



Intisari

Intensifikasi pembangunan di pesisir Kota Semarang berdampak pada penurunan kualitas lingkungan ekosistem hutan mangrove. Perpres No 73/2012 dan Permenko Perekonomian No 4/2017 tentang Strategi Nasional Pengelolaan Ekosistem Mangrove (SNPEM) ditetapkan sebagai sebuah kebijakan dalam perencanaan dan pengelolaan ekosistem mangrove. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dan kuantitatif dalam menjawab tujuan yaitu mengkaji relevansi, responsivitas dan sebaran pengelolaan ekosistem mangrove di pesisir Kota Semarang yang dilakukan oleh *stakeholders* Kota Semarang. Pengelolaan ekosistem mangrove di Kota Semarang cenderung untuk mempertahankan nilai penting ekologi, yaitu berupa penetapan kawasan konservasi didalam RTRW, menerapkan *Integrated Coastal Management*, konservasi hutan mangrove, peningkatan kapasitas masyarakat melalui pelatihan dan pendampingan, pengembangan *hard engineering* dan *soft engineering*. Respon yang baik muncul dari masyarakat terhadap pengelolaan ekosistem mangrove berupa terbentuknya kelompok pelestari mangrove pada kawasan prioritas konservasi mangrove di Kecamatan Tugu dan Kecamatan Genuk.

Kata Kunci: Kebijakan, ekosistem mangrove, Kota Semarang, Indonesia



Abstract

The intensifying development on the coast of Semarang City poses an impact on the quality of mangrove forest ecosystems. Presidential Regulation No. 73/2012 and the Regulation of the Coordinating Minister for Economics Affairs No. 4/2017 on the National Strategy for Mangrove Ecosystem Management are established as the policy of reference for the planning and management of mangrove ecosystems. This study employed qualitative and quantitative methods to achieve the research objectives, namely to examine the relevance, responsiveness, and distribution of mangrove ecosystem management conducted by the local stakeholders in the coast of Semarang City. This management concerns on maintaining ecological importance value by establishing conservation areas within the spatial plan, along with implementing Integrated Coastal Management, mangrove forest conservation, community capacity enhancement through training and mentoring, and hard and soft engineering development. The community showed an excellent response to it, as evidenced by the formation of mangrove conservation groups in priority areas in Tugu and Genuk Districts.

Keywords: Policy, mangrove ecosystem, Semarang City, Indonesia