



Legal Socialization Related to the Protection of Marine Resources in the Coastal Areas of Ambon Bay

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Abstract

Introduction: Maluku is a province with its marine characteristics, automatically also has a coastal area. In coastal areas, it also has various functions and important roles for human life, namely hydrologically it plays a role in the preservation of soil and water resources on land, in addition to that it is also related to the preservation of the function of natural ecosystems which from an ecological point of view is a place for the development of various types of fish, shrimp and other marine life, from a biogeophysical point of view as a supporting area for the life of various marine biota and in addition and so on. The coastal area of Ambon Bay is also an area whose coastal area has been widely used for human activities so that there needs to be an arrangement related to the management and legal protection of its marine resources and this is important to be known by all people living around the coastal area of Ambon Bay.

Purposes of The Devotion: The purpose of this is carried out so that the coastal communities of Ambon Bay, especially the people in Poka and Rumahtiga Villages, understand the management arrangements of coastal areas and legal protection related to the natural resources in them. In addition, this activity is also to get suggestions and input from coastal communities directly which can be study material for the Government.

Method of The Devotion: The method of service is by providing legal socialization to the community about legal protection of marine resources in the coastal area of Ambon Bay.

Results Main Findings of the Devotion: The findings of this service activity show that there are problems that often occur around the coastal area of Ambon Bay, namely environmental degradation, coastal erosion, uncertainty in natural resource management, vulnerability to natural disasters, socio-economic changes, to marine pollution and overfishing. Discussions with the community also found that there are violations of the law that can occur even though the frequency and type of violations vary such as illegal fishing, overexploitation, marine pollution due to household and market waste, as well as the destruction of mangrove ecosystems and coral reefs and lack of compliance with zoning regulations.

Keywords: Legal Protection; Marine Resources; Coastal Areas.

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INTRODUCTION

A country has jurisdiction and control within its territory not only on land but also in the sea and air. Geographically, Indonesia is a country that has a larger water area than the land area and the water area is grouped by large and small islands.¹ This makes Indonesia an archipelagic country that has more than 17,508 islands with an area of sea waters of more than 75% and a coastline length of 81,000 km. Thus, sustainable management of coastal and

¹ Fikri Jamal, "Peran Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir", *Rechtsregel Jurnal Hukum* 2, no. 1 (2019): p. 464.

marine resources is an important part of the development strategy to increase national competitiveness.²

The Coastal Region is the meeting area between land and sea, towards land the coastal area includes parts of land, both dry and submerged in water, which are still influenced by the nature of the sea such as tides, sea winds, and the enlargement of salt water towards the sea covering parts of the sea that are still influenced by natural processes that occur on land such as sedimentation and freshwater flow. or caused by human activities on land such as deforestation and pollution.³ The use of natural resources in coastal areas can pose a threat to the preservation of the ecosystem that is very critical, and also in some areas, the potential of resources has not been utilized optimally.⁴ Indonesia must take the necessary measures to ensure that the activities under its jurisdiction do not result in pollution, and the pollution does not spread through so that it can harm the community and the state because marine resources are damaged.

Maluku Province is part of Indonesia which has a dominating water area compared to the mainland. Its marine characteristics automatically also have a coastal area. The coastal area also has various functions and important roles for human life, namely hydrologically acting as the preservation of soil and water resources on the mainland, in addition to that it is also related to the preservation of the function of natural ecosystems which from an ecological point of view is a place for the development of various types of fish, shrimp and other marine life, from a biogeophysical perspective as a support area for the life of various marine life and in addition and so on.

Supporting human life in coastal areas also has a great contribution but also for the biota and ecosystems that live around it. Along with the increase in population, the existence of forests in coastal areas is often converted into residential areas and agricultural land so that there is a change in land use. Likewise, what happened in the coastal area of Ambon Bay has changed, namely land conversion and anthropogenic activities that can reduce the carrying capacity of coastal areas to marine resources in the area.⁵ As a result of these activities, the potential for marine resources is decreasing, such as coral reef damage, declining mangrove land area, symptoms of *overfishing* and marine water pollution.

According to the astronomical location, the area of Maluku Province is located between: 2'030' - 90 South Latitude (southern latitude) and 124'0 - 1360 East Longitude (eastern longitude). Meanwhile, Ambon Bay is an estuarine water divided in two by a narrow and shallow threshold. The threshold has a maximum depth of about 15 m located between Galala and Poka. The eastern part is known as a shallow inner bay with a depth of about 40 m.⁶ The uniqueness of coastal areas and small islands that are vulnerable to conflict and limited access to utilization for coastal communities and small islands, need to be managed

² Mukhtasor. *Pencemaran Pesisir dan Laut*, (Jakarta: Pradnya Paramita, 2007), p. 2.

³ <https://id.wikipedia.org/>

⁴ <https://www.bphn.go.id/>. Analisis Dan Evaluasi Hukum Tentang Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir Dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil, Pusat Perencanaan Pembangunan Hukum Nasional Badan Pembinaan Hukum Nasional Kementerian Hukum Dan Hak Asasi Manusia RI, p. 2

⁵ Hanung Agus Mulyadi, "Urgensi Pengelolaan Kawasan Pesisir Teluk Ambon ditinjau dari Aspek Sumberdaya Meroplankton, Seminar Nasional Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Alam dan Lingkungan 2013 "Optimasi Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Alam Dan Lingkungan Dalam Mewujudkan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan, (Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, 2013)

⁶ Kurnaen Sumadhiharga; Kresno Yulianto, Pengamatan Beberapa Aspek Biologi Dan Masalah Yang Dihadapi Perikanan Ikan Umpan Di Teluk Ambon, Teluk Ambon. Biologi, Perikanan, Oseanografi dan Geologi, Balai Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sumberdaya Laut Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Oseanologi Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia Ambon, Tahun 1987, p 3, <http://coremap.or.id/downloads/1727.pdf>

properly so that the impact of human activities can be controlled and part of the coastal area is maintained for conservation. Communities need to be encouraged to manage their coastal areas well and those who have succeeded need to be incentivized, but those who have damaged need to be sanctioned. The Standards for the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands are prepared within the scope of planning, utilization, management, control, and supervision, taking into account the norms regulated in other laws and regulations,⁷ also to the management and utilization of marine resources in the coastal area of Ambon Bay.

Ambon City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2013, article 17 concerning the authority of the city government states that in the context of the management of the bay and coastal areas, the city government has the authority that includes; a) Operational policy making on the use of bay and coastal areas; b) Granting permits for the right to manage the bay and coastal areas; c) Designation of certain areas as conservation areas to protect bay and coastal resources including mangroves, seagrasses, and coral reefs; d) Other authorities based on laws and regulations to protect the environment and community empowerment. Arrangements related to the management and legal protection of marine resources in Ambon Bay are an urgent need. This must be common knowledge for all people living in the coastal area of Ambon Bay.

METHOD OF THE DEVOTION

Community service activities carried out in the Higher Education Environment at the Department of Accounting, Faculty of Economics and Business, Pattimura University use the socialization method by providing students with an understanding of the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in the Higher Education environment. This socialization is highly expected to be a form of community service by the Lecturer of the Faculty of Law, Pattimura University in providing understanding, especially to students, so that students know how to protect themselves from sexual violence in the campus environment so that the campus becomes a safe place to increase knowledge.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Coastal areas are transitional areas between terrestrial and marine ecosystems that are affected by changes on land and sea. According to Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning amendments to Law Number 7 of 2007 concerning the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, the scope of regulation of Coastal Areas and Small Islands includes transitional areas between land and sea ecosystems affected by changes on land and sea, towards land covering the administrative area of the sub-district and towards the sea as far as 12 (twelve) nautical miles measured from the coastline at the time of the highest tide towards the open sea and/or towards the waters of the archipelago. The regulation of space utilization in the terrestrial area of coastal areas is regulated in the applicable Regional Spatial Plan and/or Detailed Spatial Plan, while what is meant by the management of coastal areas and small islands is a coordination of planning, utilization, supervision, and control of coastal resources and small islands carried out by the Government and Regional Governments, intersectoral, between land and marine ecosystems, as well as between science and management to improve people's welfare. Related to that, the existence of

⁷ <https://www.jogloabang.com/pustaka/uu-27-2007-pengelolaan-wilayah-pesisir-pulau-pulau-kecil>

village communities around the coast needs to be considered in order to improve their welfare, and good management of coastal areas is needed to create legal order.

In the coastal area of Ambon Bay, especially in Poka Village and Negeri Rumahtiga, this Community Service activity is carried out for the community to provide an understanding of the regulations and regulations of coastal areas and legal protection regarding the natural resources in them. In addition, through this Community Service activity, to get input, suggestions, and other things that are considered important by the community to be conveyed to us as academics as well as to the village, city and provincial governments. Before conducting direct socialization to the community, the Community Service team held a discussion to determine the scope of the material to be delivered. The team also studied several references relevant to the counseling theme and prepared the material to be presented. Community Service Activity with the title "Legal Socialization Related to the Protection of Marine Resources in the Peisir Region of Ambon Bay".



Figure 1. Delivery of Community Service Assignment Letter and Coordination of the Implementation of Community Service Activities with Poka Village and Negeri Rumahtiga Apparatus

The series of activities was held on August 7, 2024 for 1 day in the Land of Rumahtiga, but the participants who attended were people from 2 villages, namely Poka Village and Negeri Rumahtiga. Socialization activities using the SD 1 Rumahtiga school building. The activity began with the reading of prayers, followed by remarks from the village apparatus, and the introduction of members of the Community Service team, the delivery of socialization materials, followed by a discussion with the Community Service participants and closed with a thank you from the head of Community Service to the Village apparatus and also to the community who had attended.

Based on the results of the presentation and discussion conducted with the Poka Village Community and Rumah Tiga Village, it was found that there are several problems that occur around the coastal area of Ambon Bay including: 1) Environmental Degradation, which is the decline in environmental quality due to pollution, sedimentation, and exploitation of natural resources, such as overfishing and destruction of coral reefs; 2) Coastal erosion because many coastal areas are experiencing erosion caused by human activities and climate change, which threatens settlements and infrastructure in the coastal

area of Poka, Rumahtiga; 3) Uncertainty of Natural Resource Management, namely lack of effective regulation and weak law enforcement, leads to unsustainable use of natural resources, which can harm the ecosystem and livelihoods of local communities; 4) Vulnerability to Natural Disasters because the coastal area of Ambon Bay is vulnerable to natural disasters such as floods, tidal waves, which can threaten the safety and livelihood of the community; 5) Socio-Economic Changes, i.e. changes in economic and social structures, such as increased pressure from the tourism industry or urbanization, can cause conflicts of interest and inequality in society; 6) Marine pollution that occurs in the coastal area of Poka, Rumahtiga. Domestic, industrial, and ship waste dumped into Ambon Bay causes water pollution, which negatively impacts public health and marine ecosystems; 7) Fisheries Resources Management, namely *overfishing* and the use of destructive fishing gear often occur, reducing catches and threatening the sustainability of fishery resources, which are one of the main livelihoods of local communities.

These issues demand an integrated and sustainable approach to coastal area management to improve community welfare and preserve the environment. Furthermore, based on the results of the discussion, it was also found that violations of the law related to the protection of marine resources in the coastal areas of Poka and Rumahtiga could have occurred, although the frequency and type of violations committed varied. Some forms of law violations that have the potential to be committed by communities in the region include: 1) Illegal Fishing, i.e. the use of prohibited fishing gear, such as explosives or nets that damage coral reefs, often in violation of fisheries and conservation regulations; 2) Excessive Exploitation such as fishing or the collection of other marine products in quantities that exceed the permissible limit can damage marine ecosystems and violate legal provisions on the sustainability of natural resources; 3) Marine pollution due to the disposal of household, domestic waste or other activities that cause water pollution in Ambon Bay can be considered a violation of environmental protection laws; 4) Destruction of Mangrove and Coral Reef Ecosystems due to land clearing for settlements or businesses without valid permits resulting in damage to important ecosystems such as mangroves and coral reefs; and 5) Lack of Compliance with Zoning Regulations: Violations of zoning or spatial planning regulations that regulate the use of coastal areas for certain activities, such as settlements, fisheries, or conservation. Therefore, based on the results of discussions with the community, it is hoped that there will be sustainable activities because it is important to have an education-based approach, increase legal awareness, and fair and consistent law enforcement to prevent and overcome violations that may still be committed by people living in the Ambon Bay Coastal area so that the marine environment in the Ambon Bay Coastal Area can be maintained and resource conservation the sea and also its environment.

CONCLUSION

The people of Poka Village, Rumahtiga are representatives of the people living in the Ambon Bay Coastal area. Violations of the law against the protection of marine resources in coastal areas often occur. However, the fact in the field that these violations of the law are not always carried out deliberately due to the fact that the community does have minimal knowledge of laws and regulations, as well as limited supervision and law enforcement, is a contributing factor. In addition, economic pressures and the need to meet daily needs often make people more vulnerable to acts that are not in accordance with the law.

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