

Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove (BRGM) sebagai Strategi Pengendalian Kerusakan Mangrove di Indonesia berdasarkan Perspektif Green Criminology = Peat and Mangrove Restoration Institution as a Strategy to Control Mangrove Damage in Indonesia based on a Green Criminology Perspective

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Abstrak

Mangrove merupakan salah satu tumbuhan yang berperan penting dalam perlindungan ekosistem pesisir serta memiliki banyak manfaat dalam segi sosial dan ekonominya. Meskipun begitu, mangrove semakin lama semakin mengalami kerusakan di seluruh dunia salah satunya di Indonesia yang merupakan pemilik hutan mangrove terluas di dunia. Sebagian besar hutan mangrove dirusak untuk pembuatan tambak, pembukaan lahan untuk industri, ataupun abrasi. Oleh karena itu, pemerintah melalui Peraturan Presiden Nomor 120 tahun 2020 membentuk sebuah lembaga non-struktural bernama Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove yang memiliki fungsi dalam program-programnya untuk mencegah kerusakan mangrove berkelanjutan di Indonesia. Program yang dianalisis adalah Desa Mandiri Peduli Mangrove yang didalamnya terdapat sosialisasi, edukasi, pengembangan usaha, serta penguatan hukum desa. Program ini kemudian dianalisis melalui perspektif kriminologi hijau dan environmental crime prevention. Hasilnya, kerusakan mangrove yang terjadi sebagian besar merupakan efek dari monopoli pemerintah untuk perekonomian. Namun juga, BRGM berusaha untuk memulihkan kerusakan itu dan telah cukup baik menerapkan prinsip environmental crime prevention.

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Mangroves are one of the plants that play an important role in protecting coastal ecosystems and have many benefits in terms of social and economic aspects. However, mangroves are increasingly being damaged throughout the world, one of which is Indonesia, which has the largest mangrove forest in the world. Most of the mangrove forests have been destroyed to make ponds, clear land for industry, or abrasion. Therefore, the government through Presidential Regulation Number 120 of 2020 formed a non-structural institution called the Peat and Mangrove Restoration Institution (BRGM) which has the function in its programs to prevent sustainable mangrove damage in Indonesia. The program analyzed is the Independent Mangrove Care Village, which includes socialization, education, business development, and strengthening village laws. This program is then analyzed from the perspective of green criminology and environmental crime prevention. As a result, the mangrove damage that occurs is largely the effect of the government's monopoly on the economy. However, BRGM is also trying to repair the damage and has implemented the principles of environmental crime prevention quite well.