

Article Title

**Implementation of Sustainable Development Law on the Empowerment of Coastal Communities in Supporting Food Security: A Study on Coastal Communities in Malauku**

Author (s)

**Hanarko Djodi Pamungkas**

Magister of Law, Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Indonesia

Email: [hanarko.djodi.pamungkas@umi.ac.id](mailto:hanarko.djodi.pamungkas@umi.ac.id)

**Hambali Thalib**

Faculty of Law, Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Indonesia

Email: [hambali.thalib@umi.ac.id](mailto:hambali.thalib@umi.ac.id)

**La Ode Husen**

Faculty of Law, Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Indonesia

Email: [laode.husen@umi.ac.id](mailto:laode.husen@umi.ac.id)

**Muh. Zulkifli Muhdar**

Faculty of Law, Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Indonesia

Email: [muhzulkifli.muhammad@umi.ac.id](mailto:muhzulkifli.muhammad@umi.ac.id)

How to cite:

Pamungkas, H.D., Thalib, H., Husen, L. A. & Muhdar, M. Z. (2026). Implementation of Sustainable Development Law on the Empowerment of Coastal Communities in Supporting Food Security: A Study on Coastal Communities in Malauku. 29(1), *Al-Ishlah: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum*, 29(1), 181-197.

**ABSTRACT**

This study examines the implementation of sustainable development law in empowering coastal communities to support food security in the waters of Maluku. The research is grounded in the understanding that sustainable development integrates economic, social, and environmental dimensions within a legal framework to ensure justice, legal certainty, and societal welfare. Coastal communities in Maluku possess significant marine resource potential; however, they continue to face structural challenges such as limited access to capital, low technological capacity, and inadequate market integration. This study employs an empirical legal research method with a socio-legal approach, combining normative legal analysis and field data obtained through interviews and literature review. The findings reveal that the implementation of sustainable development law has a strategic role in improving community welfare and strengthening food security through fisheries-based resources. Nevertheless, its effectiveness is influenced by multidimensional factors, including regulatory clarity, institutional capacity, community participation, access to resources, and the integration of local socio-cultural values such as *sasi laut*. The study also highlights the importance of synergy between government institutions, communities, and other stakeholders in ensuring the sustainability of empowerment programs. Strengthening regulatory harmonization, institutional capacity, access to financing and technology, and participatory approaches based on local wisdom are essential to enhance policy effectiveness. Furthermore, consistent law enforcement and improved monitoring and evaluation systems are necessary to maintain the sustainability of marine resources. This study contributes both theoretically and practically by providing insights for policymakers in developing more inclusive, adaptive, and sustainable coastal development strategies.

**Keywords:** Coastal Community Empowerment, Food Security, Maluku, Fisheries Resources

---

**INTRODUCTION**

National development is a process that is not only oriented toward economic growth but also encompasses social, cultural, and environmental dimensions. From a legal perspective, development is viewed as a normative instrument that must guarantee justice, legal certainty, and benefits for all members of society (Malau, *et al*, 2025). The principle of the rule of law as mandated in the constitution requires that every development policy be grounded in fair and sustainable legal norms. The concept of sustainable development emerges as a response to the failure of conventional, exploitative development models (Putra, Agustini & Miasiratni, 2025). Development is no longer solely focused on growth but must also consider environmental carrying capacity (Arafah, *et al*, 2025). The balance between the interests of present and future generations constitutes the core of this concept. This orientation positions law as a tool of social engineering to achieve sustainable welfare.

Sustainable development has become a global paradigm adopted in various national policies in Indonesia. This principle emphasizes the integration of economic, social, and environmental aspects in every development plan (Handini, Darwina & Pangestoeti, 2025). Law functions as a regulatory instrument to ensure that the exploitation of natural resources does not disrupt ecological balance. Clear regulation

is necessary to ensure the fair distribution of development benefits (Tanjung, 2025). Development policies that are not based on legal frameworks have the potential to create social inequality. The implementation of law is a key factor in ensuring the success of sustainable development. A strong legal framework will promote responsible resource governance (Ramadhan, 2025).

Indonesia, as an archipelagic state, possesses extensive and strategic coastal areas. Coastal regions hold abundant natural resource potential, particularly in the fisheries and marine sectors (Sultan & Ramadhan, 2024). Coastal communities depend on these resources as their primary source of livelihood. This vast potential should serve as a major pillar of national economic development (Kristiyanti, 2016, July). However, empirical realities indicate that coastal communities still face various limitations. Low socio-economic conditions reflect the suboptimal utilization of coastal resources. This situation reveals a gap between potential and the actual welfare of coastal communities (Irawan & Tanzil, 2020).

The issue of poverty in coastal areas constitutes a complex structural problem. Limited access to capital is a primary obstacle to the development of coastal community enterprises (Ubaidillah & Hasan, 2025). Technological limitations also contribute to low productivity in the fisheries sector. Relatively low levels of education affect the ability to adapt to economic changes. Limited market access reduces the economic value of production outputs (Ferianti, 2025). Unequal economic distribution further exacerbates the condition of coastal communities. These issues require a comprehensive approach through appropriate legal policies (Merdiani & Ruslina, 2025).

Community empowerment is a crucial strategy in addressing these challenges. The concept of empowerment positions communities as subjects rather than mere objects of development (Setyawan, *et al*, 2025). This process aims to enhance community capacity and independence in managing available resources. A participatory approach is key to the success of coastal community empowerment. Law plays a role in legitimizing community participation. Pro-people regulations will strengthen their position in development processes. Empowerment efforts must be conducted in a sustainable and integrated manner (Hajar, Tanjung & Tanjung, 2018).

Food security is a strategic issue closely related to national development. The availability of sufficient food is a key indicator of societal welfare. Food security encompasses not only production but also distribution and accessibility. The state has a constitutional obligation to ensure the fulfillment of food needs (Mukaddas, *et al*, 2025). Legal policies must be able to regulate food systems fairly and sustainably. Community involvement in food systems is essential for maintaining stability. Synergy between legal policy and community empowerment is necessary to achieve this goal (Nurisma, *et al*, 2025).

Coastal areas have a significant contribution to national food security. Marine resources provide various types of high-value food. Fisheries products serve as a primary source of protein for society. Sustainable management ensures the continued availability of these resources (Hayati, 2025). Excessive exploitation threatens the sustainability of marine resources. A legal approach is required to regulate resource utilization wisely. The role of coastal communities is crucial in maintaining this balance (Triukuncoro & Ridho, 2024).

Challenges in coastal management are becoming increasingly complex due to rising development activities. Uncontrolled resource exploitation leads to environmental degradation. Marine pollution poses a serious threat to coastal ecosystems. Conflicts over spatial use among competing interests are often unavoidable. This imbalance directly impacts coastal communities. Law must function as a fair mechanism for conflict resolution. A sustainability-based approach offers a viable solution to these issues (Nusantara, *et al*, 2023).

Development policies that neglect local communities often create inequality. Large-scale investments in coastal areas do not always benefit local populations. Coastal communities are frequently marginalized in development processes. Access to resources becomes increasingly limited due to non-inclusive policies. Law must protect the rights of coastal communities. Social justice principles must underpin every development policy. Strong legal protection will prevent marginalization.

The perspective of development law places the state as the primary actor in achieving welfare. The state has the authority to regulate and manage natural resources. Appropriate regulation will promote optimal resource utilization. Law functions as a tool of social engineering in this context. Legal policies must respond to modern development challenges. Balance between economic and environmental interests must be maintained. The role of the state is crucial in ensuring sustainable development.

Coastal community empowerment requires comprehensive regulatory support. Legal policies must provide certainty and protection for communities. Community participation in resource management should be accommodated in regulations. Top-down approaches are no longer relevant in modern development. Community-based development models offer more effective alternatives. Law must create space for dialogue between government and society. Such synergy will foster inclusive and sustainable development.

The implementation of sustainable development law cannot be separated from the principle of social justice. The distribution of development benefits must be equitable. Economic inequality will hinder development objectives. Law must ensure that every policy generates positive impacts for society. Monitoring mechanisms are

necessary to ensure effective implementation. Law enforcement institutions play a vital role in this regard. Policy accountability must be prioritized.

Strengthening the capacity of coastal communities is a strategic step in empowerment. Education and training enhance community skills. The development of local resource-based enterprises can increase income levels. Economic institutions within communities need strengthening to ensure sustainability. Access to capital must be expanded through inclusive policies. Law can serve as an instrument to facilitate such access. Effective empowerment will improve overall welfare.

Government efforts to develop the marine and fisheries sector have been carried out through various policies. Coastal community empowerment programs have been implemented across regions. Some progress has been observed in certain aspects. Implementation challenges remain significant obstacles. Lack of inter-agency coordination reduces program effectiveness. Policy evaluation is necessary to address existing weaknesses. System improvements are essential to enhance outcomes.

Law enforcement in coastal resource management still faces various challenges. Illegal fishing practices persist in several regions. Violations of environmental regulations remain serious concerns. Weak sanctions fail to deter offenders. Law enforcement agencies must strengthen their capacity. Strict supervision is required to prevent violations. Reform in law enforcement is urgently needed.

These conditions indicate a gap between legal norms and their implementation. Good regulations will not be effective without consistent enforcement. Coordination among institutions is key to policy implementation. Community involvement in oversight should be enhanced. Transparency in resource management increases public trust. Law must bridge the interests of various stakeholders. An integrative approach is necessary to address these issues.

An integrative legal approach must accommodate multiple dimensions of development. Synergy among economic, social, and environmental policies is essential. Sectoral development models are no longer adequate for complex challenges. A holistic approach provides more comprehensive solutions. Law must integrate these various policies. A flexible regulatory framework is required to adapt to dynamic changes. Policy innovation is a key factor in successful development.

Research on the implementation of sustainable development law is highly relevant in this context. This study will provide insights into the effectiveness of existing policies. Analysis of the role of law in coastal community empowerment becomes the main focus. The research is expected to identify factors influencing successful implementation. Findings will contribute to policy development. Academic approaches will guide the formulation of solutions. The study also offers practical value for policymakers.

The focus on the coastal community of Maluku provides a specific empirical perspective. Local conditions significantly influence policy outcomes. A contextual approach ensures more accurate findings. Field data will serve as the basis of analysis. Interaction between law and society becomes the main object of study. The research will reflect the reality of legal implementation at the local level. The results may serve as references for other regions.

This research contributes not only academically but also practically. The recommendations can guide government policy formulation. Strengthening the role of law in sustainable development is a primary objective. Coastal community empowerment is expected to improve through appropriate policies. National food security will also benefit from these efforts. Synergy among stakeholders is essential for success. The study aims to offer constructive solutions.

The urgency of this research lies in the need for equitable and sustainable development. Global challenges such as climate change and food crises demand adaptive policies. The role of law becomes increasingly important in addressing these challenges. Empowering coastal communities is a strategic step in maintaining food security. A law-based approach ensures certainty and protection. This research forms part of broader efforts to address these issues. The ultimate goal is to achieve inclusive and sustainable development.

## METHOD

This study employs an empirical legal research design that examines the implementation of legal norms in social practice. This approach does not merely analyze the normative dimension (*das sollen*), but also explores the reality of its application in the field (*das sein*). The focus of the research is directed at the implementation of sustainable development law in empowering coastal communities to support food security in the Maluku region. The method applied is a socio-legal (empirical juridical) approach that integrates statutory analysis with field data. The research location is determined in the coastal areas of Maluku Province, particularly in Central Maluku Regency, Kei Islands, and East Seram Regency. These locations are selected based on their significant fisheries resource potential and the existence of community empowerment practices relevant to sustainable development. This approach is expected to provide a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between legal norms and social realities within coastal communities.

The types of data used in this study consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data are obtained through direct interviews with informants who are closely related to policies and practices of coastal community empowerment. Informants are selected using purposive sampling based on their relevance to the research objectives, including local government officials and relevant policymakers. Secondary data are collected through literature review, including laws and regulations, books, academic

journals, and official documents related to the study. Data collection techniques include library research and structured as well as semi-structured interviews. Data analysis is conducted qualitatively through stages of legal material inventory, norm classification, empirical data processing, and conclusion drawing. The analytical process integrates normative and empirical aspects to comprehensively address the research problems.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### **A. Implementation of Sustainable Development Law in Empowering Coastal Communities to Support Food Security in the Waters of Maluku**

The implementation of sustainable development law in empowering coastal communities in the waters of Maluku demonstrates a close relationship between legal norms and social practices at the local level. The legal approach applied in coastal development policies places sustainability as the main principle in managing marine resources. Local governments act as policy implementers bridging the interests of the state and the community. This role is reflected in various empowerment programs aimed at improving the welfare of coastal communities. Empowerment is not only understood as economic improvement but also as strengthening social capacity and community institutions. The implementation of law becomes an important instrument in ensuring the sustainability of such policies. The integration between legal norms and social realities serves as the primary indicator of successful sustainable development.

The empowerment of coastal communities in Maluku shows an interaction between government policies and community participation. Programs implemented by local governments provide space for communities to actively participate in managing marine resources. Community involvement in the development process fosters a sense of ownership over the policies implemented. This condition contributes to increased effectiveness of empowerment programs. Community participation also plays a role in maintaining the sustainability of fisheries resources. The success of programs is not only measured by economic outputs but also by changes in community behavior. These changes reflect the successful implementation of sustainable development law.

Sustainable fisheries resource management is a primary focus of coastal development policies in Maluku. The regulations applied aim to control the exploitation of marine resources to prevent ecosystem damage. The government has established policies such as fishing zone arrangements and restrictions on destructive fishing gear. These policies have direct implications for the sustainability of fisheries resources. Coastal communities are expected to comply with these regulations for long-term benefits. Legal awareness among communities becomes a crucial factor in the success of these policies. The enhancement of legal awareness must be accompanied by continuous education.

The institutional role of local government is highly significant in the implementation of sustainable development law. The fisheries agency has a strategic function in promoting the empowerment of coastal communities. These functions include planning, implementation, and evaluation of fisheries development programs. Strong institutional performance will enhance the effectiveness of implemented policies. Inter-agency coordination becomes a determining factor in successful policy implementation. Weak coordination often becomes an obstacle in program execution. Institutional strengthening is an important step in improving development effectiveness.

Food security is one of the main objectives in the implementation of sustainable development in coastal areas. Fisheries resources have a major contribution to meeting community food needs. Increased fisheries production can support the availability of protein-based food. Processing fisheries products also adds economic value for the community. Diversification of marine-based food products is a strategy to enhance food security. Empowerment programs oriented toward food security show positive outcomes. Food security depends not only on production but also on distribution and accessibility.

The socio-economic condition of coastal communities in Maluku still reflects various limitations. Low welfare levels pose challenges in implementing sustainable development. Access to capital and technology remains a major constraint. These limitations affect productivity in the fisheries sector. Empowerment programs must address these challenges systematically. Government intervention is needed to improve community access to economic resources. Appropriate policies will drive improvements in coastal community welfare.

Human resource factors also influence the success of sustainable development law implementation. The relatively low level of education among coastal communities becomes a barrier to adopting modern technology. Training and education are solutions to enhance community capacity. Skill development programs must be tailored to local needs. A community-based approach will be more effective in increasing participation. Changes in community mindset form part of the empowerment process. This social transformation requires time and sustained support.

Strengthening fishermen groups is one of the strategies in empowering coastal communities. These groups function as coordination forums and channels for distributing government assistance. Their existence facilitates the implementation of development programs. Solidarity among members enhances the effectiveness of economic activities. Fishermen groups also play a role in maintaining marine resource sustainability. Strengthening institutional capacity is a key factor in successful empowerment. Government support is necessary to enhance the capacity of these groups.

The role of coastal women in supporting food security shows significant contributions. Women are involved in processing fisheries products and marketing activities. These activities provide additional income for fishermen's families. Women's empowerment is an important part of sustainable development. Training programs for coastal women can improve skills and economic independence. Their role in household economics determines family welfare. Strengthening women's roles must be part of empowerment policies.

Local wisdom such as *sasi laut* plays an important role in maintaining the sustainability of coastal resources. This system regulates the use of marine resources in a traditional and sustainable manner. Communities comply with these rules as part of local culture. Integrating local wisdom into legal policy can improve resource management effectiveness. Recognition of customary law reflects respect for indigenous rights. Local wisdom can provide solutions to resource exploitation problems. Synergy between formal law and customary law is essential in sustainable development.

Fisheries infrastructure is a supporting factor in coastal community empowerment. Facilities such as fishing ports, cold storage, and marine transportation are essential. Infrastructure availability increases efficiency in production and distribution. Lack of infrastructure becomes an obstacle to sector development. Government investment in infrastructure is necessary. Infrastructure support strengthens the competitiveness of fisheries products. Infrastructure development is part of sustainable development strategy.

Access to financing remains a challenge in fisheries business development. Coastal communities often face difficulties in obtaining capital. Limited access to financial institutions is a major barrier. Microcredit programs can provide solutions to this issue. Financial support will enhance business capacity. Financial inclusion policies must be strengthened to reach coastal communities. The state plays a crucial role in providing equitable financing access.

The marketing system of fisheries products influences the welfare of coastal communities. Price instability often disadvantages fishermen. Long distribution chains reduce community profits. Strengthening marketing systems is necessary to increase product value. Digital technology utilization can expand market access. Marketing innovation presents opportunities to improve income. Effective marketing systems support economic resilience.

Inter-sectoral coordination remains a challenge in sustainable development implementation. Unintegrated policies result in suboptimal program performance. Synergy among marine, fisheries, and food sectors is essential. Development planning must be integrated. Good coordination enhances policy effectiveness. Institutional

reform is needed to address coordination weaknesses. Cross-sector approaches are key to sustainable development.

Climate change significantly impacts the fisheries sector in Maluku. Changes in sea temperature affect fish availability. Unpredictable weather conditions increase risks for fishermen. Adaptation to climate change is urgently required. Development policies must incorporate mitigation and adaptation strategies. Technological support is needed to address these challenges. Coastal community resilience depends on adaptive capacity.

Law enforcement is a crucial aspect of maintaining fisheries resource sustainability. Violations such as illegal fishing still occur frequently. Weak sanctions fail to deter offenders. Strict supervision is needed to prevent illegal exploitation. Law enforcement agencies must strengthen their capacity. Firm enforcement will protect marine resources. Sustainable development success depends on effective law enforcement.

A participatory approach is a strategy to improve development effectiveness. Community involvement in decision-making enhances program sustainability. This approach provides space for expressing community aspirations. Participatory programs tend to be more successful. Empowerment must be inclusive. Stakeholder involvement is key to success. Participation strengthens policy legitimacy.

Decentralization provides opportunities for local governments to manage coastal resources. Regional autonomy allows policies to be tailored to local conditions. Local governments have authority to design empowerment programs. Local-based policies are more effective in addressing community needs. Legal implementation becomes more flexible under decentralization. Coordination between government levels remains a challenge. Synergy between central and local governments is essential.

Collaboration between government, community, and private sector represents an ideal model for sustainable development. This cooperation enhances program effectiveness. The private sector can contribute investment and technology. Communities act as primary implementers. Government functions as regulator and facilitator. Collaboration creates mutually beneficial synergy. A collaborative model addresses development complexity.

The implementation of sustainable development law in Maluku demonstrates the need for a multidimensional approach. Economic, social, environmental, and legal aspects must be integrated. This approach provides comprehensive solutions to coastal issues. Integrated policies enhance development effectiveness. Law plays a crucial role in regulating diverse interests. Sustainability depends on balancing these aspects. A multidimensional approach forms the basis of policy formulation.

The discussion results indicate that the success of sustainable development law implementation depends on synergy among various factors. These factors include

regulation, institutions, community participation, and local wisdom. Integration among these factors enhances policy effectiveness. Sustainable development in coastal areas must be conducted in an integrated and continuous manner. The role of all stakeholders is essential to achieve these goals. Food security can be achieved through sustainable resource management. This discussion emphasizes the importance of integrating law and social practice in coastal development.

## **B. Factors Influencing the Implementation of Sustainable Development Law in Empowering Coastal Communities to Support Food Security in the Waters of Maluku**

The implementation of sustainable development law in empowering coastal communities in the waters of Maluku is influenced by various multidimensional factors that interact with one another. These factors include legal, institutional, social, economic, and cultural aspects of coastal communities. Each factor contributes differently in determining the effectiveness of the policies implemented. The interrelation among these factors creates a complex dynamic in the process of legal implementation. This complexity requires an integrative approach to understand the realities in the field. An analysis of these factors is essential in formulating more effective policies. This approach provides a comprehensive overview of the challenges and opportunities in empowering coastal communities.

Regulatory clarity is a primary factor in supporting the implementation of sustainable development law. Strong regulations provide legal certainty for all stakeholders. Legal certainty encourages community compliance with existing rules. The existence of laws governing coastal areas forms an important foundation for sustainable development. Inconsistencies between central and regional regulations often create implementation problems. Overlapping policies can lead to confusion at the operational level. Regulatory harmonization becomes a strategic step in enhancing policy effectiveness.

The institutional capacity of local governments also plays a significant role in policy implementation. Strong institutions are able to design and execute programs optimally. Limited human resources remain one of the main constraints. Budget limitations also affect the implementation of empowerment programs. Supervisory functions often do not run effectively due to these constraints. Strengthening institutional capacity becomes an urgent necessity. Bureaucratic reform can serve as a solution to improve institutional performance.

Community participation is an important factor in the success of empowerment efforts. High levels of participation will enhance the effectiveness of development programs. Community involvement in planning creates programs that better reflect local needs. Low participation is often caused by limited understanding of sustainable development concepts. Education becomes key in raising community awareness.

Capacity building will encourage active involvement in programs. Community participation serves as an indicator of successful policy implementation.

The availability of facilities and infrastructure is a supporting factor in policy implementation. Adequate infrastructure will improve productivity in the fisheries sector. Facilities such as fishing ports and cold storage are essential. Limited infrastructure becomes an obstacle to fisheries business development. Restricted transportation access also affects the distribution of catches. Government investment in infrastructure is highly important. Improved facilities and infrastructure will accelerate community empowerment processes.

Socio-cultural factors of coastal communities have a significant influence on policy implementation. Local values can support or hinder sustainable development. Local wisdom such as traditional resource management plays an important role. Environmentally unfriendly cultural practices can become challenges. Conflicts between formal law and customary practices often occur. Integrating local values into policy becomes an effective solution. Cultural approaches will increase community acceptance of policies.

Access to financing is an important factor in empowering coastal communities. Limited business capital hinders the development of the fisheries sector. Microcredit programs can provide solutions to this issue. Complicated requirements often become barriers to accessing financing. Assistance is needed to help communities obtain funding. Financial inclusion policies must be strengthened. Easier access to financing will improve productivity among coastal communities.

Education and technical skills are determining factors in successful implementation. Low education levels hinder understanding of regulations. Technical training can enhance community capacity in processing marine products. Improved skills will encourage production innovation. Training programs must be tailored to local needs. A community-based approach is more effective in capacity building. Human resource development becomes a long-term investment.

Partnerships among government, communities, and the private sector are important factors in policy implementation. Such cooperation can improve access to technology and markets. Strong partnerships will accelerate community empowerment. The private sector plays a key role in investment. Non-governmental organizations also contribute to community assistance. Synergy among stakeholders enhances program effectiveness. Collaboration becomes an ideal model for sustainable development.

The availability of accurate data and information is fundamental in policy formulation. Complete data helps the government design appropriate programs. Data limitations become obstacles in decision-making. Data integration across institutions

remains suboptimal. A reliable information system is needed to support planning. Technology can improve data quality. Accurate data will enhance policy effectiveness.

Law enforcement is an essential factor in maintaining coastal resource sustainability. Illegal fishing remains a major issue. Weak supervision leads to excessive exploitation of resources. Inadequate legal sanctions fail to create deterrent effects. Strengthening the capacity of law enforcement officers is necessary. Strict and continuous monitoring must be carried out. Effective law enforcement will protect marine resources.

Local political commitment has a major influence on policy implementation. Support from local governments determines the success of empowerment programs. Adequate budget allocation will support program execution. Consistent policies will increase public trust. Lack of political commitment can hinder implementation. Strong leadership becomes a key factor in success. Political commitment must be realized through concrete policies.

Inter-agency coordination is an important factor in policy implementation. Cross-sector cooperation is necessary to achieve development goals. Lack of coordination results in overlapping programs. Policy integration becomes a solution to this problem. Coordination mechanisms must be strengthened. Involvement of all parties will improve program effectiveness. Institutional synergy is key to successful development.

Market access is an important factor in improving the welfare of coastal communities. Fisheries products must have broad access to markets. Limited market access reduces product value. Strengthening distribution systems is essential. Digitalization can expand market reach. Marketing innovation will increase community income. Good market access supports sustainable fisheries businesses.

Community perception of sustainable development influences participation levels. Positive perceptions increase support for programs. Lack of understanding leads to skepticism toward policies. Education and socialization are important in shaping perceptions. Direct experience of benefits will enhance trust. Effective communication is necessary to deliver information. Community perception becomes an important psychological factor.

Access to technology is a crucial factor in empowering coastal communities. Modern technology can improve production efficiency. Limited access becomes a barrier to technological adoption. Technology training programs must be expanded. Innovation enhances product competitiveness. Government support is needed to provide technology. Technology utilization will accelerate development processes.

Labor migration presents challenges in the fisheries sector. Younger generations tend to shift to other sectors. Reduced labor availability affects fisheries productivity. Empowerment programs must attract youth interest. Innovation in the fisheries sector

can be a solution. Improved welfare will encourage participation in the sector. Labor regeneration is essential for sustainability.

The role of customary institutions is important in policy implementation. Customary institutions can mediate between government and communities. Traditional values support sustainable resource management. Recognition of customary law is part of national policy. Synergy between formal and customary law improves effectiveness. Traditional leaders play a key role in policy dissemination. Integrating customary values becomes a strategy in sustainable development.

Global economic changes affect the stability of the fisheries sector. Commodity price fluctuations impact fishermen's income. Economic uncertainty poses challenges in policy implementation. Business diversification becomes a solution to reduce risks. Policies must anticipate global changes. Economic stability supports business sustainability. Adaptation to change is key to success.

The role of educational and research institutions is crucial in supporting sustainable development. Research provides solutions to field problems. Universities can contribute to community empowerment. Knowledge transfer is key to capacity building. Collaboration between academia and communities must be strengthened. Research-based innovation enhances program effectiveness. Educational institutions provide strategic support.

Policy incentives serve as motivating factors in program implementation. Subsidies and assistance can increase community participation. Incentive distribution must be equitable. Unequal distribution may create injustice. Incentive policies must be designed transparently. Policy evaluation is needed to ensure effectiveness. Appropriate incentives will drive program success.

Public trust in government is an important factor in policy implementation. High trust levels enhance community participation. Distrust becomes a barrier to program execution. Transparency and accountability are needed to build trust. Effective communication strengthens government-community relations. Trust becomes social capital in development. Increased trust supports policy success.

The role of non-governmental organizations supports community empowerment. NGOs provide assistance and advocacy for communities. Cooperation between government and NGOs improves program effectiveness. NGOs have flexibility in reaching communities. Community-based programs are more easily accepted. Collaboration with NGOs is an effective strategy. NGO support strengthens policy implementation.

Monitoring and evaluation systems are essential for successful policy implementation. Effective evaluation provides feedback for improvement. Weak monitoring systems hinder decision-making. Clear performance indicators must be

established. Technology can enhance monitoring effectiveness. Continuous evaluation improves program quality. Strong monitoring systems are key to success.

The role of media in policy dissemination is important in implementing sustainable development law. Media increases public awareness of policies. Accurate information shapes positive perceptions. Local media plays a strategic role in reaching coastal communities. Public campaigns can increase participation. Cooperation with media expands information outreach. Media serves as an important tool in supporting development.

The level of community adaptability to change determines policy implementation success. Adaptive communities more easily accept innovation. Technological and policy changes require adaptability. Government support is needed during adaptation processes. Education and training enhance adaptability. Adaptive communities become more productive. Adaptation is a key factor in sustainable development.

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The implementation of sustainable development law in empowering coastal communities in the waters of Maluku has a strategic role in supporting food security; however, its effectiveness is still influenced by various multidimensional factors such as regulatory clarity, institutional capacity, community participation, access to resources, and the integration of local socio-cultural values. Synergy between the government, communities, and other stakeholders becomes the key factor in ensuring the sustainability of empowerment programs that contribute to improving welfare and food security based on marine resources. Therefore, it is recommended that the government strengthen regulatory harmonization between central and regional levels, enhance institutional and human resource capacity, and expand community access to financing, technology, and markets. A participatory approach based on local wisdom needs to be optimized to increase acceptance and sustainability of programs at the coastal community level. Strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems, along with consistent law enforcement, is also an important step in maintaining the sustainability of marine resources. Support for collaboration with the private sector, educational institutions, and non-governmental organizations needs to be expanded to accelerate knowledge transfer and innovation. Through these measures, the implementation of sustainable development law in the coastal areas of Maluku is expected to be more effective, equitable, and sustainable.

### REFERENCES

- Arafah, W., Tawakal, A., Mz, M. D., & Saluy, A. B. (2025). *Strategi Pembangunan Ekonomi Pesisir bagi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*. Penerbit Berseri.
- Ferianti, D. (2025). Eksplorasi Perilaku Ekonomi Petani Dalam Mengelola Risiko Gagal Panen. *Jurnal Economina*, 4(2), 52-58.

- Hajar, S., Tanjung, I. S., & Tanjung, Y. (2018). *Pemberdayaan dan Partisipasi Masyarakat Pesisir*. Lembaga Penelitian dan Penulisan Ilmiah AQLI.
- Handini, N., Darwina, M., & Pangestoeti, W. (2025). Peran pemerintah daerah dalam mengoptimalkan potensi ekonomi lokal melalui inovasi kebijakan pembangunan berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Ilmiah Nusantara*, 2(5), 964-986.
- Hayati, R. (2025). Kontribusi Perikanan Terhadap Keamanan Pangan Global Dan Lokal: Kajian Diversifikasi Sumber Pangan Laut Untuk Ketersediaan Protein Berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Salome: Multidisipliner Keilmuan*, 3(4), 552-562.
- Irawan, A., & Tanzil, L. (2020). Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Pesisir Perbatasan dalam Rangka Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat. *Societas: Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi dan Sosial*, 9(2), 129-139.
- Kristiyanti, M. (2016, July). Pemberdayaan masyarakat pesisir pantai melalui pendekatan ICZM (Integrated Coastal Zone Management). In *Seminar Nasional Multi Disiplin Ilmu Unisbank 2016*. Stikubank University.
- Malau, P., Depari, D. A., Poniman, S., & Wardana, D. S. E. (2025). Peran Hukum dalam Mengatur Pembangunan Ekonomi Berkelanjutan di Indonesia. *Jurnal Kajian Hukum Dan Kebijakan Publik | E-ISSN: 3031-8882*, 3(1), 20-30.
- Merdiani, W., & Ruslina, E. (2025). Peran Hukum dalam Peningkatan Kesejahteraan melalui Ekonomi Berbasis Keadilan: Role of Law in Enhancing Welfare through a Justice-Based Economy. *Res Nullius Law Journal*, 7(1), 63-72.
- Mukaddas, J., Syarni, P., Heryanto, R., Yunus, L., Kamarudin, A. P., Bahari, D. I., ... & Indrianti, M. A. (2025). *Asta Cita dalam Mendukung Ketahanan Pangan Nasional*. Kamiya Jaya Aquatic.
- Nurisma, D., Sugianto, E., Pawari, R. R., Muna, N. N., Aprilika, N. R., Andini, G., ... & Robertino, D. (2025). Persepsi Masyarakat terhadap Penerapan Prinsip Ketahanan Pangan Berbasis Hukum dan Ekonomi di Desa Rias Kecamatan Toboali (Indonesian Version). *Aksi Nyata: Jurnal Pengabdian Sosial dan Kemanusiaan*, 2(4), 130-139.
- Nusantara, S. D., Muhammad, F., Maryono, M., & Halim, M. A. R. (2023). Tantangan pengelolaan wilayah pesisir di Kabupaten Halmahera Selatan. *Jurnal Pengabdian Perikanan Indonesia*, 3(2), 216-225.
- Putra, D. E., Agustini, S., & Miasiratni, M. (2025). Harmonisasi Hukum Administrasi Negara Dengan Konstitusi Dalam Sistem Pemerintahan Di Indonesia. *Journal of Global Legal Review*, 3(2), 85-94.
- Ramadhan, B. G. (2025). Peran Hukum Administrasi Negara Dalam Penyusunan Kebijakan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan. *JURNAL ATRIBUSI HUKUM*, 1(1), 16-24.
- Setyawan, A. A., Desembrianita, E., Santoso, M. H., & Kalalo, R. R. (2025). Pemberdayaan masyarakat dalam meningkatkan kemandirian ekonomi lokal: Penelitian. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Dan Riset Pendidikan*, 4(1), 1494-1503.
- Sultan, D., & Ramadhan, M. F. (2024). Peran Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Mengelola Sumber Daya Laut Indonesia. *Riset Sains dan Teknologi Kelautan*, 34-40.

- Tanjung, H. D. A., & TP, S. (2025). Dampak pengelolaan sumber daya alam terhadap lingkungan. *Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam*, 203.
- Trikuncoro, B., & Ridho, A. (2024). Pemanfaatan Sumber Daya Alam Di Laut Lepas Untuk Kemajuan Indonesia. *Indonesian Maritime Journal*, 12(4), 30-30.
- Ubaidillah, M. H., & Hasan, M. (2025). Pemberdayaan ekonomi masyarakat pesisir pantai kenjeran melalui optimalisasi produksi hasil LAUT. *Khidmah: Jurnal Ilmiah Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 3(1), 1-12.