

ABSTRAK

Lahan basah merupakan sumber kehidupan yang memiliki banyak manfaat baik sebagai tempat tinggal bagi makhluk hidup, maupun sebagai fungsi ekologis seperti mengendalikan banjir, mencegah erosi, serta sebagai pengendali iklim. Akan tetapi, laju kehilangan dan kerusakan lahan basah semakin bertambah di seluruh bagian bumi. Konversi lahan basah yang telah terjadi di berbagai belahan dunia telah menjadi faktor utama terjadi kerusakan terhadap jutaan lahan basah di dunia, termasuk Indonesia. Suatu kawasan lahan basah yang diakui memiliki kepentingan internasional dapat ditetapkan menjadi situs Ramsar berdasarkan *the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat* (Konvensi Ramsar) yang bertujuan untuk menghentikan perambahan dan perusakan lahan basah yang terjadi saat ini dan di masa yang akan datang.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian hukum normatif bersifat preskriptif menggunakan pendekatan perundang-undangan melalui studi kepustakaan dari sumber data hukum sekunder berupa bahan hukum primer, sekunder, maupun tersier, kemudian diolah dengan analisis kualitatif secara deduktif. Tujuan penelitian ini, yakni untuk mengetahui tinjauan ratifikasi *the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands 1971* dalam konservasi terhadap daftar situs lahan basah yang penting bagi internasional terutama bagi habitat unggas air di Indonesia, guna mendapatkan saran dan solusi serta kontribusi bagi perkembangan hukum konservasi bagi daftar situs Ramsar di Indonesia.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dan pembahasan dapat ditarik kesimpulan bahwa Indonesia perlu melakukan harmonisasi ratifikasi Konvensi Ramsar dengan peraturan perundang-undangan terkait landasan hukum konservasi pada lahan basah yang penting bagi secara internasional terutama bagi habitat unggas air, guna menghindari tumpang tindih aturan sekaligus sebagai akibat hukum berupa pengikatan diri kepada konvensi. Masih seringnya ditemui kelemahan komunikasi dan koordinasi antar pemerintah pusat dan daerah, dan koordinasi lintas sektoral. Kemudian, partisipasi masyarakat yang belum memadai dalam penyusunan hukum dan pelaksanaan kebijakan menyebabkan implementasi berbagai produk hukum tersebut terkadang saling bertentangan dan sulit dilaksanakan. Konservasi situs Ramsar dan lahan basah Indonesia yang sangat luas dan kompleks dengan berbagai karakteristik ekologis, sosial, dan ekonomisnya diperlukan landasan hukum dan kerja sama yang kuat antara pemerintah, swasta, lembaga penelitian, lembaga pendidikan, dan masyarakat.

Kata Kunci: Konvensi Ramsar, Situs Ramsar, Konservasi, Lahan Basah

ABSTRACT

Wetlands are the source of life that provide many benefits both as a place to live for living things, and as an ecological function such as controlling floods, preventing erosion, as well as climate control. However, the rate of loss and damage to wetlands is increasing universally. Wetland conversion that occurred in various parts of the world has become a major factor causing damage to millions of wetlands in the world, including Indonesia. A wetland recognized in having the international importance can be designated as a Ramsar site based on the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention) which aims to stop the encroachment and the destruction of wetlands that will occur.

This research is a normative legal research with a prescriptive nature using statutory approach through literature studies from secondary legal data sources in the form of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials, then processed with deductive qualitative analysis. The purpose of this study is to review the ratification of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands 1971 in conservation of the list of wetland sites of international importance, especially for waterfowl habitat in Indonesia, in order to obtain suggestions and solutions as well as to contribute to the development of conservation law for the list of Ramsar sites in Indonesia.

Based on the results of the research and discussion, it can be concluded that Indonesia needs to harmonize the ratification of the Ramsar Convention with laws and regulations related to the legal basis for conservation of internationally important wetlands, especially for waterfowl habitat, in order to avoid overlapping regulations as well as legal consequences in the form of binding themselves to convention. There are still frequent weaknesses in communication and coordination between the central and regional governments, and cross-sectoral coordination. Then, inadequate public participation in law drafting and policy implementation has resulted in the contradiction of legal substances and difficult to implement. Conservation of Ramsar sites and Indonesia's vast and complex wetlands with a variety of ecological, social, and economic characteristics requires a strong legal basis and cooperation between the government, private sector, research institutions, educational institutions, and the community.

Keywords: Ramsar Convention, Ramsar Site, Conservation, Wetlands