

Tata kelola hutan mangrove terpadu (Studi kasus: Kawasan Hutan Mangrove Angke Kapuk) = Integrated management of mangrove (Case study: Angke Kapuk Mangrove Forest).

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Abstrak

Sebagai ekosistem peralihan antara wilayah darat dan laut, pengelolaan mangrove harus dilakukan secara terpadu dengan melibatkan berbagai pihak yang berkepentingan dan melalui berbagai pendekatan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode yuridis normatif melalui studi kepustakaan. Peneliti turut melakukan wawancara dengan sejumlah narasumber untuk sebagai data pendukung. Terdapat dua permasalahan yang akan dibahas di dalam penelitian ini, yaitu mengenai kelembagaan dan tata kelola hutan mangrove di Indonesia serta penerapan pengelolaan mangrove di Suaka Margasatwa Muara Angke (SM Muara Angke) dan Taman Wisata Angke Kapuk (TWA Angke Kapuk) sebagai bagian dari Kawasan Hutan Mangrove Angke Kapuk. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa mangrove memiliki berbagai macam fungsi dan manfaat. Akan tetapi, pengelolaan terhadap mangrove di Indonesia belum dilaksanakan secara terpadu. Kemudian, dalam pengelolaan mangrove di kawasan SM Muara Angke dan TWA Angke Kapuk ditemui beberapa kendala, seperti keterbatasan anggaran, sarana prasarana, dan sumber daya manusia, kurangnya koordinasi antar para pihak, permasalahan batas kawasan, rendahnya keterlibatan masyarakat, serta kegiatan masyarakat di sekitar kawasan.

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As mangroves are an ecosystem at the interface between land and sea, their management involves various stakeholders as well as various approaches. Therefore, an integrated management of mangroves is required to protect and preserve them. This normative juridical research study uses materials derived from literature. The researcher also conducted several interviews to obtain supporting data. There are two questions that will be discussed in this study, namely the authority and management of mangrove forest in Indonesia, and the implementation of mangrove management in Muara Angke Wildlife Reserve and the Angke Kapuk Nature Recreation Park, which are part of the Angke Kapuk Mangrove Forest. The results show that mangroves have important functions and uses. However, the management of mangroves in Indonesia has not been yet integrated. The implementation of mangrove management in both the Muara Angke Wildlife Reserve and the Angke Kapuk Nature Recreation Park has faced several obstacles, such as limited budget, infrastructure, and facilities as well as lack of personnel and coordination, boundary issues, limited engagement from the local community, and human activities.