

Muhammad Insan Tarigan*
Dahliana Hasan**
Wahyu Yun Santoso***

Review article
UDK 341.225:341.24
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.25234/pv/36881>
Paper received 11 June 2025
Paper accepted 7 March 2026

COASTAL GOVERNANCE IN THE CLIMATE CRISIS ERA: CENTERING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION FOR JUSTICE AND RESILIENCE****

Abstract: *This research aims to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the extent international law and provide opportunities for coastal communities to engage in the development of ocean-related policies and regulations. Governance of oceans has been subjected to the process of reorganization in response to pertinent external factors. The concept of the blue economy with the related notions of growth, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and climate change represents an intricate network of political decisions, investments driven by states and private companies, as well as scientific and technological innovation. The recognition and respect of community rights to manage natural resources lead to the delivery of benefits for biodiversity, carbon storage, and livelihoods. The paradigm shift in ocean governance is inextricably connected to the influence of SDG 16 in the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which has brought the concept of “no one left behind” to the fore. Furthermore, local knowledge, gained through the long experience of people in a place, can complement, correct, or provide alternative perspectives to the scientific or professional knowledge of policymakers. A normative method with an interdisciplinary approach is used and the data are collected through literature research, with the main search focusing on international instruments, such as the United Nations Declaration on the*

* Muhammad Insan Tarigan, PhD candidate, Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Jl. Sosio Yustisia No. 1, Bulaksumur, Kab. Sleman, D.I. Yogyakarta 55281, Indonesia. E-mail address: insantarigan02@mail.ugm.ac.id. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0000-0222-1497>.

** Dahliana Hasan, S.H., M.Tax., PhD, Lecturer, Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Jl. Sosio Yustisia No. 1, Bulaksumur, Kab. Sleman, D.I. Yogyakarta 55281, Indonesia. E-mail address: dahlia.hasan@mail.ugm.ac.id. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6047-2590>.

*** Wahyu Yun Santoso, Dr. S.H., M.Hum., LL.M., Lecturer, Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Jl. Sosio Yustisia No. 1, Bulaksumur, Kab. Sleman, D.I. Yogyakarta 55281, Indonesia. E-mail address: wahyu.yuns@ugm.ac.id. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0328-7855>.

**** Acknowledgments

We would like to convey our profound appreciation to the Indonesian Education Scholarship, Center for Higher Education Funding and Assessment, and Indonesian Endowment Fund for Education for their indispensable support in publishing the article, in their capacity as funders and sponsors.

Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), the High Seas Treaty, and decisions of international forums on ocean governance. The results show that sustainability and social justice are of particular concern to contemporary coastal communities. These objectives necessitate the implementation of adaptive coastal governance to enhance the capabilities of communities and ensure the sustainability of natural resources. Moreover, international environmental law has established a framework facilitating community participation in governance of marine resources and the environment.

Keywords: *blue economy, coastal communities, social justice, participation, adaptive governance*

1. INTRODUCTION

Coastal zones (CZs) are defined as transition zones where land meets the sea. The region is characterized by dynamism and diversity, devoid of delineated natural boundaries. The distinctive characteristics of CZs include tides, coral reefs, barrier islands, seashores, and storm waves.¹ Coastal areas are important due to diverse array of habitats and ecosystems, as well as significance in economic activities. The human population is in constant growth, leading to a significant increase in stress from various sources on CZs, including settlements and economic activities.²

A significant opportunity is presented to advance a more socially just and sustainable blue economy to enhance lives in coastal communities worldwide. These communities depend on healthy marine ecosystems for livelihoods, cultures, and identities.³ As showed by the preponderance of extant definitions, the blue economy is predicated on three interdependent pillars, namely environment, economy, and society.⁴ Meanwhile, the conceptual foundation is predicated on a philosophical shift from economic practices that prioritize diversity, inclusion, and equity to alternative economic practices.⁵

-
- 1 Mosa Tania Alim Shampa and others, 'A Comprehensive Review on Sustainable Coastal Zone Management in Bangladesh: Present Status and the Way Forward' (2023) 9 Heliyon e18190 <<https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S2405844023053987>> accessed 17 October 2024.
 - 2 Efstathios K Oikonomou and Elisavet Yiannakopoulou, 'Sustainable Coastal Zone Management of Strymonikos Gulf: Implementation of the Analytic Hierarchy Process through an Application Designed Using the Programming Language C# (Sharp)' (2021) 17 World Review of Science, Technology and Sustainable Development 54 <<http://www.inderscience.com/link.php?id=114021>> accessed 17 October 2024.
 - 3 Louisa S Evans and others, 'Putting Coastal Communities at the Center of a Sustainable Blue Economy: A Review of Risks, Opportunities, and Strategies' (2023) 4 Frontiers in Political Science 1032204 <<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpos.2022.1032204/full>> accessed 22 October 2024.
 - 4 Philippa Louey, 'The Blue Economy's Retreat from Equity: A Decade under Global Negotiation' (2022) 4 Frontiers in Political Science 999571 <<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpos.2022.999571/full>> accessed 22 October 2024.
 - 5 Ibrahim Issifu and others, 'Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion in the Blue Economy: Why They Matter and How Do We Achieve Them?' (2023) 4 Frontiers in Political Science 1067481 <<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpos.2022.1067481/full>> accessed 22 October 2024.

The blue economy has been developed as a significant catalyst for numerous nations worldwide but is characterized by a series of social injustices and inequalities.⁶ In practice, the concept neglects the environmental and community pillars, focusing exclusively on the economy. Several coastal communities, small-scale sectors, and minority groups are marginalized from the high-level decision-making processes that delineate the blue economy with the subsequent implementation and governance measures.⁷ As competition for ocean space intensifies, politically less influential local communities and traditional resource users may face displacement or the denial of ocean resources.⁸ The prioritization of large-scale economic activities and growth sectors leads to subtle or overt suppression of small-scale fisheries, influencing the allocation of geographic, political, and economic resources.⁹

The prevalence of social injustice in coastal regions is a salient issue, characterized by the increasing economic disparity between the impoverished and the affluent. The unsustainable extraction of coastal resources is of particular concern since the concept threatens the long-term viability of the ecosystems. These issues can be addressed to reduce poverty by comprehending the economic and power inequalities between actors and identifying strategies to distribute the benefits arising from natural resource utilization more equitably.¹⁰ Therefore, the representation of coastal communities in planning processes and the acknowledgment of vested interests in decision-making is important when marine governance is to realize equity and justice in coastal areas.¹¹

Coastal communities play an instrumental role in the preservation of ecosystems. However, these communities are confronted with escalating challenges posed by industrial development and climate change. There is an urgent need for action to address biodiversity loss and empower community-led conservation.¹² The evolution of community-led marine governance within coastal regions is frequently impeded by an absence of designated authority.¹³ The mandate can only be obtained when there is a legal product following the requirement. Therefore, a thorough review of the scope of international law and the potential for coastal communities to participate in the creation of ocean-related policies and regulations is crucial.

6 *Ibid.*

7 Philippa J Cohen and others, 'Securing a Just Space for Small-Scale Fisheries in the Blue Economy' (2019) 6 *Frontiers in Marine Science* 171 <<https://www.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/fmars.2019.00171/full>> accessed 22 October 2024.

8 Anna (Anya) Phelan, Lisa Ruhanen and Judith Mair, 'Ecosystem Services Approach for Community-Based Ecotourism: Towards an Equitable and Sustainable Blue Economy' (2020) 28 *Journal of Sustainable Tourism* 1665 <<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09669582.2020.1747475>> accessed 22 October 2024.

9 Cohen and others (n 7).

10 Rachel Wynberg and Maria Hauck, 'People, Power, and the Coast: A Conceptual Framework for Understanding and Implementing Benefit Sharing' (2014) 19 *Ecology and Society* art27 <<http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol19/iss1/art27/>> accessed 23 October 2024.

11 Ralph Tafon and others, 'Mainstreaming Coastally Just and Equitable Marine Spatial Planning: Planner and Stakeholder Experiences and Perspectives on Participation in Latvia' (2023) 242 *Ocean & Coastal Management* 106681 <<https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0964569123002065>> accessed 23 October 2024.

12 Nathan James Bennett and Philip Dearden, 'From Measuring Outcomes to Providing Inputs: Governance, Management, and Local Development for More Effective Marine Protected Areas' (2014) 50 *Marine Policy* 96 <<https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0308597X14001353>> accessed 6 October 2023.

13 Wesley Flannery, Jane Clarke and Benedict McAteer, 'Politics and Power in Marine Spatial Planning' in Jacek Zaucha and Kira Gee (eds), *Maritime Spatial Planning: past, present, future* (Springer International Publishing 2019) <<https://link.springer.com/10.1007/978-3-319-98696-8>> accessed 23 October 2024.

2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The fundamental premise of this research is that coastal communities play an important role in improving the transition of ocean toward sustainability. However, it is crucial to acknowledge the necessity of legal legitimacy to ensure the effective implementation of efforts. Based on the description above, this research aimed to assess various international legal instruments designed to evaluate the quality, and opportunities for participation of coastal communities in sustainable and equitable ocean management. Additionally, the role of international law is stated in safeguarding the interests of coastal communities against the adverse impacts of oceanic changes due to climate change.

3. METHODS

This research used a qualitative legal method through secondary data. A variety of materials were analyzed, including international instruments and regulations (e.g., the High Seas Treaty, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP), International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention), other declarations (e.g., G20 decisions), and decisions of the Conference of Parties (COP) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), as well as articles, books, and published reports. The secondary data required was obtained through a comprehensive literature review. This process enabled research to distill the essence of secondary data. Subsequently, relevant secondary data were analyzed using qualitative methods with an interdisciplinary approach. The extant legal frameworks served as a foundation for the evaluation of specific phenomena. Theories and principles contained in extant legal instruments could be interpreted, developed, or strengthened to ensure the protection of the interests of coastal communities.

4. COASTAL COMMUNITIES: THE STAKE IN THE SHORE

In the English language, the term “community” is typically defined as “a group of people living in the same place who share the same religion, race, or occupation”. Concurrently, the coastline constitutes a highly dynamic interface between land and ocean, influenced by terrestrial and marine processes.¹⁴ Coastal areas are characterized by a diverse array of ecosystems, which provide goods and services indispensable to human well-being. Acknowledging, comprehending, and appraising the myriad benefits and services rendered by coastal ecosystems is important, particularly the provisioning and cultural services in the present context.¹⁵ Coastal communities are defined as groups of people inhabiting areas where land and sea converge.

¹⁴ Timothy M Kusky, *The Coast: Hazardous Interactions within the Coastal Environment* (Facts on File 2008)

¹⁵ Ahana Lakshmi, ‘Coastal Ecosystem Services & Human Wellbeing’ (2021) 153 *Indian Journal of Medical Research* 382 <https://journals.lww.com/ijmr/Fulltext/2021/03000/Coastal_ecosystem_services_human_well_being.20.aspx> accessed 28 October 2024.

Ecosystem services are defined as “benefits derived from ecosystems”. This method is classified into supporting (e.g., nutrient cycling, soil formation, primary production), regulating (e.g., climate regulation, flood regulation, water purification), provisioning services (e.g., food, freshwater), and cultural services (e.g., aesthetic, spiritual, recreational, and other non-material benefits).¹⁶ The designation of these processes and functions depends on direct or indirect benefits to humans. In essence, ecosystem services can be defined as ecological phenomena directly impacting human well-being.¹⁷

The potential for sustainable coastal ecosystems to offer direct opportunities for development through environmentally sound investments is a salient consideration. Direct opportunities include the establishment of alternative and sustainable livelihoods, the enhancement of food security and nutrition, the provision of compensation for ecosystem services, and the cultivation of capacity.¹⁸ Moreover, coastal communities have access to sustainable and nutritious food sources.¹⁹ The ecosystems furnish opportunities that are not directly used by coastal communities through national economic development, climate change adaptation, and the strengthening of national sovereignty.²⁰ Therefore, the services provided include supporting, regulating, provisioning, and cultural services.

Coastal communities are confronted with a future characterized by significant uncertainties. Despite the capacity of coastal ecosystems to offer goods and services that support social needs, there is confrontation with significant challenges, including severe threats from over-exploitation, direct damage due to accelerating coastal development, pollution, and climate-related impacts.²¹ The implementation of the blue economy concept and climate crisis are two primary factors leading to an escalated urgency for the safeguarding of coastal communities.

Human-induced and natural environmental changes have led to the unsustainability and vulnerability of numerous communities.²² Furthermore, the ecological impacts of industrial activities also have a significant impact on livelihoods. Coastal communities are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and the improper disposal of toxic waste.²³

The protection of the marine environment is a considerable concern for international community. The detrimental effects of marine pollution on the ecosystems are well-documented. In some cases, the environmental damage may be irreversible. A healthy marine environment

16 Tiziana Luisetti and others, 'Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Services Valuation for Policy and Management: Managed Realignment Case Studies in England' (2011) 54 *Ocean & Coastal Management* 212 <<https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0964569110001961>> accessed 29 October 2024.

17 *Ibid.*

18 Evans and others (n 3).

19 Anna K Farmery and others, 'Blind Spots in Visions of a “Blue Economy” Could Undermine the Ocean’s Contribution to Eliminating Hunger and Malnutrition' (2021) 4 *One Earth* 28 <<https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S2590332220306114>> accessed 30 October 2024.

20 Evans and others (n 3).

21 *Ibid.*

22 Kang Hsu and Li-Pei Peng, 'Understanding Vulnerability and Sustainable Livelihood Factors from Coastal Residents in Taiwan' (2023) 155 *Marine Policy* 105793 <<https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0308597X23003263>> accessed 28 October 2024.

23 Aditia Syaprihlah, Yahya Ahmad Zein and Tove H. Malloy, 'A Social Justice Legitimacy to Protect Coastal Residents' (2023) 3 *Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System* 541 <<https://jhcls.org/index.php/JHCLS/article/view/159>> accessed 28 October 2024.

is the foundation for all life, and the protection of the environment is considered a common interest of international community. Similarly, the conservation of marine living resources serves as a significant source of protein in times of global food shortages. However, the ongoing depletion of marine resources has become a matter of mounting concern.²⁴ Coastal ecosystems are of critical importance due to the array of potential benefits, while facing mounting pressures of a multifaceted nature. Moreover, the public's awareness of the advantages offered is hindered by alterations in coastal regions.

The interests of coastal communities include economic considerations as well as aspects of sustainability and equity. A global blue economy agenda that prioritizes growth over environmental and social goals could increase the unsustainable use of marine resources and existing inequities.²⁵ Existing inequalities in access to ocean resources have the potential to result in unequal capabilities among ocean sectors, states, communities, and peoples to claim rights, seize opportunities, and influence agenda.²⁶ Moreover, the failure to regulate economic ambition leads to direct human rights abuses and social injustices against coastal communities.

The concept of social justice is typically prioritized in coastal regions characterized by degraded ecosystems and increasing income inequality. Social justice is a multidimensional concept that acknowledges and respects the inherent dignity of each individual. The concept aims to establish societies and systems that ensure the equitable distribution of resources, opportunities, and responsibilities within a specific context.²⁷ Social justice is a multifaceted concept with several dimensions, such as distributive justice concerned with the equitable distribution of outcomes.²⁸ This concept is defined as “the principles of equality, human rights, and justice, including social and economic justice”. The optimal approach to achieving social justice includes the adoption of cultural humility, which consists of the recognition and promotion of community participation, fairness, equality, intergroup empathy, and mutual aid in relationships.²⁹ Environmental and social justice issues are also important, specifically in developing countries where ecological degradation is prevalent in coastal areas and wealth disparities are widening.³⁰ The role and participation of coastal communities in governance are important in ensuring the fulfillment of social justice.

24 Yoshifumi Tanaka, 'Protection of Community Interests in International Law: The Case of the Law of the Sea' (2011) 15 Max Planck Yearbook of United Nations Law Online 329 <https://brill.com/view/journals/mpyo/15/1/article-p329_8.xml> accessed 29 October 2024.

25 Andrés M Cisneros-Montemayor and others, 'Enabling Conditions for an Equitable and Sustainable Blue Economy' (2021) 591 Nature 396 <<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-021-03327-3>> accessed 1 November 2024.

26 Beatrice Crona and others, 'Sharing the Seas: A Review and Analysis of Ocean Sector Interactions' (2021) 16 Environmental Research Letters 063005 <<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/ac02ed>> accessed 1 November 2024.

27 Syapriallah, Zein and H. Malloy (n 23).

28 *Ibid.*

29 Carajane Millar and others, 'Global Citizenship and Social Justice among Speech-Language Pathologists: A Scoping Review' (2023) 103 Journal of Communication Disorders 106317 <<https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0021992423000175>> accessed 1 November 2024.

30 Laely Nurhidayah and Alistair McIlgorm, 'Coastal Adaptation Laws and the Social Justice of Policies to Address Sea Level Rise: An Indonesian Insight' (2019) 171 Ocean & Coastal Management 11 <<https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0964569118301340>> accessed 1 November 2024.

5. THE RELEVANCE OF ADAPTIVE GOVERNANCE IN ACCOMMODATING COASTAL COMMUNITIES' INTERESTS

The two primary interests of coastal communities during the climate crisis are the protection and sustainable use of resources and the guarantee of participation. This can be addressed through the implementation of adaptive governance for coastal resource management. Adaptive governance has been cited as a method to operationalize resilience theory and mitigate uncertainty through iterative and continuous learning. The theoretical underpinnings show that the degree to which governance system is adaptable to the functioning and changes of the social-ecological system directly correlates with resilience. This leads to an increased likelihood of achieving normative goals, such as sustainability.³¹

The notion of adaptive governance includes the mechanisms that support aspects of self-organization essential for enhancing resilience and adaptability. Adaptive governance is defined as the process of social agency for reorganization, whereby key individuals, groups, and institutions self-identify, shape, and connect at different levels to make decisions and share power.³² The efficacy has been reported by the ability to curtail expenditures related to collaboration and conflict resolution. In addition, the implementation can yield a multitude of advantages, including enhanced equity among stakeholders, expedited decision-making processes, increased legitimacy for action, and augmented capacity at the local level.³³ Adaptive governance has the potential to equalize power dynamics among stakeholders by influencing collaboration and learning, enabling transdisciplinary capacity building and institutional change.

A multitude of advantageous features inherent to adaptive governance are pertinent to the phenomena of coastal change and complexity. These features show the significance of collaboration among diverse actors and interests, as well as the necessity of flexible and nested institutions.³⁴ The dimension reports the significance of deliberative processes in improving comprehension founded on multiple knowledge systems, nurturing trust through recurrent interactions, and promoting continuous social learning and feedback.³⁵ This governance model places a premium on processes that are conducive to sustainability and the optimization of human capital.

Adaptive governance draws from the theoretical underpinnings of participatory method, a field that continues to deliberate the factors engendering sustainable change and successful participatory processes. The participatory method shows the necessity for stakeholders to report a high degree of mobilization, including the development of a shared vision, the resolution of conflicts, and the guidance of self-organization processes facilitated by leadership. Adaptive

31 Stefan Partelow and others, 'Environmental Governance Theories: A Review and Application to Coastal Systems' (2020) 25 *Ecology and Society* art19 <<https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol25/iss4/art19/>> accessed 18 March 2025.

32 Louis Lebel and others, 'Governance and the Capacity to Manage Resilience in Regional Social-Ecological Systems' (2006) 11 *Ecology and Society* art19 <<http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol11/iss1/art19/>> accessed 22 April 2025.

33 Ryan Plummer and John Fitzgibbon, 'Co-Management of Natural Resources: A Proposed Framework' (2004) 33 *Environmental Management* <<http://link.springer.com/10.1007/s00267-003-3038-y>> accessed 22 April 2025.

34 Partelow and others (n 31).

35 Derek Armitage and Ryan Plummer (eds), *Adaptive Capacity and Environmental Governance* (Springer Berlin Heidelberg 2010) <<https://link.springer.com/10.1007/978-3-642-12194-4>> accessed 22 April 2025.

governance has been reported to be effective in contexts where significant efforts are made to empower stakeholders. The provision of capacity for individuals to learn from and act on the experiences is also important within the framework of institutions.³⁶ The presence of social networks has been reported to facilitate improved access to resources and the preservation of social memory, which serves as a repository for experiences and knowledge instrumental in facilitating adaptation to change.³⁷ Participation in coastal governance is a process that improves the development of confidence, capacity, and knowledge among coastal communities.

The integration of communities in ocean and coastal governance has the potential to fulfill the right to a healthy, inclusive, and adaptive environment. The right to a healthy environment signifies that all individuals have the right to be informed about the impacts of oceanic and coastal activities on the rights and the environment. All individuals impacted by these activities must have the opportunity to engage in the decision-making process. The capacity to initiate legal proceedings must be possessed when any individual sustains harm.³⁸ In this context, the states must promote early, meaningful, and equitable ocean governance. This includes the active participation of all relevant stakeholders, ensuring equitable access to participate, using suitable processes and resources, and providing opportunities for dialogue and decision-making influence. Based on historical relationships and ongoing dependencies for sustenance, livelihoods, and cultural survival, states possess the responsibility of guaranteeing that groups with distinct rights to the marine environment and resources are granted Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) or a comparable standard.³⁹

Adaptive governance has been developed as a seminal method for addressing the intricate challenges confronting coastal communities during the prevailing climatic upheaval. The strategy shows the importance of institutional flexibility, social learning, and multi-actor engagement.⁴⁰ By improving these elements, governance systems are equipped to respond to climate uncertainty more inclusively and adaptively. Coastal communities, which are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including sea level rise, abrasion, and changes in marine ecosystems, require a system to address specific needs while adapting to global dynamics.⁴¹

In Fiji, the government collaborated with Indigenous peoples to formulate a community-based relocation strategy in response to sea level rise. This strategy was developed with consideration for the cultural values and collective interests of the local population identified as the primary factor contributing to the success of the relocation initiative to date.⁴² Conversely,

36 Brian C Chaffin, Hannah Gosnell and Barbara A Cosens, 'A Decade of Adaptive Governance Scholarship: Synthesis and Future Directions' (2014) 19 *Ecology and Society* art56 <<http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol19/iss3/art56/>> accessed 23 April 2025.

37 Arika Virapongse and others, 'A Social-Ecological Systems Approach for Environmental Management' (2016) 178 *Journal of Environmental Management* 83 <<https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S030147971630069X>> accessed 22 April 2025.

38 Nathan J Bennett, Elisa Morgera and David Boyd, 'The Human Right to a Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Ocean' (2024) 3 *nj Ocean Sustainability* 19 <<https://www.nature.com/articles/s44183-024-00057-7>> accessed 28 April 2025.

39 Nathan J Bennett and others, 'Ocean Defenders and Human Rights' (2023) 9 *Frontiers in Marine Science* 1089049 <<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2022.1089049/full>> accessed 28 April 2025.

40 Chaffin, Gosnell and Cosens (n 36).

41 Lebel and others (n 32).

42 Karen E McNamara and Helene Jacot Des Combes, 'Planning for Community Relocations Due to Climate Change in Fiji' (2015) 6 *International Journal of Disaster Risk Science* 315 <<http://link.springer.com/10.1007/s13753-015-0065-2>> accessed 28 April 2025.

the Netherlands has adopted a multifaceted method, integrating technocratic solutions with public participation in the management of coastal and river delta regions. These two coastal governance practices are exemplars of the principles of adaptive governance.⁴³ In addition, the 'Bajo Mola' tourism development process in Wakatobi Regency, Indonesia, includes various actors, namely the British Council, Bank Mandiri, Wakatobi Regency Tourism and Creative Economy Office, 'Bajo Mola' Tourism Institute, and local communities. The collaborative efforts in the development of Bajo Mola tourism have effectively augmented the capacity of the communities, ensuring the long-term sustainability of the tourist attraction.⁴⁴

This method enhances ecological resilience and shows the significance of social justice and participation of the communities. Adaptive governance is a specific field of research that examines the capacity of governance systems to adapt to new ecological and social system conditions. These changes may stem from climate, overfishing, or other issues that render coastal systems dynamic.⁴⁵ Accordingly, adaptive governance provides a suitable and transformative framework for safeguarding the rights, identities, and livelihoods of coastal communities in the context of the global climate crisis.

Despite the idealistic portrayal as a panacea for the climate emergency, the implementation of adaptive governance is encumbered by a plethora of structural, political, and sociocultural impediments. This method necessitates malleable institutional capacity and an openness to participation. However, empirical evidence suggests that coastal communities encounter constrained access to information and representation in decision-making processes. Additionally, there is a limited acknowledgment of traditional knowledge.⁴⁶ Coastal community participation is predominantly regarded as an adjunct to formal requirements.

In the context of relocation projects in the Pacific region undertaken in Tuvalu, these initiatives are often presented as adaptive solutions. However, the projects have to ensure procedural and distributive justice for vulnerable groups such as women and traditional fishermen. Research of Funafuti residents, the capital of Tuvalu, reported a preference among the local populace to maintain the residence on ancestral lands. This decision was attributed to factors including "lifestyle, culture, and identity".⁴⁷ Migration projects that fail to incorporate the voices of local communities are susceptible to becoming forced displacement. A similar phenomenon was observed in the context of community displacement on Mataso Island in Vanuatu. Despite the assertion that the relocation was voluntary, numerous refugees showed no alternative recourse. Some female community members were threatened with arrest for refusing to evacuate or for not cooperating with the evacuation process.⁴⁸

43 Jeroen Frank Warner, 'Making Space for the River: Governance Experiences with Multifunctional River Flood Management in the US and Europe' (2012) 11 *Water Intelligence Online* <<https://iwaponline.com/ebooks/book/486/>> accessed 28 April 2025.

44 Faturachman Alputra Sudirman, Irma Tri Annisya Tombora, and La Tarifu, 'Tata Kelola Kolaboratif (Collaborative Governance) Pembangunan Pariwisata Bajo Mola Wakatobi' (2022) 6 *Indonesian Journal of International Relations* 114 <<https://journal.aihii.or.id/index.php/ijir/article/view/335>> accessed 24 April 2025.

45 Partelow and others (n 31).

46 Chaffin, Gosnell and Cosens (n 36).

47 Colette Mortreux and Jon Barnett, 'Climate Change, Migration and Adaptation in Funafuti, Tuvalu' (2009) 19 *Global Environmental Change* 105 <<https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0959378008000903>> accessed 28 April 2025.

48 Margaretha Wewerinke-Singh and Tess Van Geelen, 'Protection of Climate Displaced Persons under International Law: A Case Study from Mataso Island, Vanuatu' [2018] *SSRN Electronic Journal* <<https://www.ssrn.com/abstract=3325937>> accessed 28 April 2025.

In the Global South, the predominance of technocratic and top-down methodologies obscures local resistance narratives and reinforces power imbalances. Consequently, the adoption of adaptive governance may incur the risk of devolving into a mere form of normative jargon in the absence of concomitant institutional reform, redistribution of power, and the recognition of community rights regarding living space.⁴⁹ The adaptability inherent in the concept of adaptive governance has the potential to serve as a strength in contexts characterized by governance uncertainty. Even though adaptive governance shows potential in theory, the concept should be subjected to critical scrutiny within specific contexts to avert the potential role in depoliticizing climate justice and social justice concerns in coastal regions. Consequently, the creation of legislation is important to ensure the establishment of social spaces for adaptive governance in environmental management. This allows for greater flexibility in addressing the perspectives and participation of a broader range of stakeholders while facilitating the management of adaptive capacity and resilience.

6. NORMATIVE FOUNDATIONS OF COASTAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE CLIMATE CRISIS ERA

The notion that international law addresses and protects societal interests is not a novel concept. The regulations established during the period of the Westphalia system served to protect the interests of the community.⁵⁰ This community is comprised of states and human beings.⁵¹ The substance of community interests includes a range of conceptions within international law, including international peace and security, cross-border solidarity, environmental protection, the common heritage of humankind, and human rights matters.⁵² Community interests are defined as fundamental values that concern all states and international countries as a holistic entity.

The climate crisis is a transboundary phenomenon that exerts a profound influence on myriad social interests, including environmental protection, human rights, and international security. Addressing this issue must be approached collectively, and no individual should be subjected to marginalization. Human rights law, including the right to a healthy environment, necessitates that the state prioritize the needs of the most vulnerable groups.⁵³ In the context of the climate crisis, coastal communities and small-scale fisheries are the most vulnerable to environmental damage.⁵⁴ Consequently, coastal communities must be empowered in totality within the paradigm of solutions to the climate crisis.

49 Romain Felli and Noel Castree, 'Neoliberalising Adaptation to Environmental Change: Foresight or Foreclosure?' (2012) 44 *Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space* 1 <<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1068/a44680>> accessed 28 April 2025.

50 Georg Nolte, 'The International Law Commission and Community Interests' in Eyal Benvenisti and Georg Nolte (eds), *Community Interests Across International Law*, vol 1 (Oxford University Press 2018) <<https://academic.oup.com/book/36341/chapter/319493696>> accessed 28 April 2025.

51 Ulrich Fastenrath and others (eds), *From Bilateralism to Community Interest: Essays in Honour of Bruno Simma* (1st edn, Oxford University Press/Oxford 2011) <<https://academic.oup.com/book/7421>> accessed 30 April 2025.

52 *Ibid.*

53 Bennett and others (n 39).

54 Elisa Morgera and Julia Nakamura, 'Shedding a Light on the Human Rights of Small-Scale Fisherfolk: Complementarities and Contrasts between the UN Declaration on Peasants' Rights and the Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines' [2021] *SSRN Electronic Journal* <<https://www.ssrn.com/abstract=3850133>> accessed 30 April 2025.

Active community participation constitutes an important component in the implementation of effective Adaptive Governance. Local communities often possess invaluable knowledge and experience regarding the environmental conditions and risks encountered. Adaptation to climate change also necessitates a profound comprehension of the environmental and social dynamics particular to each region. Consequently, the Adaptive Governance method must consider the local context in policy planning and implementation. The degree of effectiveness is frequently influenced by specific local factors, including resource availability, institutional capacity, and the proportion of community participation.

Achieving profound participation depends on a comprehensive understanding of the risks posed by climate change and integration as equals in the processes of mitigation and adaptation planning. Substantive participation must extend beyond consultation to include decision-making, implementation, and the management of solutions. This may be achieved by communities or in collaboration with government agencies, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations, and other relevant stakeholders.⁵⁵ However, numerous frontline communities are frequently excluded from decision-making and implementation processes. This exclusion is rooted in distrust of government, which is increased by historical legacies of harm or active exclusion from power and political processes.⁵⁶

International legal community has long advocated for the consideration of coastal communities in environmental issues and conservation work. A multitude of international legal instruments formally acknowledge the significance of indigenous and community-managed areas through the establishment of various international conventions. Illustrative examples include the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention No. 169, and the 2007 United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UDRIP). Since 1996, the IUCN has endeavored to promote the participation of indigenous communities in decision-making processes and to secure rights regarding land, territories, and natural resources. The implementation of international instruments in decision-making and actions enables stakeholders to participate in mechanisms with tangible impacts on lives and interests. This form of participation is designed to safeguard interests against potential encroachment by the State.⁵⁷

The participatory rights of Indigenous and coastal communities in environmental governance are firmly grounded in international legal instruments. The Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (ILO Convention No. 169) establishes a binding framework that obliges States to ensure the meaningful involvement of Indigenous peoples in decisions that affect them. Articles 6 and 7 stipulate the necessity of consultation through designated representative institutions and affirm the right of Indigenous peoples to determine their own development priorities, including participation in the governance and environmental management of their territories. Article 15(2) goes on to stipulate that communities must be consulted with regard to the exploration or exploitation of natural resources on their territories. Despite facing limited ratification, particularly among states with significant indigenous populations,

55 Andrea Restrepo-Mieth and others, 'Community-Based Participatory Climate Action' (2023) 6 *Global Sustainability* e14 <https://www.cambridge.org/core/product/identifier/S2059479823000121/type/journal_article> accessed 10 May 2025.

56 *Ibid.*

57 Sabrina Urbinati, 'The Community Participation in International Law' in Nicolas Adell and others (eds), *Between Imagined Communities of Practice* (Göttingen University Press 2015) <<http://books.openedition.org/gup/218>> accessed 10 May 2025.

the Convention continues to serve as a central normative reference point for participatory environmental governance.

These standards are further reinforced by broader environmental democracy principles embedded in the Aarhus Convention. Article 3(2) imposes an obligation on States to ensure that public authorities provide assistance and guidance to the public in accessing environmental information, participating in decision-making processes, and seeking judicial remedies. Collectively, these instruments establish that participation must be active, informed, and conducted on an equal basis with other sectors of society. They affirm that coastal communities are not merely stakeholders but rights-holders entitled to influence environmental control, resource management, and development trajectories. Embedding these participatory guarantees within coastal governance frameworks is therefore essential to ensure climate resilience, prevent resource-driven marginalization, and align environmental decision-making with international human rights and environmental law standards.

Marginalised Indigenous communities are recognised as holders of participatory rights under the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), a right which is of particular salience in the context of coastal governance during the climate crisis. Article 18 ensures that Indigenous peoples are entitled to engage in decision-making processes that impact their rights, through the medium of representative institutions that they themselves have selected. Article 19 obliges States to consult and cooperate in good faith to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) before adopting legislative or administrative measures. Within the context of coastal governance frameworks, these provisions establish participation as a legal obligation rather than a discretionary policy choice.

The climate crisis has intensified pressures on coastal territories through sea-level rise, coastal erosion, marine resource depletion, and the expansion of climate mitigation and adaptation projects such as blue carbon initiatives, marine conservation areas, offshore renewable energy, and coastal infrastructure development. In this context, UNDRIP's environmental provisions assume renewed significance. Article 25 acknowledges the spiritual and cultural interconnectedness of Indigenous communities with the territories, bodies of water, and marine resources that have historically been under their ownership. Article 26 formally recognises the rights of Indigenous peoples to lands, territories and resources, while Article 29 obliges States to ensure environmental protection and safeguard the productive capacity of Indigenous territories. These obligations are directly relevant to coastal and marine ecosystems.

Of particular note is Article 32(2), which stipulates the requirement for FPIC prior to the approval of development projects affecting Indigenous lands or resources. In the context of coastal governance during the climate crisis, this provision functions as a normative safeguard against climate-driven dispossession, exclusion from marine spatial planning, and inequitable benefit-sharing in blue economy initiatives. FPIC, therefore, functions not solely as a procedural mechanism, but also as a substantive condition for legitimate coastal governance. When implemented effectively, it ensures that climate action in coastal areas strengthens ecological sustainability while upholding human rights, thereby preventing the reproduction of environmental injustice under climate policy frameworks.

The normative basis for the involvement of coastal communities in climate-related governance is further strengthened within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Article 8(j) obliges States to respect, preserve, and maintain the traditional knowl-

edge, innovations, and practices of Indigenous and local communities relevant to biodiversity conservation, while promoting their wider application with the approval and involvement of knowledge holders. Article 10(c) is complementary in nature, insofar as it requires the protection and encouragement of customary sustainable use of biological resources. This use is to be in accordance with traditional cultural practices. It is evident that these provisions establish that community-based ecological stewardship is not peripheral to biodiversity governance; rather, it is integral to it. This normative trajectory was reinforced by the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, particularly Target 3, which emphasises rights-based conservation and equitable governance in protected and conserved areas.⁵⁸

Within this broader legal framework, the decisions adopted at Conference of the Parties (COP) 10 in 2010 further consolidated the participatory rights of Indigenous and local communities in marine and coastal contexts. Decision X/33 of the COP encouraged their active role in the strengthening of the connectivity and resilience of marine ecosystems in response to climate change. Decision X/29 emphasised the necessity of ensuring comprehensive and effective involvement in the establishment and administration of marine and coastal protected areas, while Decision X/31 urged States to acknowledge community contributions within national protected area systems. The decisions made in this instance collectively affirm that coastal governance must integrate community agency, ecological knowledge, and institutional recognition.

On March 4, 2023, a significant milestone was reached in the ongoing efforts to protect the global biodiversity system. During a meeting at the United Nations, countries agreed to a new international treaty designed to safeguard marine life in areas beyond national jurisdiction. Furthermore, an agreement was reached in New York regarding the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) Treaty. The High Seas Treaty is a legal instrument under the purview of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). The fundamental tenet of the agreement is the utilization of knowledge derived from indigenous and local communities in conjunction with the safeguarding of rights, as articulated in Article 5, paragraph I of the High Seas Treaty. This international legal instrument serves as a formal acknowledgment of the necessity to prioritize participation of coastal communities. The integration of traditional knowledge is important in an interdisciplinary method of coastal and marine governance. Participation of coastal and indigenous communities has become increasingly important to marine governance.

Substantial participation is important for the collection of climate data and the fulfillment of the normative function demanded by social justice. The legitimacy and fairness of a process imposed on individuals depend on voluntary compliance, which may be inconsistent or non-existent.⁵⁹ Participatory methods to climate change must consider the inclusivity of the problem definition and the formulation of solutions, actions, and strategies to address climate change. The principles of justice comprise the inclusion of marginalized communities in decision-making processes and planning initiatives.⁶⁰

58 James EM Watson and others, 'Priorities for Protected Area Expansion so Nations Can Meet Their Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Commitments' (2023) 2 *Integrative Conservation* 140 <<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/inc3.24>> accessed 12 January 2026.

59 Restrepo-Mieth and others (n 55).

60 Linda Shi and others, 'Roadmap towards Justice in Urban Climate Adaptation Research' (2016) 6 *Nature Climate Change* 131 <<https://www.nature.com/articles/nclimate2841>> accessed 14 May 2025.

Achieving profound participation was dependent on comprehensive awareness of the risks posed by climate change and the integration as equals in the processes of mitigation and adaptation planning. International law was reported as the prevailing normative framework guiding participation of coastal communities in environmental issues and conservation efforts. A multitude of international legal instruments had formally acknowledged the significance of indigenous and community-managed areas. This acknowledgment was codified through various international conventions, including the 1992 CBD, ILO Convention No. 169, the 2007 UDRIIP, and the High Seas Treaty.

7. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, two factors led to an increased urgency in the protection of coastal community interests. Firstly, the implementation of the blue economy concept became a prominent issue. Secondly, the climate crisis turned into a matter of pressing concern. During the prevailing climate crisis, coastal communities had two primary interests, namely the protection and utilization of sustainable resources, and the guarantee of participation in the processes. The interests of coastal communities extended beyond economic considerations, including concerns regarding sustainability and equality. The role and participation of coastal communities were important in efforts to ensure the fulfillment of social justice. The two primary concerns could be addressed through the implementation of adaptive governance practices for the management of resources. Adaptive governance was reported as a method for practicing resilience theory to reduce uncertainty through repeated and continuous learning.

The phenomenon of climate change is projected to necessitate substantial lifestyle changes for numerous communities, and in certain instances, the relocation of populations to new locations. A radical transformation in lives, lifestyles and worldviews is a distinct possibility. For radical change to be considered legitimate, it is imperative that communities perceive the proposed interventions as being indispensable for the preservation of life and biodiversity. It is imperative that communities are incorporated into the comprehensive decision-making and implementation process, as opposed to being recipients of the outcomes of such processes. Consequently, policies perceived as being imposed will be regarded as illegitimate and may be rejected. In order to adapt to and mitigate climate change, it is essential that communities are engaged in participatory processes as stakeholders. These communities possess a wealth of knowledge, interests, and responsibilities that are crucial to the success of the efforts.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Armitage D and Plummer R (eds), *Adaptive Capacity and Environmental Governance* (Springer Berlin Heidelberg 2010) <<https://link.springer.com/10.1007/978-3-642-12194-4>> accessed 22 April 2025.
2. Bennett NJ and Dearden P, 'From Measuring Outcomes to Providing Inputs: Governance, Management, and Local Development for More Effective Marine Protected Areas' (2014) 50 *Marine Policy* 96 <<https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0308597X14001353>> accessed 6 October 2023.

3. Bennett NJ and others, 'Ocean Defenders and Human Rights' (2023) 9 *Frontiers in Marine Science* 1089049 <<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2022.1089049/full>> accessed 28 April 2025.
4. Bennett NJ, Morgera E and Boyd D, 'The Human Right to a Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Ocean' (2024) 3 *npj Ocean Sustainability* 19 <<https://www.nature.com/articles/s44183-024-00057-7>> accessed 28 April 2025.
5. Chaffin BC, Gosnell H and Cosens BA, 'A Decade of Adaptive Governance Scholarship: Synthesis and Future Directions' (2014) 19 *Ecology and Society* art56 <<http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol19/iss3/art56/>> accessed 23 April 2025.
6. Cisneros-Montemayor AM and others, 'Enabling Conditions for an Equitable and Sustainable Blue Economy' (2021) 591 *Nature* 396 <<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-021-03327-3>> accessed 1 November 2024.
7. Cohen PJ and others, 'Securing a Just Space for Small-Scale Fisheries in the Blue Economy' (2019) 6 *Frontiers in Marine Science* 171 <<https://www.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/fmars.2019.00171/full>> accessed 22 October 2024.
8. Crona B and others, 'Sharing the Seas: A Review and Analysis of Ocean Sector Interactions' (2021) 16 *Environmental Research Letters* 063005 <<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/ac02ed>> accessed 1 November 2024.
9. Evans LS and others, 'Putting Coastal Communities at the Center of a Sustainable Blue Economy: A Review of Risks, Opportunities, and Strategies' (2023) 4 *Frontiers in Political Science* 1032204 <<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpos.2022.1032204/full>> accessed 22 October 2024.
10. Farmery AK and others, 'Blind Spots in Visions of a "Blue Economy" Could Undermine the Ocean's Contribution to Eliminating Hunger and Malnutrition' (2021) 4 *One Earth* 28 <<https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S2590332220306114>> accessed 30 October 2024.
11. Fastenrath U and others (eds), *From Bilateralism to Community Interest: Essays in Honour of Bruno Simma* (1st edn, Oxford University Press Oxford 2011) <<https://academic.oup.com/book/7421>> accessed 30 April 2025.
12. Felli R and Castree N, 'Neoliberalising Adaptation to Environmental Change: Foresight or Foreclosure?' (2012) 44 *Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space* 1 <<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1068/a44680>> accessed 28 April 2025.
13. Flannery W, Clarke J and McAteer B, 'Politics and Power in Marine Spatial Planning' in Jacek Zaucha and Kira Gee (eds), *Maritime Spatial Planning: past, present, future* (Springer International Publishing 2019) <<https://link.springer.com/10.1007/978-3-319-98696-8>> accessed 23 October 2024.
14. Hsu K and Peng L-P, 'Understanding Vulnerability and Sustainable Livelihood Factors from Coastal Residents in Taiwan' (2023) 155 *Marine Policy* 105793 <<https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0308597X23003263>> accessed 28 October 2024.
15. Issifu I and others, 'Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion in the Blue Economy: Why They Matter and How Do We Achieve Them?' (2023) 4 *Frontiers in Political Science* 1067481 <<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpos.2022.1067481/full>> accessed 22 October 2024.
16. Kusky TM, *The Coast: Hazardous Interactions within the Coastal Environment* (Facts on File 2008)
17. Lakshmi A, 'Coastal Ecosystem Services & Human Wellbeing' (2021) 153 *Indian Journal of Medical Research* 382 <https://journals.lww.com/ijmr/Fulltext/2021/03000/Coastal_ecosystem_services_human_wellbeing.20.aspx> accessed 28 October 2024.

18. Lebel L and others, 'Governance and the Capacity to Manage Resilience in Regional Social-Ecological Systems' (2006) 11 *Ecology and Society* art19 <<http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol11/iss1/art19/>> accessed 22 April 2025.
19. Louey P, 'The Blue Economy's Retreat from Equity: A Decade under Global Negotiation' (2022) 4 *Frontiers in Political Science* 999571 <<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpos.2022.999571/full>> accessed 22 October 2024.
20. Luisetti T and others, 'Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Services Valuation for Policy and Management: Managed Realignment Case Studies in England' (2011) 54 *Ocean & Coastal Management* 212 <<https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0964569110001961>> accessed 29 October 2024.
21. McNamara KE and Des Combes HJ, 'Planning for Community Relocations Due to Climate Change in Fiji' (2015) 6 *International Journal of Disaster Risk Science* 315 <<http://link.springer.com/10.1007/s13753-015-0065-2>> accessed 28 April 2025.
22. Millar C and others, 'Global Citizenship and Social Justice among Speech-Language Pathologists: A Scoping Review' (2023) 103 *Journal of Communication Disorders* 106317 <<https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0021992423000175>> accessed 1 November 2024.
23. Morgera E and Nakamura J, 'Shedding a Light on the Human Rights of Small-Scale Fisherfolk: Complementarities and Contrasts between the UN Declaration on Peasants' Rights and the Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines' [2021] *SSRN Electronic Journal* <<https://www.ssrn.com/abstract=3850133>> accessed 30 April 2025.
24. Mortreux C and Barnett J, 'Climate Change, Migration and Adaptation in Funafuti, Tuvalu' (2009) 19 *Global Environmental Change* 105 <<https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0959378008000903>> accessed 28 April 2025.
25. Nolte G, 'The International Law Commission and Community Interests' in Eyal Benvenisti and Georg Nolte (eds), *Community Interests Across International Law*, vol 1 (Oxford University Press 2018) <<https://academic.oup.com/book/36341/chapter/319493696>> accessed 28 April 2025.
26. Nurhidayah L and McIlgorm A, 'Coastal Adaptation Laws and the Social Justice of Policies to Address Sea Level Rise: An Indonesian Insight' (2019) 171 *Ocean & Coastal Management* 11 <<https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0964569118301340>> accessed 1 November 2024.
27. Oikonomou EK and Yiannakopoulou E, 'Sustainable Coastal Zone Management of Strymonikos Gulf: Implementation of the Analytic Hierarchy Process through an Application Designed Using the Programming Language C# (Sharp)' (2021) 17 *World Review of Science, Technology and Sustainable Development* 54 <<http://www.inderscience.com/link.php?id=114021>> accessed 17 October 2024.
28. Partelow S and others, 'Environmental Governance Theories: A Review and Application to Coastal Systems' (2020) 25 *Ecology and Society* art19 <<https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol25/iss4/art19/>> accessed 18 March 2025.
29. Phelan A (Any), Ruhanen L and Mair J, 'Ecosystem Services Approach for Community-Based Ecotourism: Towards an Equitable and Sustainable Blue Economy' (2020) 28 *Journal of Sustainable Tourism* 1665 <<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09669582.2020.1747475>> accessed 22 October 2024.
30. Plummer R and Fitzgibbon J, 'Co-Management of Natural Resources: A Proposed Framework' (2004) 33 *Environmental Management* <<http://link.springer.com/10.1007/s00267-003-3038-y>> accessed 22 April 2025.
31. Restrepo-Mieth A and others, 'Community-Based Participatory Climate Action' (2023) 6 *Global Sustainability* e14 <https://www.cambridge.org/core/product/identifier/S2059479823000121/type/journal_article> accessed 10 May 2025.

32. Shampa MosaTA and others, 'A Comprehensive Review on Sustainable Coastal Zone Management in Bangladesh: Present Status and the Way Forward' (2023) 9 *Heliyon* e18190 <<https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S2405844023053987>> accessed 17 October 2024.
33. Shi L and others, 'Roadmap towards Justice in Urban Climate Adaptation Research' (2016) 6 *Nature Climate Change* 131 <<https://www.nature.com/articles/nclimate2841>> accessed 14 May 2025.
34. Sudirman FA, Tombora ITA, and La Tarifu, 'Tata Kelola Kolaboratif (Collaborative Governance) Pembangunan Pariwisata Bajo Mola Wakatobi' (2022) 6 *Indonesian Journal of International Relations* 114 <<https://journal.aihii.or.id/index.php/ijir/article/view/335>> accessed 24 April 2025.
35. Syaprih A, Zein YA and H.Malloy T, 'A Social Justice Legitimacy to Protect Coastal Residents' (2023) 3 *Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System* 541 <<https://jhc ls.org/index.php/JHCLS/article/view/159>> accessed 28 October 2024.
36. Tafon R and others, 'Mainstreaming Coastally Just and Equitable Marine Spatial Planning: Planner and Stakeholder Experiences and Perspectives on Participation in Latvia' (2023) 242 *Ocean & Coastal Management* 106681 <<https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0964569123002065>> accessed 23 October 2024.
37. Tanaka Y, 'Protection of Community Interests in International Law: The Case of the Law of the Sea' (2011) 15 *Max Planck Yearbook of United Nations Law Online* 329 <https://brill.com/view/journals/mpyo/15/1/article-p329_8.xml> accessed 29 October 2024.
38. Urbinati S, 'The Community Participation in International Law' in Nicolas Adell and others (eds), *Between Imagined Communities of Practice* (Göttingen University Press 2015) <<http://books.openedition.org/gup/218>> accessed 10 May 2025.
39. Virapongse A and others, 'A Social-Ecological Systems Approach for Environmental Management' (2016) 178 *Journal of Environmental Management* 83 <<https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S030147971630069X>> accessed 22 April 2025.
40. Warner JF, 'Making Space for the River: Governance Experiences with Multifunctional River Flood Management in the US and Europe' (2012) 11 *Water Intelligence Online* <<https://iwaponline.com/ebooks/book/486/>> accessed 28 April 2025.
41. Watson JEM and others, 'Priorities for Protected Area Expansion so Nations Can Meet Their Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Commitments' (2023) 2 *Integrative Conservation* 140 <<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/inc3.24>> accessed 12 January 2026.
42. Wewerinke-Singh M and Van Geelen T, 'Protection of Climate Displaced Persons under International Law: A Case Study from Mataso Island, Vanuatu' [2018] *SSRN Electronic Journal* <<https://www.ssrn.com/abstract=3325937>> accessed 28 April 2025.
43. Wynberg R and Hauck M, 'People, Power, and the Coast: A Conceptual Framework for Understanding and Implementing Benefit Sharing' (2014) 19 *Ecology and Society* art27 <<http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol19/iss1/art27/>> accessed 23 October 2024.

Muhammad Insan Tarigan*

Dahlia Hasan**

Wahyu Yun Santoso***

UPRAVLJANJE OBALNIM PODRUČJIMA U DOBA KLIMATSKE KRIZE: STAVLJANJE SU-DJELOVANJA ZAJEDNICE U SREDIŠTE RADI PRAVIČNOSTI I OTPORNOSTI

Sažetak

Cilj je ovoga istraživanja sveobuhvatno ocijeniti u kojoj mjeri međunarodno pravo pruža mogućnosti obalnim zajednicama za sudjelovanje u oblikovanju politika i propisa povezanih s morem. Upravljanje oceanima podvrgnuto je procesima reorganizacije kao odgovoru na relevantne izvanjske čimbenike. Koncept *plavog gospodarstva*, zajedno s povezanim pojmovima rasta, ciljeva održivog razvoja (SDG-ova) i klimatskih promjena, predstavlja složenu mrežu političkih odluka, ulaganja država i privatnih subjekata te znanstvenih i tehnoloških inovacija. Priznavanje i poštovanje prava zajednica na upravljanje prirodnim resursima dovodi do koristi za bioraznolikost, pohranu ugljika i izvore egzistencije. Promjena paradigme u upravljanju oceanima neraskidivo je povezana s utjecajem cilja 16 Agende Ujedinjenih naroda za održivi razvoj do 2030., koji je u prvi plan istaknuo načelo „nikoga ne ostaviti po strani“. Nadalje, lokalno znanje, stečeno dugotrajnim iskustvom ljudi na određenom prostoru, može dopuniti, ispraviti ili ponuditi alternativne perspektive znanstvenom ili stručnom znanju donositelja odluka. U radu se primjenjuje normativna metoda uz interdisciplinarni pristup, a podaci se prikupljaju pregledom literature, s naglaskom na međunarodnim instrumentima poput Deklaracije Ujedinjenih naroda o pravima domorodačkih naroda (UNDRIP), Ugovora o otvorenom moru te odluka međunarodnih foruma o upravljanju oceanima. Rezultati pokazuju da su održivost i socijalna pravednost od osobite važnosti za suvremene obalne zajednice. Ostvarenje tih ciljeva zahtijeva uspostavu prilagodljivog upravljanja obalnim područjima radi jačanja kapaciteta zajednica i osiguranja održivosti prirodnih resursa. Naposljetku, međunarodno pravo okoliša uspostavilo je okvir koji olakšava sudjelovanje zajednica u upravljanju morskim resursima i okolišem.

Ključne riječi: plavo gospodarstvo, obalne zajednice, socijalna pravednost, sudjelovanje, prilagodljivo upravljanje



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons

Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

* Muhammad Insan Tarigan, doktorand na Pravnom fakultetu Sveučilišta Gadjah Mada, Jl. Sosio Yustisia No. 1, Bulaksumur, Kab. Sleman, D.I. Yogyakarta 55281, Indonezija. E-adresa: insantarigan02@mail.ugm.ac.id. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0000-0222-1497>.

* Dahlia Hasan, S.H., M.Tax., PhD, predavačica na Pravnom fakultetu Sveučilišta Gadjah Mada, Jl. Sosio Yustisia No. 1, Bulaksumur, Kab. Sleman, D.I. Yogyakarta 55281, Indonezija. E-adresa: dahlia.hasan@mail.ugm.ac.id. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6047-2590>.

* Wahyu Yun Santoso, Dr. S.H., M. Hum., LL. M., predavač na Pravnom fakultetu Sveučilišta Gadjah Mada, Jl. Sosio Yustisia No. 1, Bulaksumur, Kab. Sleman, D.I. Yogyakarta 55281, Indonezija. E-adresa: wahyu.yuns@ugm.ac.id. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0328-7855>.