

A Social Justice Legitimacy to Protect Coastal Residents



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ABSTRACT

This research aimed to establish the legitimacy of protecting coastal residents from a social justice perspective. This was normative legal research conducted following cases, statutes, facts, and comparisons. The results of this study show how important it is to prioritize social equity for coastal protection. As natural calamities become more frequent, property protection becomes more difficult. Countries endowed with substantial financial and human resources can effectively tackle the challenges associated with climate change mitigation through the development and establishment of state-of-the-art scientific and technological infrastructure. In multicultural social justice, all individuals are valued. Priorities for environmental and social justice are prevalent in developing nations afflicted by coastal ecological degradation and widening income gaps. Developed nations like Germany have implemented and enforced coastal protection policies to uphold environmental justice principles. Second, the community-led governance initiatives generated genuine participation through mutual aid. Environmental law advances the cause of social justice. Environmental justice, which emphasizes the distribution of resources and the preservation of vulnerable groups, has emerged as the essence of justice in the ecological age.



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1. Introduction

Coastal regions are desirable and valuable environments to live and pursue economic endeavors. Approximately 45% of the global population and 80% of the world's megacities reside in these regions. They also represent a variety of environments, such as dune fields, mangroves, wetlands, salt marshes, coral reefs, beaches, and rocky shores. In particular, coastal dunes improve local communities'

well-being by providing various ecosystem services¹. The majority of coastal communities are rural. Human-caused and natural environmental changes have made many communities unsustainable and vulnerable, especially in coastal and socioecological systems. The ecological impact on their industries has disrupted many coastal communities' livelihoods². Coastal communities are more susceptible to climate change and toxic dumps. Climate change is an urgent and unique challenge. Climate change affects populations differently depending on exposures, vulnerabilities, and adaptive capacities³. Coastal settlements in the Circumpolar North are especially vulnerable to climate impacts due to their location, population density, dependency on marine resources, and susceptibility to climate stressors. The cumulative consequences of sea level rise, sea ice loss, and storm surge have increased coastal erosion and flooding in small Alaskan villages like Shishmaref. People knew plastic pollution was becoming worse.⁴ According to prior research, China has seen increased microplastic research. The average microplastic abundance in Hangzhou Bay seawater and plastic trash have entered our lives and environment. Due to rapidly evolving microplastic contamination, coastal communities are losing resilience and sustainability. Global attention has focused on plastic waste's dangers.⁵

Small islands located in disaster-prone regions are particularly threatened by climate change. However, such islands generally have a limited capacity to respond to external environmental risks compared with mainland territories independently. Many studies on disaster awareness have indicated that the disaster experiences and personal features of residents in disaster-prone areas, including their age, gender, duration of residence, education level, and activity within an industry, affect their disaster awareness and emergency preparedness behavior. Residents in such areas typically develop disaster prevention

¹ Pablo Díaz-Sieffer and others, 'Residents' Valuation of Ecosystem Services in a Mediterranean Coastal Dune Ecosystem: The Case of the Ritoque Dunes in Central Chile', *Journal for Nature Conservation*, 74 (2023), 126446 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jnc.2023.126446>

² Kang Hsu and Li Pei Peng, 'Understanding Vulnerability and Sustainable Livelihood Factors from Coastal Residents in Taiwan', *Marine Policy*, 155.November 2022 (2023), 105793 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2023.105793>

³ L.M. Soanes and others, 'Reducing the Vulnerability of Coastal Communities in the Caribbean through Sustainable Mangrove Management', *Ocean & Coastal Management*, 210 (2021), 105702 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2021.105702>

⁴ Nicole Bonnett and S. Jeff Birchall, 'Coastal Communities in the Circumpolar North and the Need for Sustainable Climate Adaptation Approaches', *Marine Policy*, 121 (2020), 104175 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2020.104175>

⁵ Jincheng Sun and others, 'Microplastic Pollution Threats Coastal Resilience and Sustainability in Xiamen City, China', *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 187 (2023), 114516 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2022.114516>

approaches to reduce potential risks and apply new technologies to respond to upcoming disasters.⁶

Efforts to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change can be addressed in developed countries with significant financial and human resources by constructing cutting-edge science and technology infrastructure. This is because, in general, citizens' economic resources are not significantly dependent on restricting activities that endanger the environment. Environment. The situation is entirely different in a developing country, particularly an archipelagic country⁷. Numerous problems confront coastal residents, such as Approximately 340 million may be at risk of annual flooding by 2050, according to the median projections for sea-level rise. This risk affects residents of the New Jersey coastline. According to the median forecast for sea-level rise, approximately 340 million coastal residents may be at risk of annual flooding by 2050⁸. The coastal region of New Jersey contains the largest container port on the East Coast, military installations, and nearly 3 million jobs. Annually, coastal counties generate \$400 billion, of which \$22 billion is generated by tourism⁹.

The literature shows that scale, governance, and timing affect coastal planning social justice. SLR planning and adaptation policies at the national level in France face challenges like sharing the financial burden between exposed and non-exposed communities, a mismatch between federal and local climate change planning, and a need for more local government resources (financial and human) and capability. Social justice is vital to coastal adaptation in many countries. As natural disasters increase, protecting all properties becomes harder. Additionally, current laws hinder social justice. According to the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning, land lost to permanent flooding becomes government property.

⁶ Shih Ming Kao, Wei Ning Wu, and Meng En Gu, 'Coastal Disaster Protection and Hazard Perceptions of the Residents of Orchid Island, Taiwan', *Marine Policy*, 148.November 2022 (2023), 105459 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2022.105459>

⁷ Wellem Anselmus Teniwut and others, 'Do Coastal Communities in Small Islands Value Marine Resources through Marine Protected Areas?: Evidence from Kei Islands Indonesia with Choice Modelling', *Marine Policy*, 157.September (2023), 105838 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2023.105838>

⁸ Beatrice Meo and others, 'The Resident and Visitor Gaze: A Comparison of Coastal Social Values at Risk Due to Sea-Level Rise', *Environmental Science and Policy*, 123.June (2021), 202–9 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2021.05.017>

⁹ Shawn M. LaTourette and Nicholas Angarone, 'Protecting Our Coast and Our Coastal Way of Life: In the Face of Climate Change, It's a Dynamic and Delicate Balance', *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 195.September (2023), 115223 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2023.115223>

Residents oppose government acquisition of their property. There are also regulations and issues protecting coastal residents¹⁰.

The comparison between how injustice manifests in Indonesia and social justice. In the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) mechanism for AMDAL, there are references to injustice. The patriarchal and hierarchical foundation of the EIA governance system has contributed to the absence of recognition justice concerns. Governance mechanisms that comply with national environmental laws, such as EIA, must have facilitated the establishment and developing of necessary resource networks to support the work of intermediaries¹¹. In Indonesia, a developing country, tidal flood and inundation prevention strategies, known as Rob in the local language, continue to emphasize structural mitigation and be implemented from the top down. Inadequate funding for local community facilitation makes government-led mitigation initiatives challenging. Due to the project's exclusivity, it cannot resolve some genuine community issues.

The issue of Indonesian coastal dwellers in Pekalongan. Pekalongan City and other coastal and downstream plain villages experience flooding and seawater intrusion. Groundwater use promotes land subsidence, which worsens flooding and ocean intrusion. Many northern Pekalongan City centers face many risks. Annual flooding from river runoff or excessive precipitation approaches sea level. All traditional batik production locations are in high-risk areas, including coastal flooding-prone Pekalongan City¹². Low-wage workers live in high numbers on lowland plains in this littoral metropolis. Its heavy rain, tidal flooding, and subsidence affect low-income households. Pekalongan faces issues when the national, provincial, or city government must actively incorporate the local community and respected stakeholders in early ROB mitigation activities.¹³

Another incident in Aceh's Future is tsunamis, rising sea levels, and other coastal dangers imperil Banda Aceh, devastated by the 2004 tsunami in the Indian

¹⁰ Laely Nurhidayah and Alistair McIlgorm, 'Coastal Adaptation Laws and the Social Justice of Policies to Address Sea Level Rise: An Indonesian Insight', *Ocean & Coastal Management*, 171 (2019), 11–18 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2019.01.011>

¹¹ Jia Yen Lai, Sam Staddon, and Alistair Hamilton, 'Technical Experts' Perspectives of Justice-Related Norms: Lessons from Everyday Environmental Practices in Indonesia', *Land Use Policy*, 102 (2021), 105234 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2020.105234>

¹² Irene Sondang Fitrinitia and Mihoko Matsuyuki, 'Role of Social Protection in Coping Strategies for Floods in Poor Households: A Case Study on the Impact of Program Keluarga Harapan on Labor Households in Indonesia', *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 80 (2022), 103239 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdrr.2022.103239>

¹³ Imam Buchori and others, 'Adaptation Strategies and Community Participation in Government-Led Mitigation Projects: A Comparison between Urban and Suburban Communities in Pekalongan, Indonesia', *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 81 (2022), 103271 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdrr.2022.103271>

Ocean. Before that, Aceh was the provincial seat of Aceh Province. The 61.36-square-kilometer coastal city exemplifies a typical low-lying coastal area susceptible to multiple hazards, such as tsunamis and tectonic land subsidence. While simultaneously threatened by the intensification of wave surges and coastal inundation, especially during the monsoon months.¹⁴ The main outflows traversing the city are the Aceh River and the Alue Naga Floodway Canal, which dissects the coastline into multiple coastal cells. Aceh is a unique autonomous region of Indonesia and the only province in Indonesia with the authority to implement Islamic law (Qanun) to its citizens. Therefore, Aceh's political and cultural climate is dominated by Islamic law¹⁵. According to this study, tsunamis will become more lethal over time. The infrastructure for tsunami evacuation needs to be revised. Official tsunami evacuation shelters cannot accommodate a third of the population at risk for tsunamis. During a previous disaster, the coastal community of Banda Aceh was hesitant to utilize tsunami evacuation structures. The obstacles highlight the significance of converting public and private facilities into evacuation sanctuaries¹⁶.

This implies how problematic coastal residents are in a country other than Germany. Due to the low elevation of the land behind the dikes, climate change and coastal protection are future concerns for Germany. According to previous research, North Frisia is a coastal region with implementation issues for national parks. It is preparing to deal with climate change dangers on social and administrative levels and has numerous rural characteristics and difficulties.¹⁷ The strategy for the Wadden Sea 2100 addresses comparable challenges. In an additional cooperative endeavor to manage and protect the North Frisian Wadden Sea Coast and its national park from climate change, ships will deposit sediments outside the park, which the currents will transport into the garden.¹⁸

¹⁴ Syamsidik and others, 'Coastal Land Use Changes around the Ulee Lheue Bay of Aceh during the 10-Year 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami Recovery Process', *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 29 (2018), 24–36 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdr.2017.07.014>

¹⁵ Xiaoyuan Tan and others, 'Residents' Involvement in Disaster Tourism as a Practice: The Case of an Islam Destination, Aceh', *Annals of Tourism Research*, 96 (2022), 103467 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2022.103467>

¹⁶ Tursina and others, 'Coupling Sea-Level Rise with Tsunamis: Projected Adverse Impact of Future Tsunamis on Banda Aceh City, Indonesia', *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 55 (2021), 102084 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdr.2021.102084>

¹⁷ Fiadh Tubridy and others, 'Contextualising Coastal Management and Adaptation: Examining Situated Practices and Path Dependencies in Ireland and Germany', *Ocean & Coastal Management*, 220 (2022), 106095 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2022.106095>

¹⁸ Martin Döring, Cormac Walsh, and Beate Ratter, 'Emplaced Climate Imaginaries: The Regional Construction of Climate Futures on the German Wadden Sea Coast', *Geoforum*, 137 (2022), 222–29 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2022.02.010>

The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 30/2010 mandates that the utilization zone protects natural habitat, fisheries, tourism, recreation, research, and education. This law safeguarded the coastal residents of Indonesia. Despite conservation areas, the southwest coast of Sumba is more susceptible to coastal hazards, according to the results¹⁹. Coastal erosion and flooding are increasing due to ecosystem depletion. Law No. 31/2004 on Fisheries and Law No. 27/2007 on Coastal and Small Island Management, amended by No. 1/2014, helped develop Indonesia's ocean and coastal policies. Since 2010, Indonesia has implemented an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM). Indonesia adopted the EAFM through Law No. 31/2004, amended by Law No. 45/2009. Recent research shows that Indonesian fisheries policy fails to implement community- and ecosystem-based management. Indonesia needs help to establish fisheries monitoring and reporting systems. Another theory holds that Indonesia's inability to develop maritime technology, integrate marine and fisheries economics, and modernize traditional products prevented maritime economic strength²⁰.

The Indonesian government recently passed Act number 11/2020 on Job Creation Law (JCL), a controversial business easement regulation, despite working together to decarbonize business and create a new way of doing business. Critics say this law will harm labor and indigenous land rights and degrade the environment by reducing environmental protections.²¹ These concerns stem from this law's ease of obtaining ecological and operational permits. Environmental regulations hinder business, casting doubt on Indonesia's ecological commitment. Instead, the JCL simplifies environmental assessment exemptions.²² Previous similar projects show that this threatens ecological sustainability. Indonesia needs a comprehensive legal and administrative framework. Legal framework and organizational structure are crucial for Indonesian maritime security and safety.

¹⁹ Armyanda Tussadiah and others, 'Assessment of Coastal Ecosystem Services and Its Condition for Policy Management Plan in East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia', *Regional Studies in Marine Science*, 47 (2021), 101941 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rsma.2021.101941>

²⁰ Mukti Aprian and others, 'Re-Thinking Indonesian Marine Fisheries Quota-Based Policy: A Qualitative Network of Stakeholder Perception at Fisheries Management Area 718', *Ocean and Coastal Management*, 243, July (2023), 106766 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2023.106766>

²¹ Sudharto P. Hadi, Rizkiana S. Hamdani, and Ali Roziqin, 'A Sustainability Review on the Indonesian Job Creation Law', *Heliyon*, 9.2 (2023), e13431 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e13431>

²² Sidik Sunaryo, 'The Philosophy of Social Injustice for All Indonesian Laborers Set Forth in Job Creation Law', *Legality: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum*, 31.1 (2023), 112–23 <https://doi.org/10.22219/ljih.v31i1.25330>

Maritime law enforcement relies on the commitment of all parties, including data management and research²³.

The Indonesian contemporary legal state becomes a welfare or multi-cultural state. This makes Indonesia recognize multi-ethnic and multi-cultural customary laws. Customary rules are intended to promote peace in Indonesia as a welfare state need. Indonesia embraces the welfare state concept, as confirmed and codified in Constitutional Court Decree No. 50/PUU-VIII/2010, which was changed into 007/PUU-III/2005. A county government must formulate every article to generate public welfare so the people can realize that the law improves their well-being. The nation is crucial to general welfare and social justice²⁴. Immediate enforcement of social justice for coastal residents Climate change is widely acknowledged as a significant hazard. In the coming decades, climate catastrophes such as typhoons, floods, sea-level rise, and droughts will increase frequency, disrupting ecosystems and water resources, endangering local populations, and causing population displacements and unrest. Coastal communities in Indonesia must address urbanization and protect riverbanks and coastal areas from climate-related threats. To become resilient, they must adapt to climate change, subsidence, vast urban development, poor land management, unsustainable resource use, the likelihood of social unrest, conflicts, poverty, insecurity, and diminishing ecosystems.²⁵

Community and government must work together to achieve social justice. The reason why, in conjunction with the physical science evidence, it is indisputable that successful coastal risk management depends heavily on public engagement, participation, and meaningful collective mobilization toward coastal resilience. It may be possible to incorporate society and coastal communities into coastal risk management processes if citizens' perceptions and preferences regarding coastal management are exhaustively assessed²⁶. Numerous problems with regulation and its implementation provide insights and concerns regarding the law and how to achieve social justice objectives in an eroding coastal region where the government

²³ Dirham Dirhamsyah, Saiful Umam, and Zainal Arifin, 'Maritime Law Enforcement: Indonesia's Experience against Illegal Fishing', *Ocean & Coastal Management*, 229 (2022), 106304 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2022.106304>

²⁴ Khudzaifah Dimiyati and others, 'Indonesia as a Legal Welfare State: A Prophetic-Transcendental Basis', *Heliyon*, 7.8 (2021), e07865 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e07865>

²⁵ Pascaline Gaborit, 'Climate Adaptation to Multi-Hazard Climate Related Risks in Ten Indonesian Cities: Ambitions and Challenges', *Climate Risk Management*, 37 (2022), 100453 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.crm.2022.100453>

²⁶ Neide P. Areia, Alexandre O. Tavares, and Pedro J.M. Costa, 'Public Perception and Preferences for Coastal Risk Management: Evidence from a Convergent Parallel Mixed-Methods Study', *Science of The Total Environment*, 882 (2023), 163440 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2023.163440>

must provide social justice. Therefore, the author desires to know A social justice to protect littoral residents.

2. Research Method

This study employs a normative legal methodology derived from a comprehensive literature review. An assortment of laws and government regulations, as well as the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, are pertinent primary legal sources. In contrast, secondary legal materials comprise relevant articles, papers, and literature. In addition to primary and secondary legal materials, tertiary legal resources such as the Legal Dictionary and General Indonesian Dictionary are utilized to clarify and direct the former.²⁷ Data for this study is collected through a literature review and a comparative analysis of the legitimacy of environmental justice regarding environmental protection in coastal regions of Germany and Indonesia.

3. Results and Discussion

The Understanding and Challenges Social Justice in the Context of Coastal Protection

Social justice is a multidimensional concept that recognizes and values the inherent dignity of every individual and seeks to create societies and systems that ensure the equitable distribution of resources, opportunities, and responsibilities within a given context. Social justice has multiple dimensions, one of which is distributive justice, which is concerned with the equity of outcome distribution, such as rewards and opportunities. It reflects people's concerns for the equitable distribution of resources, opportunities, and benefits compared to others, regardless of their diverse backgrounds. Individuals' perceptions of the fairness of the treatment they receive from others, particularly those in positions of authority, constitute interactional justice.²⁸ Social justice was identified as one of the nine skills necessary to be a competent global citizen. Social justice is the "principles of equality, human rights, and justice, including social and economic justice." The best way to achieve social justice is through cultural humility, recognizing and

²⁷ Mohammad Jamin and others, 'The Impact of Indonesia's Mining Industry Regulation on the Protection of Indigenous Peoples', *Hasanuddin Law Review*, 9.1 (2023), 88 <https://doi.org/10.20956/halrev.v9i1.4033>

²⁸ Qian Cheng Wang and others, 'Community Resilience in City Emergency: Exploring the Roles of Environmental Perception, Social Justice and Community Attachment in Subjective Well-Being of Vulnerable Residents', *Sustainable Cities and Society*, 97.March (2023), 104745 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scs.2023.104745>

promoting the importance of community participation, justice, equity, intergroup empathy, and helping within relationships²⁹.

Environmental and social justice cannot be separated. Environmental justice is the fair treatment and meaningful participation of all people, irrespective of race, color, national origin, or income, in formulating, implementing, and enforcing environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Addressing environmental justice inequities, typically through policies and regulations, aims to create ecological equity.³⁰ All people should bear a proportional share of environmental pollution and health risks and have equal access to environmental amenities. Multiple factors influence urban environmental justice. According to ecological justice theorists, there are three dimensions: distribution, procedure, and recognition. Distributional justice allocates costs and benefits (material or non-material, objective or subjective), opportunities, risks, and responsibilities among groups, such as those burdened by environmental harm or management costs.³¹

To achieve Environmental and social justice in the maritime, we must know about social justice in the naval dimension. We are applying social justice to marine units. Several issues could be improved. Numerous factors affect urban environmental justice. Among them are often measures of the environment (e.g., ecosystem service provision) and demography (e.g., poverty levels, access to open space).³² Understanding environmental justice inequities will allow us to address the issue of disadvantaged communities and assist regional planning organizations, environmental justice networks and scholars, and state and federal agencies in enacting change and adopting more fair and equitable practices as we progress.³³ If harmful activities have an outsized impact on a hotspot of injustice or its resources are exhausted, it lacks social-ecological recognition and participation. This can then inform the development of more strategic, context-specific strategies

²⁹ Carajane Millar and others, 'Global Citizenship and Social Justice among Speech-Language Pathologists: A Scoping Review', *Journal of Communication Disorders*, 103 (2023), 106317 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcomdis.2023.106317>

³⁰ Marcia S. Meixler, Max R. Piana, and Alexis Henry, 'Modeling Present and Future Ecosystem Services and Environmental Justice within an Urban-Coastal Watershed', *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 232 (2023), 104659 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2022.104659>

³¹ Jacqueline D. Lau, Georgina G. Gurney, and Joshua Cinner, 'Environmental Justice in Coastal Systems: Perspectives from Communities Confronting Change', *Global Environmental Change*, 66 (2021), 102208 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2020.102208>

³² Katharine R E Sims and others, 'Environmental Justice Criteria for New Land Protection Can Inform Efforts to Address Disparities in Access to Nearby Open Space', *Environmental Research Letters*, 17.6 (2022), 064014 <https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/ac6313>

³³ Pablo Herreros-Cantis and Timon McPhearson, 'Mapping Supply of and Demand for Ecosystem Services to Assess Environmental Justice in New York City', *Ecological Applications*, 31.6 (2021) <https://doi.org/10.1002/eap.2390>

and actions. For instance, in a region lacking social-ecological involvement, policies and projects can focus on creating institutional spaces and conditions for community engagement, capacity building, and methods for enhancing ecological knowledge³⁴.

Urgent social justice issues in coastal protection appeared. Spatial and degree differences exist in how policy externalizations restrict coastal development rights. The choice preference and willingness to pay results for coastal development rights show that the limited spatial differences are primarily reflected in cultivated land, tidal flats, and sea area use. Low protection for cultivated land may lower its quality. This does not protect cultivated land. Policy spillover preferences vary by coastal development right-use mode. Externalities affect the tidal zone and sea more than land. Policy externalities restrict tidal flats and sea area use more than cultivated land³⁵. Power dynamics that unintentionally reproduce or exacerbate oppression in new environmental governance efforts are frequently overlooked despite the growing recognition of the need to eliminate these injustices to achieve inclusive sustainability. The contrast between the vulnerability of rural coastal regions in developed nations and their contribution to climate change raises questions of fairness regarding their ability to adapt. These injustices include how race and socioeconomic status affect coastal hazards' impact and recovery time³⁶.

Environmental justice knowledge has been implemented in coastal maritime policy for Coastal Protection. Ecological justice is now a requirement of environmental policy for Coastal Protection. Environmental justice is defined by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as treating all people equally, regardless of race, skin color, nationality, income, etc., in creating, implementing, and enforcing environmental laws, regulations, and policies. If environmental thresholds exist, the government should protect the environmental quality of all citizens, regardless of class or location³⁷. Coastal protection policy can't be separated from MPA (Maritime Protection Area). MPAs are promising strategies for marine biodiversity conservation and resource management, so

³⁴ Melissa Pineda-Pinto and others, 'Examining Ecological Justice within the Social-Ecological-Technological System of New York City, USA', *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 215 (2021), 104228 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2021.104228>

³⁵ Han Wang and others, 'How Do Ecological Protection Policies Affect the Restriction of Coastal Development Rights? Analysis of Choice Preference Based on Choice Experiment', *Marine Policy*, 136 (2022), 104905 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2021.104905>

³⁶ Matthew Jurjonas and others, 'Uncovering Climate (in)Justice with an Adaptive Capacity Assessment: A Multiple Case Study in Rural Coastal North Carolina', *Land Use Policy*, 94 (2020), 104547 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2020.104547>

³⁷ Youhyun Lee, Hyojin Song, and Suhyun Jeong, 'Prioritizing Environmental Justice in the Port Hinterland Policy: Case of Busan New Port', *Research in Transportation Business & Management*, 41 (2021), 100672 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rtbm.2021.100672>

governments have adopted them worldwide. Marine nature reserves and special MPAs safeguard marine resources, the environment, and ecology. In May 1995, the State Oceanic Administration took steps to enhance the development and management of marine nature reserves. Improve maritime ecological protection laws and regulations that coordinate with one another³⁸.

Environmental justice merged with coastal protection had some challenges. In the Black Sea, for instance, the Rapa whelk, *Rapana*, poses a problematic governance problem for marine scientists, fishermen, NGOs, and policymakers in riparian nations. Some scientists view it as a marine resource that must be managed sustainably and are concerned about overfishing. In contrast, others are more concerned about this invasive alien species' threats to biodiversity³⁹. Another difficulty appears. New challenges have been presented to the fishing industry by tourism. For resort development, agricultural and beachfront land is being appropriated. Aquaculture, land reclamation, industry, and tourism fuel these problems. Between 2000 and 2012, Southeast Asia lost over 100,000 hectares of mangroves at a rate of 0.18 percent per year⁴⁰. The challenge appears in Poland Beach, with Increased coastal protection difficulties for sandy barrier coasts (beaches with dunes) along vulnerable coastlines, such as marginal shelf seas, with recent glacial activity. Stick fences and bundles placed in front of or on dunes are no longer sufficient protection. As the building with nature paradigm must be adhered to, the Polish experience suggests that dunes with embedded gabions should be prioritized⁴¹.

They are comparing a country to Germany. Residents at risk of coastal flooding often exhibit an optimism bias that must be considered when devising awareness-raising measures. Marine spatial planning (MSP) aims to realize the potential of a blue economy and address pervasive ocean environmental issues that challenge coastal residents' right to justice. Assessing MSP's effectiveness in addressing local problems and tensions, distributional effects, and resulting changes in power relations requires analyzing stakeholder representation in the planning process,

³⁸ Jinhai Zheng and others, 'Synergy between Coastal Ecology and Disaster Mitigation in China: Policies, Practices, and Prospects', *Ocean & Coastal Management*, 245 (2023), 106866 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2023.106866>

³⁹ Nazli Demirel and others, 'A Moving Target: Achieving Good Environmental Status and Social Justice in the Case of an Alien Species, Rapa Whelk in the Black Sea', *Marine Policy*, 132 (2021), 104687 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2021.104687>

⁴⁰ Michael Fabinyi and others, 'Coastal Transitions: Small-Scale Fisheries, Livelihoods, and Maritime Zone Developments in Southeast Asia', *Journal of Rural Studies*, 91 (2022), 184-94 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2022.02.006>

⁴¹ Grzegorz Różyński, 'Coastal Protection Challenges after Heavy Storms on the Polish Coast', *Continental Shelf Research*, 266 (2023), 105080 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.csr.2023.105080>

analyzing points of conflict, and evaluating their negotiation. We examine whether the MSP process embodies 'post-political' planning⁴². Problems manifest: Climate change threatens low-lying coastal communities in the northwest of Germany. The challenge for all investigated water boards along the East Frisian North Sea coast: all regions will have to deal with an intensifying seasonality of drainage demand and an increasing frequency of sizeable weekly runoff generation volumes, while the effects of climate change on reduced surface water availability during the summer may vary⁴³.

Challenges to coastal protection have expanded in many sectors. To address coastal-marine populations' dynamic socio-environmental issues, sustainability initiatives must consider social, economic, environmental, and governance factors. Because one income source is insufficient to meet personal and family needs, more than half of users engage in multiple economic activities concurrently or seasonally. Tourism, conservation, and fishing can supplement primary employment income⁴⁴. The most prevalent problems in the coastal zone that contribute to its vulnerability are a decline in biodiversity, a drop in primary productivity, the fragmentation of ecosystems, coastal erosion, and water and chemical pollution. Despite this nascent occupation, the few existing human settlements are located in inappropriate locations, which increases socioeconomic exposure and significantly contributes to the observed high rate of coastal vulnerability⁴⁵.

Need government help and preventive action to reduce that impact. Another effect, if the government cannot provide a social justice policy, is that as rural coastal communities attempt to diversify their economies through marine-based industries such as wild capture fishing and aquaculture, they face complex adaptation challenges. These complexities include the effects of fluctuating local, national, and global economies, political and legal mandates, ecological and

⁴² Marie Aschenbrenner and Gordon M. Winder, 'Planning for a Sustainable Marine Future? Marine Spatial Planning in the German Exclusive Economic Zone of the North Sea', *Applied Geography*, 110 (2019), 102050 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2019.102050>

⁴³ Emilio Laino and Gregorio Iglesias, 'Extreme Climate Change Hazards and Impacts on European Coastal Cities: A Review', *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 184 (2023), 113587 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2023.113587>

⁴⁴ Angelina del Carmen Peña-Puch, Evelia Rivera-Arriaga, and Lorraine Williams-Beck, 'Exploring Governance Challenges in Coastal Communities through Key Informant Perceptions in Campeche, Mexico', *Ocean & Coastal Management*, 242 (2023), 106722 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2023.106722>

⁴⁵ Giuliana Andréia Sfredo, Tatiana Silva da Silva, and Eduardo Guimarães Barboza, 'Assessment of Local Coastal Vulnerability Based on a Global Model: A Case Study in Jaguaruna, Southern Brazil', *Regional Studies in Marine Science*, 61 (2023), 102824 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rsma.2023.102824>

environmental concerns, technological advances that displace workers, and diminishing access to natural resources⁴⁶. We must be aware that social justice must be implemented. Because hazards and disaster risks vary over time and space, it is difficult to conduct a systematic vulnerability assessment across sectors, play, and length scales, which hinders the comprehension of vulnerability patterns across scales. Reduction and management of disaster risk require social vulnerability factors. Numerous social disparities result in social vulnerability. Natural disasters result in economic losses, injuries, and deaths, illustrating the vulnerability of society. To estimate the impact of a hazard on society, it is necessary to comprehend numerous factors⁴⁷. There are issues in Dutch with Connecting land and sea, which will strengthen the identity and prosperity of coastal communities. In addition to the tangible connection between coast and sea (connecting cables and shipping routes), coastal areas are fertile ground for new maritime developments. Accessibility and shipping—societal changes will affect naval transport, but secure and environmentally friendly shipping, Dutch port accessibility, and safe passage will continue to be shipping objectives.⁴⁸

The Role of Social Justice in Coastal Protection Policies

In addition to demographic, economic, institutional, and sociocultural factors, the vulnerability of society to climate change is also affected by physical changes in the climate system. The conventional policies associated with broader development sectors, such as social protection, public health systems, and sanitation infrastructure development, can significantly impact the capacity of vulnerable communities to respond and adapt to climate change.⁴⁹ Climate change poses a grave hazard to tiny islands in disaster-prone regions. However, islands have a limited capacity to react independently to external environmental risks compared to land locations.⁵⁰ Disaster risk management necessitates understanding risk from all vulnerability perspectives as stated in priority, such as

⁴⁶ Lori A. Cramer and others, 'The Importance of the Seafood Processing Sector to Coastal Community Resilience', *Marine Policy*, 156 (2023), 105797 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2023.105797>

⁴⁷ Memuna Mawusi Mattah and others, 'Assessment of Social Factors That Promote the Vulnerability of Communities to Coastal Hazards in the Volta Estuary in Ghana', *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 95 (2023), 103896 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdr.2023.103896>

⁴⁸ Leo de Vrees, 'Adaptive Marine Spatial Planning in the Netherlands Sector of the North Sea', *Marine Policy*, 132 (2021), 103418 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2019.01.007>

⁴⁹ Ilona M. Otto and others, 'Social Vulnerability to Climate Change: A Review of Concepts and Evidence', *Regional Environmental Change*, 17.6 (2017), 1651–62 <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10113-017-1105-9>

⁵⁰ Shih-Ming Kao, Wei-Ning Wu, and Meng-En Gu, 'Coastal Disaster Protection and Hazard Perceptions of the Residents of Orchid Island, Taiwan', *Marine Policy*, 148 (2023), 105459 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2022.105459>

capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics, and the environment.⁵¹

Environmental issues and social justice are frequently of the utmost importance, particularly for developing nations where ecological degradation problems are prevalent in coastal regions and the wealth disparity is widening.⁵² Legislation is crucial in establishing a foundation for promoting climate change adaptation, enhancing social justice, and enhancing adaptive capacity.⁵³ The NRI Constitution requires the government of 1945 to manage each economic resource on Indonesian territory for the future use and enjoyment of the entire Indonesian population to foster the prosperity and independence of the people within a just, sustainable, and balanced national economy. No specific statutes in Indonesia address climate change, its impacts, or adaptation. In contrast, these issues are governed by several sectoral laws, decisions, and sub-legislation that are subordinate to formal regulation. Indonesia's disaster management is governed by the Law No. 24 of 2007. It encompasses all natural and artificial catastrophes, including tsunamis, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, droughts, storms, landslides, and tsunamis. Although this law does not explicitly mention climate change impacts and adaptation measures, it addresses rising sea levels. This vital statute addresses disaster risk reduction in Indonesia and encompasses the entire mitigation cycle, including disaster, emergency response, compensation, and reconstruction.⁵⁴

In Law No. 32 of 2014 concerning Maritime Affairs, the growing concern regarding the effects of rising sea levels is acknowledged. Article 53, paragraph (1) (c) of Law No. 32 of 2014 states that marine disasters, such as rising sea levels, warming sea temperatures, and El Nio and La Nia phenomena in the Pacific Ocean, are caused by global warming. Despite this acknowledgment, there are no specifics in the law regarding the measures available to resolve the effects of climate change.⁵⁵ Furthermore, this analysis underscores the necessity for additional legal counsel concerning the participation of communities in the decision-making process to establish justice for those impacted, particularly regarding obstacles like climate change adaptation measures. Occasionally, policy decisions made at the central and regional levels of government are detrimental to

⁵¹ Mattah and others.

⁵² Nurhidayah and McIlgorm.

⁵³ Fitrinitia and Matsuyuki.

⁵⁴ Marion Glaser and others, 'The Governance of Coastal and Marine Social-Ecological Systems', in *Science for the Protection of Indonesian Coastal Ecosystems (SPICE)* (Elsevier, 2022), pp. 407-43 <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-815050-4.00008-0>

⁵⁵ M. Wildan Humaidi and Inna Soffika Rahmadanti, 'Constitutional Design of State Policy as Guidelines on Indonesia's Presidential System Development Plan', *Volksgeist: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Konstitusi*, 2023, 61-76 <https://doi.org/10.24090/volksgeist.v6i1.7981>

society and vulnerable groups, thereby preventing social justice from being achieved. Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management guarantees community participation in the Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL) procedure and the development process. However, the community needs to be more consulted regarding its implementation.⁵⁶

Territorial governance additionally, coastal areas are governed by Law 27 of 2007 on Coastal Area Management and Small Islands, as amended by Law 1 of 2014 on Amendments to Top Law Number 27 of 2007 on Coastal Area Management and Small Islands. However, implementing this regulation could be more effective because many developments violate the rules, and restrictions are difficult to implement in certain regions due to the growing demand for land. Regarding duties and society in this regard, the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 40/PERMEN-KP/2014 on tasks and Internal Community Empowerment Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands regulates the management of coastal areas. Regulations governing the control of the coastal regions lay the groundwork for active participation in the direction of coastal areas. Considering the existence of communities in coastal areas and the fact that, according to their customary law, these communities depend on marine ecosystems for their livelihoods, it is necessary to incorporate environmental management in marine and coastal areas. Integrated ecological management affects the effectiveness required to strike a balance between economic use and environmental preservation.⁵⁷

Indonesia is committed to reducing the risk of climate change and achieving resilience by 2022, as indicated in the updated NDC; this is the country's commitment to the international community. There are, however, implementation voids at the local level. For example, the country already has Presidential Regulation Number 98 of 2021 regarding the Government's Commitment to Reducing greenhouse gases (GHC) for mitigation efforts. Still, something needs to be added for adaptation. As required by Ministry of the Interior Regulation No. 17 of 2021, mitigation measures must be implemented at both the national and regional levels. Adaptation is, however, a voluntary action for provincial

⁵⁶ Prisca Listiningrum and others, 'Waste Management without Direction in Indonesia: A Proposed Legal Reform towards Smart Cities', *Legality: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum*, 31.2 (2023), 224–44 <https://doi.org/10.22219/ljih.v31i2.27375>

⁵⁷ Anak Agung Istri Ari Atu Dewi, 'Model Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir Berbasis Masyarakat: Community Based Development', *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure*, 18.2 (2018), 163 <https://doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2018.V18.163-182>

governments. This voluntary action makes it difficult for local governments to budget for the program's implementation.⁵⁸

In terms of how environmental justice issues have been conceptualized in managed retreat discussions, much debate has centered on the financial property losses of those relocated inland. According to a procedural ecological justice perspective, it is essential to consider the structural and institutional factors and the models of expertise that may explain the problems above. Establishing particular protection areas in ecologically vulnerable regions is a policy instrument governments across the globe typically choose to address regional environmental issues.⁵⁹ Undoubtedly, as the scope and types of protected areas have grown, the problem of the restricted development of residents in protected areas has progressively emerged. These policies are a danger to social justice.⁶⁰ Coastal development rights refer primarily to the right of coastal residents to develop and modify the use of space resources in coastal land areas, beaches, and offshore waters. These regions' resource development is primarily divided into land areas, beaches, and waters. Coastal residents have an essential right to resource development, which they use to enhance their resources and production and, thus, their standard of living.⁶¹

In many regions of the world, particularly in maritime and coastal areas, local customary management needs to be present and sufficient, whereas challenges such as population growth, coastal urbanization, sea level rise, and other aspects of global change demand effective institutional responses. There are institutional capacity deficiencies in coastal and marine regions where traditional management forms could be more effective and present.⁶² While a variety of local traditions are adequate for designing formal MPAs under current conditions, there is a strong consensus that formal MPAs developed without local input tend to be inflexible

⁵⁸ Martiwi Diah Setiawati and others, 'Climate Change and Anthropogenic Pressure on Bintan Islands, Indonesia: An Assessment of the Policies Proposed by Local Authorities', *Regional Studies in Marine Science*, 66 (2023), 103123 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rsma.2023.103123>

⁵⁹ Ji Siping and others, 'Decoupling Environmental Pressures from Economic Growth Based on Emissions Monetization: Case in Yunnan, China', *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 208 (2019), 1563–76 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2018.10.218>

⁶⁰ Man Qin, Mingxue Sun, and Jun Li, 'Impact of Environmental Regulation Policy on Ecological Efficiency in Four Major Urban Agglomerations in Eastern China', *Ecological Indicators*, 130 (2021), 108002 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.108002>

⁶¹ Alexander Filous and others, 'Fisheries Science and Marine Education Catalyze the Renaissance of Traditional Management (Rahui) to Improve an Artisanal Fishery in French Polynesia', *Marine Policy*, 123 (2021), 104291 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2020.104291>

⁶² Simon Ejokema Imoisi and Paul Atagamen Aidonojie, 'Legal and Socio-Economic Issues Concerning Black Marketer's Activities of Petroleum Products in Nigeria', *Yuridika*, 38.2 (2023), 261–84 <https://doi.org/10.20473/ydk.v38i2.44999>

and unable to incorporate the rationale and priorities of local ecosystem stakeholders.⁶³ Maritime customary rights, as stated previously, comprise a collection of reciprocal obligations and rights that result from the institution of joint ownership. In this context, "joint ownership" pertains to the distribution of ownership rights concerning the operation and utilization of specific resources. Especially on the coasts of regions where most of the population comprises immigrants from other ecological zones, there are generally no long-standing traditions of local resource management. Without traditional, customary management frameworks, emergent local regulations will bridge the gap between scientifically driven, top-down conservation frameworks and local rationale and realities.

The importance of justice and inclusion in small-scale fisheries is a topic addressed in numerous international initiatives and policies. The primary focal points of the inaugural international conference on achieving a sustainable blue economy in 2018 revolved around issues about small-scale fisheries, Indigenous communities, women, and youth. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 14 (target b) ensures sustainable small-scale fisheries. In contrast, SDGs 10 and 16 pertain to justice and inclusivity, which aim to reduce inequalities and promote peaceful and inclusive societies. Justice is identified by the Ocean Panel, a high-level panel of fourteen world leaders, as one of five areas requiring transformation to ensure a sustainable ocean economy. This is particularly significant when considering the perspectives of small-scale fishers, women, youth, coastal communities, and Indigenous peoples.

Germany is one example of a country that has effectively executed environmental justice principles by establishing and enforcing policies to protect coastal areas. The preponderance of the lowland regions along the German North Sea coast are human-managed hydrological systems. Approximately a millennium ago, humans began constructing levees and seawalls to protect agricultural land from storm flooding and tidal inundation. Simultaneously, the humid climate and positive water balance of the inland regions along the North Sea necessitated establishing an efficient drainage system.⁶⁴ In response, pumping stations and sluice gates were implemented to guide surplus water away from coastal areas and toward the inland regions. This drainage management technique has undergone significant advancements in recent decades, guaranteeing year-round vigor in each field. Adaptation to forthcoming climate change must be considered

⁶³ Peggy Ratna Marlianingrum and others, 'Valuing Habitat Quality for Managing Mangrove Ecosystem Services in Coastal Tangerang District, Indonesia', *Marine Policy*, 133 (2021), 104747 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2021.104747>

⁶⁴ Aschenbrenner and Winder.

immediately along shallow coastlines. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), climate change will persist, encompassing elevated sea levels, worldwide warming, and modified precipitation patterns. Coastal regions are categorized as high-risk due to the potential perils associated with extreme events, inundation along the coast, and increased sea levels.⁶⁵

Long-established institutional and governance frameworks and robust legal protection for coastal lands and livelihoods define coastal management in Germany. Despite long-term coastal protection plans in Lower Saxony (Germany) and other federal states along the North Sea coast, there currently needs to be an overarching strategy for draining low-lying coastal areas in Germany, given the assumption of a minimum 1 m sea level rise by the year 2100. Therefore, the individual water bodies are responsible for regulating surface water levels in a given region to develop their adaptation plans for climate change.⁶⁶ The primary responsibility for coastal protection lies with the federal states, although each coastal state has its distinct arrangement (Länder). Given the importance of coastal protection to Schleswig-Holstein, significant financial and institutional resources are allocated to this cause.

The operational responsibility for coastal defense is vested in the state agency. The Ministry of Energy, Agriculture, Environment and Rural Areas (MELUR) is entrusted with policy formulation and strategic decision-making regarding coastal management in Sylt. Coastal area management has traditionally been governed in a manner that is vertically integrated and sectorally determined, with operational competencies and strategic policymakers performing distinct functions. Coastal protection remains predominantly a vertically integrated sectoral undertaking, executed by coastal protection agencies operating under the supervision of the Schleswig-Holstein Ministry of Energy, Agriculture, Environment, Nature, and Digitalization, despite endeavors to establish an integrated coastal zone management process. This regulatory paradigm can also ensure justice for all while maximizing the implementation of coastal area management.⁶⁷

Our findings demonstrated that community-led governance initiatives promoted authentic participation through mutual aid. In selecting rehabilitation and management strategies (i.e., scope, sites, species, timing, maintenance, and monitoring), these efforts also facilitated independent collective decisions and considered local knowledge. Finally, we demonstrated that strategic collaboration

⁶⁵ Cormac Walsh, 'Integration of Expertise or Collaborative Practice?: Coastal Management and Climate Adaptation at the Wadden Sea', *Ocean & Coastal Management*, 167 (2019), 78–86 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2018.10.004>

⁶⁶ Tubridy and others.

⁶⁷ Walsh.

between community members and external organizations and inclusive and integrated planning and administration with a long-term implementation scope results in a more durable, expansive, and effective coastal defense. The Indonesian government should consider this when initiating rehabilitation programs.⁶⁸ According to channel analysis, political confidence in local government and the perception of government competence in addressing environmental contamination issues are further plausible mechanisms by which perceived social justice operates.

Justice in the national legal system of Indonesia has a significant discourse on fairness and social justice. It signifies the acknowledgment and treatment that demands a balance between rights and obligations. For instance, if we respect the right to life, we should also respect the right to life for every individual while still honoring mutual respect. Social justice for all Indonesians can be understood by the community, from the community, and for the community.⁶⁹ This equal status will form relationships based on mutual respect and appreciation. In essence, justice related to the distribution of resources within society pertains to resources that hold specific values for coastal communities (traditional and local), namely marine resources. Social justice related to utilizing marine resources should be distributed equally among communities, especially coastal communities (traditional and local) that are less fortunate economically.⁷⁰ Incorporating a broader social justice framework could aid the government in addressing the consequences of these matters and how they affect marginalized communities. The nation can increase the participation of local citizens in climate change adaptation decision-making and enhance adaptive legal measures to resolve the effects of climate change.

Environmental law places a significant emphasis on social justice. In the ecological era, environmental justice has become the archetype of justice, emphasizing the need for equitable distribution of resources and preservation of vulnerable groups. As the "environmental era" approaches, new meanings have been ascribed to justice, and environmental justice is becoming the defining

⁶⁸ Ekaningrum Damastuti and others, 'Effectiveness of Community-Based Mangrove Management for Coastal Protection: A Case Study from Central Java, Indonesia', *Ocean & Coastal Management*, 238 (2023), 106498 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2023.106498>

⁶⁹ Dini Adyasari and others, 'Anthropogenic Impact on Indonesian Coastal Water and Ecosystems: Current Status and Future Opportunities', *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 171 (2021), 112689 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2021.112689>

⁷⁰ Ahmad Siboy and others, 'Legal Social Justice in Appointment Non-Definitive Regional Heads toward Welfare State', *BESTUUR*, 11.1 (August) (2023), 144 <https://doi.org/10.20961/bestuur.v11i1.71055>

characteristic of ecological era justice.⁷¹ Since the environment is socially constructed, the root cause of environmental issues is the inequity of social structures and relations. Environmental justice advocates the freedom to be free from environmental damage in all areas and populations, including vulnerable groups; to enjoy equal rights to clean land, air, water, and other natural environments; and to improve people's well-being through equitable distribution of social resources and sustainable development.⁷²

Even though there are national laws and regulations, there are still problems with the administration of agrarian resources, as the exploitation of these resources is not proportional to the prosperity of the people.⁷³ In reality, these regulations give birth to a multitude of cases that cause harm to the nation's economy, the people's economy, the environment, and violent conflicts that result in human rights violations.⁷⁴ The phenomena are also found in regions, coastlines, and isolated islands. Based on a review of legislation (20 national laws) and conventions (5 international conventions) ratified by the Indonesian Government about coastal area management, three crucial legal problems were identified: Conflict between Laws, Conflict between law and customary law, Legal Vacuum; and Conflicts between laws exist in the field of spatial planning for coastal and marine areas. These four significant issues are legal ambiguity, authority and utilization conflicts, and bio-geophysical injury to coastal resources. These four problems are interconnected, so a new law incorporating coastal area management must serve as the legal solution.

4. Conclusion

The legitimacy of coastal protection depends on social justice. Social fairness is essential to coastal adaptation in many countries, yet coastal officials ignore it, causing problems. If natural disasters occur more often, protecting all property gets harder. Official regulations cannot accommodate complex and hotly debated legislation. Thus, their adverse effects on society continue. To promote social fairness, the author protects coastal communities. Multicultural social justice

⁷¹ Abdul Mutakabbir, Hastuti Hastuti, and Mikdar Rusdi, 'The System of Inheritance Distribution in South Sulawesi', *Ijtihad: Jurnal Wacana Hukum Islam Dan Kemanusiaan*, 23.1 (2023), 57–76 <https://doi.org/10.18326/ijtihad.v23i1.57-76>

⁷² Yilin Wang and Ming Zhang, 'The Role of Environmental Justice: Environmental Courts, Analysts' Earnings Pressure and Corporate Environmental Governance', *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, 104 (2024), 107299 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eiar.2023.107299>

⁷³ Oleksandr Mykhailovych Shevchuk and others, 'Human Right to Access Public Information: The Experience of Ukraine and the Practice of the ECtHR', *Hasanuddin Law Review*, 9.2 (2023), 155 <https://doi.org/10.20956/halrev.v9i2.4396>

⁷⁴ Dodi Jaya Wardana, Sukardi Sukardi, and Radian Salman, 'Public Participation in the Law-Making Process in Indonesia', *Jurnal Media Hukum*, 30.1 (2023), 66–77 <https://doi.org/10.18196/jmh.v30i1.14813>

recognizes everyone's worth. Coastal towns face social justice issues from aquaculture, land reclamation, overfishing, industry, and tourism. Primary production loss, biodiversity loss, ecosystem fragmentation, coastal erosion, and water and chemical contamination are the most significant risks to vulnerable coastal zones. Environmental and social justice are commonly prioritized in developing countries with coastal ecological deterioration and growing income disparities. The monetary property losses of inland residents have been debated in managed retreat arguments of environmental justice. Procedural ecological justice requires consideration of structural, institutional, and expertise models that may cause the concerns highlighted. Germany has adopted environmental justice concepts by establishing and enforcing coastal protection policies. Numerous problems with regulation and its implementation provide insights and concerns regarding the law and how to achieve social justice objectives in an eroding coastal region where the government must provide social justice. Perceptions of legitimacy were also discovered to be intricately linked with assessments of trust in industry, government, and science, a significant predictor of social reactions. Our findings showed that community-led governance projects generated genuine engagement through mutual aid. Environmental law promotes social justice. Environmental justice has become the epitome of justice in the ecological era, emphasizing resource distribution and vulnerable group protection.

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