

ABSTRAK

Aktivitas pertambangan nikel di Raja Ampat Papua Barat Daya menimbulkan persoalan serius bagi perlindungan lingkungan hidup karena wilayah ini merupakan kawasan dengan keanekaragaman hayati tertinggi di dunia. Pembukaan lahan tambang yang masif menyebabkan kerusakan ekosistem darat dan laut seperti deforestasi, erosi, sedimentasi, pencemaran air, serta degradasi terumbu karang yang berdampak pada keberlanjutan pariwisata dan hak masyarakat adat. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode yuridis normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan untuk menganalisis regulasi hukum terkait perlindungan lingkungan, mencakup UUD 1945, UU No. 32 Tahun 2009, UU No. 2 Tahun 2025, PP No. 96 Tahun 2021 jo. PP No. 25 Tahun 2024, serta regulasi daerah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa meskipun kerangka hukum telah tersedia secara komprehensif, implementasinya belum optimal akibat konflik izin lama, lemahnya pengawasan, dan ketidaksinkronan tata ruang. Dampak pertambangan nikel terbukti mengancam keberlanjutan ekosistem dan bertentangan dengan prinsip pembangunan berkelanjutan berdasarkan teori Akuntabilitas, Geopark, Hukum Pembangunan, dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan penguatan pengawasan, evaluasi izin tambang, penegakan hukum yang tegas, serta penguatan kebijakan konservasi untuk menjaga keberlanjutan lingkungan dan melindungi masyarakat adat.

Kata Kunci: Perlindungan lingkungan Hidup, Raja Ampat, Keberlanjutan Ekosistem

ABSTRACT

Nickel mining activities in Raja Ampat, Southwest Papua, pose serious environmental challenges, as the region boasts the highest biodiversity in the world. Massive mining operations have resulted in damage to terrestrial and marine ecosystems, including deforestation, erosion, sedimentation, water pollution, and coral reef degradation, impacting the sustainability of tourism and the rights of indigenous communities. This study uses a normative juridical method with a legislative approach to analyze legal regulations related to environmental protection, including the 1945 Constitution, Law No. 32 of 2009, Law No. 2 of 2025, Government Regulation No. 96 of 2021 in conjunction with Government Regulation No. 25 of 2024, and regional regulations. The results show that although a comprehensive legal framework is in place, its implementation has not been optimal due to conflicts over old permits, weak oversight, and asynchronous spatial planning. The impacts of nickel mining have been proven to threaten ecosystem sustainability and contradict the principles of sustainable development based on the theories of accountability, geoparks, development law, and sustainable environmental management. This study recommends strengthening oversight and evaluation of mining permits, strict law enforcement, and strengthening conservation policies to maintain environmental sustainability and protect indigenous communities.

Keywords: *Environmental Protection, Raja Ampat, Ecosystem Sustainability*