ABSTRAK

PENGELOLAAN HUTAN MANGROVE BERKELANJUTAN DI TELUK PANDAN KABUPATEN PESAWARAN PROVINSI LAMPUNG

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Kecamatan Teluk Pandan provinsi Lampung merupakan kecamatan yang terdapat hutan mangrove, namun kondisinya sudah banyak yang dikonversi menjadi pemukiman dan tambak. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk memetakan perubahan kerapatan mangrove dengan metode NDVI (*normalized difference vegetation ind*ex) menjadi 3 kategori kelas kerapatan mangrove yaitu jarang, sedang dan rapat, serta menentukan kebijakan pengelolaan strategi tata kelola mangrove melalui metode AHP *(analytical hierarchy process)*. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada bulan Januari-Maret 2022 di 5 (lima) desa pada Kecamatan Teluk Pandan. Perubahan kerapatan mangrove di wilayah pesisir Kecamatan Teluk Pandan tahun 2010 sampai 2020 mengalami peningkatan. Pada tahun 2010 lahan mangrove di Kecamatan Teluk Pandan pada kelas jarang seluas 643.500 m^2 , kelas sedang seluas 186.300 m^2 dan kelas rapat seluas 448.200 m^2. Tahun 2020 memiliki kelas jarang seluas 284.400 m^2, kelas sedang seluas 259.200 m^2 dan kelas rapat seluas 734.400 m^2. Berdasarkan strategi tata kelola ekosistem mangrove dari hasil AHP didapatkan aktor yang berwenang dalam pengelolaan mangrove adalah kolaborasi antara pemerintah, masyarakat, dan LSM. Kriteria yang menjadi prioritas pertimbangan dalam pengelolaan mangrove adalah pencemaran lingkungan perairan. Alternatif strategi tata kelola yang menjadi prioritas adalah rehabilitasi dan konservasi mangrove serta diikuti dengan pemanfaatan jasa lingkungan mangrove. Kerapatan hutan mangrove dengan kriteria tersebut mempunyai keterkaitan yang kuat karena menunjukkan peningkatan hutan mangrove di Kecamatan Teluk Pandan.

Kata kunci : mangrove, NDVI, AHP, Landsat 5 dan 8, strategi tata kelola.

ABSTRACT

THE SUSTAINABILITY MANAGEMENT OF MANGROVE FOREST AT TELUK PANDAN, PESAWARAN REGENCY LAMPUNG PROVINCE

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Teluk Pandan district Lampung province is a district that has mangrove forests, but many of its conditions have been converted into settlements and ponds. This research aimed to map changes in mangrove density using the NDVI (*normalized difference vegetation index*) method into 3 categories of mangrove density classes, namely rare, medium and dense, as well as to determine the management policy of mangrove management strategies using the AHP *(analytical hierarchy process*) method. This research was conducted in January-March 2022 in 5 (five) villages at Teluk Pandan District. Replacement in mangrove density in the coastal area at Teluk Pandan District from 2010 to 2020 had increased. In 2010 the mangrove area at Teluk Pandan District in the rare class area was 643.500 m^2, the medium class area was 186.300 m^2 and the dense class area was 448.200 m^2. In 2020, the rare class area was 284.400 m^2, the medium class was 259.200 m^2 and the dense class was 734.400 m^2. Based on the management strategy of the mangrove eco-system from the results of the AHP, it was found that the authorized actor in mangrove management was collaboration between government, people, and non governmental organization. The priority criterion in mangrove management was water pollution. Alternative governance strategies that were prioritized were the rehabilitation and conservation of mangroves and followed by the use of mang-rove environmental services. The density of mangrove forests with these criteria had a strong relationship because it showed an increase in mangrove forests at Teluk Pandan District.

Keywords : mangroves, NDVI, AHP, Landsat 5 and 8, governance strategies.

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