



Land Reclamation in Makassar City, Indonesia: The Case of Center Point of Indonesia (CPI) Reclamation

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to find out and analyze the connectedness of coastal land reclamation of the Center Point of Indonesia area with qualified development (SDG's) that is not in accordance with the concept of Open Government. In this study using the approach method used by the author is a normative juridical method, namely research on the principles of law, norms, and legal rules, and this research specification is an analytical descriptive research. The results of this study explain the inequality of the percentage of land area where 68% of profits run to the private sector, with the regulation of coastal and island zoning, this can be an opportunity for coastal communities to be free from environmental conflicts and natural resources. However, if observed from the draft ranperda RZWP3K Sulsel will only make way for miners to more freely exploit the sea with sand mines for reclamation in the city of Makassar, Indonesia. This research contributes to being an evaluation material for the Makassar City government in urban governance which needs to consider the social-ecological side of development which tends to be overlooked in development in urban areas.

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Introduction

Indonesia's Marine Wealth has resources and coastal and the biodiversity of marine life is very large, also included in one of the largest fishery production in the world (Burhanudd in, A.i., 2019; Wahyudin, Y., 2011). In addition to fish, Indonesia's marine wealth is also located in coastal areas in the form of mangrove forests, seaweed, seagrass meadows, coral reefs, potential oil and gas reserves and minerals. The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) is the largest archipelago in the world as stated in the Djuanda Declaration in 1957 which then according to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 66 of 2011, Indonesia has a land area of about 1,913,578 km² (BPS, 2017). Based on a 2012 report by the Central Statistics Agency, Indonesia is divided into 34 provinces, 399 districts, 98 cities, 6,793 sub-districts, and 79,075 villages (Data Processing Center of the Ministry of Public Works, 2013). Meanwhile, based on information from the Ministry of Home Affairs in 2004, Indonesia has about 17,504 islands (BPS, 2017).

Sovereignty in managing development certainly departs from a strong belief that we can carry it out without the protection and supervision of foreign parties (Derwanatara A., 2018; Chayes, A., & Chayes, A. H., 1998; Krasner, S. D., 2004). The purpose of establishing the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia listed in the Opening of the 1945 Constitution is to protect the entire nation and all Indonesian blood spills; Promoting the general welfare; Educating the life of the nation; and participate in implementing world order. Of these four goals, three of them explicitly state the quality of life, namely the first, second, and third points, namely the life of a protected, prosperous, and intelligent society while for the distribution and equalization of quality of life is formulated in the Fifth precept of Pancasila, namely "Realizing social justice for all Indonesian people" The point is that the continuity, welfare, and intelligence of the community, must be distributed fairly (Suzetta, 2007; Nurdin, E.S., 2015; Butt & Lindsey, 2012).

With a large area, a large uneven population, and several other economic problems, it becomes an obstacle and challenge for Indonesia and world economic inequality becomes an insurmountable problem as it should be, so that the annual escalation of poverty rate increases (Siagian, Valentine, et al, 2020). Billions of the world's population still continue to live below the poverty line and inequality continues to rise within a country and between countries (Murdiansyah, Isnani, 2014). There is a huge gap in the quality of wealth and power. Poverty is a global problem that seems to continue to be a problem that will never disappear in this world, if a country is still paralyzed by the movement of its policies by the government itself, such as economic development that is not in accordance with its nature has an effect on economic growth, environmental damage, and financial crises that have the potential to endanger future lives.

Economic development experiences global challenges including economic growth gaps, financial crises, and environmental damage that has the potential to endanger future lives (Yamin, et al, 2019). The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDG's) was agreed to end poverty, reduce inequality, and protect the environment (Adam, 2019; Sreenivasan, A. et al., 2023). So in an effort to

overcome obstacles to the SDGs, countries need transformation in a more complex society than ever before. Innovations and technologies used in government can provide a comprehensive approach and allow the involvement of more actors in problem solving. This can spur community involvement and participation in state development (United Nations Public Administration Network, 2014; Bexell, M., & Jönsson, K., 2017; Salvia, et al., 2019).

In the face of these challenges in 2015, the United Nations (UN) implemented sustainable development policies contained in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) (Bexell, M., & Jönsson, K., 2017; Salvia, et al., 2019; Sreenivasan, A. et al., 2023). SDG's contains 17 sustainable development foundations that are in effect from 2016 to 2030. The document is a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) which were in effect from 2000 to 2015 (Kumar et al., 2016; Salvia et al., 2019). SDG's is a combination of agreements within mdg's and sustainable development goals for future generations in a country, including in Indonesia (Griggs, 2013; Kumar et al., 2016; Salvia et al., 2019).

All government orders have an important purpose in carrying out development. In fact, determining development goals is one of the main agendas of the Indonesian government. Planning for future development is not only a global thing, but there are national problems. There are two points of reflection here: our understanding of development and its problems, and the way we plan for implications and development. The biggest problem of world development is poverty (Mochamad, 2014). the Nited Nations Development Programme (WHO, 2014) reports that more than 5 billion people still live under \$1.25 a day. Not only that, every day 22,000 children die from poverty (UNICEF, 2013), 27-28 percent of children in developing countries are not worth the weight (WHO, 2014), and 72 million children have never gone to school, and one billion people are still illiterate (UNESCO, 2013). In addition, one billion people cannot get clean water, and 2.6 billion cannot enjoy basic sanitation facilities (Nugroho, A. P., 2020; Arianto, Z., 2019).

Development needs to pay attention to risks and vulnerabilities in society and the environment, because Indonesia is prone to shocks so that there is resilience in the face of shocks themselves. The issue of maintaining the progress of community development by paying attention to vulnerability is a message related to the 2014 Human Development Index by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Natural disasters, social conflicts, food security, and lame distribution of income result in vulnerability and risk of human development in Indonesia (Syawie, M, 2014). Sdg's design involves all development actors including the private sector and academia. Sdg's is enforced with the main principles of universality, integration, and inclusiveness in order to achieve substantial and procedural justice so that later no one is left behind (Nusantara, R., 2017). Of the 17 SDGs goals, there are goals on Underwater Ecosystems or "Life Below Water" (Preserving and Sustainably Utilizing Marine and Oceanic Resources for Sustainable Development, or "Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources") (Arianto, Z., 2019; Nugroho, A. P., 2020).

Sustainable development cannot be separated from the development activities of the economic sector through development policies in coastal areas (Lindsay, A. R., et al., 2020; Swart, R. O.B., & Raes, F., 2007; Swart, R., et al., 2003; Arianto, Z., 2019) As well as reclamation activities can not be avoided in addition to changes in the lifestyle of the community occurs also damage to ecosystem habitats in coastal and marine areas, especially in areas densely packed activities such as in some

coastal cities in Indonesia that carry out reclamation projects. One of them is the reclamation project in Makassar City, this project began during the signing of a reclamation work contract in 2016 between PT KSO Ciputra Yasmin and PT Boskalis Internasional Indonesia. The implementation of equalization that has not been maximized provides a very significant change to the condition of the coastal community of Makassar City. According to Harton and Hant (Nari, 2009) the consequences of changes due to the unrealized facilities are: (1) The social effect is as saturated, discovery and invention, (2) Uneven rate of change, (3) The emergence of new social communities, (4) Disorganization and demoralization, and (5) Bitter and sweetness of change are strongly felt. The lack of role of the Makassar City Government in carrying out environmental-based coastal reclamation policies resulted in coastal conditions experiencing pollution. One of them is after sand mining, abrasion occurs in almost all coastal villages galesong, there are 11 villages affected by abrasion due to sea sand mining for reclamation. Of that number, five villages are categorized as severe because there are 27 houses that were heavily damaged (Daily, I. 2020; detikSulsel, 2022; Montesori, j. 2020).

Related to coastal reclamation research in the city of Makassar, Figure 1 explains that the identification and analysis through VosViewer related to land reclamation in Makassar City based on the case of reclamation center point of Indonesia (CPI), became one of the focus of problems that are not in line with the ideals of sustainable development. Identification and analysis through VosViewer above divides 6 clusters of research issues obtained in the Google Scholar database. In the first cluster explaining the interaction between land reclamation development, material feasibility, and land irrigation issues in several countries, namely Russia, Uzbekistan and Indonesia, the second cluster explained about the current situation of mining land reclamation impacting natural resources, soil pollution, and efforts to implement ecological restoration of post-mining reclamation land. The third cluster explains the relationship of coastal areas that become reclaimed land use areas. The fourth cluster describes the conservation, effectiveness and mining of coal. The fifth cluster describes the environment, sediment and construction activities of new land reclamation. The sixth cluster explains about urbanization and the impact of water quality due to land reclamation. The seventh cluster describes concurrent mining, potential, and natural resource conditions. The eighth cluster explains the influence and changes caused by land use. From the various clusters, it can be seen that land reclamation has an impact on the condition of natural resources.

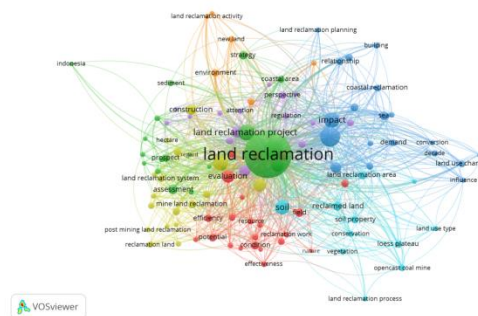


Figure 1. Identification and analysis of research issues. Source: Processed from VosViewer, 2022

Sustainable development aims to meet current needs, without damaging or reducing future needs. The *paradigm of sustainable development* is a form of action in the utilization of existing natural ecosystems in a certain way so that their functional capacity is not damaged to provide benefits for human life. There are three pillars that exist in the *paradigm of sustainable development*, namely economic growth, social engagement, and environmental protection, can be viewed from a dimension. For example, economic growth rises, then the human beings also rise, but on the other hand even the environmental impact becomes down. What is done in carrying out development must have a negative impact and a positive impact (Muzaqi, A. H., & Ambulanto, T., 2020)). But we need to know that the development should be equalization of these pillars, not focus on one point of view of the pillars only.

Basically, sustainable development that discusses environmental protection is not in line with the implementation of reclamation, where reclamation is an activity that converts coastal waters into land that is intended to change the low land level (usually affected by standing water) to higher (usually unaffected by standing water) (Vishnu Suharto, 2008). Thus, reclamation is an effort to form new land by means of reclamation, land drying or drainage in order to increase the benefits of land resources that are reviewed from an environmental and socio-economic point of view. While coastal reclamation can be interpreted as an effort to form new land either fused with the coastal area or separated from the coastal area by means of dredging, drying land or drainage in order to increase the benefits of land resources that are viewed from an environmental and socio-economic point of view (Mustaqim, 2015).

As for the purpose of this article to see the connection between national development that leads to the reclamation of the coast of Makassar City with sustainable development which has become one of the programs of the United Nations for some time to achieve the 17 ideals of sdg's. Based on the elaboration explanation of the reclamation problem in the city of Makassar that is contrary to sdg's "No Poverty" and "Life Below Water" ideals, researchers are interested in studying the concept that is in harmony with sustainable development under the title Land Reclamation In Makassar City: The Case of Center Point Of Indonesia (CPI) Reclamation. This research contributes to the recommendations in reclamation management in densely populated cities that need to pay attention to the socio-economic life factors of coastal community groups (such as fishermen and coral trumbu seekers) and the sustainability of coastal ecosystem life.

Research Methods

The research methods used in this research are Approach Methods, Research Specifications, data collection techniques, research stages, data analysis methods, and research locations (Devers, K. J., & Frankel, R. M., 2000). A legal study should be conducted with scientific activities based on methods. In addition, these research activities must be carried out systematically. In this study, the method of approach used by the author is the normative juridical method, which is research on the principles of law, norms, and legal rules (Indriati, E. D., & Nugroho, N., 2022). This approach seeks to find as much data as possible by focusing on the applicable regulations and literature related to problems related to the writing of this journal.

This research specification is analytical descriptive research because it is intended to obtain a detailed, systematic, and thorough picture of everything both legislation and legal theory. Furthermore, according to Soerjono Soekanto, descriptive research is research that aims to describe precisely the nature of an individual, state, symptom or specific group to determine the frequency of a symptom. In this study, it is explained about the implementation of sustainable management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems in Indonesia to achieve the ideals of 17 *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs).

Results and Discussion

Indonesia is an archipelago, where most of the population lives on the coast and has a livelihood as a fisherman and merchant. As an archipelago, according to Supriharyono (2002), an estimated 60% of Indonesia's population lives and lives in coastal areas. Law RI number 32 of 2004 concerning Local Government, which gives full authority in the management of natural resources in coastal and marine areas up to 12 nautical miles for provinces and 4 nautical miles for districts / cities. One of the impacts of the law is the emergence of local government programs by reclaiming coastal areas or also called Coastal reclamation.

In the kemenkeu.go.id the Government prepared Rp1,683.5 T APBN 2020 for the development of the government's focus on implementing various development priorities and governance.

Table 1. Number of State Budget 2020 for government focus development

Needs in the Sector	Amount of State Budget (Trillion Rupiah)
Housing and Public Facilities	30.4 T
Environmental Protection	18.4 T
Religion	10.1 T
Tourism	5.1 T
General Service	475.1 T
Economics	406.2 T
Social Protection	226.4 T
Order and Security	162.7 T
Education	156.9 T
Defense	131.2 T
Health	61.1 T
Total	£100.99

Source: Processed from kemenkeu.go.id in APBN Information (2020), 2022

From the data (See Table 1), it was obtained that in sustainable development (SDG's) covers the economic sector which is 406 T and coastal reclamation is intended to build the economic sector. As for that to meet the demands of land needs, lately cities on the coast tend to increase their land area by reclaiming the beach, namely the activity of hoarding or entering certain materials in the coastal area with the intention to obtain dry land (Nurmandi, 1999 in Marrung, J.A., et al. 2012; Ryan, A., 2016; MacKaye, B., 1990; Saaty, T. L., 2013).

The small article 34 explains that reclamation can only be carried out if the social and economic benefits obtained are greater than the social costs and economic costs. However, the implementation of reclamation is also obliged to maintain and pay attention to several things such as a) Sustainability of life and livelihood of the community; b) The balance between the importance of utilization and preservation of the coastal environment; and c) Technical requirements for the collection, dredging and hoarding of materials. Infrastructure, transportation, and greening have not gone unnoticed. Reclamation in the Losari Beach area is expanding to the Center Point of Indonesia (CPI) megaproject which is intended as an integrated global business district (Harlina, 2018).

The same activity was temporarily carried out in the city of Makassar which reclaimed the coastal area to create an integrated business area called 'Center Point of Indonesia' or better known by the abbreviation CPI. The area buried in sand above the sea varies from 6 meters to 16 meters. In the early stages, the need for sand is as much as 11 million cubic meters. In 2017, cpi reclamation progress reached more than 35% of CPI reclamation progress has reached 4 million cubic from 9 million cubic meters. As for the following Figure 2 of the development of CPI reclamation activities:

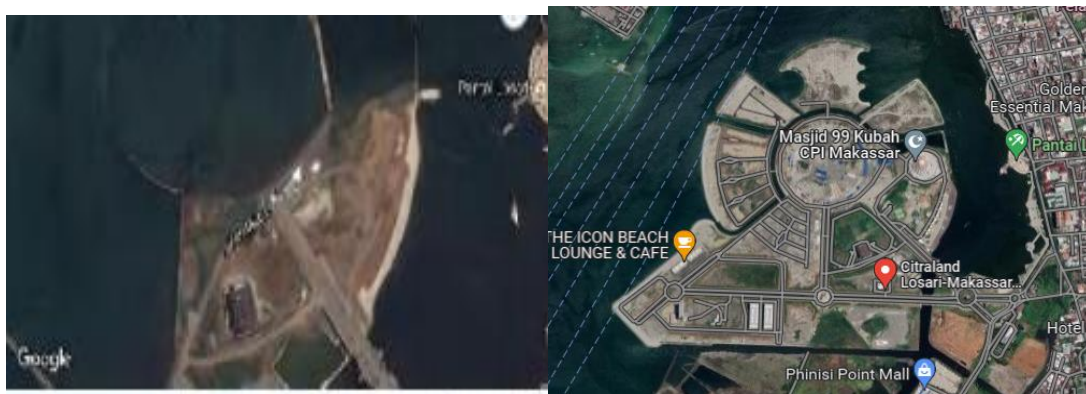


Figure 2. CPI Reclamation in Makassar City in 2007 and Tahun2022. Source: Courtesy of google images, 2022

The 70th United Nations General Assembly in September 2015 in New York, United States, became a new historical point in global development. A total of 193 heads of state and world governments were present to agree on a new universal development agenda contained in a document entitled *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*—containing 17 Goals and 169 Goals that took effect from 2016 to 2030. Known as the *Sustainable Development Goals* or SDGs, the SDGs are a continuation of the *Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)* agreed upon by UN member states in 2000 and ended at the end of 2015.

The *paradigm of sustainable development* is a form of action in the utilization of existing natural ecosystems in a certain way so that their functional capacity is not damaged to provide benefits for human life. There are three pillars that exist in the *paradigm of sustainable development*, namely economic growth, social engagement, and environmental protection, can be viewed from a dimension. For example, economic growth rises, then the human beings also rise, but on the other hand even the environmental impact becomes down.



Figure 3. Concept Objectives of Sustainable Development. Source: Processed from *sdg2030indonesia.org*, 2022

But we need to know that the development should be equalization of these pillars, not focus on one point of view of the pillars only. The sustainable development goals only aim to halve each of the development problems contained in the goals and objectives, following the 17 *Objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals* as shown in figure 3.

Reasons for The Act of Reclamation of Coastal Land Center Point of Indonesia Area Makassar City, Indonesia

Its main stakeholders for the government in carrying out a reclamation activity must have a purpose and reason to reclamation in the coastal area of Makassar City, especially in the Center Point of Indonesia (CPI) area of Makassar City. According to Bappeda, South Sulawesi Province philosophy is the act of reclamation of coastal land in Makassar City as the existence of the 'Center Point of Indonesia' area on the basis of saving the environmental ecosystem by mitigating sedimentation due to the avalanche of Bawakaraeng mountain carried by the flow of the Jeneberang river to the coast, then coastal reclamation actions will also have an impact on the addition of public space for the community. According to several related agencies or agencies, including the South Sulawesi Provincial Marine and Fisheries Office (DKP Sulsel), the SDA Office, The Job Creation and Spatial Planning Agency of South Sulawesi Province, and the Regional Development Planning Agency of South Sulawesi Province (Bappeda Sulsel). Some of the reasons for coastal reclamation can be seen in the following Table 2:

Table 2. Reasons for The Reclamation of Coastal Land Reclamation of the Center Area

Reasons for Beach Reclamation	DKP	System	Bappeda
	Room		
Coastal Area Arrangement	?	?	?
Reducing Less Productive Land	x	x	x
Region Addition	?	?	x
Disaster Mitigation	?	?	?
Labor Absorption	?	x	?

Improving the Quality and Economy of the Region Shore	☑	x	☑
Improved Water Habitat Conditions	x	x	x

Source: Processed from processed primary data (2017), 2022

Based on the results of the study by looking at Table 2 above that the answers given by agencies vary, but there are two reasons that have 44 compact answers as the main reason or more priority, namely (1) Structuring coastal areas and (2) Disaster mitigation. Referring to the Guidelines for The Development of Coastal Reclamation and Planning of Its Security Buildings (2004), explaining that coastal reclamation is to increase land resources from less useful to more useful in terms of environmental, community needs and economic value.

The existence of reclamation activities is actually more productive land use by realigning coastal areas, because the area has been polluted by seeing that there are various waste disposal processes that are not good such as the amount of waste found and so on both sourced from existing developments and community habits that are not good, so the government reorganizes the coastal area. This research is in line with research from Ramadhani et al, which suggests that coastal reclamation in the city of Makassar also causes Hg metal pollution in the waters of tanjung bunga beach and around the reclamation beach of Makassar City, Indonesia.

Land Use Plan reclamation of Center Point of Indonesia Area Makassar City, Indonesia

Based on Provincial Regulation No. 9 of 2009 concerning Provincial RTRW, CPI is part of the Provincial Strategic Area, namely the Indonesian Integrated Global Business Center, with an area to be leveled and compacted reaching 157 Ha consisting of 50 Ha owned by the government for public or public facilities and 107 Ha of private property as a business area however, Of the 107 ha, 30% will be made public facilities and social facilities such as roads, bridges and parks. To see the percentage comparison can be seen in the following diagram (Figure 4):



Figure 4. Percentage Diagram of Cpi Reclamation Land Area of Makassar City. Source: Processed from digilib.unhas.ac.id (2020).

Based on Figure 4 shows that the total area of the Reclamation Area of Center Point of Indonesia covers an area of 157 Ha, with a division for the government of 50 Ha or with a percentage of 32.00% while for the private sector it is 107 Ha or with a percentage of 68.00%. The development of

commercial areas will obviously bring many economic benefits to the region. The assumption used here is that the more commercial areas are built, it will also automatically increase the original income of the region (PAD). Reclamation gives the Government 32% and private 68% profit and can help the city in the framework of providing land for various purposes (urban expansion), coastal arrangement, marine tourism development, and others. But it must also be remembered that after all reclamation is a form of human intervention (intervention) to the balance of the coastal natural environment that is always in a dynamic balanced state so that it will give birth to changes in ecosystems such as changes in current patterns, erosion and coastal sedimentation, and potentially environmental disturbances. This is in line with what was stated by The French (2002) that the billboard with the aim of increasing tourist areas in coastal areas causes damage and loss of coastal habitat for human marine bioto. Also stated by Oost, A. P. et al. (2012) coastal reclamation reduces the area of settlements on the coastline and also has an impact on the preservation of coastal environment and the backwardness of coastal ecosystems.

The development of the new area of Makassar City is expected to be able to provide benefits for all parties, not only felt for a group but also felt by the general public, especially those who have a direct impact on the reclamation activities. The developments carried out in makassar city such as hospitality, entertainment areas and recreation areas have provided changes, as has the CPI area (See Table 3). Based on the Decree of the Head of BLHD Makassar City No: 660.2/546/Kep/BLHD/V/2010 dated: May 24, 2010, the facilities to be built in the reclamation area of Center Point of Indonesia on land of 157 Ha, as (in Table 3):

Table 3. Facilities of *Center Point of Indonesia* Makassar City

Facilities	Area (Ha)	Percentage (%)
Wisma Negara	13.2	8,00
Makassar City Centre	15.9	10,00
Indonesian Mosque Rahimakumullah	2.66	2,0
Museum of a Thousand Heroes Nusantara	1.41	1,00
Sunset Golf Park	18.2	12,00
Diplomate Village	5.27	3,00
Bussiness Park	32.9	21,00
Coral Park Garden	20.43	13,00
Mangrove Park	27.05	17,00
Garden	5.1	3,00
Clamshell Park	7.3	5,00
Environmental Infrastructure	7.58	5,00
Total	157	100,00

Source: Processed from SDA Office Secondary Data, Copyrighted Works and Susel Spatial Planning, 2017



Figure 5. Percentage Chart of CPI Area Facilities. Source: Processed from digilip.unhas.ac.id (2020), 2022

Based on Figure 5, it can be seen that there are 12 types of facilities and infrastructure that will be built on 157 Ha of land, then the largest facility to be built is 'Bussiness Park' with an area of 32.9 Ha or with a percentage of 21.00%, while the facility with the smallest area is the Museum of 1000 Pahlawan Nusantara which is only an area of 1.41 Ha or with a percentage of 1.00% (Amaliyah, 2020; Alatas, R., 2017).

Impact of Reclamation Activities on the Surrounding Environment

The benefits of reclamation activities, especially in improving the standard of living of fishing people until now, have not been felt at all (Shahib, H.M., 2021; Yustiana et al., 2021). Please note that the reclamation activities of coastal areas, especially the 'Center Point of Indonesia' area, are still in the process of being worked on, certainly do not have significant benefits felt by the community, especially local communities, but in the workmanship certainly requires minimal labor absorption as a bricklayer (construction worker) or security guard, but the reality is not like this. Here's what one of the fishermen said in the interview:

"Construction workers, stonemasons why from the outside are taken, why are we not the only ones called to work there as construction workers, here are also residents who are stonemasons of side jobs, why are we not the ones called"

On the other hand, there are indirect benefits based on the experience of fishermen from the construction of previous buildings that have existed on reclaimed land along the flower headland can protect residents' buildings from storms or strong winds from the direction of the sea. And furthermore, the reclamation activities that are currently underway, namely the reclamation of the CPI area, affected communities (fishermen) will be compensated in the form of money from the CPI as a result of the impact they feel. This research is in line with Miranda's research, J. (2022), which discusses land reclamation to fishermen's poverty.

Success rate of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in reclamation in Makassar City, Indonesia

The existence of the reclamation project became a polemic in makassar city with the rtrw regulation number 4 of 2015 mentioned that the allocation of reclamation space for CPI area of

157.25 Ha and reclamation plan for other projects covering an area of 4,000 Ha. With the regulation, the public obtained information that the government planned to hoard the sea on the north coast of Makassar City also for business purposes and was working with the property business developer (Ciputra Group) (Aspan, Z., 2017; Ruslin, 2017; Amiruddin&Alam, 2017).

Various rejections of the ongoing reclamation from 2015 to the present. Despite strong opposition from the people of South Sulawesi, reclamation projects continue to be pursued in order to run. There comes a time when the CPI project begins to be worked on. The sea sand mine in Takalar began to operate. PT Yasmin and PT Ciputra then collaborated with PT Boskalis to dredge in Galesong waters (Walhi Sulsel, 2018).

The mining of sea sand carried out by PT Boskalis for the CPI project has resulted in 250 fishermen switching professions to informal workers such as stonemasons and scavengers. In addition, the income of 6,474 fishermen decreased by 80%. Then, another impact is coastal abrasion. Almost all over the village there is abrasion along 10 to 20 meters. As a result, 20 houses were severely destroyed and 2 public cemeteries were also severely damaged (Walhi Sulsel, 2018).

Concurrently the objectives of *the sustainable development goals (SDGs)* is an invaluable program to end some social symptoms to social problems but the success of the SDG's needs to be known to see the scope present in our midst (Sreenivasan, A. et al., 2023). Poverty factor is the main problem and inequality that is present to see the case of reclamation in the city of Makassar (See Figure 6). Here is the presentation of fishermen affected by sea sand mines for reclamation.



Figure 6. Percentage of Fishermen Affected by sand mines for reclamation. Source: Walhi Sulsel Year-End Notes, 2018

Sea sand mines around the Makassar strait are carried out for beach reclamation in Makassar City certainly gets so many problems due to this reclamation, as for the relevance of the government's policy on reclamation issues that can be done for mutual benefit but on the other hand this reclamation is so impactful for fishermen who go to sea around the Makassar strait. This is in line with the research put forward by Yustiana et al. (2021) that the CPI reclamation project in Makassar City is still reaping pros and cons to date. Existing reclamation policies have a devastating impact on environmental, economic, and socio-cultural aspects. Contrary to the essence of the policy that should bring good to the lives of the people of Makassar, especially fishing groups around the CPI reclamation project. Yuntiana et al. (2021) mentioned that the CPI reclamation project has been in the interest of being dismissed because it has damaged the surrounding environment and

adversely affected coastal communities economically and materially. Here are the fishing grounds and boskalis sand mines around Galesong.

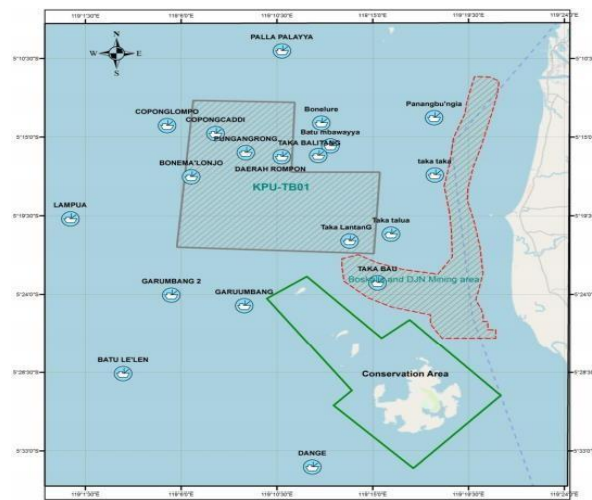


Figure 7. Map of fishing areas with boskalis mining sites. Source: Processed from Walhi Sulsel (2018), 2022

From the data (See Figure 7), it can be seen that the mining distance is very close to the Galesong coast, which is at a distance of 2 to 8 nautical miles from the coastline. Boskalis' first mining site has damaged five points of capture area namely Taka loud, Taka Talua, Taka Bau, Taka taka, and Panangbu'ngia (Year-End Note; Walhi Sulsel (2018). In Suhardi's research (2021) which analyzed the Center Point of Indonesia (CPI) Reclamation Policy of Makassar City in an Environmental Political Perspective, it was stated that cpi reclamation in Makassar City from the environmental side, reclamation policies did not have a good impact according to their essence and purpose, actually increasing the risk of disaster for makassar city, especially coastal areas, both land and sea. Where the group of fishermen and kerrang seekers there are about 43 heads of families who inhabit an area of approximately 10 hectares, evicted by the South Provincial Government for the construction of CPI reclamation. It was stated by Yuntiana et al. (2021) and Suhardi (2021) that the CPI reclamation project and reclamation policy in Makassar City actually have a negative impact on the environment, social, and economy of the surrounding community which is contrary to the essence of the goals and policies themselves that should bring good to life.

Conclusion

The reclamation of the Beach at Center Point Of Indonesia involves PT Yasmin and PT Ciputra and then cooperates with PT Boskalis. Looking at the percentage of land area where 68% of profits go to the private sector, with regulations regarding coastal and island zoning, this can be an opportunity for coastal communities to be free from environmental conflicts and natural resources. However, if observed from the draft ranperda RZWP3K Sulsel will only make way for miners to more freely exploit the sea with sand mines for reclamation in the city of Makassar. The mining of sea sand carried out by PT Boskalis for the CPI project has resulted in 250 fishermen switching professions to informal workers such as stonemasons and scavengers. In addition, the income of 6,474 fishermen decreased by 80%. Then, another impact is coastal abrasion. Almost all over the village there is

abrasion along 10 to 20 meters. As a result, 20 houses were severely destroyed and 2 public cemeteries were also severely damaged.

The SDGs are here to address the really serious problems in the global order of government. Such as how to alleviate poverty that is truly chronic, discussing six *scopes of goals* on environmental conservation, sustainable development infrastructure, inequality and justice, and urban urbanization that is increasing for a long time, as many as 55% of Indonesia's population lives in urban areas. The involvement of civil society and other stakeholders around the world plays a very important role in achieving the SDGs goals themselves. Development cannot be said to be successful if one or two of the three conditions, namely poverty, unemployment, and inequality become worse even though per capita income soars. Likewise, what Marciano said, regarding the characteristics of the welfare state. He revealed that conceptually the country is said to be prosperous if it meets four main criteria, namely the state's commitment in creating job opportunities to accommodate the abundance of the labor force, the existence of social insurance guarantees that apply to all citizens, the implementation of affordable education and social policies as an effort to levy wealth.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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