

ABSTRACT

Indonesia as an archipelago state with many coasts, has a mangrove ecosystem that is vital to ecological balance and human well-being. Mangrove has an ecological, social, and economic role that plays an important role in the blue economy with environmental functions. Furthermore, the view of Maqashid Sharia in Islam emphasizes the purposes of Islamic law, which cover human resources and the environment. Therefore, the management of natural resources, including the mangrove forest, should consider its impact on human well-being and the environment, as well as support the purpose of Maqashid Sharia.

The research aims to find out the economic value of mangrove forests in the capital of Sofifi, as well as how the economic value of the mangrove forest can support the realization of the blue economy and the achievement of the Sharia Maqashid goals in the region. This research uses a type of quantitative descriptive research. Data sources come from observations, interviews, and library studies. The population in the study is 100 tourists and two key informants from Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Maluku Utara and academic representatives.

The result of the economic valuation of the Mangrove Forest of Guraping, Sofifi, with an area of 150.3 ha, is the total economic value with among Rp20.741.764.344,15, which consists of the direct use value with among Rp8.587.721.700,00 per year (41,40%) and the indirect use value with among Rp12.154.042.644,15 per year (58,60%). The results of the valuation economic support the concept of blue economy and Maqashid Sharia. Guraping's mangrove forests make a positive contribution to the blue economy with the direct use value and indirect use value. Besides, this economic valuation is also relevant in achieving Maqashid Sharia goals that emphasize conservation of nature and sustainable socio-economic well-being.

Keywords: *Blue Economy, Economic Valuation, Guraping Mangrove Forest, Maqashid Sharia, Sofifi Maluku Utara*