

# **KAJIAN KETERGANGGUAN KAWASAN KARST REGIONAL ASIA TENGGARA**

## **INTISARI**

Aditya Kurniawan<sup>1</sup>, Eko Haryono<sup>2</sup>, Nur Mohammad Farda<sup>3</sup>

Karst merupakan kawasan dengan daya dukung rendah, dan sangat rentan. Karst Asia Tenggara terdapat banyak praktik destruktif yang mengancam kelestarian seperti penambangan, deforestasi dan pembangunan infrastruktur. Ketergangguan terhadap kawasan karst dapat mengurangi keberagaman nilai manfaat, sehingga perlu dilakukan kajian dengan tujuan sebagai berikut: (1) Menganalisis kebijakan dan pola penggunaan kawasan Karst Asia Tenggara; (2) Mengidentifikasi tingkat ketergangguan kawasan Karst Asia Tenggara; dan (3) Merumuskan strategi pengelolaan kawasan Karst Asia Tenggara. Dalam mencapai tujuan satu digunakan metode literatur review, kemudian dalam mencapai tujuan dua digunakan metode skoring berjenjang. Sedangkan untuk mencapai tujuan tiga digunakan metode literatur review dan wawancara semi terstruktur. Analisis yang dilakukan dalam menjawab setiap tujuan adalah dengan analisis spasial, deskriptif dan komparatif.

Hasil penelitian yang diperoleh adalah kebijakan langsung yang mengelola kawasan karst Asia Tenggara masih sangat kurang, dan kebijakan secara langsung hanya terdapat di Indonesia (Permen ESDM No. 17 tahun 2012). Ketergangguan karst Asia Tenggara pada tingkat rendah berjumlah 17 wilayah, pada tingkat sedang berjumlah 19 wilayah, dan pada tingkat tinggi berjumlah 6 wilayah. Sebagian besar kawasan karst dengan tingkat ketergangguan rendah terletak pada elevasi >500 m, tingkat ketergangguan sedang pada elevasi 50-500 m, dan tingkat ketergangguan tinggi pada elevasi 0-50 m. Karst yang memiliki tingkat ketergangguan tinggi terletak di kawasan karst Jawa-Bali, Nusa Tenggara, Kamboja dan Vietnam. Sedangkan ketergangguan rendah pada keseluruhan kawasan karst terdapat di Myanmar dan Maluku.

Strategi pengelolaan kawasan karst Asia Tenggara memiliki persamaan dan perbedaan pada masing-masing negara. Strategi tersebut disusun berdasarkan kriteria kebijakan dan kelembagaan, konservasi kawasan, partisipasi masyarakat, kemudian perizinan dan perindustrian.

**Kata kunci:** karst, ketergangguan, Asia Tenggara, Elevasi

## ***KARST DISTURBANCE ASSESSMENT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA REGION***

### ***ABSTRACT***

Aditya Kurniawan<sup>1</sup>, Eko Haryono<sup>2</sup>, Nur Mohammad Farda<sup>3</sup>

*Karst is known as an area that has low carrying capacity, and is a very vulnerable area. Karst region in Southeast Asia which has many destructive practices that threatens the sustainability of karst such as mining, deforestation and infrastructure development. Disturbances to the karst area can reduce the diversity of benefits, so it is necessary to study with the aim of: (1) analyzing the policy and pattern of use the Southeast Asia Karst area; (2) Identifying the level of disturbance of the Southeast Asia Karst Region; and (3) formulating the management strategy of the Southeast Asia Karst area. In achieving the first goal, the literature review method is used, then in achieving the second goal, the tiered scoring method is used. Meanwhile, to achieve the third goal, literature review and semi-structured interviews were used. The analysis carried out in answering each objective is by spatial, descriptive and comparative analysis.*

*The results of the research obtained are that direct policies that manage the karst region of Southeast Asia are still lacking, and direct policies are only found in Indonesia (ESDM Ministerial Policy No. 17 of 2012). Southeast Asia's karst disturbances at the low level are 17 regions, at the medium level there are 19 regions, and at the high level there are 6 regions. Most of the karst areas with low disturbance levels are located at elevations > 500 m, moderate disturbance levels at 50-500 m elevation, and high disturbance levels at 0-50 m elevation. Karst that has a high level of disturbance is located in the karst areas of Java-Bali, Nusa Tenggara, Cambodia and Vietnam. Meanwhile, low disturbance in all karst areas is found in Myanmar and Maluku.*

*The Southeast Asian karst management strategy has similarities and differences in each country. The strategy is prepared based on policy and institutional criteria, area conservation, community participation, then licensing and industry.*

**Keyword:** karst, disturbance, Southeast Asia, Elevation