Dynamic Policy in Improving the Blue Economy in Underdevelopment Villages

Masrul Ikhsan, Fadhiilatun Nisaa, Resa Vio Vani, and Rahmanul Rahmanul
Universitas Riau
Riau, Indonesia
masrul.ikhsan@lecturer.unri.ac.id

Abstract. This research explores the application of dynamic policies to enhance the blue economy in underdeveloped coastal villages, with a particular focus on Rupat Utara. The blue economy emphasizes the sustainable use of ocean resources to promote economic growth, improve livelihoods, and create job opportunities. Data were collected using a descriptive qualitative approach, including in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation studies. The findings of this study reveal that while dynamic policies have the potential to enhance the Blue Economy in North Rupat, their success is highly dependent on addressing key issues related to community engagement, stakeholder collaboration, and institutional support. However, challenges such as limited community participation and resource constraints were also identified. An analysis of resilience indices (social, economic, and environmental) across the villages shows significant variation. While social resilience is consistently high, economic and environmental resilience differ. The study recommends increased community engagement, improved resource allocation, and continuous feedback mechanisms to optimise blue economy policies. Strengthening economic resilience in vulnerable areas and improving environmental management in lower-performing regions are critical for achieving sustainable development in these coastal communities

Keywords: Dynamic Policy, Blue Economy, Underdeveloped Villages, Community Engagement

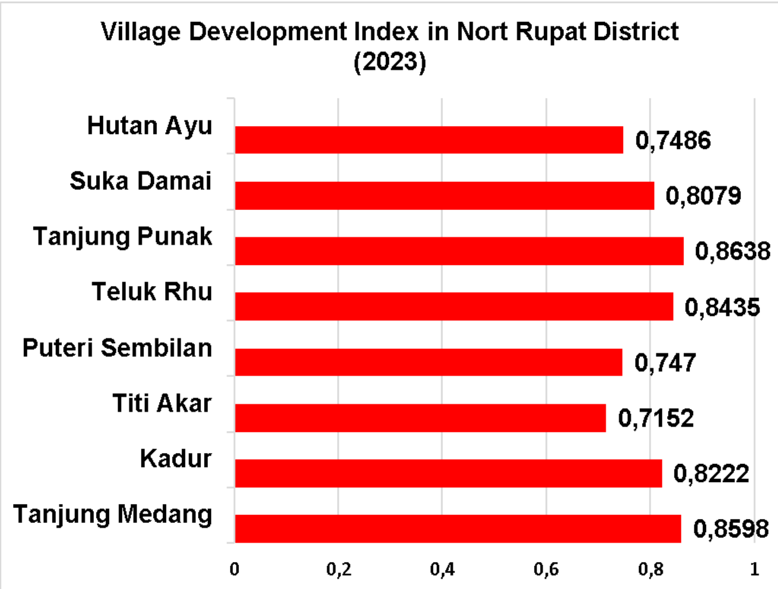
1 Introduction

The oceans are increasingly being considered for their role in combating climate change. These ocean-based climate "solutions" are often associated with the "blue economy," a concept that describes innovative approaches to organizing ocean economies in a way that delivers both economic and environmental benefits equitably. However, much of the existing literature on blue economies and their governance has either neglected or minimized the focus on equity and justice. This includes the ways in which blue economies are intertwined with various levels of environmental injustices [1]. The current research on the Blue Economy and community development in coastal areas often focuses on infrastructure development and economic enhancement without integrating local cultural aspects and adapting policies to the specific conditions of different villages. This creates a gap in understanding how dynamic policy approaches could provide solutions to the unique challenges faced by villages in strategic areas like the Rupat Utara Kecamatan (Subdistrict). Rupat Utara is an outermost island of

B. A. Wiryawan et al. (eds.), *Proceedings of the 9th International Conference on Indonesian Social and Political Enquiries (ICISPE 2024)*, Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research 937,
https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-436-5_16

Indonesia that borders Malaysia, and situated near the busy international waters of the Malacca Strait. Despite its strategic location and high tourism potential, significant disparities exist between villages in terms of development. For instance, Titi Akar Village has the lowest Village Development Index (VDI), while Tanjung Punak Village is the highest. Past research has mostly focused on broad-scale tourism and economic potential but has not adequately addressed the need for differentiated and adaptive policy interventions that consider local development indicators and disparities.

Tourism is promoted as a key sector for the Blue Economy in Rupat Utara, but environmental sustainability and social development remain concerns. Issues like waste management, with garbage littering the beaches, highlight the need for policies that balance tourism growth with environmental protection and community welfare. The policy approach focuses on leveraging coastal resources to improve livelihoods and sustainability in local villages. Rupat Utara, strategically located at the outermost edge of Indonesia, borders Malaysia and sits in the Malacca Strait. According to the 2023 Bengkalis Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the population is 17,530, with most relying on fisheries (55.2%) and tourism (24.7%). However, the Village Development Index (IPD) reveals disparities, with Tanjung Punak's high IPD of 0.8638 and Titi Akar's low IPD of 0.7152, reflecting gaps in infrastructure, education, and healthcare.



Source: Research results

Figure 1. Village Development Index Rupat Utara District, 2023

In addition, the social, economic, and environmental resilience indices show striking variations. The average Social Resilience Index is 0.78, indicating strong social networks in the community. However, the Economic Resilience Index only reached

0.64, indicating that most people still depend on economic sectors that are vulnerable to market fluctuations, such as traditional fisheries. Meanwhile, the Environmental Resilience Index was at 0.58, reflecting major challenges in coastal ecosystem management, including coastal waste and mangrove degradation.

To address these disparities, the policy approach adapts to each village's needs, ensuring tailored solutions. It redistributes resources to support less developed villages like Titi Akar. The approach also includes measures to improve the Blue Economy, focusing on sustainable use of ocean resources through fisheries management, tourism, and ecosystem conservation. Key elements include institutional changes, capacity-building, better governance, and fair representation for all villages. The policy includes a feedback loop to evaluate Blue Economy initiatives and adjust them as needed. Areas of focus include supporting small-scale fisheries, promoting eco-friendly tourism, and protecting marine ecosystems. This approach ensures that each village's unique needs are considered, promoting fair and sustainable development across the Rupat Utara Subdistrict.

Khan and Emon [2] emphasize that the blue economy encompasses several sectors, including fisheries, aquaculture, maritime transportation, and tourism. This definition highlights the significant role that various stakeholders—including international development agencies, corporations, academic institutions, and civil society—play in developing blue economy projects. In the context of Rupat Utara, the local economy heavily relies on marine resources; thus, the sustainable management of these sectors is crucial for enhancing local livelihoods while protecting marine ecosystems. The policy frameworks mentioned, such as integrated ocean management and blue growth initiatives, are directly applicable to Rupat Utara. Implementing integrated ocean management can help streamline efforts to balance economic development with environmental protection, a key priority for the district as it seeks to advance its blue economy. According to Khan et al., technological advancements such as autonomous underwater vehicles and renewable energy projects drive innovation within blue economy sectors. For Rupat Utara, investing in such technologies could enhance the efficiency of fisheries and aquaculture, improving yield while minimizing environmental impacts. Collaboration among various stakeholders—government bodies, local communities, and academic institutions—can facilitate the transfer of technology and best practices, thereby boosting productivity and sustainability in the blue economy.

[3] explore the future aspects of the blue economy, focusing on sustainability and effective policies to reduce carbon footprints and microplastics. In Rupat Utara, aligning local policies with these sustainability goals is essential. The district must adopt practices that minimize environmental impacts while promoting economic growth. Policies that encourage waste management and pollution control, particularly in coastal and marine areas, will support both environmental health and the local economy. [4] stress the importance of developing a sustainable ocean economy in Indonesia, positioning the country as a leader in regional political and economic stability. This perspective is vital for Rupat Utara, as sustainable development can

enhance not only local resilience but also regional cooperation in managing marine resources.

The previous literature highlights key issues surrounding tourism, community capacity, and the Blue Economy in Rupat Utara Subdistrict, providing a foundation for understanding the unique contributions of this research. Several studies, such as those by [5], [6], [7] and [8] have explored challenges related to community capacity, collaborative governance, and socio-economic dependencies in Rupat Utara. [5] emphasize the importance of both individual and organizational capacities for effective community development, noting that neither can function optimally without the other. This research acknowledges these challenges by proposing a dynamic policy approach that simultaneously strengthens both capacities. The dynamic approach is crucial, as it allows for a more tailored response to the unique conditions of each village, in contrast to the one-size-fits-all methods seen in earlier studies.

[9] and [7] highlight the need for collaborative governance and community-based management in tourism but also point out obstacles such as limited human resources and weak coordination among stakeholders. This research builds upon these findings by introducing a dynamic collaborative governance model that actively involves stakeholders from the community, government, and private sectors. The proposed approach emphasizes principled engagement, shared motivation, and joint action, which are essential for enhancing both community empowerment and effective collaboration. The socio-economic dependency of fisher communities, discussed by [8] presents another significant challenge. The previous studies describe the dependency of fishers on external markets, such as Malaysia, as well as their struggle with ineffective fisher groups and a lack of tailored government policies. In contrast, the current research introduces measures to mitigate these dependencies by developing local value chains under the Blue Economy framework, thereby reducing external reliance and stabilizing the livelihoods of local communities.

Furthermore, while previous research highlights tourism potential and environmental issues in Rupat Utara, it lacks a comprehensive strategy that integrates economic development with environmental sustainability. This study addresses the gap by incorporating a Blue Economy strategy, which focuses on promoting sustainable tourism while also preserving environmental integrity. This dual approach ensures long-term sustainability and aims to develop tourism potential effectively without compromising the region's ecological balance.

[10] note that while many countries have embraced the blue economy concept, studies specifically addressing its implementation in local contexts like Indonesia are limited. The Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (RPJMN) and Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional (RPJPN) provide essential frameworks for aligning national goals with local development strategies. For Rupat Utara, integrating blue economy objectives into these planning documents can ensure that local initiatives contribute to national sustainability targets. [11] and [12] highlight that the blue economy can foster a sustainable symbiotic relationship between humans and marine ecosystems. This principle should guide policy formulation in Rupat Utara,

highlighting the need for sustainable practices that allow communities to thrive without degrading marine resources. The transition to blue economy requires innovative and industry-based development models that reduce overexploitation and promote the responsible use of marine resources.

The research highlight the interconnectedness of the blue economy sectors, technological innovation, stakeholder collaboration, and sustainability challenges. For Rupat Utara, using these insights in a flexible policy framework is key to boosting the blue economy. By aligning local strategies with national and global sustainability goals, involving different stakeholders, and encouraging innovation, Rupat Utara can build a strong and successful blue economy that benefits both local communities and marine ecosystems.

2 Method

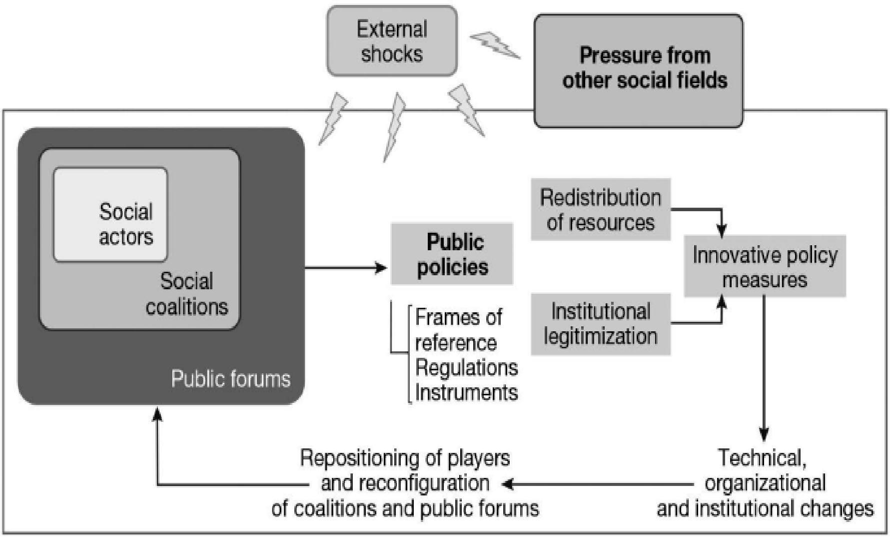
This research with the title of "Dynamic Policy in Improving the Blue Economy in Underdevelopment Villages" employs a qualitative approach to examine the research problem. According to Bogdan and Taylor, qualitative research methods involve procedures that generate descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from observed individuals and their behaviours [13]. This research adopts a case study approach within the qualitative tradition, as case studies are empirical inquiries that explore real-life phenomena. The qualitative approach employed in this study aligns with the characteristics described by Lincoln and Guba [14]. The first characteristic is conducting research in a natural setting, which means studying the communities and stakeholders in Rupat Utara within their own environment without manipulation. Secondly, researchers serve as human instruments, meaning they interact directly with the participants to gather data. This personal involvement helps to understand the intricacies of dynamic policy implementation in the Blue Economy context.

The study also utilizes tacit knowledge, acknowledging the significance of intuitive, contextual understanding when analyzing behaviours and perceptions. The use of qualitative methods involves interviews, observations, and discussions, all of which are crucial for exploring the perspectives of various stakeholders in Rupat Utara, such as community members, local government officials, and tourism operators. Purposive sampling is applied to select participants who are relevant to the study, ensuring the inclusion of stakeholders with experience and insight into village-level policies and the Blue Economy. The data collected is analyzed inductively, meaning patterns, themes, and insights are derived from the ground up, leading to the formulation of grounded theory that is based on field observations and interviews. Today, many economists argue that human welfare and prosperity rely on clean natural resources, including the ocean and maritime economies. The seas and oceans are vital sources of food, energy, minerals, health, and recreation. To safeguard global well-being and wealth, it is essential that the ocean and its resources are utilized in a sustainable manner [15].

The research design evolves during the study, allowing flexibility to adjust to new findings and changing circumstances. This approach is key to understanding dynamic processes and adapting to real-world complexities. Results are presented through negotiated outcomes, where the researcher collaborates with participants to verify findings and ensure accuracy. Case studies are used to provide detailed examples from Rupat Utara, offering context-rich insights into community experiences. Interpretive analysis explores cultural, social, and economic factors affecting Blue Economy initiatives. Tentative findings are presented cautiously, acknowledging real-life complexities and potential changes. The study's focus is clearly defined to stay relevant to Blue Economy policy improvements. Trustworthiness is ensured by specific criteria, making the findings credible and applicable to Rupat Utara's context. This qualitative, case study approach is ideal for exploring policy complexities in such a dynamic environment.

3 Results and Discussion

Dynamic Policy in Improving the Blue Economy in Underdevelopment Villages in Rupat Utara District delves into the meaning of the results by exploring how dynamic policies can effectively enhance the economic opportunities tied to the Blue Economy. This approach supports sustainable resource utilization, strengthens local capacities, and fosters community resilience. The findings indicate that while there are considerable opportunities for Blue Economy initiatives, especially given Rupat Utara's proximity to international waters and strategic location, the effectiveness of policies depends largely on addressing underlying issues such as stakeholder collaboration, community engagement, and support from government institutions.



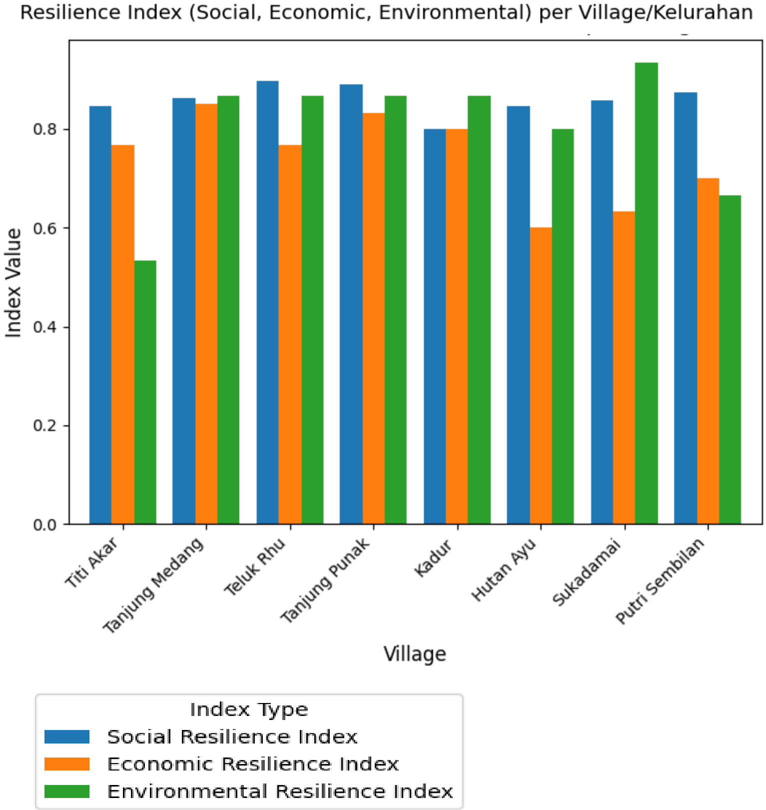
Source: Research results

Figure 2. Dynamic Policy Theory,

The Figure 2 highlights several indicators that suggest a dynamic policy process:

1. External Shocks: These represent unexpected events or disruptions (e.g., economic crises, natural disasters) that necessitate changes in policy. They indicate the adaptability of policies to new circumstances.
2. Pressure from Other Social Fields: Influence from other areas (e.g., political, economic, or environmental) that impacts decision-making. This reflects how policies need to adjust to broader social dynamics.
3. Redistribution of Resources: The ongoing reallocation of resources due to policy implementation shows the dynamic redistribution based on new demands and needs.
4. Institutional Legitimation: The process of gaining acceptance and support for new institutions or reforms indicates a continuous cycle of validating new policies.
5. Innovative Policy Measures: The introduction of innovative measures as a response to evolving situations illustrates the system's capacity to implement creative and adaptive solutions.
6. Technical, Organizational, and Institutional Changes: The chart includes changes that follow policy implementation, indicating that policies lead to ongoing modifications in structures and operations.
7. Repositioning of Players and Reconfiguration of Coalitions and Public Forums: This step shows how actors and coalitions adapt and reorganize in response to changes, ensuring that the policy landscape remains fluid and responsive.

These indicators emphasize the dynamic nature of public policy, with feedback loops and the ability to adapt to both internal (reconfiguration, redistribution) and external factors (external shocks, social pressures). The research highlights the necessity of an integrated approach to managing Blue Economy initiatives, involving community members, government institutions, and local businesses. A critical aspect of this dynamic policy is its adaptability in addressing external pressures and aligning with local social structures. The findings suggest that both individual and organizational capacities are essential for the successful implementation of these initiatives, which aligns with [5], who emphasized the interdependence between individual and organizational capacity.



Source: Research results

Figure 3. Resilience Index of Rupat Utara District, 2023

The study demonstrates the importance of adaptive policy-making that reflects the socio-cultural dynamics of the community. The qualitative data suggest that community-based tourism, supported by policies that promote inclusivity and sustainable development, has a significant impact on fostering economic growth and reducing poverty levels among coastal communities. The findings support the notion that dynamic policy frameworks must be designed with flexibility and inclusivity in mind, taking into account the cultural and socio-economic characteristics of the communities involved. While dynamic policies can theoretically adapt to changing conditions and external shocks, the real challenge lies in ensuring that these policies resonate with the local communities and address the root causes of challenges, such as insufficient coordination, limited human resources, and an over-reliance on traditional cultural values. The research also highlights Rupat Utara's strategic location near Malaysia and the busy Strait of Malacca, which offers strong economic potential. However, the findings show a need for better policies to leverage these advantages by improving infrastructure, training community members, and boosting international cooperation.

Based on the data figure 1 and 3, describes that the concept of a dynamic policy framework is crucial for enhancing the blue economy in Rupat Utara. This framework must adapt to the changing socio-economic and environmental landscapes (Figure 2). As the district grapples with the sustainable management of marine and coastal resources, policies must be flexible enough to incorporate feedback from local stakeholders, reflect evolving community needs, and address pressing environmental challenges. Successful policies should focus not only on enhancing local livelihoods but also on preserving the delicate balance of marine ecosystems, ensuring that both economic growth and environmental sustainability are achieved.

Based on table 1. The dynamic policy approach allows for flexibility in responding to the unique geographical and socio-cultural conditions of each village, which is essential given Rupat Utara's position as an outermost island with significant tourism potential. The dynamic nature of the policies proposed is designed to address both environmental concerns, such as improving waste management in coastal areas, and socio-economic issues, like empowering the local community through sustainable tourism activities. Another unique aspect of the research is its emphasis on community empowerment and sustainable use of natural resources. It recognizes the potential of the area's natural beauty, such as the 17-kilometre-long white sand beach and the cultural uniqueness of Pulau Beting Aceh with its "whispering sands," to draw in tourists and foster economic development. However, it also acknowledges the need to balance this with sustainable practices to prevent environmental degradation and ensure long-term benefits for the community.

The research also proposes to investigate the policy framework and infrastructure development efforts already underway, such as road construction and tourism infrastructure, and how these can be aligned with national and regional development goals (e.g., as stipulated by the Indonesian Government through regulations like Presidential Regulation No. 78/2005 and regional planning strategies like the RPJMD). It aims to understand how these frameworks can be better implemented to ensure that Rupat Utara becomes a thriving hub of sustainable tourism and Blue Economy initiatives. The United Nations (UN) defines the Blue Economy as an economic model that includes various sectors and policies aimed at utilizing ocean resources in a sustainable manner [16].

Table 1. Dynamic Policy in Improving the Blue Economy

Subject	Indicator	Context	Opportunities
Social Actors and Coalitions	Sub-District Government	Role: Local policy implementation and coordination.	Align policies with blue economy goals.
	Village Government	Role: Engage the community and implement local initiatives.	Mobilize grassroots support for sustainability.
	District Government of Bengkalis	Role: Oversee regional policies.	Essential for facilitating effective strategies.
	Community	Role: Engage in fishing, farming, and tourism.	Crucial for policy success and resource management.
	Academics	Role: Provide research and data.	Guide evidence-based decision-making.
	Gapoktan (Farmer Groups)	Role: Focus on sustainable agriculture.	Integrate agricultural practices with marine management.
	Fishermen Groups	Role: Represent fishers' interests.	Essential for sustainable fishing policies.
External Shocks and Pressures		Challenges from climate change, natural disasters, and overfishing disrupt local economies.	Develop adaptive policies, including disaster preparedness and sustainable fisheries management.
Redistribution of Resources & Institutional Legitimation		Equitable resource allocation is crucial for community benefits.	Create frameworks for fair distribution of fishing rights and tourism revenues to support local livelihoods.
Innovative Policy Measures		Initiatives like eco-tourism and community-based fisheries management can enhance the blue economy.	Pilot projects that test innovative approaches can scale successful practices and engage stakeholders.
Technical, Organizational, and Institutional Changes		Transitioning to a blue economy may require governance and technical practice changes.	Train local stakeholders in sustainable practices and promote knowledge sharing.
Repositioning and Reconfiguration		The roles of stakeholders may shift with new policies.	Foster a culture of learning and adaptation among social actors, enabling effective responses to changes.

Source: Research results

The perspectives on the blue economy from various researchers emphasize the importance of a holistic, community-centered approach to development that balances environmental sustainability with economic growth. For Rupat Utara, this means adopting dynamic policies that incorporate sustainable development principles, empower local communities, and recognize traditional practices. By leveraging technology, fostering stakeholder collaboration, and aligning local initiatives with broader climate and sustainability goals, Rupat Utara can enhance its blue economy. This integrated approach will not only address local challenges but also contribute to the global agenda for sustainable ocean management. This research's novelty lies in its dynamic policy adaptation, village-specific development approach, emphasis on environmental conservation, and integration of local culture to enhance the Blue Economy in Rupat Utara. It aims to bridge the gap between development disparities in different villages, address environmental issues impacting tourism potential, and propose a sustainable path forward for one of Indonesia's most strategically positioned islands.

Based on table 2, it can be understood that by applying the upstream and downstream analysis framework to the dynamic policy context in North Rupat, stakeholders can identify key areas that need to be improved in the construction and implementation of policies aimed at improving the blue economy. Focusing on power relations, effective collaboration among various actors, and adaptive governance mechanisms can create a more sustainable and resilient approach to managing marine and coastal resources. [17] argue that environmental and economic challenges necessitate a holistic development approach. They recommend sustainable development policies, improved waste management, community empowerment, recognition of customary laws, and the promotion of local products. In Rupat Utara, these recommendations resonate deeply. The local community heavily relies on marine resources, and adopting a holistic approach can help balance economic growth with environmental sustainability. By integrating sustainable practices in waste management and recognizing traditional fishing rights, Rupat Utara can enhance both its economic viability and ecological health.

Community development requires careful planning, as it involves a process to determine the appropriate future actions by considering a sequence of choices and available resources. The national development planning system is an integrated framework designed to produce long-term, medium-term, and annual development plans, which are carried out by both the government and the community at the national and regional levels [18]. To enhance the blue economy in Rupat Utara, it is essential to organize stakeholder workshops that facilitate dialogue between state and non-state actors. [19] highlights the importance of efficiently developing the public sector through technology, effective information management, stakeholder coordination, and international collaboration. For Rupat Utara, applying these principles can enhance local governance and resource management. Utilizing technology for data collection and monitoring can improve decision-making processes related to marine resource management. Furthermore, establishing partnerships with international organizations can provide access to best practices and funding opportunities, ultimately leading to better implementation of blue economy policies. [20] emphasize optimizing maritime culture and utilizing marine resources for societal needs and economic development. This perspective is crucial for Rupat Utara, where traditional practices can be integrated with modern sustainability initiatives. Emphasizing local knowledge and cultural practices in resource management can foster a sense of ownership and responsibility among community members. Policies that support this integration—such as programs that promote sustainable fishing practices rooted in local traditions—can strengthen the local economy while preserving cultural heritage.

Table 2. Indicators of Policy Dynamics in Enhancing the Blue Economy in Rupat Utara

Indicators	**Policy Construction and Power Relations**	**Policy Implementation and Outcomes**	**Interplay of Upstream and Downstream Dynamics**
Analysis	The upstream aspect focuses on the policy-making process, specifically the construction of the regulatory framework and strategic planning, which serves as a guideline or framework for public policies. This involves understanding the negotiation areas and power dynamics among various stakeholders.	Downstream analysis examines how policies are implemented and the outcomes they produce. This involves assessing the effectiveness of the constructed in practice and their impact on the blue economy.	The interplay between upstream (policy construction) and downstream (policy implementation) dynamics is critical for the successful enhancement of the blue economy. Effective communication and collaboration between these phases can lead to more robust and resilient policies.
Theory	1. Public Arenas 2. Political Actors	1. Policy Implementation 2. Monitoring and Evaluation	1. Feedback Loops 2. Adaptive Governance
Rupat Utara	The effective engagement of both state and non-state actors in the policy-making process is essential. The local government must collaborate with community groups and academic institutions to create policies that reflect local needs and environmental considerations.	The effective implementation of blue economy policies in Rupat Utara requires continuous engagement with stakeholders to monitor progress and adapt strategies based on feedback. For instance, if a fishing quota policy leads to overfishing, stakeholders must be able to respond quickly to amend the policy.	In Rupat Utara, fostering a culture of adaptive governance that encourages continuous learning and stakeholder engagement can significantly enhance the effectiveness of blue economy policies. By creating formal channels for feedback from community members and other stakeholders, the government can ensure that policies remain relevant and effective.
	Power relations among these actors must be carefully managed to ensure equitable representation and participation. For instance, local fishermen and farmers should have a voice in decisions affecting resource allocation and management.	Incorporating local knowledge and practices in policy implementation can enhance community ownership and compliance. For example, engaging Fishermen's Group in co-management arrangements can ensure that fishing practices align with sustainability goals.	Engaging in multi-stakeholder forums that include both state and non-state actors can enhance the negotiation process, leading to more inclusive and sustainable policy outcomes.

[21] points out that the blue economy can be interpreted in various ways, sometimes serving as an ecological fix for unsustainable practices or advancing geopolitical and economic agendas. In the context of Rupat Utara, it is vital to ensure that the blue economy framework prioritizes ecological sustainability and community well-being over purely economic gains. Policymakers must navigate the complexities of diverse agendas to focus on local needs, ensuring that blue economy initiatives are genuinely beneficial for the community and the environment. These workshops will allow for shared understanding and the co-creation of policies, fostering collaboration among diverse stakeholders. Additionally, implementing pilot projects that can be monitored and evaluated will enable policymakers to make adjustments based on real-world outcomes, ensuring that policies remain relevant and effective. Furthermore, investing in training and capacity-building programs for local actors will enhance their engagement in both the policy-making and implementation processes. By adopting this comprehensive approach, Rupat Utara can better position itself to enhance its blue economy while ensuring that local communities are actively involved and benefiting from sustainable resource management practices.

4 Conclusion

The discussion of the findings reveals that while dynamic policies have the potential to improve the Blue Economy in Rupat Utara, their success depends largely on addressing several key issues related to community engagement, stakeholder collaboration, and institutional support. Comparisons with similar research highlights the importance of collaborative governance, tailored policy interventions, and community empowerment. This study contributes to the body of literature by providing a detailed case analysis of how dynamic policies can be utilized to foster sustainable economic growth in coastal areas and suggests areas for further improvement to ensure more effective and inclusive policy implementation.

References

[1] Fusco LM, Knott C, Cisneros-Montemayor AM, Singh GG, Spalding AK. Blueing business as usual in the ocean: Blue economies, oil, and climate justice. Polit Geogr [Internet]. 2022;98:102670. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.polgeo.2022.102670

[2] Khan T, Emon MMH. Exploring the Potential of the Blue Economy: A Systematic Review of Strategies for Enhancing International Business in Bangladesh in the context of Indo-Pacific Region. Rev Bus Econ Stud [Internet]. 2024;12(2):55–73. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.26794/2308-944x-2024-12-2-55-73

[3] Narwal S, Kaur M, Yadav DS, Bast F. Sustainable blue economy: Opportunities and challenges. J Biosci [Internet]. 2024;49(1). Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12038-023-00375-x

[4] Hendarman AF, Pritasari A, Desiana N, Astiri S, Dwifani D, Sonia V, et al. Current Research and Future Perspectives: A Literature Review on the Blue Economy of Indonesia. BIO Web Conf [Internet]. 2024;92:1030. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.1051/bioconf/20249201030

[5] Amri K, Wahidar TI, Fuadi A, Habibie DK, Meiwanda G. Kapasitas Kelembagaan Dalam Pengembangan Kawasan Strategis Pariwisata Nasional (Kspn) Di Desa Teluk Rhu Kecamatan Rupat Utara Kabupaten Bengkalis. J Niara [Internet]. 2022;15(2):379–87.

Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.31849/niara.v15i2.10852
[6] Putra A, As'ari H, Adianto A. Collaborative Governance Dalam Pengembangan Objek Wisata Di Rupat Utara Kabupaten Bengkalis. J Publicuho [Internet]. 2022;5(4):1149–61. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.35817/publicuho.v5i4.54
[7] Sadad A, Simanjuntak HTRF, Meilani N, Meiwanda G, Amri K. KOLABORasi Pengelolaan Desa Wisata Berbasis Masyarakat Menuju Desa Wisata Kategori Maju Di Desa Tanjung Punak Kecamatan Rupat Utara Kabupaten Bengkalis. Swarna J Pengabdi Kpd Masy [Internet]. 2023;2(9):962–8. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.55681/swarna.v2i9.874
[8] Meiwanda G, Meilani NL, Vani RV. Dependensi Komunitarian Nelayan Wilayan Pesisir Tapal Batas; Studi Komunitas Nelayan Rupat Utara. Semin Nas IAPA Wil Riau Kepri. 2019;(Prosiding Seminar Nasional IAPA Wilayah Riau Kepri 2019):58–63.
[9] Maylani T, Mashur D. collaborative governance dalam pencegahan kebakaran hutan dan lahan gambut. J Kebijak publik. 2019;10:59–118.
[10] Roziqin A, An-Nafisah S, Romadhan AA, Rivaldan MJG. The Development of Blue Economy on the Local Level [Internet]. Advances in Finance, Accounting, and Economics. IGI Global; 2024. p. 166–79. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-2750-0.ch008
[11] 1Sarangi U. Blue economy, blue finance and ocean governance for achieving sustainable development goals. Nat Resour Forum [Internet]. 2022;47(1):3–21. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1477-8947.12267
[12] Masni H, Hutabarat ZS, Rahmadani C, Yulita K, Putri RA, Nurwati N, et al. Strategy for Implementing the Blue Economy Concept for Community Empowerment in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals. Int J Multidiscip Sci Arts [Internet]. 2024;3(3):37–43. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.47709/ijmdsa.v3i3.3946
[13] Lexy J M. Metodelogi Penelitian Kualitatif (Edisi Revisi). Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya; 2007.
[14] Sugiyono. Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif Kualitatif, dan Mix. Bandung: Alfabeta; 2010.
[15] Yasser MM, Halim YT, Elmegaly AAA. The blue economy effects on EUROMED tourism: forecasting approach. Futur Bus J [Internet]. 2024;10(1). Available from: https://doi.org/10.1186/s43093-024-00388-4
[16] Wiryawan RD, Murakabhi EC, Djarwono LF. Less optimized blue economy sectors in Joko Widodo era. IOP Conf Ser Earth Environ Sci. 2024;1317(1).
[17] Vega Buana A, Ayu N, R.Pandin MY. Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Penerapan Prinsip Blue Economy dan Dampak pada Masyarakat di Wilayah Pesisir Kenjeran Surabaya. J Akuntansi, Manajemen, dan Perenc Kebijak [Internet]. 2024;1(4):1–12. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.47134/jampk.v1i4.334
[18] Bakar A, Ghofur A. Problematika Pemberdayaan Komunitas Adat Terpencil (Kat) Suku Sakai Di Kecamatan Bathin Solapan Kabupaten Bengkalis. Toler Media Ilm Komun Umat Beragama [Internet]. 2017;9(1):91. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.24014/trs.v9i1.4325
[19] Sungkawati E. Opportunities and Challenges: Adopting "Blue-Green Economy" Terms to Achieve SDGs. Revenue J Manag Entrep [Internet]. 2024;2(1):1–13. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.61650/rjme.v2i1.333
[20] Chairil Effendy, Muhammad Rafi Darajati, Annisa Dina Amalia. Development Of Maritime Culture In Supporting Optimization Of Blue Economy Potentia In West Kalimantan. Asian J Manag Entrep Soc Sci. 2024;04(01):292–321.
[21] Symons K. The blue economy [Internet]. The Companion to Development Studies. Routledge; 2024. p. 281–6. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.4324/9780429282348-57