

ABSTRAK

POTENSI NILAI EKONOMI KARBON DAN PERDAGANGAN *BLUE CARBON* PADA HUTAN MANGROVE JANGKARAN

(Studi Pada Kawasan Mangrove Kalurahan Jangkar, Kapanewon Temon,
Kabupaten Kulon Progo, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta)

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Pemanasan global telah mengancam kerusakan lingkungan dan kehidupan akibat tingginya produksi emisi karbon antropogenik. Aksi-aksi mitigasi merupakan langkah mencegah terjadinya pemanasan global dan perubahan iklim. Hal tersebut menekankan pentingnya aksi mitigasi melalui restorasi dan penjagaan ekosistem alami, seperti hutan dan pertanian (*natural based*) dan penciptaan teknologi untuk efisiensi energi fosil dan olah sampah (*technological based*). Kajian ini fokus memeriksa ekosistem esensial hutan mangrove konservasi di Jangkar (DIY) terkait kemampuan sekuestrasi dan stok karbon, serta nilai ekonomi karbon sebagai basis perdagangan karbon. Penelitian ini mengadopsi metode alometrik, penghitungan nilai ekonomi karbon, dan nilai tambah karbon. Hasil kajian ini menemukan bahwa hutan mangrove Jangkar terdiri dari 2 kawasan: hutan mandatoris seluas 4.29 hektar dan non-mandatoris seluas 12.38 hektar. Keduanya berada pada kawasan yang sama dan memiliki keserupaan karakteristik. Hutan konservasi ini memiliki blue carbon yang terdiri dari total stok karbon sebesar 87,11 ton CO₂/ha dan penyerapan karbon senilai 319,42 ton CO₂/ha. Nilai keseluruhan ekonomi jasa lingkungan tersebut sebesar Rp 868.074.190,5. Perbedaan kawasan mendapati bahwa hutan mandatoris memiliki nilai ekonomi karbon Rp.59.630.999,91 (6.87%) dan non mandatoris senilai Rp. 808.443.190.593 (93.13%). Sejalan dengan Perpres No. 98 Tahun 2021, nilai ekonomi karbon non mandatoris merupakan nilai tambah yang dihasilkan oleh desa/komunitas pengelola mangrove karena usaha komunitas menjaga hutan telah melampaui penjagaan hutan mandatoris. Ketika desa/komunitas mengklaim hak-hak karbon yang dihasilkan, maka institusi pasar dapat menghargai karbon non mandatoris (*carbon pricing*) melalui perusahaan badan usaha yang tersedia di desa/komunitas. Hal tersebut merupakan potensi pendapatan asli desa yang memiliki nilai lebih tinggi dari alokasi dana desa.

Kata Kunci: Pemanasan Global, Hutan Mangrove, Sekuestrasi Karbon, Nilai Ekonomi Karbon, Perdagangan Karbon

ABSTRACT

**POTENTIAL ECONOMIC VALUE OF CARBON AND BLUE
CARBON TRADE IN JANGKARAN MANGROVE FOREST**

***(Study on the Mangrove Areas of Jangkaran Village, Kapanewon Temon, Kulon
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Global warming has threatened the destruction of the environment and lives due to the high production of anthropogenic carbon emissions. Mitigation actions are steps to prevent global warming and climate change. This emphasizes the importance of mitigation actions through the restoration and protection of natural ecosystems, such as forests and agriculture (natural based) and the creation of technology for fossil energy efficiency and waste processing (technological based). This study focuses on examining the essential ecosystem of conservation mangrove forests in Anchor (DIY) related to the ability to sequester and carbon stocks, as well as the economic value of carbon as a carbon trading base. This study adopts allometric methods, calculation of carbon economic value, and carbon added value. The results of this study found that the Anchor mangrove forest consists of 2 areas: mandatory forest covering an area of 4.29 hectares and non-mandatory forest covering an area of 12.38 hectares. Both are in the same area and have similar characteristics. This conservation forest has blue carbon consisting of a total carbon stock of 87.11 tons of CO₂/ha and carbon sequestration of 319.42 tons of CO₂/ha. The overall economic value of these environmental services is Rp 868.074.190,5. Regional differentiation found that mandatory forests have a carbon economic value of Rp. 59.630.999,91 (6.87%) and non-mandatory forests worth Rp. 808.443.190,593 (93.13%). In line with Presidential Decree No. 98 of 2021, the economic value of non-mandatory carbon is an added value generated by mangrove management villages/communities because community efforts to protect forests have exceeded mandatory forest protection. When villages/communities claim the carbon rights produced, market institutions can reward non-mandatory carbon pricing through the business of business entities available in the village/community. This is the potential for original village income which has a higher value than the allocation of village funds.

Keywords: Global Warming, Mangrove Forests, Carbon Securitization, Carbon Economic Value, Carbon Trading