



# Implementation and Challenges of Environmental Law in the Context of The Nusantara Capital City

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**Abstract.** This study investigates the implementation and challenges of environmental law within the Nusantara Capital City development project. The Nusantara Capital City initiative aims to establish a new capital in Indonesia to address issues like overpopulation, developmental imbalances, and environmental problems in Jakarta. However, this ambitious project also carries significant environmental consequences. The research analyzes Indonesia's environmental laws, regulations, and policies related to the Nusantara Capital City, conducting a thorough literature review on the practical application of environmental law in urban development. The findings reveal numerous challenges in effectively implementing environmental law for the Nusantara Capital City. Addressing complex environmental issues, such as ecosystem degradation, resource sustainability, and climate change, presents substantial hurdles. Successful implementation relies on seamless coordination among diverse stakeholders and sectors. Moreover, robust monitoring mechanisms and stringent law enforcement are essential to ensure compliance with environmental regulations in the Nusantara Capital City. To enhance implementation and overcome these challenges, the study offers recommendations. These include expanding public participation in environmental decision-making, improving the capacity and coordination of governmental institutions, and strengthening oversight and law enforcement mechanisms. This research holds significant importance for the Nusantara Capital City's development and environmental management in Indonesia. Its findings and recommendations are expected to contribute significantly to shaping sustainable policies and enhancing environmental protection in the evolving urban landscape.

**Keywords:** Challenges, Environmental Law, Implementation, Law enforcement, Nusantara Capital City

## 1. Introduction

The capital city of Indonesia, namely the Special Capital Region (DKI) Jakarta, is the first de facto capital since Indonesia's independence on August 17, 1945. Then, in 1964, de jure Jakarta was also designated as the capital of the Republic of Indonesia as stipulated in chapter 1 of the Law No. 10 of 1964 concerning the Declaration of the Special Capital Region of Greater Jakarta Remaining as the Capital City of the Republic of Indonesia with the name Jakarta. The law then underwent several

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amendments, and most recently through Law Number 29 of 2007 concerning the Provincial Government of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta as the Capital of the Republic of Indonesia.

Jakarta as the capital in the context of the State of Indonesia, does not only function as a government administrative center where various state and government institutions are located and carry out their functions, but is also positioned as a business and trade center, so that various economic activities, both national and international, are mostly held in Jakarta.[1]

However, over time, the capital city, Jakarta, which is the center of government administration as well as business, has become too densely populated. This has led to the emergence of many new problems in the social, economic, health and environmental fields that have an impact on people's quality of life. Even the Rethinking The Future (RTF) website has awarded the title to the Capital City of Jakarta as the city with the worst urban planning in the world.[2]

Based on the AQ Index website, air quality in Jakarta is in the worst position in the world. When viewed in more detail, there are four air quality stations in the capital which are labeled purple or fall into the very unhealthy air quality category.[3] In addition, there are also many problems that occur in Jakarta in its capacity as the capital, starting from population density, inequality in infrastructure and economic development, air pollution, high levels of traffic jams, poverty, unemployment, and high crime rates. These are the reasons why President Joko Widodo finally proposed moving the National Capital, which was expressly conveyed in a meeting with members of the council on 16 August 2019 regarding plans to move the National Capital from Jakarta to Kalimantan Island, to be precise in East Kalimantan Province.[4] The location of the new capital which is in the middle of Indonesia's territory is expected to realize justice and equitable economic development.[5] The transfer of the new state capital is regulated through Law Number 3 of 2022 concerning the State Capital, and the new Indonesian State Capital is called the "Nusantara Capital City".

The relocation of the capital city is based on at least two considerations, namely: first, there is a desire to develop areas outside Java in order to create economic equality and development considering that so far based on the facts it can be seen that most economic activities are carried out on the island of Java. Such a situation has actually created development disparities between Java Island and other islands outside Java Island. Second, there is also a desire to create a conducive and accommodative capital city in the context of implementing a national government based on good, clean and professional governance.[1] On the basis of these considerations, the development of the Nusantara Capital City (IKN) is planned by carrying out the concept of a modern, smart and environmentally friendly city as an example for the development of cities in Indonesia in the future.

The development of IKN does not always get support from all Indonesian people. The relocation of the Indonesian capital has reaped pros and cons among the Indonesian people. For those who are against, relocating the capital city is seen as an inappropriate choice to implement considering that Indonesia is still facing difficult

times, especially after the Covid-19 pandemic and several other natural disasters that have occurred in a row. Currently, Indonesia is also still experiencing financial problems, so it is not easy to meet the needs of its people in the economic, health, education and security sectors. There are also some parties who say that moving the capital city is only for the benefit of investors.[6] In addition, several parties also rejected the idea of moving the capital city to Kalimantan on the grounds that Kalimantan is still a green area with dense forests and unspoiled rivers and a population that is not too dense. So that when construction is carried out to relocate the capital city, it is feared that it will potentially disrupt the quantity and quality of the natural environment, forests and rivers and the biodiversity in them due to pollution from the development being carried out, even including the potential to marginalize local communities. Kalimantan due to the development of IKN of course, this will also encourage new urbanization flows.[7]–[9]

On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the relocation and development of IKN in Kalimantan has had positive impacts such as economic growth to realize development equality and justice.[1] In addition, through the plan to relocate the national capital, the management of the national capital can also be designed from the start in a more professional, transparent, accountable and environmentally sound manner. This is of course intended as an effort to correct what has happened to the Jakarta area for tens of years when it was the capital city of the Republic of Indonesia. [10]

## **2. Problems**

The relocation of the capital city from Jakarta to East Kalimantan carries the potential for both positive and negative impacts, particularly in the environmental realm. Hence, examining the efficacy of environmental law becomes a compelling aspect of scrutinizing the Nusantara Capital project. Effective enforcement of environmental laws is expected to play a pivotal role in overseeing the capital city's relocation to Kalimantan while ensuring that it aligns with environmental sustainability goals. Conversely, if environmental laws are not rigorously enforced, there exists a genuine risk that the capital relocation process could exacerbate severe environmental issues in Kalimantan. Consequently, this research will adopt a more focused approach, delving into the twin issues of implementing environmental law within the framework of transferring the capital city from Jakarta to the Nusantara Capital in Kalimantan. This approach will allow for a nuanced analysis of the extent to which environmental regulations are upheld and the environmental challenges that may emerge during this complex process.

## **3. Method**

The research method used in this study is the normative juridical research method or also called library research, and by using a conceptual and statutory approach. This type of research is focused on analyzing legal texts and relevant literature to understand the normative framework governing a legal issue.[11] The concepts and

laws and regulations studied are those related to issues of environmental protection and environmental law enforcement. In the context of normative legal research, researchers will analyze data or information with legal regulations, court decisions, legal documents, and qualitatively related literature to develop legal arguments based on normative and theoretical aspects. In the qualitative analysis researchers are key instruments (human instruments), so researchers must have theoretical provision and broad insight into the research being researched in order to be able to ask, analyze, photograph and construct the social situation being researched more clearly and meaningfully.[12] This method is important in compiling a strong legal basis for understanding and in formulating legal views based on the interpretation and analysis of existing legal texts and for examining their meaning and relevance to the focus of the problem in this study. So that the problem can be answered through the conclusions in this study.

#### **4. Discussion**

The Capital City of the Nusantara can be described as a smart city, green, environ-mentally friendly, and inclusive of the immigrant community and local culture. How-ever, the weak capacity of urban management to control urbanization, the trend of significant immigration to the region, and the threat of environmental damage due to urbanization have cast doubt on the realization of a city with such an ideal image. The concept of sustainable urbanization in theory should give high priority to sus-tainability and inclusion in urban development. However, at the concept and practice level of global city management, sustainable urbanization still shows gaps that need to be connected with in-depth studies, including sustainability in the development of IKN.[13]

The relocation of the Capital City of the Republic of Indonesia aims to minimize regional disparities in Indonesia and reduce the burden on Jakarta, where Jakarta has experienced severe environmental degradation, such as annual flooding, irreversible land subsidence along the coast, as well as alarming air pollution.[14]–[16] For this reason, IKN as the new nation's capital was designed to be able to avoid the risks of natural disasters, both those triggered by climate change and those caused by human activities. At the same time, IKN is also expected to be a catalyst for a more even spread of development activities in order to develop Eastern Indonesia in the long term.

The transfer of the Indonesian National Capital to the province of East Kalimantan is a new history in development in Indonesia today. In the hands of President Joko Widodo, the decision-making process to move the Indonesian National Capital took place relatively quickly. Although if you count from the first time the idea to move the capital city from Jakarta to another area was actually proposed by President Soekarno.

There are several push and pull factors in moving the Indonesian National Capital which is currently underway. East Kalimantan Province was chosen by considering at least five positive points, namely:

First, East Kalimantan Province has a record of low disaster risk, with disaster incidents such as floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, and landslides rarely occurring in this region. This can be a factor that supports the effective implementation of environmental laws in the region, however, it is also necessary to consider how to address environmental problems that may arise even if the risk of disaster is low. Second, the designated IKN location in East Kalimantan Province is located very close to the center of Indonesia or in the middle of it, so that access from all corners of Indonesia will be fair in physical and spatial contexts. However, a challenge that may arise is how to maintain environmental integrity while facilitating easier access to the region. Third, the proximity of IKN to two existing and developing cities, namely Balikpapan and Samarinda, can influence environmental challenges related to urban growth and increased human activity in the region. Special attention needs to be paid to the environmental impacts that may arise from this growth. Fourth, the infrastructure resources already available in East Kalimantan, including basic facilities from larger areas to urban areas, can contribute to the implementation of environmental laws. However, infrastructure development must be managed well to avoid negative impacts on the environment. Fifth, it is important to consider how the government manages the land that will be used for IKN development. Considering that the area of land controlled by the government is around 180 thousand hectares, careful planning is needed to ensure that the use of this land is in accordance with environmental conservation principles and applicable environmental laws.

The relocation of the national capital and the implementation of environmental laws are closely intertwined, as the decision to move the capital has both positive and negative environmental implications.[17] On one hand, the move symbolizes national pride and aims to distribute development more equitably across the country. However, the construction of new infrastructure can result in adverse environmental effects, such as deforestation and ecosystem disruption. Increased human activity in previously untouched regions may also lead to environmental degradation, including deforestation, land erosion, and water quality deterioration. Hence, strict adherence to environmental regulations, comprehensive environmental impact assessments, and sustainable resource management is paramount during the relocation. Addressing environmental challenges like water management, air pollution control, and climate change mitigation is equally vital to ensure that the benefits of moving the capital do not come at the cost of the environment. Indonesia is set to become the first country to undertake capital relocation due to multi-hazard considerations resulting from climate change. As many major cities and national capitals are located in coastal areas worldwide, it is anticipated that more countries will relocate their capitals to mitigate climate change impacts. Moreover, this shift aims to create a new hub of growth, as Jakarta currently serves as the central activity and national identity hub.[18]

Moreover, the location of the capital city is an area that was built from scratch. The term "built" is appropriate because the capital area that will be built will be done from scratch in an area that has inadequate access and infrastructure. In international literature, there is a group of literature on urban studies known as new city studies, namely the segment that studies cities built on the basis of political decisions and mature planning.[19] The development of the IKN area deserves to be categorized as

new city development not because its development is based on the government's political decisions, which are then ratified by law. Field conditions, which were initially in the form of production forests and plantations, also show that the development of IKN is in the category of new developing cities, such as Brasilia and several other national capitals. New spatial planning, such as in the development of IKN which is a socio-spatial decision, should be carried out by involving various international, national, and local stakeholders. Based on the experience of previous new cities, time is needed for reflection and public consultation to avoid gaps. Every capital city is not just a symbol but must also be comfortable to live in so that all residents of the city can achieve a good quality of life, and national and international visitors also feel satisfaction when visiting it.

The environmental problems currently being faced cannot be separated from shared responsibility in changing unsustainable production and consumption patterns. Therefore, a strong commitment is needed from both producers and consumers to adopt more responsible and efficient practices in the use of resources. Sustainable production and consumption patterns are a comprehensive and integrated approach to replace previous patterns that are environmentally damaging and unsustainable. By implementing sustainable production and consumption patterns, we hope to create positive changes in consumer behavior, reduce negative impacts on the environment, and promote efficiency. In the context of the implementation of environmental law and the environmental challenges faced, the implementation of environmental law is very important in planning the new National Capital City (IKN). This involves ensuring that every stage of IKN's development and operations complies with environmental regulations and sustainability principles. It covers various environmental aspects, such as land use, water management, waste management, air quality monitoring, and natural resource conservation.

Addressing current environmental challenges necessitates shared responsibility in transforming unsustainable production and consumption practices. Both producers and consumers must commit to adopting more responsible and efficient resource utilization methods. Sustainable production and consumption entail a holistic approach to replace environmentally damaging and unsustainable patterns, aiming to instigate positive changes in consumer behavior, reduce environmental impacts, and enhance efficiency. In the context of environmental law and the challenges faced, its implementation holds vital significance in planning the new National Capital City (IKN). This involves ensuring compliance with environmental regulations and sustainability principles at every phase of IKN's development and operation, encompassing areas like land use, water management, waste disposal, air quality monitoring, and natural resource preservation. Striking a balance between development and environmental conservation is imperative, necessitating thorough environmental impact assessments and appropriate mitigation strategies. Incorporating environmentally friendly technology, sustainable design approaches, and community participation is crucial for ensuring IKNs are constructed with positive environmental impacts and ecosystem preservation in mind. By seamlessly integrating environmental aspects into IKN planning and execution, responsible development goals can be achieved, providing present benefits while upholding environmental sustainability for

future generations. Consequently, a comprehensive approach to environmental law and challenges forms the foundation for sustainable and eco-friendly development.

Law Number 32 of 2009, governing Environmental Protection and Management, serves as the foundational framework for regulating environmental and natural re-source protection, particularly in the context of relocating the national capital. Additionally, Law Number 6 of 2023, which incorporates regulations promoting eco-friendly technology and sustainable development, aims to harmonize economic growth with nature conservation. However, despite a strong legal foundation, there are notable challenges to overcome in ensuring environmental sustainability for this project. Challenges include law enforcement difficulties such as compliance issues and resource constraints for environmental monitoring and management. Stakeholder engagement, involving the community, environmental organizations, and relevant parties, is crucial in maintaining the equilibrium between development and nature conservation. Their active participation is essential in mitigating negative environmental impacts. Furthermore, climate change resilience is a paramount concern when planning the new capital city. Addressing threats like sea-level rise, temperature increases, and extreme weather requires long-term planning with adaptive solutions. Therefore, robust environmental law implementation must align with strategies to tackle emerging environmental challenges and ensure these projects contribute positively to environmental preservation and societal well-being.

Balancing development and environmental preservation in building new capital cities like Nusantara is a complex endeavor.[20] The transformation of land use has significant consequences on the surrounding environment, demanding a focus on sustainable development and environmental protection. The main challenge is harmonizing modern infrastructure development with nature and existing environments. It's essential to recognize that environmental considerations are integral to successful development plans, not just hurdles to overcome. A careful and holistic approach emphasizing environmental protection is vital. Comprehensive environmental impact assessments should guide each project phase, helping identify potential ecological and environmental repercussions and design relevant mitigation strategies. This includes practices like reforestation, responsible water management, and safeguarding natural habitats within development plans. Additionally, implementing environmental laws, particularly Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, plays a vital role in regulating and safeguarding the environment during new capital city construction. These regulations must be diligently enforced and updated as necessary to meet high environmental standards. Achieving equilibrium between development and environmental preservation in new capital endeavors necessitates a comprehensive strategy encompassing meticulous planning, rigorous environmental assessments, and steadfast adherence to environmental regulations to facilitate sustainable, eco-friendly development.

The application of environmentally friendly technology and sustainable design principles is an important step in maintaining a balance between development and environmental preservation. It includes not only physical infrastructure aspects, but also principles that stimulate wise and efficient use of resources. The use of

environmentally friendly building materials, efficient transportation planning, and good waste management are concrete examples of how sustainable technology and design can be implemented in projects such as the construction of a new capital city. However, the implementation of environmental laws is also very important in maintaining this balance. Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management has a major role in regulating environmental protection and natural resources. The government needs to ensure that this law is strictly implemented in all stages of development, including comprehensive environmental impact evaluation processes.

When facing environmental challenges that arise during development, such as changes in land use and impacts on ecosystems, environmental regulations and laws must be a firm guide. This will help avoid uncontrolled environmental damage and ensure that development goes hand in hand with nature conservation. Community and local stakeholder participation is also an important aspect in maintaining this balance. Local communities must be involved in planning and decision-making processes so that their needs and concerns for the local environment can be considered. This will help build public support and acceptability for development projects. In overcoming these challenges, it is important to remember that sustainable and environmentally friendly development is an achievable goal. With a strong commitment from the government, stakeholders, and the community, as well as a wise approach in project planning and implementation, a balance between development and environmental preservation can be achieved. This action will not only benefit the current generation but will also provide a valuable legacy for future generations, who can live in a healthy and sustainable environment.

Stakeholder involvement is an important aspect in facing the challenges of sustainable development, especially in the context of developing a new capital city like Nusantara. Including local communities, environmental organizations and other stakeholders in the decision-making process is an important step in ensuring that their concerns are addressed and become an integral part of development plans. The involvement of local communities has great value in understanding the environment, culture, and their needs and aspirations for local development. They are nature keepers who have lived in the area for a long time and have in-depth knowledge of the existing ecosystem. Therefore, involving them in project planning and execution allows us to listen and understand their perspectives better. This also allows earlier identification of potential negative impacts on the local environment and culture, so that more effective mitigation measures can be designed. Environmental organizations also play an important role in ensuring that environmental aspects of development receive sufficient attention. They have technical knowledge and experience in the field of environmental protection that can provide valuable insight into the decision-making process. Involving environmental organizations allows us to gain expert perspectives on potential environmental impacts that may arise during development. They can also help design concrete actions that can be taken to reduce these impacts.

The active involvement of stakeholders, encompassing business, education, and government sectors, is pivotal in balancing development and environmental

preservation. Diverse stakeholders bring varied interests and perspectives, enabling comprehensive and equitable decision-making while fostering transparency and accountability in the developmental process. Their role is essential in upholding environmental law compliance, with businesses implementing eco-friendly technology, educational institutions contributing knowledge and solutions, and the government rigorously enforcing environmental regulations. However, managing stakeholder engagement poses challenges, demanding effective coordination, open communication, and sustained involvement beyond initial planning stages. In tackling the intricacies of establishing a new capital city, prioritizing stakeholder engagement as a fundamental principle ensures a multifaceted decision-making approach. Involving local communities, environmental organizations, and all relevant parties guarantees not only environmental sustainability but also holistic socio-economic development. Collaboratively, this approach fosters fair, well-rounded decision-making, aligning development with environmental conservation, benefitting the community, and ensuring long-term project sustainability.

Ensuring environmental sustainability, especially in the context of developing a new capital city like Nusantara, hinges on the effective enforcement of environmental regulations. These regulations provide the legal framework for safeguarding the environment and natural resources. However, challenges hinder smooth implementation and enforcement. Compliance issues are a major hurdle, stemming from a lack of understanding, financial incentives for violations, or weaknesses in the enforcement system. Education and awareness play a crucial role in addressing this challenge. Inadequate human and financial resources present significant obstacles to monitoring and enforcement. Adequate resources are necessary for effective regulation supervision. Therefore, allocating sufficient resources for environmental law enforcement is vital. Legal uncertainty can complicate enforcement when regulations are unclear or subject to frequent changes, causing confusion among development stakeholders. Ensuring legal stability and transparency in environmental regulations is essential. Overcoming these challenges requires continuous efforts to improve environmental law enforcement. This entails increasing public awareness of environmental importance, boosting human and financial resources for enforcement, and enhancing the clarity and stability of environmental laws. These steps are essential for effective environmental law enforcement, ensuring the protection and preservation of the environment for the future.

Environmental law enforcement is an important element in preserving the environment, and this is closely related to the implementation of environmental law. The main challenge to be overcome is the effectiveness of sanctions against violations of environmental regulations. Inadequate or inconsistently applied sanctions can reduce the effectiveness of law enforcement. This may signal that environmental violations may occur without serious consequences, possibly encouraging behavior that does not comply with regulations. Therefore, comprehensive efforts need to be made to strengthen the environmental law enforcement system. Steps that can be taken include strengthening the law enforcement system, allocating adequate resources, ensuring legal certainty, and involving the community and stakeholders in law enforcement efforts. In the context of the development of a new capital city,

enforcing environmental regulations is a very important step. By ensuring that these regulations are consistently enforced and that sanctions are applied if violations occur, the environment can be better protected. This ensures that development goes hand in hand with sustainability principles and helps safeguard the environment for future generations.

Sustainable planning for a new capital city, such as the Nusantara project, must be seamlessly integrated with strong environmental law enforcement. Long-term sustainability is the crux, ensuring that the city's development goes beyond short-term gains and actively protects the environment and natural resources for future generations. Comprehensive long-term planning involves proactively addressing potential environmental impacts over time, with a focus on compliance with environmental laws. Continuous monitoring of the environment, ecosystems, and development's impacts is essential. Advanced monitoring technologies aid in tracking environmental changes and identifying potential issues. Understanding these impacts is critical for implementing mitigation measures in accordance with environmental legislation. Additionally, adapting to evolving environmental conditions is vital, requiring flexibility in the city's design to accommodate changes, including climate-related challenges. The use of resilient materials and drainage systems is necessary, especially in the face of potential flooding. Overall, stringent environmental law enforcement is a fundamental pillar for ensuring long-term sustainability in the city's development. This approach strikes a balance between development interests and environmental preservation, benefiting both current and future generations.

In the context of the development of a new capital city, as seen in the Nusantara project, long-term planning is an important element in maintaining environmental sustainability. This is closely related to the implementation of applicable environmental laws and the environmental challenges that must be overcome. In addition to establishing long-term plans that lead to sustainability, it is also important to involve communities and stakeholders in the planning process. Communities have valuable knowledge and insight into the environment in which they live, and their participation can help identify emerging environmental issues. Involving them in decision making will ensure that environmental and social interests are represented in long-term planning. Apart from that, the commitment of the government and related stakeholders to sustainability aspects in all aspects of development is very important. This includes continuous monitoring of environmental impacts arising during project implementation, taking necessary actions to address environmental changes, and the ability to adjust plans if necessary. This shows a commitment to development that not only prioritizes current economic benefits, but also maintains environmental sustainability and community welfare for future generations. With this approach focused on long-term sustainability, the construction of the new capital city could become a positive example for sustainable development projects around the world. This proves that economic development can go hand in hand with environmental preservation and social welfare, creating the capacity for a better future.

Climate change resilience is a critical component in planning new capital cities, exemplified in the Nusantara project. Resilience hinges on the effective implementation of relevant environmental laws and addressing associated challenges. New capital cities must be designed to combat the complex impacts of climate change, like rising sea levels, elevated temperatures, and extreme weather. Resilience ensures the city's survival amidst mounting environmental challenges, focusing on practical measures to tackle these issues. Sea-level rise is a tangible consequence of climate change, necessitating careful site selection for the new capital to mitigate flood risks. Infrastructure resistant to flooding and efficient drainage systems are vital in reducing this threat. Elevated global temperatures have far-reaching effects on health, ecosystems, and infrastructure. New city planning should incorporate heat-absorption-reducing materials, green spaces for heat protection, and shaded urban zones to combat rising temperatures. Environmental laws that support climate-friendly planning and development are pivotal in this context, addressing challenges such as sea-level rise and temperature increases. By addressing these issues at every planning and implementation stage, the new capital city can set an example for climate change resilience and foster an environment adaptable to future generations.

Addressing climate change challenges in the development of new capital cities like the Nusantara project requires robust adaptive strategies. The implementation of pertinent environmental laws is a critical foundation for ensuring resilience to more frequent extreme weather events and climate change impacts. These include hurricanes, floods, and heatwaves, which have become increasingly prevalent due to climate change. It's imperative to design resilient infrastructure, establish effective evacuation plans, and enhance weather monitoring capabilities. Moreover, public and stakeholder awareness of climate risks and necessary actions must be elevated through educational campaigns and community participation. Collaborative efforts involving government, society, academia, and the private sector are essential to develop holistic and effective climate change solutions. Comprehensive adaptive strategies should be integrated into development plans, ensuring the new capital city's resilience against climate challenges. In confronting the urgent reality of climate change, creating cities prepared to tackle environmental threats with adaptive design, advanced technology, and community engagement can set a remarkable example for preserving climate resilience. Building such cities provides safe, sustainable, and resilient environments, securing long-term benefits for future generations.

## **5. Conclusion**

The Indonesian National Capital's relocation to East Kalimantan in the Nusantara project responds to environmental issues like flooding, land subsidence, and air pollution in Jakarta. The vision of a smart, green, and inclusive city is commendable but faces real-world challenges like poor urban management, immigration, and potential environmental harm. Environmental laws provide a legal foundation for protection but encounter enforcement, compliance, and resource allocation issues. To address these challenges, stakeholder involvement is pivotal. Engaging local communities, environmental groups, and businesses in decision-making ensures environmental considerations in development. Striking a balance between development and conser-

vation is vital. Comprehensive environmental assessments, sustainable technology, and continuous monitoring are essential for equilibrium. Long-term sustainability and climate resilience should integrate into development with strong stakeholder collaboration. In conclusion, Nusantara's development embodies a sustainable, inclusive city vision with practical implementation challenges. Robust environmental laws, stakeholder participation, and a commitment to long-term sustainability can make Nusantara a model for resilient, eco-friendly urban development, benefiting current and future generations.

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