Pakistan Journal of Life and Social Sciences

www.pjlss.edu.pk

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Development of Partnership Models in Community-Based Coastal Management to Increase Fisherman Livelihood in Sidoarjo Regency, Indonesia

Dewi Casmiwati[1]*, Ninis Nugraheni[2], Rini Fatmawati[3]

[1,2,3]Public Administration Study Program, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Hang Tuah University, Jl Arief Rachman Hakim No. 150 Sukolilo, Surabaya, Jawa Timur, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	This study examines the development of partnership models in coastal management to increase Fisherman condition in Sidoarjo Regency, East Java, Indonesia. The objective is to search partnership models in coastal management to increase fishermen condition. This research uses a qualitative approach, focusing on partnership models in community-based coastal management in the coastal areas of Sidoarjo Regency, Indoonesia. The primary data is used through deep interviews, observations and Focus Group Discussions (FGD), meanwhile secondary data is obtained from documentary studies. Data analysis utilizes thematic techniques and the research results indicate that the current partnership model in coastal management in Sidoarjo Regency, Indonesia is dominated by potential partnerships, with collaborations more frequently occurring between fishermen from different coastal villages. However, initial partnerships and complementary partnerships are more common amongst various stakeholders, including government, universities and private sector. The partnership gives impact in increasing fishermen skill, facilities, and knowledge. These findings also suggest to support more structured and collaborative partnership within fisherman, industry, universities and business to improve well-being of coastal communities in the Sidoarjo Regency, Indonesia.

INTRODUCTION

Coastal areas worldwide play a crucial role in supporting the economic and ecological lives of local communities, (Yasin & Haeril, 2023). This is caused by Coastal resources in coastal areas, including fisheries (Buchan & Yates, 2019), mangrove forests. Mangroves are very valuable as breeding and nursery habitat for young and migratory marine fish species (Aheto et al., 2016). Moreover, the impacts of ecosystem degradation has an on social welfare, and it is focusing on the mangrove–fishery linkage (Yamamoto, 2023). Beside that, the coastal ecosystems makes a significant contribution to the local value of community services (Lopez-Rivas & Cardenas, 2024), particularly in areas that is dependent on fishing and agriculture, Coastal areas serve as natural buffers against climate change threats and become challenging subjects for world sustainability (Zhang et al., 2024), such as sea-level rise and storms (Mimura, 2013). However, challenges in managing these areas continue to escalate with population growth, urbanization, and excessive resource exploitation. Therefore, a more sustainable and inclusive management approach, including biodiversity conservation must simultaneously consider various economic sectors such as fisheries and tourism (Tranter et al., 2022).

One approach widely promoted in efforts to manage coastal areas is Community-Based Coastal Management (CBCM) (Yin et al., 2020). This approach is based on the principle that local communities that live and depend on coastal resources should be directly involved in the

management and decision-making processes. Furthermore, in CBCM, devolution of power for collaborative decision making relies on the best literature in practice, joint decision making provides benefits for coastal communities, (Yet et al., 2022). CBCM places communities as key actors with control over local resources, (Cheeseman, 2024). Aiming to improve community economic and social well-being while ensuring environmental sustainability, (Khan et al., 2024). The principles of partnership, collaboration, and shared responsibility form the core of CBCM implementation in various countries. This collaboration involved developing and implementing cooperation, (Widianti et al., 2024).

Indonesia, as the largest archipelago nation in Asia and even in the world which has 17,508 islands, (Kurnia et al., 2023)   Indonesia has a long coastline rich in coastal resources, with the world's second-longest coastline and vast marine waters, Indonesia has one of the most fertile fishing grounds in the world. However, coastal area management in Indonesia still faces various challenges, particularly regarding coastal community poverty and environmental degradation. Coastal communities in most parts of Indonesia are one of the poorest community groups. Coastal villages where the majority of the population earn a living as fishermen, water cultivators, fish farmers, or fishing culture has a major influence on the formation of the cultural identity of coastal communities as a whole, (Prasetyo et al., 2023).

Although multiple policies have been implemented, such as (Law Number 27 of 2007) concerning Coastal and Small Island Area Management, the implementation of these policies remains not optimal yet, (Wever et al., 2012). Lack of community participation in decision-making and limited local government capacity are major obstacles to achieving sustainable management. Beside that, Law 27/2007 is considered to be poorly socialized and not recognized by government officials or society in general. Although general information about the law is well informed, the policies, programs and tools to implement it at the government or community level are inadequate. So there is a need for community participation in managing coastal areas in Sidoarjo Regency, (Dwi Siswanto et al., 2011).

Sidoarjo Regency is one of the regions in Indonesia with significant coastal potential, both in terms of marine and terrestrial resources, (Kurnianto et al., 2018). Three well-known coastal villages in this area, namely Kalanganyar Village, Tambak Segoro Village, and Gisik Cemandi Village have primary catches of shrimp and milkfish. These seafood products are processed into various value-added products such as pressure-cooked milkfish, fish crackers, shrimp paste, and fermented shrimp paste, contributing significantly to the local economy. Additionally, the Kalanganyar, Sidoarjo area is vulnerable to the dangers of tsunamis and river/tidal flooding. In the same time, this area has the potential for mangrove forests which function as ecosystem buffers and natural protection against abrasion, (Mutia et al., 2020).Despite its vast potential, coastal area management in Sidoarjo, particularly in Kalanganyar, Tambak Segoro, and Gisik Cemandi Villages, still faces various obstacles.

Firstly, there is no clear and structured partnership model between coastal villages in terms of community-based management. Consequently, fishing communities are not fully involved in the development process, hindering them from optimally experiencing the benefits of development. Secondly, most current coastal development programs are heavily influenced by directives from the central or regency government without considering the specific needs and potential at the village level. These villages also lack a Strategic Plan focused on partnership-based coastal management.

In addition to suboptimal management issues, poverty among fishing communities is a major issue in the coastal areas of Sidoarjo. Although the government has launched various poverty alleviation programs, such as Social Safety Net policies which is a program designed to help low-income people meet their food needs, housing, and health needs (Bailey et al., 2024) and economic empowerment of communities engaged in various sectors through capital and technology, the impact on poverty alleviation among fishermen is still not significant. Fishermen in Kalanganyar, Tambak Segoro, and Gisik Cemandi are still considered among the poorest groups, with limited access to resources and markets.

One of the main factors contributing to suboptimal coastal management in Sidoarjo is the minimal community participation in the decision-making process (Dwi Siswanto et al., 2011). Coastal

management in these coastal villages is initiated more by village government officials than by the community itself. However, the principle of community-based management emphasizes the importance of active community involvement in all stages of management, from planning to implementation (Kearney et al., 2007). This low community involvement hinders the achievement of the desired well-being through community-based coastal management.

Sustainable partnerships between various parties, including communities, government, and the private sector, are crucial to ensuring sustainable coastal management (Jotaworn et al., 2021). These partnerships involve not only the division of roles and responsibilities but also the sharing of knowledge and resources to achieve common goals. In the context of coastal management, effective partnerships can help enhance community capacity to manage their natural resources and ensure that the benefits of management are felt by all parties involved.

The CBCM approach used in coastal management aims to enhance the participation of local communities, particularly fishermen, in the decision-making process related to coastal resource management. CBCM is not just about involving communities but also about giving them control over the natural resources they use (Mamun & Natcher, 2023). In this approach, communities work together with the government and other stakeholders to formulate more inclusive policies that align with local needs.

This writing aims to develop a partnership model in community-based coastal management to increase fishermen condition.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This study examines the development of partnership models in community-based coastal management in Sidoarjo Regency, Indonesia. Community-Based Coastal Management (CBCM) has been recognized as one approach that emphasizes active community participation in managing local natural resources. In this context, the concept of partnership is the primary focus of the research, as partnerships are believed to create a balance between economic, social, and environmental interests. The primary objective of these partnerships is to achieve sustainable coastal management and improve the well-being of coastal communities. Increasing attention to human impacts on coastal develop innovative ways to inspire and empower communities to value the coast (Pittman et al., 2019).

Partnership, as stipulated in Law No. 9 of 1995, is defined as a form of cooperation between small businesses and medium or large businesses based on the principle of mutual strengthening and benefit (Utari, 2017). In the context of coastal management, partnerships can involve various parties, including government, communities, and the private sector. They are characterized by collective decision-making in which a plurality of government, business, and civil society actors are involved (Dewulf & Elbers, 2018; Jam et al., 2017). Successful partnership models will enable coastal communities, particularly fishermen, to play an active role in maintaining environmental sustainability while obtaining sustainable economic benefits. Fishermen built a partnership as an effort to maintain the sustainability of their business fisheries, (Nurlaili et al., 2019; Qadri et al., 2024).

This collaboration not only benefits the community but also helps create a stronger and more resilient coastal ecosystem against climate change threats and environmental damage. Instead coastal ecosystems play a critical role in reducing the vulnerability of coastal communities to rising seas and coastal hazards, through their multiple roles in wave attenuation, sediment capture, vertical accretion, erosion reduction and the mitigation of storm surge and debris movement, (Spalding et al., 2014; Jam et al., 2011).

However, a partnership involving two main entities, namely the government and the private sector, is a long-term relationship characterized by harmonious collaboration based on trust (Septiani et al., 2021). Partnership in the context of business emphasizes close cooperation between suppliers and customers to achieve common business goals (Peterson, 2008 in Subianto, 2020). Partnership can also be interpreted as a form of mutual assistance or cooperation involving various parties, both groups and individuals, with the aim of mutual benefit (Notoatmodjo, 2003).

Moreover, partnership can be understood as a form of affiliation between two or more companies with common goals (Louis et al. Kurtz, 2002, cited by Mulyani, 2017). The Partnership Act of 1890 defines partnership as "a relationship between individuals who conduct business with the aim of making a profit." (Casmiwati et al., 2019). Despite the possibility of differences in position between the parties involved, partnerships still rely on mutual agreement that places all parties on an equal footing in achieving common goals.

From the concept of collaboration, described as cooperation involving various parties with the aim of achieving progress and mutual benefits, is essential in the context of coastal management. Collaboration requires synergy between economic actors and development organizers, including the active role of the government (Ekowanti & Casmiwati, 2017).

This research examines various collaboration models, such as the Weber model, the Buttler-Coleman model, and the Polder model, to understand the dynamics of interaction among various actors in coastal management. The Weber model identifies three main dimensions in collaboration: the vertical dimension, the horizontal dimension, and partnership linkage. The vertical dimension refers to the hierarchical relationship between government agencies, citizens, and non-governmental organizations, reflecting how authority and policies flow from top to bottom. The horizontal dimension depicts the equal relationship between organizations working together to achieve common goals. Meanwhile, partnership linkage is a combination of vertical and horizontal relations, creating an effective and efficient collaboration system for managing and resolving complex issues.

The Buttler-Coleman model is built based on two dimensions: the level of interaction dimension and the group size dimension (Braun & Clarke, 2006). The level of interaction dimension describes the extent to which collaboration occurs in the context of interaction between parties, while the group size dimension focuses on the number of individuals or organizations involved in the collaborative process. This model gives rise to five distinct collaboration models: library, solicitation, team, community, and process support. The library model functions as a center of information, where data and resources are shared without requiring intensive interaction between the parties involved. Solicitation involves higher interaction, where parties requiring assistance or support can openly submit requests.

The team model emphasizes close collaboration among a small group of individuals or organizations with common goals, while the community creates collaboration in larger groups, aiming to create strong synergy among community members. Finally, process support provides the necessary process support to ensure the smooth implementation of collaboration, enabling all parties to contribute effectively to achieving common goals. The Polder model emphasizes trust as the foundation that enables effective and productive cooperation (Polder, 2003). This model is known as the "middle way," where decisions are made considering various perspectives and interests, leading to agreements acceptable to all parties. The Polder model has demonstrated its effectiveness in creating sustainable and widely acceptable solutions, especially in situations requiring cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration.

This research also considers factors influencing collaboration, such as social structure, cultural factors, and government factors (Agung, 2018). Social structure is characterized by an understanding of the tasks of each party involved in the policy. Cultural factors relate to the daily lives of the community. Government factors are related to the interests and policies decided or implemented.

METHODS

This research is a qualitative study using primary and secondary data as the main sources. Its objective is to reveal phenomena in depth, in accordance with the background and empirical realities in the field (Rijal Fadli, 2021; Yusuf, 2014). This research focuses on developing a partnerships model of CBCM that can serve as a foundation for policy development in Sidoarjo, Indonesia. This research is designed with a procedure divided into several stages, starting from the preparation stage to the completion stage.

The first stage in the research procedure is the preparation of a proposal based on the results of an initial survey in the field. The second stage involves data collection, consisting of primary and

secondary data. Primary data is obtained through in-depth interviews and participatory observations, while secondary data is obtained through documentary reviews of existing policies and related documents. Key informants in this study include Village Heads, village officials, Village Community Institution Heads, community leaders, Fishermen Group Heads, and local fishermen.

The third stage involves implementing Focus Group Discussions (FGD) involving various stakeholders from the research location, including Kalanganyar Village, Segoro Tambak Village, and Gisik Cemandi Village in Sidoarjo Regency, Indonesia. The FGD aims to gather information collaboratively and build understanding regarding community-based coastal management.

The fourth stage is data analysis, which is conducted using thematic analysis techniques. This analysis process involves determining themes, classifying data, interpreting, and analyzing based on the identified themes. The themes generated from this process aim to identify important aspects related to the research questions and describe the patterns and meanings of the collected data (Merriam, 2009).

The main instrument used in this research is the researcher themselves, acting as a data collector, processor, and analyst (Miles et al., 2014).Through these various stages, this research is expected to produce outputs beneficial for formulating community-based policies that can be applied in the context of coastal management.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the collected and analyzed data, this research produces several important findings regarding partnership models in coastal management in the Sidoarjo Regency, Indonesia. These findings not only explain the existing partnership types but also identify the actors involved and the challenges and opportunities arising in community-based coastal management. In addition, this research emphasizes the importance of community participation and policy support to create inclusive and sustainable partnerships.

Partnership Models in Community-Based Coastal Management

This research reveals that the partnership model in community-based coastal management in Sidoarjo Regency is dominated by potential partnerships, meaning that these partnership forms have great potential for development but are still in their early stages. Fishing communities from various villages, such as Kalanganyar Village and Gisik Cemandi Village, are often involved in informal collaborations. This cooperation primarily focuses on managing coastal resources, including activities such as pond cultivation, fishing, and marketing fishery products. This collaboration reflects the spirit of mutual assistance in achieving common goals, consistent with the cooperative concept presented by Adrianto (2005), where cooperation is undertaken to strengthen the well-being of coastal communities.

In this potential partnership model, communities from different villages often engage in open communication to address local challenges faced in coastal management, (Chen et al., 2020). For example, fishermen from Kalanganyar and Gisik Cemandi share information about pond conditions and marketing strategies, helping them improve productivity and income. Although this partnership is not yet fully formal, the collaborative strength built creates a strong foundation for further cooperation. Trust between fishermen is crucial in establishing potential partnerships, and continuous communication can deepen collaborative relationships between villages. These studies also reveal that public-private partnerships help increase trust between partners and reduce work and project risks, (Untari & Sumarmi, 2024)

Besides potential partnerships, this research also finds nascent partnerships. This model describes early initiatives in building partnerships, but the involvement of the parties involved is still limited. A real example of nascent partnerships is the cooperation between coastal village governments and private companies, such as PT PLN (state electricity company), in coastal afforestation and lighting programs. This initiative began as an effort to improve coastal environmental quality and support local livelihoods. However, as explained by Kate Nelischer (2023), this partnership is still in its early stages, with limited interaction. However, if managed well, nascent partnerships have the potential to develop into stronger and more productive partnerships in the future.

In the context of nascent partnerships, the challenges faced are typically related to limited resources, inadequate planning, and lack of coordination between parties. For example, cooperation between village governments and PT PLN in afforestation programs, despite the initial good initiative, still requires capacity enhancement in project management and broader community involvement. Village governments, as the main coordinators, must be able to facilitate more intensive dialogue between companies and communities to ensure that all parties feel the benefits of this partnership equally, (Groulx et al., 2021).

The next partnership found is complementary partnerships, which describe collaborations more focused on clearly defined and limited scopes of activities, (Castañer & Oliveira, 2020). For example, assistance programs from private sectors such as PT PLN and PT Pertamina (Oil State company) in afforestation and lighting in coastal areas. Complementary partnerships allow partners to complement each other in terms of expertise and resources. Each partner focuses on specific contributions aligned with their capabilities, as explained by Sompotan & Hendrik (2016), where collaboration is built on the strengths of each party. In this case, private companies play a role in providing resources and technology, while village governments direct the program to meet the needs of coastal communities.

However, complementary partnerships also have limitations. The nature of the partnership, which is focused on specific activities, can make it less flexible in responding to more complex issues or long-term needs. Nevertheless, this partnership remains effective in supporting technical programs requiring quick involvement, such as planting mangrove trees to prevent abrasion or installing streetlights in coastal villages. The success of complementary partnerships depends on the clarity of roles and responsibilities of each partner and good coordination to ensure that the implemented program provides real benefits to the community. One model of public-private partnerships emphasizes the responsibility of private contractors in designing and operating the project (Untari & Sumarmi, 2024).

Overall, this research shows that each form of partnership, whether potential, nascent, or complementary partnerships, plays a significant role in Community-Based Coastal Management in Sidoarjo Regency, Indonesia. More informal partnerships, such as potential partnerships, reflect the potential for cooperation that can be developed into more formal and structured partnerships (Olsen, 2003). Meanwhile, nascent partnerships indicate initial initiatives requiring further support to develop optimally. On the other hand, complementary partnerships offer direct solutions to specific problems through a clear division of responsibilities between the parties involved.

Partnerships Actors in Coastal Management

The actors involved in coastal management partnerships in Segoro Tambak Village, Kalanganyar Village, and Gisik Cemandi Village play a crucial role in creating synergy for sustainable coastal resource management. Specific learning techniques include stakeholder decision analysis exercises, conflict resolution and consensus building workshops and responding to draft management plans (Johnson et al., 2000). These actors include village governments, regency governments, the Indonesian Navy, private companies, and local micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), each with unique responsibilities and contributions to efforts to manage the coastal environment.

Village governments serve as the main coordinators connecting various parties involved in coastal management. Through local government structures, such as PKK (Formal Woman Organization) (Family et al.), Bumdes (Village-Owned Enterprises), and Fishermen Groups, village governments can mobilize local resources and encourage community participation in environmental management initiatives. This role of village governments reflects the partnership model of cooperation agency outlined by (Ekowanti & Casmiwati, 2017), where the involvement of various local institutions is crucial in coastal community development. The involvement of these institutions enables more effective management as they have a deep understanding of local conditions and community needs.

Regency governments, particularly through the Fisheries Department, provide the technical assistance and policy support needed to develop the fisheries sector and maintain the sustainability of the coastal environment. This assistance includes training programs, fishing gear

assistance, and technical guidance for pond management. Regency governments also play a role in ensuring that policies are aligned with the needs of coastal communities and the principles of sustainable natural resource management. As explained by Septiani et al. (2021), the concept of governance in natural resource management includes the active role of local governments in supporting local communities through regulations and facilitating various development programs.

The Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) plays a role in maintaining coastal area security and providing assistance in disaster response situations, such as tidal flooding or other marine disasters. The involvement of the Indonesian Navy in coastal management is not only related to defense aspects but also to social support provided to the community, particularly in terms of securing fishing areas from illegal activities and providing logistical assistance during emergencies. This role aligns with the concept of social innovation outlined by Suryanto et al. (2023), where military institutions can function as agents of social change, providing the support that communities need in situations that demand rapid intervention.

Private companies, such as PT PLN and PT Pertamina, are also involved in coastal management partnerships through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs. In this context, companies provide assistance in the form of afforestation, lighting, and other programs aimed at improving the well-being of coastal communities and preserving environmental sustainability. This reflects the community-based co-management model presented by Collier (2020), where the role of private companies in supporting natural resource management is crucial because they have the capacity to provide technology, funding, and other resources that local communities often lack. With company contributions, communities can more easily access the assistance they need to enhance their capacity to manage the coastal environment.

Local MSMEs operating in the fisheries sector also play a central role in this partnership. Local MSMEs, such as fish processing and cracker production, not only support the local economy but are also an integral part of the broader fisheries value chain. The existence of these MSMEs supports social innovation in community economic development, as explained by Suryanto et al. (2023). Through partnerships between the government, private sector, and MSMEs, local economic activities can be enhanced through product diversification and improved market access. MSMEs also contribute to maintaining the social and economic stability of coastal communities, reducing dependence on capture fisheries, and helping to create more sustainable employment opportunities.

Each actor in this partnership plays a complementary role in coastal management. Collaboration between the government, Indonesia Navy, companies, and MSMEs demonstrates the importance of a multi-sectoral approach to addressing the challenges faced by coastal communities. These efforts not only focus on economic and environmental aspects but also on building the coastal fishermen so they can more independent and resilient in the face of climate change and global economic dynamics.

The Partnership In Coastal Management Can Be Shown In Flowchart Below
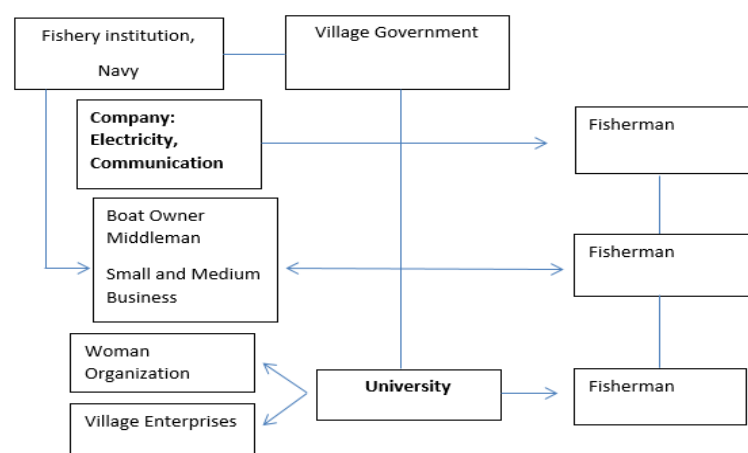
Glowchart 1. Partnership Model of Inter-Coastal Village in Sidoarjo

Partnership in Improving the Lives of Fishermen

The Village Government provides guidance and budget by buying fishing gear to go to sea for fishermen. This effort has eased fishermen, who do not need to buy all the fishing gear needed. Then, the Indonesian Navy provided a place for the docking place of ships that had been used for going to sea. Economically, fishermen benefit because they do not need to look elsewhere, or rent a place.

Academics from the university provide training and assistance, resulting in more varied processed shellfish products that can be marketed more widely through online marketing. Thus, the estuary of the partnership in the coastal villages of Sidoarjo Regency has an impact on the lives of fishermen, although the size of the increase is difficult to measure quantitatively.

Challenges and Opportunities

This research identifies a number of challenges and opportunities faced partnership in coastal management in Sidoarjo Regency, Indonesia, which are crucial to understanding in order to make these efforts more effective and sustainable. One of the main challenges is the lack of trust and integrity between the various parties involved, including fishing communities, village governments, and private companies. This distrust often arises from negative experiences in the past, where communities feel that promises from the government or companies have not been kept. Additionally, the absence of a clear agreement on the roles and responsibilities of each party can lead to conflict and confusion. This lack of clarity can make each actor feel that they have no responsibility or are not involved in decision-making, which in turn can hinder collaborative efforts. On the other hand, uncertainty about the benefits to be gained from cooperation is also a barrier, as fishing communities often hesitate to participate in programs designed to improve coastal resource management.

However, there are significant opportunities to build trust through open and transparent communication. Activities such as discussion forum, and joint training can help create better relationships between the parties involved. In addition, establishing clear agreements on the roles and responsibilities of each party is a first step toward improving the effectiveness of partnerships. This process must involve all parties so that each feels ownership and responsibility for the agreement, thereby minimizing conflict and increasing mutual trust.

Furthermore, by identifying and utilizing the expertise of each actor, collaboration can be carried out more efficiently. For example, village governments can facilitate training for fishing communities organized by private companies, so that each party can contribute according to their capacity and available resources. Increasing the role of Village-Owned Enterprises (Bumdes) in coastal management can also have a positive impact. Bumdes can function as a link between fishing communities and the government or companies, as well as a more efficient manager of local resources. With proper support, Bumdes can become a driver of the local economy and improve community well-being. Additionally, enhancing the capacity of fishing communities through training and mentoring can help them understand sustainable practices, the use of new technologies, and efficient business management. All of this is in line with the concept of enabling conditions presented by Collier (2020), which emphasizes the importance of creating conditions that support partnerships for long-term success. With the right approach and the involvement of all parties, sustainable coastal management can be achieved, benefiting local communities and the environment as a whole.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on partnership models in community-based coastal management in Sidoarjo Regency, it was found that currently, partnerships tend to be dominated by potential partnerships and nascent partnerships. Although there is cooperation between fishermen from different villages and partnerships with village governments and the private sector, there are still challenges related to a lack of trust, uncertainty about roles, and ineffective cooperation. Therefore, efforts are needed to strengthen more structured and sustainable partnership models with a focus on building trust, clear agreements, and efficient cooperation. The limitations of this research lie in the limited geographical focus, short research period, and limited data sources. Suggestions for future research include developing more effective partnership models, evaluating

policies that support coastal management, and enhancing the capacity of fishing communities through training and mentoring. Thus, these steps are expected to improve the success of partnerships in coastal management in the Sidoarjo region and surrounding areas.

REFERENCES

Adrianto. (2005). *Evaluasi Ekonomi Sumber Daya Pulau-Pulau Kecil.*

Agung, A. I. A. A. D. (2018). *Community Based Development: Community-Based Coastal Area Management Model.* .

Aheto, D. W., Kankam, S., Okyere, I., Mensah, E., Osman, A., Jonah, F. E., & Mensah, J. C. (2016). Community-based mangrove forest management: Implications for local livelihoods and coastal resource conservation along the Volta estuary catchment area of Ghana. *Ocean & Coastal Management*, *127*, 43–54. https://doi.org/10.1016/J.OCECOAMAN.2016.04.006

Bailey, M. J., Hoynes, H., Rossin-Slater, M., & Walker, R. (2024). Is the Social Safety Net a Long-Term Investment? Large-Scale Evidence From the Food Stamps Program. *Review of Economic Studies*, *91*(3), 1291–1330. https://doi.org/10.1093/restud/rdad063

Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, *3*(2), 77–101. https://doi.org/10.1191/1478088706qp063oa

Buchan, P. M., & Yates, K. L. (2019). Stakeholder dynamics, perceptions and representation in a regional coastal partnership. *Marine Policy*, *101*, 125–136. https://doi.org/10.1016/J.MARPOL.2018.12.017

Casmiwati, D., bin Ibrahim, A. Z., Zain, Z. B., & Bakar, A. H. A. (2019). The Impact of Social Safety Net Implementation amongst Fishermen Community in Surabay City, Indonesia. *Asian Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies*, *7*, 9.

Castañer, X., & Oliveira, N. (2020). Collaboration, Coordination, and Cooperation Among Organizations: Establishing the Distinctive Meanings of These Terms Through a Systematic Literature Review. *Journal of Management*, *46*(6), 965–1001. https://doi.org/10.1177/0149206320901565

Cheeseman, K. (2024). *Approaches to Community Conservation for Strengthening Nature Outcomes in East Africa.* https://doi.org/10.19088/K4DD.2024.055

Chen, S., De Bruyne, C., & Bollempalli, M. (2020). Blue Economy: Community Case Studies Addressing the Poverty–Environment Nexus in Ocean and Coastal Management. *Sustainability*, *12*(11), 4654. https://doi.org/10.3390/su12114654

Collier, C. E. (2020). Enabling conditions for community-based comanagement of marine protected areas in the United States. *Marine Policy*, *122*, 104244. https://doi.org/10.1016/J.MARPOL.2020.104244

Dewulf, A., & Elbers, W. (2018). Power in and over Cross-Sector Partnerships: Actor Strategies for Shaping Collective Decisions. *Administrative Sciences*, *8*(3), 43. https://doi.org/10.3390/admsci8030043

Dwi Siswanto, A., Agoes Pratikto, W., Sambodho, K., & Nurlaela, S. (2011). COASTAL STUDIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF LAW 27/2007 IN SIDOARJO. *Journal of Coastal Development*, *15*(1), 94–103.

Ekowanti, M. R. L., & Casmiwati, D. (2017a). "Partnership Model Of Cooperation Agency In Coastal Community Development." *Jurnal International Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences (IJHSS)*, *7*(6).

Ekowanti, M. R. L., & Casmiwati, D. (2017b). Pembangunan Lembaga dari Konsep ke Aplikasi (Studi Kasus Lembaga Koperasi di Wilayah Pesisir Timur Surabaya). In *Hang Tuah University Press.*

Groulx, M., Nowak, N., Levy, K., & Booth, A. (2021). Community needs and interests in university–community partnerships for sustainable development. *International Journal of Sustainability in Higher Education*, *22*(1), 274–290. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSHE-03-2020-0086/FULL/XML

Jam, F. A., Sheikh, R. A., Iqbal, H., Zaidi, B. H., Anis, Y., & Muzaffar, M. (2011). Combined effects of perception of politics and political skill on employee job outcomes. *African Journal of Business Management*, *5*(23), 9896-9904.

Jam, F., Donia, M., Raja, U., & Ling, C. (2017). A time-lagged study on the moderating role of overall satisfaction in perceived politics: Job outcomes relationships. Journal of Management & Organization, 23(3), 321-336. doi:10.1017/jmo.2016.13

Johnson, D. E., Fletcher, S., Shibaev, S. V., Shkitsky, V. A., Upton, A. C., & Zagorodny, A. V. (2000). Integrated coastal management education in the Russian Federation through academic

partnership. *Ocean & Coastal Management*, *43*(10–11), 953–962. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0964-5691(00)00063-6

Jotaworn, S., Nitivattananon, V., Kusakabe, K., & Xue, W. (2021). Partnership towards Synergistic Municipal Solid Waste Management Services in a Coastal Tourism Sub-Region. *Sustainability*, *13*(1), 397. https://doi.org/10.3390/su13010397

Kate Nelischer. (2023). Evaluating Collaborative Public–Private Partnerships. *Journal of the American Planning Association*. https://doi.org/DOI: 10.1080/01944363.2023.2195389

Kearney, J., Berkes, F., Charles, A., Pinkerton, E., & Wiber, M. (2007). The Role of Participatory Governance and Community-Based Management in Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management in Canada. *Coastal Management*, *35*(1), 79–104. https://doi.org/10.1080/10.1080/08920750600970511

Khan, T., Emon, M. M. H., & Siam, S. A. J. (2024). Impact of Green Supply Chain Practices on Sustainable Development in Bangladesh. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4958443

Kurnia, I., Sitabuana, T. H., Sutomo, A., & Geraldio, C. (2023). MARITIME BORDER BETWEEN INDONESIA AND THE PHILIPPINES. *International Journal of Application on Social Science and Humanities*, *1*(1), 1317–1324. https://doi.org/10.24912/ijassh.v1i1.25901

Kurnianto, H. M., Bisri, M., & Maftuch, M. (2018). Physical Vulnerability of Coastal Zone of Sidoarjo Distric to Potential Impact of Sea Level Rise due to Climate Change. *Indonesian Journal of Environment and Sustainable Development*, *9*(2), 92–97. https://doi.org/10.21776/UB.JPAL.2018.009.02.05

Lopez-Rivas, J. D., & Cardenas, J. C. (2024). What is the economic value of coastal and marine ecosystem services? A systematic literature review. *Marine Policy*, *161*, 106033. https://doi.org/10.1016/J.MARPOL.2024.106033

Merriam, S. B. (2009). *Qualitative Research*. John Wiley & Sons. Inc. Jossey-Bass.

Mimura, N. (2013). Sea-level rise caused by climate change and its implications for society. *Proceedings of the Japan Academy. Series B, Physical and Biological Sciences*, *89*(7), 281. https://doi.org/10.2183/PJAB.89.281

Mulyani, S. (2017). *Metode Analisis dan Perancangan Sistem*. Abdi. Sistematika.

Mutia, F., Nurul Yunisya, A., & Elviana, E. (2020). Spatial Planning for Future Risk Reduction in Coastal Area (Case Study: Kalanganyar Village, Sidoarjo). *MATEC Web of Conferences*, *331*, 01006. https://doi.org/10.1051/matecconf/202033101006

Notoatmodjo. (2003). *Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan*. Rineka Putra.

Nurlaili, Muhartono, R., Hikmah, & Shafitri, N. (2019). The model of fishing partnership in financing and marketing product : case study in Tangerang Regency. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, *348*(1), 012054. https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/348/1/012054

Olsen, S. B. (2003). Frameworks and indicators for assessing progress in integrated coastal management initiatives. *Ocean & Coastal Management*, *46*(3–4), 347–361. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0964-5691(03)00012-7

Pittman, S. J., Rodwell, L. D., Shellock, R. J., Williams, M., Attrill, M. J., Bedford, J., Curry, K., Fletcher, S., Gall, S. C., Lowther, J., McQuatters-Gollop, A., Moseley, K. L., & Rees, S. E. (2019). Marine parks for coastal cities: A concept for enhanced community well-being, prosperity and sustainable city living. *Marine Policy*, *103*, 160–171. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2019.02.012

Prasetyo, T., Pujo Widodo, Herlina Juni Risma Saragih, Panji Suwarno, & Budiman Djoko Said. (2023). Poverty Reduction For Coastal Communities In Indonesia Through Community Empowerment Training. *International Journal Of Humanities Education and Social Sciences (IJHESS)*, *2*(6). https://doi.org/10.55227/ijhess.v2i6.495

Qadri, U. A., Abd Ghani, M. B., & Abbas, U. (2024). When CSR gives positive signals to stakeholders: The mediated-moderation model of CSR communication. *Pakistan Journal of Life and Social Sciences*, *22*(1).

Rahmawati, R. (2020). Stakeholder involvement through a partnership model for sustainable tourism development. *Article in International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation*. https://doi.org/10.37200/IJPR/V24I8/PR280826

Rijal Fadli, M. (2021). *Memahami desain metode penelitian kualitatif*. *21*(1), 33–54. https://doi.org/10.21831/hum.v21i1

Septiani, E., Muhammadiah, & Mappamiring. (2021). "Faktor Pendukung Dan Penghambat Collaborative Governance Dalam Pengelolaan Ruang Terbuka Hijau Di Kabupaten Luwu Utara." *JPPM: Journal of Public Policy and Management.* , *3*(1), 1–6.

Sompotan, B., & Hendrik. (2016). *Konsep Dasar Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Wilayah Pesisir Terpadu dan Berbasis Masyarakat.*

Spalding, M. D., Ruffo, S., Lacambra, C., Meliane, I., Hale, L. Z., Shepard, C. C., & Beck, M. W. (2014). The role of ecosystems in coastal protection: Adapting to climate change and coastal hazards. *Ocean & Coastal Management*, *90*, 50–57. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2013.09.007

Subianto, A. (2020). *Kebijakan Publik: Tinjauan Perencanaan, Implementasindan Evaluasi*. Briliant.

Suryanto, J., Rahmayanti, A., Purwanto, P., & Nadjib, M. (2023). Building Partnership for Social Innovation in Rural Development: Case Studies in Coastal Villages in Indonesia. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, *1153*(1), 012020. https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/1153/1/012020

Tranter, S. N., Estradivari, Ahmadia, G. N., Andradi-Brown, D. A., Muenzel, D., Agung, F., Amkieltiela, Ford, A. K., Habibi, A., Handayani, C. N., Iqbal, M., Krueck, N. C., Lazuardi, M. E., Muawanah, U., Papilaya, R. L., Razak, T. B., Sapari, A., Sjahruddin, F. F., Veverka, L., … Beger, M. (2022). The inclusion of fisheries and tourism in marine protected areas to support conservation in Indonesia. *Marine Policy*, *146*, 105301. https://doi.org/10.1016/J.MARPOL.2022.105301

Untari, S., & Sumarmi. (2024). PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP MODEL TO MANAGE COASTAL TOURISM IN INDONESIA: CAN IT IMPROVE THE COMMUNITY WELFARE? *Public Administration Issues*, *5*, 163–177. https://doi.org/10.17323/1999-5431-2024-0-5-163-177

Utari, D. Y. (2017). *Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah (UMKM) Dalam Produksi Atau Penjualan Furniture Di Kota Pekanbaru Atas Adanya Perjanjian Asean-China Free Trade Area (ACFTA)*.

UU Nomor 27 Tahun 2007. (n.d.).

Wever, L., Glaser, M., Gorris, P., & Ferrol-Schulte, D. (2012). Decentralization and participation in integrated coastal management: Policy lessons from Brazil and Indonesia. *Ocean & Coastal Management*, *66*, 63–72. https://doi.org/10.1016/J.OCECOAMAN.2012.05.001

Widianti, T., Dinaseviani, A., Ayundyahrini, M., Sumaedi, S., Rakhmawati, T., Astrini, N. J., Bakti, I. G. M. Y., Damayanti, S., Yarmen, M., Jati, R. K., Yaman, A., Pandin, M., Hidayat, M., Prihanto, I. G., Gunawan, H., & Mahmudi, M. (2024). Business continuity management: trends, structures and future issues. *Business Process Management Journal*. https://doi.org/10.1108/BPMJ-01-2024-0046

Yamamoto, Y. (2023). Living under ecosystem degradation: Evidence from the mangrove–fishery linkage in Indonesia. *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management*, *118*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jeem.2023.102788

Yasin, H., & Haeril. (2023). Empowerment of Coastal Community's Social and Economic in Bima Regency, Indonesia. *JSIP: Jurnal Studi Ilmu Pemerintahan*, *4*(1). https://doi.org/10.35326/jsip.v4i1.3111

Yet, M., Manuel, P., DeVidi, M., & MacDonald, B. H. (2022). Learning from Experience: Lessons from Community-based Engagement for Improving Participatory Marine Spatial Planning. *Planning Practice & Research*, *37*(2), 189–212. https://doi.org/10.1080/02697459.2021.2017101

Yin, Z., Youbo, Z., Rui, Y., Yin, Z., Youbo, Z., & Rui, Y. (2020). Research on Typical Models of Community-Based Co-management in Worldwide Protected Areas. *Landscape Architecture, 2020, Vol. 27, Issue 3, Pages: 18-23*, *27*(3), 18–23. https://doi.org/10.14085/J.FJYL.2020.03.0018.06

Yusuf, M. (2014). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitaf, Kualitatif, dan Penelitian Gabungan*. Fajar Inter Pratama Mandiri.

Zhang, T., Liu, H., Lu, Y., Wang, Q., Loh, Y. C., & Li, Z. (2024). IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON Coastal Ecosystem And Outdoor Activities: A Comparative Analysis Among Four Largest Coastline Covering Countries. *Environmental Research*, *250*, 118405. Https://Doi.Org/10.1016/J.Envres.2024.118405