

INTISARI

STRATEGI PENGEMBANGAN BUDIDAYA UDANG VANAME (*Penaeus vannamei* Boone, 1931) BERKELANJUTAN YANG TERINTEGRASI DENGAN MANGROVE DI KABUPATEN KULON PROGO

Pengembangan budidaya udang vaname (*Penaeus vannamei* Boone, 1931) di wilayah pesisir memberikan kontribusi ekonomi yang signifikan, namun berpotensi menimbulkan tekanan terhadap ekosistem apabila tidak dikelola secara berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi tingkat penerapan Akuakultur dengan Pendekatan Ekosistem (ADPE) pada budidaya udang vaname yang terintegrasi mangrove di Kabupaten Kulon Progo, serta merumuskan strategi pengembangan berbasis analisis kesenjangan (GAP). Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif melalui wawancara terstruktur, observasi lapangan, dan studi dokumentasi. Penilaian ADPE dilakukan berdasarkan tiga prinsip utama, yaitu keberlanjutan ekosistem, kesejahteraan dan pemerataan, serta tata kelola terintegrasi yang mengacu pada Peraturan Direktur Jenderal Perikanan Budidaya Nomor 154/PER-DJPB/2019. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa, pengelolaan budidaya berada pada kondisi cukup, dengan capaian nilai akhir sebesar 2,29 (skala 2). Nilai akhir tersebut diperoleh dari penerapan ADPE pada prinsip keberlanjutan ekosistem (2,48) dan prinsip kesejahteraan pembudidaya (2,44) telah berjalan relatif baik, namun prinsip tata kelola masih menjadi kelemahan utama yang perlu diperkuat (1,92). Meskipun masih terdapat kesenjangan pada aspek pengelolaan dan pemantauan lingkungan, kepatuhan terhadap regulasi, serta monitoring dan evaluasi kelembagaan. Strategi pengembangan yang direkomendasikan meliputi penguatan pengelolaan lingkungan berbasis daya dukung, peningkatan koordinasi lintas sektor, serta penguatan kapasitas pembudidaya dan peran pemerintah daerah guna mendukung keberlanjutan akuakultur pesisir berbasis mangrove.

Kata kunci: ADPE; mangrove; udang vaname; pengelolaan wilayah pesisir

ABSTRACT

STRATEGY FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF WHITELEG SHRIMP (*Penaeus vannamei* Boone, 1931) FARMING INTEGRATED WITH MANGROVES IN KULON PROGO REGENCY

The development of whiteleg shrimp aquaculture (*Penaeus vannamei* Boone, 1931) in coastal areas provides significant economic contributions but may also exert pressure on ecosystems if not managed sustainably. This study aims to evaluate the level of implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture (EAA) in mangrove-integrated whiteleg shrimp farming in Kulon Progo Regency and to formulate development strategies based on gap analysis (GAP). The research used a quantitative descriptive approach through structured interviews, field observations, and documentation studies. The EAA assessment was conducted based on three main principles: ecosystem sustainability, welfare and equity, and integrated governance, referring to the Regulation of the Director General of Aquaculture No. 154/PER-DJPB/2019. The results indicate that aquaculture management is in a moderate condition with a final score of 2.29 (scale 2). This score was derived from the implementation of the ecosystem sustainability principle (2.48) and the farmer welfare principle (2.44), which have been relatively well implemented, while the governance principle remains the main weakness that needs to be strengthened (1.92). Although gaps still exist in environmental management and monitoring, regulatory compliance, as well as institutional monitoring and evaluation. The recommended development strategies include strengthening environmental management based on carrying capacity, improving cross-sectoral coordination, and enhancing the capacity of farmers and the role of local governments to support the sustainability of mangrove-based coastal aquaculture.

Keywords: ecosystem approach to aquaculture; mangrove; sustainable aquaculture; whiteleg shrimp; coastal area management