


## Establishment of Regional Regulations For Coastal Area Rehabilitation As An Environmental Restoration Effort In Buru District

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### Abstract

**Introduction:** Research entitled "Establishment of Regional Regulations for Coastal Area Rehabilitation as an Environmental Recovery Effort in Buru Regency".

**Purposes of the Research:** The specific aim of this research is to find out and analyze the impact of traditional mining activities on environmental damage in coastal areas, especially in Kayeli Bay, Buru Regency as the estuary of rivers affected by mining activities and to find and analyze the importance of establishing Regional Rehabilitation Regulations as an effort to restore the marine and coastal environment. in Buru Regency.

**Methods of the Research:** This research uses an exploratory type of empirical normative research. This research approach is a statutory approach, a concept approach and a case approach. The data collection techniques used in this research were interviews and literature study.

**Results of the Research:** Mining activities using dangerous chemicals carried out over a period of 23 years have had a major impact on the environmental conditions of Buru Regency. Environmental pollution and destruction not only occurs in mining areas but also land, river flows, bays, coasts and seas which are the final estuaries of mining remains. Kayeli Bay is an important area for fishing, to support the daily lives of around 50,000 village communities. coast. Kaiely Bay is located between 3° 15' 55" - 3° 22' 50" S and 127° 01' 35"-127° 01' 35" E and is an estuary in nature because it is influenced by the surrounding land, through runoff that enters through rivers that empties into the bay. Continuous abundance of nutrients causes an increase in water fertility. On the other hand, Kaiely Bay is also able to supply and fertilize the surrounding waters with nutrients and a high concentration of chlorophyll-a, namely > 6 mg/L.

**Keywords:** Regional Regulation; Rehabilitation of Coastal Areas; Environmental Restoration.

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## INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world which consists entirely of islands and includes large and small islands which form a single territorial, political, economic, socio-cultural and historical unit whose territorial boundaries are drawn from the archipelagic baseline. As an archipelagic country, the sea and coastal areas have strategic value with various comparative and competitive advantages so they have the potential to become prime movers for national regional development. In fact, historically it shows that this coastal area has functioned as a center of community activity because of the various physical and geographical advantages it has.

Coastal areas are transition areas (interface) between land and sea. At the same time, it is an area that is very vulnerable to the impact of human activities, both directly and indirectly. The unique and rich potential of coastal ecosystems in coastal areas includes potential, natural resources that can be recovered (renewable resources), resources that cannot be recovered (non-renewable resources), as well as potential environmental services (environmental services).<sup>1</sup> Recoverable resources are resources that can be developed or preserved, such as mangrove forests, coral reefs, seaweed and marine fisheries resources. Non-recoverable resources consist of all minerals and geology (petroleum, gas, coal, gold, tin, nickel, iron ore, granite, clay, gravel and foundation stones), while environmental services include the function of coastal areas and oceans as a place recreation and tourism, transportation and communication media, industry, energy sources, education and research facilities, security defense, final waste storage, climate control in protected areas and life support systems and other physiological functions.<sup>2</sup>

The potential of coastal areas and islands in general provides an illustration of the complexity of economic and ecological activities that occur in this region. This enormous pressure, if not managed properly, will reduce the quality and quantity of resources found in coastal areas. Considering the important role of coastal areas and islands, management of coastal areas must be carried out based on the principles; sustainability, consistency, integration, legal certainty, partnership, community participation, openness, decentralization, accountability and justice.

On the other hand, Indonesia, which consists of islands, has a wealth of promising natural resources in the form of minerals and coal. So far, the mining sector has made a significant contribution to state revenue. This is demonstrated by Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) reaching more than 70% for the non-oil and gas sector in 2020. Indonesia's gold and silver ore reserves are 268 years old and 213 years old with a consumption rate of 13.16 million tons/year. One of the problems upstream is that there is gold mining without permits, it cannot be denied that this has been a problem in Indonesia for a long time.<sup>3</sup>

Gold mining without a permit is detrimental to the country economically, and damages the environment because the majority of the extraction process is carried out by the amalgamation process. The root of the problem of mining without permits is mainly economic problems, public perception of laws and regulations, and mining carried out in prohibited areas. Primarily mining without permits is carried out on small islands, which has an impact on environmental damage around the mine and sea and coastal areas.

One of the potential mineral natural resources in Buru Regency is gold metal. This potential has been known and explored since 2011 until now by local communities and outside the mining area. The use of these natural resources is traditional mining. Gold mining activities on Mount Botak and Gogorea are still ongoing and have a detrimental impact on the environment, safety and public health as a result of the uncontrolled use of chemicals such as mercury and cyanide. The chemical mercury mixed with cyanide which

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<sup>1</sup> Dahuri, R, rais, Y., S.G., Sitepu, M.J., 2001 *Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Wilayah Pesisir dan Lautan Secara Terpadu*, Pradya Paramita, Jakarta p. 4

<sup>2</sup> Latama et al. 2002. *Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir Berbasis Masyarakat di Indonesia*. Makalah Falsafah Sains (PPs 702). Program Pasca Sarjana Institut Pertanian Bogor.

<sup>3</sup> Direktorat Jenderal Mineral dan Batubara, 2021, *Grand Strategy Mineral Dan Batubara Arah Pengembangan Hulu Hilir Mineral Utama dan Batubara Menuju Indonesia Maju*, Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral, h. 1 & 12

seeps into the soil is very dangerous during the rainy season because it will enter the upstream rivers and be carried by the current to the irrigated rice fields in Waeapo District and end up in the sea and coastal areas of Kayeli Bay. Environmental pollution and damage is even more visible, including damage to the marine and coastal environment, this condition also appears to implicitly occur in Buru Regency.<sup>4</sup>

With the enactment of the law concerning Regional Autonomy, the law concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, Law 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, as well as Presidential Regulation Number 121 of 2012 concerning Rehabilitation of Coastal Areas and Islands Small, as umbrella acts. The above laws and regulations have provided authority for regions to manage and utilize their potential while protecting and rehabilitating (restoring) coastal areas within their administrative areas optimally without ignoring the principles of sustainable development in the context of environmental preservation. Based on the above background, the aim of this writing is to describe the condition of coastal area management in Buru Regency and the importance of establishing regional regulations for coastal area rehabilitation so that the management and utilization of natural resources is in line with the restoration of the affected coastal environment. For this reason, this research will analyze two main things related to the establishment of regional regulations for coastal area rehabilitation, especially in Buru district.

## METHODS OF THE RESEARCH

The method is optional for original research articles. This method is written in descriptive and should provide a statement regarding the methodology of the research. This method as much as possible to give an idea to the reader through the methods used. This Method are optional, only for original research articles.<sup>5</sup> Example of writing Research Methods. This paper uses normative legal research methods because the focus of the study departs from the blurring of norms, using approaches: statute approach, conceptual approach, and analytical approach. The technique of tracing legal materials uses document study techniques, as well as analysis of studies using qualitative analysis.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Damage to the Coastal Environment as a Impact of Mining Activities in Buru Regency

Buru Island with an area of 9,599 km<sup>2</sup> is one of the islands in Maluku Province which is part of Central Maluku Regency.<sup>6</sup> In October 1999 it was expanded into Buru Regency and then in 2008 it was expanded again into two districts, namely Buru Regency and South Buru Regency. Buru Regency has an area of ± 7,594.98 km<sup>2</sup>. Geographically, Buru Regency is located between 2°25 South Latitude and 3°55 South Latitude and between 125° 70 East Longitude and 127°21 East Longitude. Buru Regency is bordered in the north by the Seram Sea, in the south by South Buru Regency, in the west by the Banda Sea and in the east by the

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<sup>4</sup> Lihat Pasal 18 Ayat (4) Undang-undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintah Daerah

<sup>5</sup> Peter Mahmud Marzuki, *Penelitian Hukum*, (Jakarta: Kencana, 2007), h. 56. <https://doi.org/340.072>.

<sup>6</sup> Lihat, *Surga di Tanah Raja Kabupaten Buru Dalam Pesona dan Potensi*, Cetakan I, 2005, Bappeda Kabupaten Buru

Manipa Strait.<sup>7</sup> Buru Regency is geographically very strategic as a link between Maluku province and other provinces, with 3 (three) main exits, namely Namlea City with access to North Maluku, North Sulawesi and Southeast Sulawesi, Bara Bay with access to the Sula Islands (North Maluku Province ), Southeast Sulawesi, South Sulawesi and Illath with access to South Buru Regency and Ambon City.<sup>8</sup>

Buru Regency, apart from being geographically strategic, is also rich in natural and mineral resources. Buru Regency has been designated as one of the agricultural and fisheries baskets in Maluku Province. On the other hand, Buru Regency is an area rich in mineral resources such as gold. Since gold was discovered in 2011 in the Mount Botak area, Dafa Village, Waelata District. In its development, gold was not only found on Mount Botak but also several locations on Buru Island such as Gogorea, Mount Nona, Lea Bumi, Darlale/Metar and Waeputih/Waedanga.

The peak of gold mining on Buru Island, especially Mount Botak, occurred from 2011 to 2015. It is estimated that 20 thousand people entered Buru Island to try their luck on Mount Botak. Mining is carried out using traditional methods on a small scale (small scale mining), which only uses simple tools, but in its development mining is carried out using dangerous chemicals such as mercury and cyanide.<sup>9</sup> Gold mining activities in Buru Regency, namely on Mount Botak and Gogrea, are still ongoing and have a detrimental impact on the environment, safety and public health as a result of the uncontrolled use of chemicals such as mercury and cyanide. The chemical mercury mixed with cyanide that seeps into the soil is very dangerous during the rainy season because it will enter the upstream river and be carried by the current to the irrigation of rice fields in Waeapo District and end up in Kaiely Bay.<sup>10</sup> Mining activities using dangerous chemicals carried out over a period of 23 years have had a major impact on the environmental conditions of Buru Regency. Environmental pollution and destruction not only occurs in mining areas but also in land, rivers, bays, coasts and seas which are the final estuary for mining remains.

On the other hand, based on the results of groundwater laboratory analysis compared with water quality criteria and water quality standards according to the provisions used, the research results show that the Anahoni River has been polluted with mercury exceeding the threshold according to the Indonesian National Standard (SNI) for aquatic sediments. In the upstream section, mercury levels were found to be 4,152 ppm while in the estuary it was 3,815 ppm.<sup>11</sup> Kayeli Bay is an important area for fishing, to support the daily lives of around 50,000 coastal village communities. Kaiely Bay is located between 3° 15' 55" - 3° 22' 50" S and 127° 01'35"-127° 01'35" E and is an estuary in nature because it is influenced by the surrounding land, through runoff that enters through rivers that empties into the bay. Continuous abundance of nutrients causes an increase in water fertility. On the other hand, Kaiely Bay is also able to supply and fertilize the surrounding waters with nutrients and a high concentration of chlorophyll-a, namely > 6 mg/L (Pentury and Waas, 2009). Visually, along Kaiely Bay at stations 1 to station 8 there have been significant physical changes in the

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<sup>7</sup> Rencana Pembangunan Daerah Kabupaten Buru Tahun 2023-2026, Pemerintah Kabupaten Buru Tahun 2022, h. 181

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid*, h. 182

<sup>9</sup> Lihat, Arman Anwar, Pasca Tambang Emas Ditutup, Cemaran Sianida dan Merkuri Jadi Hantu buat Warga Pulau Buru, di akses pada <https://www.mongabay.co.id/2020>, pada tanggal 06 November 2023

<sup>10</sup> Kajian Lingkungan Hidup Strategis (KLHS) Pertambangan Rakyat Kawasan Gunung Botak dan Gogorea, Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten Buru Tahun 2022

<sup>11</sup> Sumber ESDM Propinsi Maluku Tahun 2016



waters. The presence of traditional gold mining activities at the Mount Botak and Gogrea locations greatly influences the physical and chemical changes that occur in the waters along Kaiely Bay.

## **B. Establishment of a Regional Regulation on Coastal Rehabilitation as an Effort to Restoration of the Coastal Environment of Buru Regency**

As a maritime country, Indonesia has the longest coast in the world with a coastline of 81,000 km from 67,439 villages in Indonesia, approximately 9,261 villages, categorized as coastal villages where the majority of the population is poor. As a transition area between land and sea, coastal areas are unique areas in terms of their ecosystem characteristics, namely: (a) coastal areas are multiple-use zones that have high biodiversity, and have open access for all interested parties, (b) Several habitats in coastal areas have ecological attributes and ecological processes that determine the carrying capacity of the coastal area environment in supporting sustainable development, and (c) all waste and sediment originating from land (upstream areas) will flow and accumulate in coastal areas. Coastal areas provide life-supporting services such as fresh air, clean water and also space for various human activities. The coastal area is a transitional area between land and sea which is a potential resource in Indonesia. This region is an area that has unique and complex characteristics and problems. It is unique economically because it makes an important contribution as a port facility and other commercial businesses, and has great attraction as a tourist destination and other destinations that can generate many financial benefits. Therefore, it is not surprising that coastal areas are inhabited by more than half of the world's population. Coastal communities are defined as groups of people who live in coastal areas, earning their livelihood from natural resources and coastal and marine environmental services.<sup>12</sup>

In spatial planning and spatial planning, the Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands or RZWP-3-K is a plan that determines the direction of resource use accompanied by determining the allocation of space in the planning area which contains activities that are permitted and not permitted. carried out after obtaining permission (Government Regulation Number 21 of 2021).<sup>13</sup> The social preparedness of coastal areas and small islands in Buru district is still relatively poor, due to the limitations created and the existence of conflicts between interests and the absence of a sustainable management process. In the stipulation of Maluku Province Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands of Maluku Province for 2018-2038, it is hoped that the utilization of coastal resources will be gradual and sustainable in its management using the precautionary principle to manage mining areas. as well as forest ecosystem areas and marine products in coastal areas.

However, with the impact of development in coastal areas such as several areas in Maluku province such as North Halmahera Regency, Marsela MBD, Romang Wetar, and Buru Teluk Kayeli Regency, utilization has become an obstacle and conflicts have arisen:<sup>14</sup>

- 1) Autonomous regions that border each other Antar sektor (pertambangan, pariwisata,

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<sup>12</sup> Soulisa, S., Tawainella, M. N & Subair. (2023). Pola Mata Pencapaian Masyarakat Pesisir di Desa Siwar Kabupaten Buru Selatan. *HORIZON: Indonesian Journal of Multidisciplinary*, 1 (1), 01-18. <http://doi.org/10.54373/hijm.v1i1.73>

<sup>13</sup> Willy dan Sarif, tentang Tata Ruang Laut, dalam Rencana Zonasi Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-pulau Kecil (RZWP3K)

<sup>14</sup> Direktur Penataan Ruang Nasional, Makalah Perencanaan Batas Wilayah Laut Dan Darat Dalam Kontes Otonomi Daerah, sebagai masukan untuk perencanaan wilayah pesisir, departemen KIMPRASWIL, jakarta 9 mei 2001

pemukiman, infrastruktur, perikanan, dsb) dan antar private dan publik domain; 2) Between upstream and downstream areas; 3) Between the vision and mission of the center and regions that do not pay enough attention to the relationship between land and sea ecosystems in regional spatial planning; 4) Between urban culture and local culture, causing low community participation in efforts to sustainably manage coastal and marine resources;<sup>15</sup> 5) Reducing the space for access for indigenous communities to enjoy forest products and management of coastal areas to utilize forest and marine products and others is increasingly limited.

Until finally Government Regulation Number 32 of 2019 concerning Marine Spatial Planning was stipulated, which indicates that there is a reference for the use of national marine space, both in territorial waters and jurisdictional areas. Gradually too,<sup>16</sup> The new regulations are implemented, the coastal resource development process is still sectoral and not archipelagic state in nature. Thus, if the coastal area development process is not carried out in a sustainable and structured manner. Then these resources will be damaged and will no longer be used or these resources will be lost. In accordance with the reference to regional governments to make regional regulations to implement regional authority so that it can be controlled and provide responsibility for regions to manage and rehabilitate coastal areas and small islands, which is mandated in Law 27 of 2007 and Presidential Regulation 121 of 2012 It is necessary to issue regional regulations regarding the rehabilitation of coastal areas and small islands to ensure the implementation of sustainable development. So it is hoped that from this research, the initiative or formation of a Regional Regulation will actually bring a breath of fresh air to the Regional Government, with special demands and attention to the problems in the Kayeli Bay area in Buru Regency that can be addressed and rehabilitated for the use of natural resources that can be managed well and structured.

The uniqueness of coastal areas is due to their ecosystem and socio-cultural communities. The government depends on the coastal economy. In addition, this attraction triggers conflicts between stakeholders regarding the territory and its resources. To ensure sustainable management of coastal areas, special treatment is required because of the potential and level of existing threats. Only by managing coastal resources in an integrated manner, using sustainable development principles and a cautious development approach, can optimal and sustainable use of coastal resources be achieved. On the other hand, the abundance of marine and coastal resources creates problems such as the incompatibility of spatial use in coastal areas. This can to some extent cause or cause conflicts between public, private and sectoral interests. Activities that are not integrated are not only not synergistic if they are interconnected, but are also not integrated.<sup>17</sup>

To a large extent, the potential of coastal areas shows how complex the economic and ecological activities that occur in the area are. If this enormous pressure is not managed well, coastal resources will become less high quality and abundant. Management of coastal areas

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<sup>15</sup> Popi Tuhulele, Urgensi Penetapan Peraturan Daerah Rehabilitasi Wilayah Pesisir sebagai Upaya pemulihan Lingkungan di Kota Ambon, Makalah Seminar Nasional dan Penyelenggaraan Kongres Pembina Mata Kuliah Hukum Lingkungan, Universitas Padjajaran Bandung, 2013.

<sup>16</sup> Deputi Sumber Daya Maritim Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Kemaritiman dan Investasi Republik Indonesia, Tentang Integrasi Ruang Darat dan Laut Satu Rencana, Satu tata Kelola, 2021

<sup>17</sup> Popi Tuhulele, Urgensi Penetapan Peraturan Daerah Rehabilitasi Wilayah Pesisir sebagai Upaya pemulihan Lingkungan di Kota Ambon, Makalah ini dibuat dalam rangka seminar nasional dan Penyelenggaraan Kongres Pembina Mata Kuliah Hukum Lingkungan, diselenggarakan oleh Universitas Padjajaran Bandung, 28-29 Mei 2013, p. 10

must be carried out in accordance with the following principles: justice, openness, decentralization, consistency, integration, legal certainty, partnership, and role. To manage and protect coastal areas, economic interests must be balanced with environmental interests. Special handling and policy intervention from the central and regional governments is needed to manage and protect coastal areas. To achieve this, laws and regulations at the national and regional levels must be integrated.

The increasing efforts to manage coastal and marine resources that are less environmentally sound have had an impact on decreasing primary water productivity. The abundance of nutrients in the zone which is the center for the development of fishing and tourism industry activities will reduce its role. In fact, the positive ecological role of coral reefs, seagrass beds, and mangroves is as a balancer for biological, physical and chemical factors (Nybakken, 1992). For example: mangrove roots act as sediment traps for seagrass and reef communities. Likewise, the role of coral reefs as a barrier to wave action against seagrass communities. The criteria for good or bad environmental parameters in coastal waters depend on the interaction between the three communities. Changes in an ecosystem often cause the ecosystem to become unstable, which then disrupts all activities in the ecosystem. Ecosystem changes are often called ecosystem degradation. The occurrence of degradation in an ecosystem can then cause a decline in ecosystem functions ecologically and economically. One of the most significant causes of ecosystem decline is humans. This occurs when humans utilize natural resources for their welfare.<sup>18</sup>

Until now, environmental damage in coastal areas has not been optimally addressed. What is happening now is that environmental damage in coastal areas is increasingly widespread. By looking at the causes of this damage, it can be seen that human activity is the main cause of environmental damage in coastal and marine areas. In fact, if you look at the impact of this damage, it will have a large impact on human activities and the environment, such as damage to marine biota, threat to fishermen's settlements, threat to fishermen's livelihoods and so on. Therefore, if this is not addressed optimally as soon as possible, it is feared that coastal and marine resources will be further degraded. Apart from that, the activities of coastal communities will be increasingly threatened. Coral reef ecosystem damage can be caused by natural and human factors. However, damage caused by human activities is the most serious factor in destroying coral reef ecosystems. Human activities that can damage coral reef ecosystems include illegal coral harvesting, fishing with explosives, use of toxic chemicals, electrocution, overfishing, industrial waste, oil spills at sea, and waste disposal.<sup>19</sup> Natural factors can also damage coral reef ecosystems, although the impact is not as severe as human activity. Damage caused by natural factors such as changes in sea temperature, hurricanes, global climate change, earthquakes and sea level rise.<sup>20</sup>

Coastal ecosystems function as a link between marine ecosystems and land ecosystems. It is considered important because of the environmental protection benefits offered by the

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<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*,

<sup>19</sup> S. Ewimia Darza Akademi Maritim Sapta Samudra Padang ABSTRAK, "Dampak Pencemaran Bahan Kimia Dari Perusahaan Kapal Indonesia Terhadap Ekosistem Laut," *Jurnal Ilmiah MEA (Manajemen, Ekonomi, & Akuntansi)*, vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 1831-1852, Dec. 2020, doi: 10.31955/MEA.V4I3.753

<sup>20</sup> J. I. Kelautan, P. Politeknik, N. Pontianak, J. Ahmad, and Y. Pontianak, "Berbagai Kegiatan Manusia Yang Dapat Menyebabkan Terjadinya Degradasi Ekosistem Pantai Serta Dampak Yang Ditimbulkannya," Feb. 2013, Akses: 1 Maret 2024.: <http://repository.polnep.ac.id/xmlui/handle/123456789/151>

two types of ecosystems mentioned above. To ensure that the objectives of saving, preserving and optimal utilization of natural resources can be maintained in a sustainable manner, the use of coastal resources must consider conservation elements and regulations. With the growth of human activity and activity centers, coastal areas and islands are currently facing various challenges that have the potential to threaten the sustainability of ecosystems, including biodiversity.<sup>21</sup> Only by managing coastal resources in an integrated manner, using sustainable development principles and a cautious development approach, can optimal and sustainable use of coastal resources be achieved. On the other hand, the abundance of marine and coastal resources creates problems such as the incompatibility of spatial use in coastal areas. This can to some extent cause or cause conflicts between public, private and sectoral interests. Activities that are not integrated not only do not work well together, but also lack synergy if they interfere with and harm each other.

Law 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands was created to show that the government really pays attention to the management of coastal areas as superior areas. This law is also intended to provide legal protection to all parties involved in coastal area management to avoid conflicts of interest. In this way, the State provides protection and good supervision for all people who in their daily activities or activities carry out work that is directly related to the coast.

Referring to the Presidential Regulation above, the author can argue that, the importance of enacting a Regional Regulation on Coastal Rehabilitation as an Effort to Restoration of the Coastal Environment of Buru Regency is because the potential for environmental damage in Buru Regency could become increasingly unsolvable, coastal rehabilitation as stated in article 5 of Government Regulation Number 121 of 2012 concerning Rehabilitation of Coastal Areas And Small Islands starts with Planning Stages, Implementation and Maintenance Stages. Therefore, Regional Regulations Concerning the Rehabilitation of Coastal Areas and Small Islands should be made and ratified for the progress of the Buru Regency Region.

Regional autonomy is an integral part of decentralization. This includes the application of regional regulations (abbreviated: perda) in regional government operations. In it there are two types of authority: "managing" and "administering". The authority to "regulate" gives regions the authority to make legal decisions through statutory regulations, which become known as Regional Regulations, among other things. The principles of regional autonomy – wide, real, and responsible – are embedded in decentralization. One of the juridical consequences of the division of authority at the regional level is the division of legal and statutory authority. In forming laws and regulations for autonomous regions, there is a scattering of authority, which results in regional regulations. Regional regulations do not simply regulate the implementation of the relevant legislation; they must be more than capable of accepting and adapting to the unique conditions of the region. Regional regulations cannot be equated with other laws, such as Government Regulations or Presidential Regulations. both are the result of mere executive action. In addition, according to the specific circumstances of each region, regional governments have the authority to issue regulations that can fulfill the wishes of regional communities. The existence of an

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<sup>21</sup> Tarsoen Waryono, *Konsepsi Penilaian Kawasan Konserfasi Dan Upaya Pemulihan Jalur Penyangga*, disampaikan pada Seminar Regional Pelestarian Kawasan Konservasi di Kabupaten Administrasi Kepulauan Seribu 24 Nopember 2002



autonomous government that has the authority to regulate and manage itself is the main characteristic (as an identifier). Most people agree that laws made by local governments cannot be separated from the national legislative system. In making legal products at the regional level, it is very important to consider the impact of legal products on regional or other national interests. These regional regulations not only function as additional explanations of higher statutory regulations, but are also legal tools used by regional governments in exercising their authority to achieve local autonomy.<sup>22</sup>

## CONCLUSION

Coastal areas and small islands, in the Kayeli Bay area in Buru district, the management of Gold Mine exploration in the Bald Mountain area is not carried out properly and sustainably in order to maintain the natural resource ecosystem. The exploration activities mentioned above are carried out traditionally so that the impact of managing gold mines using hazardous materials (B3) such as mercury and cyanide is very dangerous for the soil ecosystem in the mountainous areas and has an impact on river and sea areas which will be polluted, and environmental restoration and responsibility have not yet been implemented. done well and wisely. Coastal areas and small islands in Buru district with abundant natural resources are expected to be managed by large companies that have AMDAL permits to manage company waste disposal systematically and require regulations in the form of legislation at the regional level that regulate mining management.

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<sup>22</sup> Jumadi, Kedudukan Dan Fungsi Peraturan Daerah (Perda) Kabupaten/Kota Sebagai Instrumen Otonomi Daerah Dalam Sistem Perundang-Undangan Di Indonesia. <file:///C:/Users/ASUS/Downloads/49-Article%20Text-171-1-10-20180426.pdf>

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