

INTISARI

Pengelolaan Kawasan Konservasi Mangrove Baros Berbasis Kerja Sama di Kalurahan Tirtohargo Kapanewon Kretek Kabupaten Bantul

Penelitian bertujuan untuk: 1) Mendeskripsikan kondisi mangrove Baros, 2) Mengetahui pengelola dan pengelolaan mangrove Baros, dan 3) Mengidentifikasi kondisi sosial ekonomi dan kemanfaatan mangrove bagi masyarakat. Pengumpulan data lapangan, baik data primer maupun data sekunder, dilaksanakan pada bulan Desember 2024-Maret 2025. Data primer diperoleh dari wawancara dengan 22 responden, yaitu KP2B, komunitas mangrove, masyarakat Dusun Baros (kelompok tani, kelompok nelayan, KWT, pelaku usaha di mangrove), Pemerintah Kalurahan Tirtohargo, DKP Bantul, DLH Bantul, DKP DIY, DLHK DIY, dan BKSDA Yogyakarta. Data sekunder dikumpulkan dari data kalurahan dan laporan dinas terkait. Analisis data menggunakan statistik deskriptif dan deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan jumlah mangrove yang ditanam bertambah, tetapi kematian mangrove tinggi, sebagian rusak dan hilang. Hal ini disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor, yaitu faktor alam (pergeseran muara Sungai Opak dan abrasi) serta sampah, yang berdampak pada vegetasi mangrove. Pengelolaan mangrove Baros dilakukan secara kerja sama (*co-management*) antara KP2B bekerja sama dengan pemerintah dan dinas terkait, serta dengan pihak lainnya melalui forum pengelola Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial (KEE) Mangrove Baros. Masyarakat memperoleh manfaat dari keberadaan mangrove melalui kegiatan ekowisata mangrove, warung, pembibitan mangrove, dan kerajinan kayu laut. Di samping itu, mangrove melindungi lahan pertanian serta tempat mencari ikan dan kepiting bagi masyarakat.

Kata kunci: Kelompok, kerja sama, mangrove Baros, pengelolaan mangrove

ABSTRACT

Cooperative Management-Based of Baros Mangrove Conservation Area in Tirtohargo Village Kretek Sub-district Bantul Regency

The study aims to: 1) Describe the condition of mangrove in Baros, Bantul Regency 2) Find out the participants and management of mangrove in Baros and 3) Identify the socio-economic conditions and benefits of mangroves for the community. Field data collection, both primary and secondary data, was carried out in December 2024-March 2025. Primary data was obtained from interviews with 22 respondents, namely KP2B, mangrove communities, Baros hamlet communities (farmer groups, fishermen groups, KWT, small enterprises), Tirtohargo Village Government, Office of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Bantul Regency, Environmental Agency of Bantul Regency, DKP DIY, DLHK DIY, and BKSDA Yogyakarta. Secondary data was collected from village data and related agency reports. Data analysis used descriptive statistics and qualitative descriptive. The results of the study showed that the number of mangroves planted increased, but mangrove mortality was high, some were damaged and lost. This was caused by several factors, namely natural factors (shifting of the Opak River estuary and abrasion) and waste, which had an impact on mangrove vegetation. The management of the Baros mangroves was carried out through co-management between KP2B in collaboration with the government and related agencies, as well as with other parties through the Baros Mangrove Essential Ecosystem Area (KEE) management forum. The community benefits from the existence of mangroves through mangrove eco-tourism activities, stalls, mangrove nurseries, and marine wood crafts. In addition, mangroves protect agricultural land and places for the community to catch fish and crabs.

Keywords: co-management, mangrove of Baros, mangrove management, management participants