency, the Investment Agency, and the Provincial Development Planning Agency.

The Port Zone is managed by the Marine and Fisheries Agency, the Transportation Agency, the Culture and Tourism Agency, the Environment Agency, and the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, specifically for the construction and development of maritime transportation facilities and infrastructure in the economic growth center.

The fishing zone is implemented by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, the Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, the Department of Communication and Information, the Department of Cooperatives and SMEs, BPBD, Bappeprov, Lantamal V, and Ditpol Air Polda Jatim. Meanwhile, in the industrial zone, the implementing agencies are the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, the Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Bappeprov, the Department of Industry, and the Department of Environment.

Interviews and observations with the Mayangan PPP Technical Implementation Unit, the community, and private parties in Mayangan showed that communication regarding each program was well organized and effective in the field.

“Communication between institutions, both within the same line and across hierarchies, is functioning well. Communication has been conducted in writing and verbally, both through face-to-face meetings and online. All forms of communication are carried out optimally, taking into account the circumstances.” (UPT PPP Mayangan, 2025)

Every policy and program from the Provincial Government was well-received by the community and other parties. In fact, every agency involved provided direct guidance and assistance to the community and private parties. In addition, communication between agencies was also well organized. There are several communication strategies, including

joint meetings, coordination meetings, communication through official letters, and others. Specifically, communication between the Central Government, the East Java Provincial Government, and the Probolinggo City Government is carried out through centralized communication and coordination. All parties contribute in accordance with their mandates under the applicable regulations.

3.1.2. Resources in the Implementation of Coastal Area Probolinggo Development

The interviews revealed that human resources are the staff at institutions involved in policy implementation. The regulations related to coastal development involve the Central Government and the East Java Provincial Government, as well as cooperation with the Probolinggo City Government through the Probolinggo City Fisheries Service, as the recipient of information from the local community. After the policy transition, with authority in the hands of the East Java Provincial Government and the Central Government, the role of staff at the regional level has become crucial as a bridge for implementation.

The results of interviews and observations show that the staff resources in Probolinggo City's Coastal Development have the ability and understanding of all public services and comply with applicable policies. This is particularly true in the areas of tourism, ports, fishing, and industry. Qualified human resources in Coastal Development in Probolinggo City play an important role in the bureaucracy. The combination of technical expertise, communication skills, and moral integrity possessed by human resources provides certainty in the transition of authority and coastal area development, which has a real impact on community welfare and environmental sustainability.

Furthermore, the results of interviews related to environmental resources or coastal land in Mayangan, Probolinggo City, show that it has coastal environmental potential with areas that have fishing potential, specifically for capture fisheries. In fact, two ports have been built in the coastal area of Probolinggo City, namely Tanjung Tembaga Port and Mayangan Beach Fishing Port. Another potential is agriculture, which is still functioning well. However, agricultural land is not as abundant as it used to be, as some of it has been converted into residential areas and industrial sites. The residential environment is well-organized and structured. Settlements in the Mayangan coastal area are grouped into housing complexes, and there are even flats known as rusunawa. Another potential is the industrial area, which emphasizes environmentally friendly waste management, although there are still some complaints regarding industrial noise and the movement of large industrial vehicles that cause disturbances. The mangrove forest has potential as a conservation area and

a tourist attraction. Meanwhile, the pond area has potential for fish farming and freshwater products.

Observations and interviews show that coastal areas are still areas for local residents.

“The resources in Mayangan Coast are extraordinary, ranging from human resources, both residents and officials, budget resources, and natural resources. The local community plays an active role, as their lives are closely tied to the coast and the sea. In addition, the coast has extraordinary natural potential in terms of its biota and cleanliness. In terms of budget, the coast has an annual budget, and there are also entrance fees.” (UPT PPP Mayangan, 2025)

Local residents can participate directly in protecting, managing, and preserving the coastal areas of Probolinggo City. So far, local residents have been able to protect the area well. There has been no damage to nature and no conversion of the area into industries that damage the environment. Local residents are trusted to manage and protect the coastal area. Local residents can organize their daily lives according to their customs and prevailing values and norms. Local residents can depend on coastal resources through the use of coastal space and water resources. However, this is not a form of dependence that is detrimental, but rather one based on the values of sustainability, more specifically on the principles of the blue economy for the needs of local residents, social welfare, and environmental sustainability.

The purpose of East Java Provincial Regulation No. 1 of 2018 concerning the 2018-2038 Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands in East Java Province is to manage coastal areas with community participation. It also aims to ensure that industrial development does not damage the coastal ecosystem, beaches, ports, and marine areas of Probolinggo City. All permits and activities are oriented towards blue economy activities, which are capable of boosting the economic growth of local residents, the region, and the country. They are also capable of preserving the social and cultural values of the community, while continuing to pay attention to the sustainability of coastal and marine ecosystems.

Coastal functions are also added as Green Open Spaces (RTH), River Boundaries, and Defense and Security. Green Open Spaces are designated as special areas for nature conservation. Not only for water absorption but also for the preservation of coastal and marine ecosystems. River boundaries are also developed based on sustainable principles. The reason for this is that river buffers form the boundary between rivers and land.

River buffer development involves planting vegetation to maintain water quality, prevent erosion, and preserve nature. Meanwhile, development for defense and security areas is aimed at maintaining and protecting coastal and marine areas from dangerous external threats. These include illegal exploitation by external parties, external attacks, and so on.

Finally, there are the budgetary resources. The results of interviews and observations show that all coastal zone management programs and activities are funded by the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). However, there is funding from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN), but only for a few programs that are specifically and directly handled by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, such as activities related to the construction, improvement, and maintenance of basic facilities and supporting facilities for public ports and fishing ports. There are also activities related to the construction and development of sea transportation facilities and infrastructure in economic growth centers and on small islands. In addition, there are programs for port development; development of the number of fleets and fishing gear; and development of commodity-based industrial estates (cold storage, offshore fish farms).

3.1.3. Disposition In Implementation Coastal Area Probolinggo Development

Interviews and observations show that the disposition of coastal development policy implementers includes, first, protecting, conserving, rehabilitating, utilizing, and enriching resources in coastal areas and their ecological systems in a sustainable manner. Second, strengthening the participation of the community and government institutions and encouraging community initiatives in coastal resource management to achieve fairness, balance, and sustainability. Third, increasing the social, economic, and cultural value of the community through community participation in the utilization of coastal resources. Fourth, creating synergy between the programs of the Central Government, the East Java Provincial Government, and the Probolinggo City Government.

“The executive disposition is not only administrative but also oriented towards conservation, strengthening and listening to the aspirations of the community, directing actions in accordance with the principles of the blue economy and sustainable development, and synergizing with the central government and all institutions.” (UPT PPP Mayangan, 2025)

Policy makers focus on coastal zone management in terms of utilization, licensing, mitigation, rights and obligations, guidance, control

and supervision, administrative sanctions, investigation, and criminal provisions. All of these are implemented clearly and decisively. Interview results indicate that coastal development in Probolinggo City has become a platform for community activities in utilizing resources in the coastal zone. However, if these activities are not balanced with environmental wisdom, they will certainly cause damage to coastal resources. The utilization of resources in coastal areas must prioritize sustainable development. Matters related to nature conservation, efforts to maintain biodiversity, and ecosystem balance must be primary considerations. This regional regulation essentially regulates the management of coastal areas, including planning, utilization, supervision, and control of coastal resources.

3.1.4. Bureaucracy in the Implementation of Coastal Area Probolinggo Development

The implementing agency organizes the development and management of the Zone in accordance with the regulations. Efforts are made to develop cultivation zones to maximize the potential of the coastal production sector with an orientation towards coastal environmental sustainability and community participation for the welfare of coastal communities, such as tourism zones, port zones, capture fisheries zones, aquaculture zones, industrial zones, mining zones, energy zones, and airport zones. Specifically in the Mayangan coastal area of Probolinggo City, the focus is on tourism zones, port zones, capture fisheries zones, and industrial zones. There are also residential zones focused on preserving the local community and maximizing the participation of local residents of Mayangan.

The East Java Provincial Government conducts data collection on local and traditional residents who utilize coastal and small island water resources and spaces. Data collection is carried out by filling out a form that includes the location of activities; methods or means used in management; a list of facilities and infrastructure used; and the time and intensity of operations. The Provincial Government has assigned the City Government of Probolinggo to conduct the data collection based on the principle of Assistance Tasks and has also assigned the Village Government. All of these activities are regulated in the Governor's Regulation and the East Java Provincial Regulation.

Meanwhile, the Probolinggo City Government may organize the utilization of coastal space and water resources after submitting a request to the Governor, including requests to carry out activities involving the utilization of coastal space and water resources. All activities can be carried out based on the Governor's decision and consideration. All of this is

published in the Governor's Regulation and East Java Provincial Regulation, which includes further provisions regarding the requirements, procedures for granting approval, revocation, duration, and scope of applications for the utilization of coastal space and water resources. This means that all activities and actions of the implementers are in accordance with applicable regulations and commitments for the management and utilization of the Mayangan coast for public interests, economic improvement, environmental sustainability, and others.

The interview results show that the management and utilization of coastal resources in Mayangan, Probolinggo City, focus on sustainable development, given that the area has a variety of resources that allow for multiple uses.

“The development of the Mayangan coastline must be in line with regulations and principles of sustainable development. This is because it is not only intended to boost the economy but also to preserve nature, pay attention to socio-cultural aspects, and ensure the welfare of the community. In addition, appropriate actions will have a multiplier effect.” (UPT PPP Mayangan, 2025)

Therefore, management must be integrated and sustainable because it has strategic value, namely the potential for rich and diverse natural resources and environmental services. The magnitude and diversity of the available potential motivate stakeholders to optimize its utilization in a rational and responsible manner. Therefore, there needs to be a unified vision for the management and utilisation of coastal resources through rational and integrated planning between sectors and stakeholders, manifested in a zoning plan that determines the direction of resource use for each planning unit, accompanied by the establishment of a spatial structure and pattern for the planning area that specifies activities that are permitted and prohibited, as well as activities that can only be carried out after obtaining a permit, as well as the imposition of sanctions for violations committed in their utilisation.

3.2. The Impact of Coastal Development Policy Implementation in Probolinggo City

3.2.1. The Impact of Policies on Handling Public Issues and on Parties Involved in Policy Implementation

Specifically, the transfer of the coastal development authority from the Probolinggo City Government to the East Java Provincial Government has had an impact on the handling of public issues and has affected the parties involved in policy implementation.

The results of interviews and observations show that the first impact of the policy transition is on the bureaucratic and administrative sectors.

“The impact of this latest policy is clearly visible in the implementation process and the actors involved. These include the bureaucratic and administrative sectors; the concept of coastal development and spatial planning; the model for submitting aspirations and complaints; and the authority of the Probolinggo City Government.” (UPT PPP Mayangan, 2025)

Since the transition of authority by the East Java Provincial Government over the sea area from 0 to 12 miles, a centralized licensing system has been established. The entire licensing process is carried out through the Provincial Marine and Fisheries Service (DKP) in Surabaya. The advantage of this is that all data and licensing are handled through a single point of contact at the center. However, this process lengthens the bureaucratic chain for local entrepreneurs and fishermen. The lengthy process will be handled through digital licensing to simplify and speed up the entire licensing process for the public who have met the requirements. Another impact on the bureaucracy is that the East Java Provincial Government's supervision will be extended to all coastal areas and coastlines in East Java. However, this is anticipated by establishing offices of relevant agencies near coastal areas in each city and district. In Probolinggo City, there is a branch office of the East Java Provincial Government's Marine and Fisheries Department. The branch office assists the Head of the Department in carrying out some of the government affairs within the province's jurisdiction in its area of operation.

The results of interviews and observations show that the second policy transition has had an impact on coastal development and spatial planning in Probolinggo City. This policy establishes the Probolinggo City Spatial Plan (RTRW) with the RZWP3K (Coastal Zone and Small Islands Zoning Plan) in accordance with the authority of the East Java Provincial Government. The standard concept in zoning indicates the handling of coastal housing issues so that they are not slum-like and minimize abrasion in accordance with provincial standards. The advantage of this is that planning becomes more integrated regionally (not partial between districts/cities). In addition, land use has resulted in differences in management that are not in line with the city's development vision prioritized by the provincial government. For example, Probolinggo City's orientation is to develop a port area with local potential, nature tourism, and nature conservation. Even at that time, kum-kum tourism (soaking) in seawater and mangrove forest tourism were opened. However, the Central

Government and the Provincial Government prioritized opening a sea toll road as the economic gateway to East Java. This also has good benefits for the community, but creates pros and cons among residents because they are concerned that the mangrove forest conservation area will be damaged. Finally, the provincial government's strategy is to position the Tanjung Tembaga Port as a port with a maritime economic orientation and distribution via sea routes. In addition, there are large industrial plants oriented towards the maritime industry. Meanwhile, the Mayangan Beach Fishing Port is dedicated to tourism, water sports, fish trading, and other activities.

The results of interviews and observations show that the third impact of the policy transition is to influence community groups, fishermen, and the private sector in conveying their aspirations and complaints. Initially, community groups, fishermen, and private parties would report or convey their ideas to the City Government through regular meetings, discussion forums, development planning meetings, and so on. However, currently, reporting and aspirations are conveyed through the East Java Provincial Government bureaucracy, which involves a longer process. As a result, the East Java Provincial Government has scheduled special activities through working visits, special forums with the community, and has begun to implement information services through new media.

The results of interviews and observations show that the fourth policy transition has impacted the authority of the Probolinggo City Government and the East Java Provincial Government. The impact on the Probolinggo City Government is the loss of authority as the policy implementer. Specifically, the Probolinggo City Marine and Fisheries Service no longer has the authority to issue permits for port management and maritime navigation (0-12 miles). The role of the Probolinggo City Government has been shifted to the development of fishermen and communities in the Mayangan port and coastal areas. Meanwhile, from the perspective of the East Java Provincial Government, it has a greater mandate. The scope of administration has expanded through the Technical Implementation Unit (UPT), which now covers the entire coastal area of East Java, including the Probolinggo City coast. This has resulted in limited personnel for intensive field supervision, and the provision of security will also be limited in terms of personnel and technology.

Table 1: Comparison of Each Actor's Duties

| Actor | Before the Transfer of Authority | After the Transfer of Authority |
|--|---|---|
| Probolinggo City Government | Establishing policies and licensing matters in coastal management | Conducting development and guidance for the community, as well as proposing programs |
| Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Timur East Java Provincial Government | Conducting supervision and guidance for regional heads | Establishing zoning policies and licensing matters in coastal management |
| Society | The community is a partner of the Probolinggo City Government with direct participation | The community is still considered a partner, but the focus is more on the policy object and tends to be classified in general terms. |
| Private sector or business | Requesting permission from the Probolinggo City Government | Requesting permission from the East Java Provincial Government, with a lengthy process, and located at the East Java Provincial Government Office |

Source: Processed by Researchers (2025)

3.2.2. *The Impact of Policy on Conditions or Groups Outside the Target and Objectives of the Policy*

The results of interviews and observations show that the transfer of authority for coastal management to the East Java Provincial Government has a significant impact on groups that are formally not the main targets of the policy, but are still linked to the development of the coastal area in Probolinggo City. Such groups include tourists, academics, and the media. These three parties have roles from the outside but are still related to and contribute to the development of the Mayangan Coastal Area in Probolinggo City.

“The impact is not only felt by local communities and related institutions, but also by tourists, academics, and the media. As with activities on the coast, licensing and access will be more difficult, with the province having complete control. The Probolinggo City Government can only assist in communicating this.” (UPT PPP Mayangan)

Impact on tourists includes aspects of comfort and ease of access. Tourists, as a group of service users, directly experience changes related to the management and development standards of the Mayangan coastal area in Probolinggo City. Since authority was transferred to the East Java Provincial Government, the management of the area in the tourism zone has seen developments such as tourist routes connecting across regions, including Probolinggo City, Probolinggo Regency, Pasuruan, Gili Ketapang, and Madura, with facilities and infrastructure quality in accordance with central government standards. In addition, there are negative impacts from the development and construction of facilities and infrastructure due to bureaucracy, with slow responses. The administration of development in the Mayangan coastal area implements the systems and mechanisms of the Provincial Government.

Impact on academics in conducting research and data analysis. Academics experience changes in access to data and research areas for the development of knowledge and new findings. Initially, academics had easy access to collect primary data from the Probolinggo City Government through the relevant agencies. However, currently, academics conducting research related to marine spatial planning and coastal development must apply to the East Java Provincial Government. This will affect the cost and time of research. In addition, coastal development policies by the East Java Provincial Government are oriented towards a macro approach. Academics see a gap between policy and the local wisdom of the Probolinggo coastal area. Academics mostly discuss policy evaluation as recommendations for the East Java Provincial Government so as not to overlook specific ecosystems in Probolinggo, such as the characteristics of mangrove forests. Ideally, the role of academics should be to develop new findings and innovations for sustainable coastal development.

Impact on the media related to information broadcasting and social control. The media plays a role in connecting information as well as monitoring public policy. Findings of public issues in coastal areas, such as marine pollution or community conflicts, influence the media's ability to quickly obtain data and news. The media cannot conduct interviews with the Probolinggo City Government on the grounds that it does not have the authority. Meanwhile, it will be difficult to meet with the East Java Provincial Government regarding issues that are very local in nature. The media also perceives a shift in issues. Initially, the media would report on the concept of coastal development and budget oversight. However, currently, the media discusses issues of authority conflicts. This will have

a lasting impact on public perception of the government's effectiveness in handling and developing coastal areas.

Table 2: Impact on External Parties

| Target External Parties | Positive Impact | Negative Impact |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Wisatawan Tourist | Facilities and infrastructure with central-level standards and equality within a province | The response to infrastructure improvements tends to be slower and involves lengthy bureaucracy |
| Academic | The scope of the research can be expanded to a broader range | Data collection becomes longer, increasing the cost and time burden |
| Media | Create a critical perception in policy comparison and synchronization | Answers or statements are hard to get and take longer |

Source: Processed by Researchers (2025)

3.2.3. *The Impact of Policy on Current Conditions and Future Conditions*

The results of interviews and observations show that the impact of this policy change has an impact on current and future conditions.

“The impact of these changes is already being felt, from administration and the economy in coastal areas to society and the environment. These aspects will continue to be affected in the future.” (UPT PPP Mayangan, 2025)

The transfer of the coastal development authority from the Probolinggo City Government to the East Java Provincial Government is currently having an impact in the form of adjustments and adaptation related to policy transition. The impact is seen in the transfer of permits and nomenclature. The Probolinggo City Government does not have the authority to issue permits for the use of marine space and coastal development. The Probolinggo City Government’s role focuses on community development, fishermen, and business actors. This means it is not authorized for physical development in coastal areas. In addition, there is centralized administration at the East Java Provincial level. This is considered to make the bureaucracy longer and requires quite a long time for local residents. However, the advantage is that data collection will be centralized through a single access point. Next, there is a difference in supervision in the development of the Mayangan Coastal Area. Supervision carried out by the Probolinggo City Government is more

focused on the Probolinggo City area. Meanwhile, supervision by the East Java Provincial Government is broader and not only focused on the Mayangan coast. However, this will create integrated supervision with central authorities such as the military, as well as cross-boundary oversight with standards set by the Central Government.

Furthermore, the future impacts are oriented towards the concepts of integration and sustainability. Although obstacles were encountered during the policy transition period, policy design is not done haphazardly. Policy design aims to create and establish standards for better and more integrated coastal management and development. In addition, the development of the Mayangan coast in Probolinggo City is oriented towards the major programs and plans of East Java Province. This will minimize overlapping policies between regions within the same province. Like the conflicts in land use between Probolinggo City and Probolinggo Regency, as well as other neighboring areas. Furthermore, sustainable development with the principles of the blue economy is easier to achieve. The reason is the direct supervision from the East Java Provincial Government. The procurement of large projects in mangrove forest conservation projects, coastal area development, and strategic coastal tourism management will be financed through the East Java Provincial Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) until it is specifically allocated in the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) with a larger funding amount than relying solely on the Probolinggo City APBD. Uniformity in sustainable development concepts across regions within one province. The East Java Provincial Government is not only focused on the industrial economy but is beginning to be directed towards marine ecotourism and a low-carbon economy, such as downstream mangrove forest conservation, carried out simultaneously by all regions in East Java.

Table 3: Comparison of the Impact of Policy Transition in the Present and the Future

| Sector | Present(Early transition period) | The Future (Vision) |
|----------------|---|--|
| Administration | The process of bureaucratic transition and asset transfer | Licensing and data collection are carried out in a centralized and one-stop manner |
| Economy | Somewhat influences taxes, fees, and so on | Opportunities for large-scale investment (provincial scope) and ease |

| | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| Social | The community feels that the distance between the East Java Provincial Government and the Probolinggo City Government is not being actively addressed | of implementing blue economy principles. Empowerment of community groups through the East Java Provincial Government program |
| Environment | Minimal oversight in utilization and exploration | Integrated management of coastal ecosystems across boundaries |

Source: Processed by Researchers (2025)

4. Discussion



Figure 2. Diagram showing the relationship between themes or categories with the flow or process of findings to clarify cause-and-effect relationships

4.1. Coastal Development Following the Implementation of the Latest Policy by the East Java Provincial Government

The implementation of policies following the transfer of the coastal development authority from the Probolinggo City Government to the East Java Provincial Government shows that the policy implementation process in the field is relatively coordinated and operational, despite changes in the main actors. Policy implementation in the Mayangan coastal area in Probolinggo City is now dominated by the role of the Provincial Government. Communication between actors is quite effective through coordination forums, cross-sector meetings, official letters, and direct assistance in the field. The community and business actors acknowledge that provincial programs are well-received because they are accompanied by socialization and technical assistance. Resources and the role of local officials are crucial as liaisons between the provincial government and the local community. The human resources involved are considered to have adequate technical capacity, understand regulations, and are able to bridge the interests of the central, provincial, and city governments. The Mayangan coastal area has real potential, such as ports (Tanjung Tembaga and PPP Mayangan), capture fisheries, mangrove areas, settlements, and industries that are managed with a focus on sustainability and the principles of the blue economy. All utilization of marine space must go through provincial licensing mechanisms, while the City Government plays a role in community data collection, fisherman guidance, and program proposals through an assistance scheme.

4.2. The Impact of Coastal Development Policies Managed by the East Java Provincial Government

The impact of the transfer of the coastal development authority is clearly felt in terms of bureaucracy, spatial planning, stakeholder relations, and the institutional position of the city and provincial governments. The most direct impact is the centralization of licensing at the provincial level, which has lengthened the administrative process for fishermen and business operators, as all permits must be processed through the Provincial Marine and Fisheries Service located in the city of Surabaya. This system provides advantages in terms of data integration and cross-regional management standardization. In terms of planning, there has been an adjustment between the Probolinggo City Spatial Plan (RTRW) and the East Java Provincial Coastal Zone Management Plan (RZWP3K), so that coastal development has become more regional and integrated. However, in some cases, this is not fully in line with the local development vision, such as community concerns about the impact of the sea toll road and maritime industry projects on mangrove areas. The social impact is also evident in the change in the community's aspirations, where previously the community could directly convey their complaints to the city government,

but now they must go through the longer provincial channel. Institutionally, the city government has lost its strategic authority in coastal licensing and physical development, while its role has shifted to that of a facilitator and community mentor. Conversely, the provincial government has gained a greater mandate but faces personnel constraints for intensive supervision in the field. In the long term, although this transition will cause bureaucratic distance and social adaptation, the policy has the potential to create more integrated, sustainable, and blue economy-based coastal management, with greater budgetary support and uniform development standards across the coastal areas of East Java.

4.3. The connection between the implementation of the latest policies and their impact on coastal development

The connection between post-transition policy implementation and the impact of coastal development authority transfer shows that centralized implementation patterns at the provincial level directly shape the type and nature of impacts felt at the local level. In the context of the Mayangan coastal area in Probolinggo City, the research findings show that the change in the main actor in implementation from the Probolinggo City Government to the East Java Provincial Government not only changed the structure of policy implementation but also shifted power relations, service mechanisms, and the community's experience of the policy itself. This means that policy implementation is the main determinant of policy impact.

The implementation, characterized by centralized licensing, top-down communication, and the direct dominance of provincial authorities, has resulted in bureaucratic impacts in the form of a longer administrative chain for fishermen and business actors. When all permits for the use of marine space must be processed at the provincial level, the impact is not only administrative, but also social and economic, such as increased costs, processing time, and reduced direct access for the community to decision-makers. This means that a centralized implementation pattern creates a bureaucratic distance between the state and coastal communities.

In addition, the spatial planning and development aspects of implementing policies that follow the Provincial RZWP3K have caused the orientation of coastal development in Probolinggo to shift from a local perspective to a regional perspective. As a result, development has become more integrated across regions, but at the same time has created tension with the vision of Probolinggo City's development, which previously emphasized locally-based tourism and mangrove conservation. Thus, implementation based on provincial standards has resulted in conflicts of interest between the regional scale and local needs.

In addition, changes in implementation patterns also affect the institutional position of actors. When the city government is no longer the main implementer of policies, implementation at the local level becomes facilitative and supportive in nature. As a result, the city government loses its strategic authority, while the provincial government gains greater power but with limited field supervision. This has a structural impact in the form of capacity inequality, where the province holds formal authority, but the city has a better understanding of local social and ecological conditions. In other words, implementation that centralizes authority creates a disjunction between formal authority and local knowledge.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that the implementation of coastal development policies in Probolinggo City, particularly in the Mayangan Coastal Fishing Port (PPP) area, shows significant changes. These changes are related to the transfer of the coastal development authority from the Probolinggo City Government to the East Java Provincial Government. The development concept is still in the form of integrating coastal management within the framework of zoning and provincial-scale coastal area governance aimed at sustainability. The analysis of policy implementation across the dimensions of communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucracy generally shows effective performance. Cross-sector and inter-governmental coordination supports clarity of roles for implementers according to zoning, while the availability of human resources, provincial and national budget support, and the potential of the coastal environment are the main supporting factors for policy success. The commitment of policy implementers is reflected in a development orientation that prioritizes the principles of the blue economy, community participation, and coastal ecosystem protection. Furthermore, the policy transition involving the transfer of authority by the East Java Provincial Government creates impacts. These impacts are both positive and negative. The impact of policy implementation can be seen in the handling of public issues and the parties involved in policy implementation, the effects on situations or groups outside the target and objectives of the policy, and the impact on current conditions as well as future conditions. Coastal development in Probolinggo City is adjusted to the new applicable policies. The development concept is reinforced by the existence of integrated coastal zoning, regional coordination, and environmental preservation, in optimizing governance efforts with centralized and sustainable standardization. This policy transition also impacts administration,

including centralized licensing, lengthy bureaucratic procedures, and minimal involvement of local governments. These conditions affect accessibility and responsiveness. In the short term, these impacts require institutional adaptation and coordination. Meanwhile, in the long term, this policy presents significant opportunities and potential for enhancing blue economy development, minimizing spatial use conflicts, and supporting sustainable coastal development, in line with government synergy and consistent community involvement applied across all sectors.

There are several limitations to this study. First, the scope of the study was limited to the Mayangan coastal area in Probolinggo City, so the findings do not fully represent the entire coastal region of East Java. Second, the empirical data relied heavily on interviews and observations, so it was influenced by the subjective perceptions of the informants, particularly those from the bureaucracy and local community. Third, the research was conducted in the context of a relatively ongoing post-transition period, so that some of the impacts of the policy, particularly the long-term impacts on economic welfare, environmental quality, and institutional stability, could not yet be measured comprehensively. Fourth, limited access to provincial administrative data, particularly related to cross-sectoral licensing and budgeting, meant that a quantitative analysis of the policy's impact could not yet be conducted in depth. The results of this study describe the factual conditions and initial dynamics of policy implementation, leaving room for further research with a broader geographical scope and a longitudinal approach.

Reference

- Amarrohman, F. J., Awaluddin, M., Yuwono, B. D., & Arifin, A. (2020). Analisis Keberadaan Kepulauan Seribu Terhadap Batas Pengelolaan Laut Provinsi DKI Jakarta. *Elipsoida: Jurnal Geodesi Dan Geomatika*, 3(1), 87–91.
- Hapsoro, N. A., & Bangun, K. (2020). Perkembangan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Dilihat Dari Aspek Ekonomi Di Indonesia. *Lakar Jurnal Arsitektur*, 3(2).
- Hidayah, Z., & Suharyo, O. S. (2018). Analisa Perubahan Penggunaan Lahan Wilayah Pesisir Selat Madura. *Jurnal Rekayasa*, 11(1), 19–30. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.21107/rekayasa.v11i1.4120>
- Hirawan, F., & Abadi, H. (2020). *Sektor Maritim Sebagai Sumber Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Baru Indonesia, dalam A.E. Yustika dkk. (Ed.) Menjemput Musim Transformasi dan Reformasi Ekonomi 2019-2024.*

Intrans Publishing.

- Khairi, M. (2020). Kewenangan Pemerintah Daerah Provinsi dalam Pemberian Izin Pengelolaan Perairan di Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil. *Jatiswara*, 35(3), 267–282. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.29303/jtsw.v35i3.262>
- Maeyangsari, D. (2023). Ekonomi biru adalah upaya pembangunan berkelanjutan dan pemenuhan hak asasi manusia. *Perspektif Hukum*, 23(1), 106–126. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.30649/ph.v23i1.172>
- Maharbhakti, H. R., Wiyono, E. S., Wahyu, R. I., Imron, M., & Simbolon, D. (2025). Analisis Hukum Terhadap Kewenangan Pemerintah Provinsi Dalam Pengawasan Perikanan dan Pelaksanaannya. *Buletin Ilmiah Marina Sosial Ekonomi Kelautan Dan Perikanan*, 11(1), 41–50. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.15578/marina.v11i1.15887>
- Manggala, G. (2025). Strategi Poros Maritim Dunia Dalam Mewujudkan Pengembalian Identitas Indonesia Sebagai Bangsa Maritim. *Indonesian Journal of International Relations*, 9(1), 116–138. <https://doi.org/DOI: 10.32787/ijir.v9i1.656>
- Miles, M.B, Huberman, A., & Saldana, J. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis, A Methods Sourcebook, Edition 3. USA: Sage Publications. Terjemahan* (Terjemahan). UI Pres.
- Navadillah, E., Arianto, W., & Wiryono. (2023). Struktur dan komposisi vegetasi hutan dataran rendah tingkat pohon dan tiang di Blok Perlindungan Taman Wisata Alam (TWA) Seblat. *Journal of Global Forest and Environmental Science*, 3(2), 95–111. <https://ejournal.unib.ac.id/jhutanlingkungan/article/view/32193>
- Nurbaiti, Hasibuan, R. R. A., & Siregar, S. N. (2023). Konsep Sustainable Development (Pembangunan Berkelanjutan) Berbasis Sosial Dan Ekonomi Terhadap Perlindungan Sumber Daya Alam Perspektif Maqashid Syariah. *Jurnal Masharif Al-Syariah: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Perbankan Syariah*, 8(2), 1390–1402. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.30651/jms.v8i2.19939>
- Putra, A. A., & Nurasikin. (2023). Tinjauan Yuridis Prinsip Ekonomi Biru Terhadap Peraturan Daerah Provinsi Kalimantan Utara Tentang Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Kelautan Dan Perikanan. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Pengembangan Potensi Kelautan Yang Berkelanjutan Dan Berkeadilan Di Kawasan Perbatasan*, 10.

- <https://prosiding.uib.ac.id/index.php/snhpb/article/view/234>
- Putri, S. A., Arianto, W., & Oktoyoki, H. (2024). Struktur dan Komposisi Vegetasi Hutan Pegunungan Bagian Atas Taman Wisata Alam (TWA) Bukit Kaba. *Journal of Global Forest and Environmental Science*, 4(1), 22–38.
<https://ejournal.unib.ac.id/jhutanlingkungan/article/view/35635>
- Saputra, A. M., Muttaqin, A. D., Sawiji, A., & Perdanawati, R. A. (2021). Analisis Perubahan Garis Pantai Dan Penggunaan Lahan Di Kota Probolinggo, Jawa Timur. *Prosiding FIT ISI*, 1, 130–137.
<https://proceedings.undip.ac.id/index.php/isiundip2021>
- Sari, P. I. M., & Fikri. (2022). Penerapan Prinsip Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Terhadap Pengelolaan Perikanan Tangkap Di Provinsi Aceh. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Bidang Hukum Kenegaraan*, 6(2).
- Sugiyono. (2020). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D*. Alfabeta.
- Supriyanto & Fitria, N. J. L. (2024). Relasi Quintuple Helix Dalam Membangun Kota Kreatif. *JIIA: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi*, 14(2).
- Trikuncoro, B., & Ridho, A. (2024). Pemanfaatan Sumber Daya Alam Di Laut Lepas Untuk Kemajuan Indonesia. *Jurnal Maritim Indonesia*, 12(4), 1–30.
<https://maritimejournal.id/index.php/jmi/article/view/89>
- Wibowo, A., Prabawa, E., & Sugiarto, E. (2021). Manajemen Strategi Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Maritim Di Indonesia. *Kebijakan: Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi*, 12(2), 163–170.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.23969/kebijakan.v12i2.4201>
- World Bank United Nations. (2017). *The Potential of the Blue Economy: Increasing Long-term Benefits of the Sustainable Use of Marine Resources for Small Island Developing States and Coastal Least Developed Countries*.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1596/26843>

