

Implementation of Good Environmental Governance in Waterfront City Development in Majene, Indonesia

Iis Suedi

Faculty of Social Sciences and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia

E-mail: lissuedi@gmail.com

Hajrawati*

Faculty of Social Sciences and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: E-mail: hijrahnuraeni@gmail.com

Sry Resky Humuyani

Faculty of Social Sciences and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia

E-mail: sryresky.humuyani@gmail.com

Mushlihah Muhayyang

Faculty of Social Sciences and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia

E-mail: mushlihahmuhayyang01@gmail.com

Nursaleh Hartaman

Faculty of Social Sciences and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia

E-mail: nursaleh1994@gmail.com

Article History

Received: 31 July 2021

Revised: 4 December 2021

Published: 5 December 2021

Abstract

This article discusses the application of good environmental governance in waterfront city development. The title raised as described above is based on the problems faced, namely “how the application of the principles of good environmental governance in waterfront city development in Majene district”. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive approach. Informants in this study were 5 people. Data collection, techniques in this study were observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of this study have been effective, and it can be concluded that (1) the application of good environmental governance in waterfront city development in the regency of Majene, includes five principles of good environmental governance in waterfront city development, namely, (a) community empowerment (b) transparency (c) consistent (d) clarity (e) law enforcement.

Keywords: Good Environmental Governance, Development, Waterfront City

Citation Information: Suedi, I., Hajrawati, Humuyani, S.R., Muhayyang, M., & Hartaman, N. (2020). Implementation of Good Environmental Governance in Waterfront City Development in Majene, Indonesia. *Asian Political Science Review*, 4(1), 7-15. <https://doi.org/10.14456/apsr.2020.2>

Introduction

Majene Regency is one of six regencies within the province of West Sulawesi which is located on the west coast of West Sulawesi Province extending from South to North. The total area of Majene Regency is 947.84 km² or 5.6% of the area of West Sulawesi Province which is administratively bordered by Mamuju Regency in the North, Polewali Mandar Regency and Mamasa Regency in the East, Mandar Bay in the South and Makassar Strait in the East. West Side. Majene Regency belongs to a coastal area where most of the population works as fishermen. The beach area in Majene is one of the attractions or tourist destinations. There are several fishing villages on the coast and the sea in the city of Majene which show Majene's identity as one of the coastal areas which also functions as a center for supporting fishermen's economic activities and becomes a center for marine tourism visits.

In its development in 2013 there was pollution on the Majene coast which was very concerning because the residents or communities around the environment did not pay attention to environmental health, especially the cleanliness and beauty of the sea and beaches. So that its existence no longer attracts the attention of tourists and makes economic growth decline and can threaten the existence of the ecosystem. Majene Regency which in general, in sustainable development has a vision towards good governance, is expected to apply the Waterfront City concept not only to increase the value of the central and regional economy. But also pay attention to environmental conditions (good environmental).

Good environmental governance is a government that has a vision of sustainability and protection of the ecosystem's carrying capacity. In other words, good environmental governance is a combination of elements of good governance with aspects of ecological sustainability. In reality in the field so far, the concept of Environmental governance is not implemented properly due to several things, such as being too state-based, centralized, community energy is not utilized, legalistic and technocratic issues, relying too much on law enforcement forces, and instruments, underutilizing economic instruments, transparent and accountable (Nopyandri, 2014; Purniawati et al., 2020a)

From this reality, automatically environmental management in sustainable development does not have a positive impact but will negatively impact the contrary. Governments that have been able to realize good governance do not necessarily have a concern for ecosystem aspects. As promoted by environmentalism. Therefore, according to Santosa (2008), the government which has been trying to actualize the principles of Good Governance still needs additional additions related to development policies with ecological principles so that it can be said to be good environmental governance.

The coast of Majene Regency is close to the city center, but the local government pays little attention to it so that the coastal area is only a tourist location that has not been exposed to its existence. The development of Waterfront City is expected to be able to improve the economy of Mejene Regency, especially the coastal area so that the economic selling power of the coastal/coastal area also increases. The concept of the waterfront according to Huang & Kao (2014) is the birthplace of culture and economy, which started from the development of running and villages on the water's edge, which developed into trade routes. Waterfront City can be a solution in coastal management, one of the mega project consultants explained, Waterfront City is the development of an urban area that is physically close to the air. Where the form of development of the face of the city is oriented to the type of conversion, redevelopment, and development. Planning for sustainable coastal development is also considered by the urban areas where the coastal areas are located.

Sustainable coastal management can be done by way of expansion of coastal areas or coastal reclamation, development of Waterfront City (Khaerah et al., 2021). However, the development of Waterfront City is a plan that includes several aspects in the management of coastal areas. Waterfront City can be built on reclaimed land and developments on it consist of

lists, parks, tourism, etc. Majene Regency is an area whose geographical condition is in the form of a lowland that has coastal conditions that need to be developed or developed to support economic growth. Studies related to the construction of Waterfront City conducted by (Hartono, 2015) in reality the construction of a waterfront city is still often found problems and the building is not regulated properly even though it has been regulated in local regulations. Waterfront area is like designing an unspoiled area that requires a tortuous process in its design, including the relationship and collaboration between elements. Waterfronts can also represent a singular form of transformation on a large scale between landscape, infrastructure, and urbanism into a single entity (Balsley, 2011). Meanwhile, research conducted by Rahmat (2016) suggests that the success of a waterfront city can actually be realized if coastal residents can be invited to cooperate. Another approach described that the center of waterfront city activities moves very quickly and simultaneously so that it can affect the appearance of the area, which is caused by land use in waterfront areas which are categorized based on economic, socio-cultural, and physical aspects of the environment (Da & Xu, 2016; Norcliffe et al., 1996). Based on the explanation of the problems above, it attracted the attention of the author to research the application of good environmental governance in the development of a waterfront city in Majene Regency

Literature Review

Concept of Good Governance

“Good Governance” is an implementation of solid and responsible management that is in line with democratic principles so that the prevention of corruption cannot be dammed or prevented. However, good governance is defined as good government but what is meant in 'good' (Trisnarningsih, 2007). Quoted from the Good Governance and public service module, it is explained that Good Governance contains two understandings, namely: first, values that uphold the wishes of the people and values that can increase people's ability to achieve (national) goals of independence, sustainable development and social justice. Second, functional and government aspects that are effective and efficient in carrying out their duties to achieve these goals (Widjajanti & Sugiyanto, 2015). In good governance, government, private sector and society are three elements that are interrelated with each other in the paradigm of good governance. Governance does not only mean government as an activity but also means processing, and fostering government administration (Hayati, 2014).

The concept of Good Environmental Governance

“Environmental governance” is an interaction with the environment we manage with a conceptual frame. Environmental governance is manage between social systems and ecosystems, more than that the management of social systems needs to be managed by prioritizing ecological values, and conversely ecosystem resilience can be maintained through the management of social systems by ecological principles (Purniawati et al., 2020a). Environmental Governance is a framework for managing the state through its interaction with the people, in the context of environmental management (Budiati, 2020).

Good environmental governance is an important activity for the successful use of natural resources in a sustainable manner and protecting the quality of the environment (Syahrin et al., 2019). This activity requires system transparency in environmental institutions, policies and programs that involve the community in formulating and implementing policies. The concept of governance in the environment or what can be called environmental governance is understood as a framework of state management in the context of environmental management through interactions with its people. Environmental Governance is a new paradigm in the environmental field which is an important part of achieving good governance. In addition, the concept of good environmental is expected to make the environmental aspect the main

mainstream of development in Indonesia, which both carry out economic and social aspects (Purniawati et al., 2020)

Concepts Waterfront City

Waterfront has a pier or marina as the heart of busy trade traffic using ships, boats, and can also be used as an attractive recreational area. Port facilities, ship facilities, playgrounds, museums, hotels, restaurants, and the development planning of coastal and cultural cities or Waterfront City are new urban planning concepts that focus on culture and culture (Munandar, 2013).

The waterfront is the cradle of culture and economy which began and developed into a trade route (Huang & Kao, 2014). The waterfront city is the birthplace of culture and economy which started from the development of settlements and villages on the water's edge, which developed into trade routes (Notanubun & Mussadun, 2017).

Research Method

This research was conducted for 2 (two) months. The research location is at the Majene Regency BAPPEDA office and the Majene Regency Public Works office. Where in the construction of a waterfront city in Majene Regency. This type of research is a qualitative research. This research uses a descriptive type of approach. Sources of data used are primary data and secondary data, data collection techniques from literature, journals, or other documents as well as observations, interviews and documentation. By conducting observations and interviews with five informants, including the Head of the Physical and Infrastructure Division, the Head of the Physical and Infrastructure Sub-division, the Head of the Irrigation Department of the Public Works Agency, and two community leaders in the development area waterfront city. The data analysis techniques used in this research are data redaction, data presentation and conclusion drawing.

Results and Discussion

Coastal areas are transitional areas between land and sea ecosystems that are affected by changes on land and at sea (Khaerah et al., 2020). Coastal areas require sustainable management to increase the social, economic, and cultural values of the community through community participation in utilizing coastal resources and small islands. Management of coastal areas includes planning, utilization, supervision, and control of human interaction in utilizing coastal resources.

The initial concept of developing the Majene Waterfront City area is the vision and mission of the Regent of Majene Regency which will be carried out in stages because it involves various aspects and requires very large costs and not a short implementation time. Regarding environmental studies, impact studies, those are the affairs of the Bappeda government in the field of physical and infrastructure development, while the Public Works Department in the field of irrigation will handle infrastructure starting from embankments, roads that will intersect with settlements. In the development of Majene Waterfront City, the development of the area does not only focus on the environment but also areas that involve various aspects of development in it, be it settlements, supporting facilities, roads, and most importantly the construction of the initial embankment.

To find out the implementation of good environmental governance in the development of a waterfront city in Majene Regency, what can be fulfilled is by looking at the recognition of the environmental/ecosystem protection aspect put forward by (Putri, 2013) which explains that environmental protection has an indicator, namely community empowerment, transparency, consistency, clarity, and law enforcement.

a. Community empowerment is one of the tangible manifestations of efforts to empower communities around development.

- b. Transparency is the openness of the government in providing information
- c. Consistency is a key to success in development
- d. Clarity is a tangible manifestation in the preparation of development planning
- e. Law enforcement is an integral part of common life.

The following is a description of the results of interviews between the author and informants related to the characteristics of development.

Community Empowerment

Development is one of the real manifestations of community empowerment efforts which of course by using criteria (Stakeholders), community development studies can be distinguished in the focus of attention on community development organized by the state, community and the business or private sector (Nasution, 2018). The concentration of community development organized by the state can devote its attention to community development policies and programs, implementing agencies, both departmental, cross-departmental and non-departmental. Although the concentration is different, in principle, community development in any sector contains four elements that serve as the basic framework, namely as a process of change, creating a harmonious relationship between needs and resources, capacity building, and being multidimensional.

The results of the study show that the area in Pangali Ali is a slum area because people are less aware of paying attention to a clean environment, after this development it is expected that people are aware of the environment. The government's plan, namely the construction of Waterfront City, can bring residents in the Pangali Ali environment aware of a clean, beautiful, and useful environment. In addition to managing the coastal area, the purpose of the development of Majene Waterfront city is because the coast of Majene city is in a disaster-prone location such as tidal waves, abrasion, and tsunamis. Community development is not only a theory about how to develop rural areas but has a meaning that is likely to develop at the community level. Community development should reflect community actions and awareness of self-identity. Therefore, commitments to community development must recognize the interrelationships between individuals and the communities in which they exist. Talking about community development certainly cannot be separated from how many groups are empowered in the development of a waterfront city in Majene Regency.

Human development and increasing community empowerment have a relationship with project sustainability in the local area, but there are still some communities that sometimes do not have benefits for the development of local development areas (Ahmad & Abu Talib, 2015). The community and environmental leaders in the Pangali-ali neighborhood are working together to build a waterfront city. The program from the government is "KOTAKU". The "KOTAKU" program is a form of empowerment by involving the entire community in development planning. Every activity carried out in this program involves the community entirely, such as making good sanitation channels that do not pollute the sea. KOTAKU means "my city" which has the aim of changing coastal settlements to become more organized and environmentally friendly. The problem of waste is the main focus of this program to eliminate the habit of coastal communities throwing garbage everywhere. After the KOTAKU program, there are now many better landfills. This program becomes very interesting because it provides the widest possible space for the community to determine their own environmental arrangement.

Transparency

Transparency is the openness of the government in providing information related to public resource management activities to parties who need information, in the sense that the government is obliged to provide the information needed, both financial and other information that will be used for social and political-economic decision making by parties involved interested. The purpose of the responses of the informants above is how the community's efforts or methods convey directly to the government and how the government provides solutions and

that is where transparency takes place and that is what the government will follow up on the problems that arise as input for the work of the Bappeda Majene Regency. Something that the government does, whether related to community aspirations or community will, must be informed to the community and the development of a waterfront city in Majene Regency not only builds tourism but can overcome the dangers of coastal abrasion, thus this development will not only benefit one party but the community and government benefit. So, the government's transparency regarding the Waterfront city development in the eyes of the community is very good and no longer closes information to the public.

Consistent

Consistent is the key to success in waterfront city development and being able to create good governance is one of the tangible manifestations that must be realized in waterfront city development, but the development in Majene Regency has not been fully realized because in this development there are three segments, namely segment one pangali ali, segment two pumpkin, and in segment three dato'. The development that has been realized is the construction of segment one which includes the development of a city without slums and the construction of roads in Pangali Ali.

Consistency in the development of a waterfront city in Majene Regency is shown by the head of the environment and the community has made improvements little by little, which means that the area occupied by the development of the Waterfront city has been realized even though it has not been fully developed on a large scale. The community and the head of the environment cooperate with each other in fixing the environment in the form of a slum area into a better area than before and the community fully supports the development of Waterfront City in Majene Regency.

Clarity

In preparing development plans or certain projects, it is necessary to have a clarity of development objectives in advance, which means that the government is obliged to provide information related to the management of public resources to parties who need information, which means that the government must clarify in making decisions, whether in the form of social or political economy. by interested parties. Before carrying out development, the local government conducts or compiles baseline data in which the local government goes directly to the community asking that anything is needed in fixing the area in the development or what problems arise in the development area after meeting directly with the people in the area. In the three development segments, the government began to carry out development although it did not build simultaneously but carried out development in stages.

Law Enforcement

Law is an integral part of common life (Overdevest & Zeitlin, 2018). If humans live isolated from other humans, there will be no-touch or contract, whether pleasant or not conflicting. In such circumstances, the law is not needed in society no matter how primitive it is. Humans are always legal subjects who have rights and obligations. The law regulates and controls humans in common life as a consequence, so the legal system is based on the respect and protection of humans. This respect and protection of human beings is nothing but a reflection of their own interests. In this respect for humans, there are general requirements for the enactment of the rules of life provided for humans. The government does not give special sanctions to people who want to damage the waterfront city development area, only if there are people who are caught committing violations of the local government until the institutions in the community provide understanding to the people who want to damage the development area but if there are people who damage and that contrary to the law, the law itself or the authorities will handle the problem.

The presence of law in society is indeed very necessary because the measure aims to create order in society. If the presence of the law is seen functionally, then it is called to serve the

needs of elements for social survival, such as maintaining peace, resolving disputes, eliminating deviations, in short, the law maintaining order, and exercising control. Here the content of the order itself is not the main concern. Justice is not a symbol that must be realized, even in extreme circumstances it is ignored, but after all, control and order can actually be tied as a separate value in society, therefore it is something that is awarded by the community.

The development of a waterfront city in Majene Regency has been carried out well, both in terms of community empowerment, transparency, consistency, clarity, and law enforcement. Some of the obstacles found were the low participation of the community in urban development, however the development of a waterfront city in Majene has produced results that can change the appearance of the city. Waterfront city development is actually a sustainable urban development (Permana et al., 2017). Several studies have shown that if the government implements good environmental governance in waterfront city development, the sustainability of urban development will be achieved (Enqvist et al., 2019; Puspita, 2019; Ragheb & EL-Ashmawy, 2020). So, the government must be consistent in implementing the development of a waterfront city in Majene Regency because it has many good impacts on environmental sustainability and the lives of coastal communities

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the implementation of good environmental governance in the waterfront city development plan in Majene Regency has been effective and it can be concluded that (1) the implementation of good environmental governance in the waterfront city development in Majene Regency includes five principles of good environmental governance in waterfront city development, namely (a) community empowerment (b) transparency (c) consistency (d) clarity (e) law enforcement. In addition, this development also changes the appearance of the city, then the development of a waterfront city will change people's behavior because it will automatically adapt to changing conditions. The thing that must be considered in the development of this waterfront city is community involvement, so the government must strive so that community participation in this development can be increased.

References

- Ahmad, M., & Abu Talib, N. (2015). Empowering local communities: decentralization, empowerment and community driven development. *Quality & Quantity*, 49(2), 827-838.
- Balsley, T. (2011). *Waterfront Landscape*. London: Design Media Publishing Limited.
- Budiati, L. (2020). Building the Integrity of Urban Development Planner Through Corruption Risk Management and Assessment: Literature Review. *The Journal of Indonesia Sustainable Development Planning*, 1(1), 83-104.
- Da, T., & Xu, Y. (2016). Evaluation on connectivity of urban waterfront redevelopment under hesitant fuzzy linguistic environment. *Ocean & Coastal Management*, 132(1), 101-110.
- Enqvist, J., Campbell, L., Stedman, R., & Svendsen, E. (2019). Place meanings on the urban waterfront: a typology of stewardships. *Sustainability Science*, 14(3), 589-605.
- Hartono, G. (2015). Pembangunan Water Front City Berdasarkan Peraturan Daerah Kota Pontianak Nomor 4 Tahun 2002 Tentang Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Kota Pontianak. *Jurnal Nestor Magister Hukum*, 4(4).
- Hayati, E. (2014). Mewujudkan Good Governance dalam Pengelolaan Pemerintahan Daerah Guna Memperkuat Integrasi Nasional. *Jurnal Serambi Edukasi*, 2(2).
- Huang, W., & Kao, S. (2014). Public-private partnerships during waterfront development process: The example of the world exposition. *Ocean & Coastal Management*, 92, 28-39.

- Khaerah, N., Hartaman, N., & Rahman, M. (2021). Impact of Sustainable Development of Coastal Areas and Small Islands in Makassar. *E3S Web of Conferences*, 277, 01006.
- Khaerah, N., Rusnaedy, Z., Haeril, H., & Harakan, A. (2020). Sustainable Development (SDGs) of the Coastal Zone and Small Islands in Bima Regency. *Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Environmental Governance, ICONEG 2019, 25-26 October 2019, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia*.
- Munandar, M. (2013). Evaluasi Konsep Design Banten Waterfront City Kecamatan Kasemen. *Planesa*, 4(2), 212965.
- Nasution, D. (2018). Analisis pengaruh pengelolaan keuangan daerah, akuntabilitas dan transparansi terhadap kinerja keuangan pemerintah. *Jurnal Studi Akuntansi & Keuangan*, 2(3), 149-162.
- Nopyandri, N. (2014). Penerapan Prinsip Good Environmental Governance Dalam Rangka Perlindungan Dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup. *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Jambi*, 5(2), 43278.
- Norcliffe, G., Bassett, K., & Hoare, T. (1996). The emergence of postmodernism on the urban waterfront: geographical perspectives on changing relationships. *Journal of Transport Geography*, 4(2), 123-134.
- Notanubun, R., & Mussadun, M. (2017). Kajian Pengembangan Konsep Waterfront City di Kawasan Pesisir Kota Ambon. *Jurnal Pembangunan Wilayah dan Kota*, 13(2), 243-255.
- Overdevest, C., & Zeitlin, J. (2018). Experimentalism in transnational forest governance: Implementing european union forest law enforcement, governance and trade (FLEGT) voluntary partnership agreements in Indonesia and Ghana. *Regulation & Governance*, 12(1), 64-87.
- Permana, A., Astuti, W., & Er, E. (2017). Waterfront Development Concepts in Indonesia from the Perspective of Urban Planning and Environmental Sustainability. *International Journal of Built Environment and Sustainability*, 4(3), 146-155.
- Purniawati, P., Kasana, N., & Rodiyah, R. (2020a). Good Environmental Governance In Indonesia (Perspective Of Environmental Protection And Management). *The Indonesian Journal of International Clinical Legal Education*, 2(1), 43-56.
- Purniawati, P., Kasana, N., & Rodiyah, R. (2020b). Good Environmental Governance in Indonesia (Perspective of Environmental Protection and Management). *The Indonesian Journal of International Clinical Legal Education*, 2(1), 43-56.
- Puspita, L. (2019). Law Enforcement Model In Community-Based Waste Monitoring And Management As A Realization Of Good Environmental Governance Principles In West Sumatera, Indonesia. *UNIFIKASI: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 6(1), 1-6.
- Ragheb, A., & EL-Ashmawy, R. (2020). Urban waterfront development for designing space in coastal cities. *Int J Sustain Dev Plan*, 15(3), 345-352.
- Rahmat, A., Syadiah, N., & Subur, B. (2016). Smart Coastal City: Sea Pollution Awareness for People in Surabaya Waterfront City. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 227, 770-777.
- Santosa, P. (2008). *Administrasi Publik Teori dan Aplikasi Good Governance*. Bandung: Refika Aditama
- Syahrin, M., Rukmana, G., Rachman, D., Harakan, A., & Tadjine, F. (2019). *Sister city bottom up collaborative model plan as a major flooding mitigation in Samarinda*. A paper presented in the 1st Workshop on Environmental Science, Society, and Technology, December 8, 2018, Medan, Indonesia.
- Trisnaningsih, S. (2007). Independensi auditor dan komitmen organisasi sebagai mediasi pengaruh pemahaman good governance, gaya kepemimpinan dan budaya organisasi terhadap kinerja auditor. *Simposium Nasional Akuntansi X*, 10, 1-56.

Widjajanti, K., & Sugiyanto, E. (2015). Gaya Kepemimpinan dan Good Governance Sebagai Upaya Peningkatan Excellent Service dan Kepercayaan Masyarakat. *J. Dinamika Sosbud*, 17(2), 270-284.