

BAB 5

KESIMPULAN

Brazil sejak tahun 1992 telah aktif mendorong pembangunan berkelanjutan dan sering kali dianggap sebagai *green leader* karena keberhasilannya dalam mencegah deforestasi besar-besaran di Amazon dan target ambisiusnya dalam *Paris Agreement* yang bertujuan untuk menurunkan emisi gas karbon sebesar 37% di bawah 2005 pada tahun 2025 dan 43% di bawah 2005 pada 2030. Akan tetapi setelah pergantian kepemimpinan pada 2019, Brazil mengalami deforestasi besar-besaran dan menjadi tingkat tertinggi deforestasi dibanding satu dekade sebelumnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjawab, “bagaimana implementasi *green economy* Brazil di bawah kepemimpinan Jair Bolsonaro sejak 2019?” dengan menggunakan *Green Politics Theory*, *Global Governance*, dan *Green Economy Challenges*.

Berdasarkan *Green Politics Theory* oleh John Barry, penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Brazil selama ini berupaya untuk mementingkan hubungan antar manusia dan lingkungan. Brazil mendukung untuk ikut serta dalam kerangka kerja *green economy* untuk mempertimbangkan aspek-aspek lingkungan dalam pembangunan ekonominya. Namun karena adanya resesi Brazil karena kondisi politiknya, pada tahun 2019 ketika Jair Bolsonaro naik menjadi presiden, ia meminimalisir peran pemerintah dalam sektor ekonomi. Maka dari itu mengakibatkan masyarakat dan kelompok ekstraktivis untuk meningkatkan produksinya.

Padahal berdasarkan teori *Global Governance* oleh Margaret P. Karns, penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa *green economy* merupakan suatu langkah kolektif untuk mencegah eskalasi krisis iklim dan kesejahteraan generasi yang akan datang, melalui prinsip-prinsip dan kerangka kerja *green economy*. Prinsip *green economy* ada 5 (lima) yakni: *The Wellbeing Principle*, *The Justice Principle*, *The Planetary Boundaries Principle*, *The Efficiency and Sufficiency Principle*, dan *The Global Governance Principle*. Prinsip ini menjadi pedoman dalam upaya implementasi *green economy* yang didukung dan didorong oleh UNEP. Hal ini kemudian menjadikan *green economy* sebagai kerangka kerja yang mampu mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi yang juga melestarikan lingkungan.

Akan tetapi hal ini tidak tercermin di Brazil. Brazil yang dari awal mengedepankan *green economy* tetap mengalami resesi dan mengakibatkan perlunya deforestasi untuk meningkatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi khususnya pada masa kepemimpinan Jair Bolsonaro. Dengan menggunakan konsep *Green Economy Challenges* oleh Edward Barbier, penelitian ini menemukan bahwa Brazil belum mampu mengimplementasikan *green economy* dengan maksimal di bawah Jair Bolsonaro. Konsep ini memiliki dua indikator, pertama adalah Brazil harus mampu untuk menyelesaikan tantangan keberlanjutan yang meliputi valuasi lingkungan, kebijakan untuk mengontrol degradasi, dan analisis ekologis; dan kedua adalah Brazil harus mampu untuk menghadapi tantangan pendanaan khususnya dukungan finansial untuk mengimplementasikan *green economy*.

Dari tabel 4. ditemukan bahwa Brazil sesungguhnya telah memiliki fondasi yang kuat untuk menjalankan *green economy*. Namun hal tersebut menjadi percuma karena pengelolaan yang kurang baik. Brazil di bawah Jair Bolsonaro sejak 2019-2020 kemarin dapat dikatakan belum mengimplementasikan *green economy*, melainkan menghambat perkembangan *green economy* yang selama ini sudah dilakukan di Brazil. Selain itu, upaya Bolsonaro untuk membawa Brazil keluar dari resesi melalui perombakan, pemotongan anggaran, hingga perubahan kebijakan lingkungan demi pertumbuhan ekonomi ternyata menjadi senjata makan tuan bagi Brazil karena pada akhirnya pertumbuhan ekonomi Brazil cenderung stagnan dan Brazil mengalami berbagai tekanan internasional.

Secara garis besar, *green economy* telah menjadi rezim internasional saat ini khususnya untuk memperhatikan aspek lingkungan dalam pertumbuhan dan pembangunan ekonomi. Brazil sejak 1992 hingga 2015 kemarin telah menjadi aktor penting serta menjadi contoh internasional terkait pembangunan yang hijau. Namun deforestasi Brazil kini kian meningkat akibat pergantian presiden yang mengedepankan aspek ekonomi dibandingkan lingkungan. Dengan demikian, banyak institusi dan kebijakan Brazil yang tumpul sehingga mengakibatkan terjadinya deforestasi untuk aktivitas ekonomi dan berdampak pada degradasi jasa lingkungan yang berpengaruh bukan hanya pada masyarakat Brazil namun juga kondisi iklim secara global.

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