

ABSTRACT

Mangrove forests are natural resources in coastal areas which have an important role in the activities of living creatures. Where mangrove forests have direct and indirect use values that can be obtained by living creatures. One of the mangrove forests in Indonesia is the Jambi East Coast mangrove forest which is spread across several sub-districts in East Tanjung Jabung Regency, one of which is in Kuala Jambi District with an area of 77.36 Ha, most of which are located in Tanjung Solok and Kampung Laut sub-districts. The mangrove forests in Tanjung Solok and Kampung Laut sub-districts are used by the community as a place to find fish, shrimp, crabs, wicks, shellfish and honey and are used as mangrove forest tourist destinations by the local community. Data was collected by means of structured interviews with the help of questionnaires that had been prepared according to the required data requirements. The selection of respondents was determined using the purposive sampling method for direct benefits of 51 respondents who were fishermen and the accidental sampling method for indirect benefits of 100 respondents who were visitors who came to mangrove forest ecotourism. Using market value approach data analysis for direct benefits and travel cost method data analysis. The results of the research that has been carried out show two benefits from the mangrove forest area in Kuala Jambi District, namely direct benefits and indirect benefits. Direct benefits include 13 types of fish, 5 types of shrimp, 2 types of shellfish, crab and honey. Of the five direct benefits obtained if sorted from highest to lowest benefits, namely the use of fish (49.47%), shrimp (40.98%), shellfish (4.82%), crab (4.71%), and honey. (0.02%). These five types of direct benefits provide the largest contribution worth IDR 932,181,000.00/year. Indirect utilization by assessing the travel costs of tourists to mangrove forest tourist attractions which provides a contribution of IDR 224,817,870.00/year. So the total utilization value of the mangrove forest area is IDR 1,156,998,870.00/year.

Keywords : *Economic Valuation, Utilization of Forest Areas, Mangrove Forest*

ABSTRAK

Hutan Mangrove adalah sumberdaya alam daerah pesisir yang memiliki peran penting terhadap aktivitas makhluk hidup. Dimana hutan mangrove memiliki nilai guna langsung dan tidak langsung yang dapat diperoleh makhluk hidup. Salah satu hutan mangrove yang ada di Indonesia yaitu Hutan bakau Pantai Timur Jambi yang tersebar di beberapa Kecamatan di Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur salah satunya di Kecamatan Kuala Jambi dengan luas 77,36 Ha yang sebagian besar terletak di Kelurahan Tanjung Solok dan Kampung Laut. Hutan mangrove di Kelurahan Tanjung Solok dan Kampung Laut dimanfaatkan masyarakat sebagai tempat mencari ikan, udang, kepiting, sumbun, kerang dan madu serta dijadikan destinasi wisata hutan mangrove oleh masyarakat setempat. Data diambil dengan cara wawancara terstruktur dengan bantuan kuisioner yang sudah disusun sesuai kebutuhan data yang diperlukan. Pengambilan responden ditentukan dengan menggunakan metode purposive sampling untuk manfaat langsung sebanyak 51 responden yang merupakan nelayan dan metode accidental sampling untuk manfaat tidak langsung sebanyak 100 responden yang merupakan pengunjung yang datang ke ekowisata hutan mangrove. Menggunakan analisis data pendekatan nilai pasar (*marketed*) untuk manfaat langsung dan analisis data pendekatan biaya perjalanan (*travel cost method*). Hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan terdapat dua manfaat dari kawasan hutan mangrove di Kecamatan Kuala Jambi yaitu manfaat langsung dan manfaat tidak langsung. Manfaat langsung diantaranya terdapat 13 jenis ikan, 5 jenis udang, 2 jenis kerang, kepiting dan madu. Dari ke lima manfaat langsung yang didapatkan jika diurutkan dari manfaat tertinggi ke terendah yaitu pemanfaatan ikan (49,47%), udang (40,98%), kerang (4,82%), kepiting (4,71%), dan madu (0,02%). Kelima jenis manfaat langsung tersebut memberikan kontribusi terbesar senilai Rp.932.181.000,00/Tahun. Pemanfaatan tidak langsung dengan menilai biaya perjalanan wisatawan menuju objek wisata hutan mangrove yang memberikan sumbangan sebesar Rp.224.817.870,00/Tahun. Sehingga didapatkan total nilai pemanfaatan kawasan hutan mangrove sebesar Rp.1.156.998.870,00/Tahun.

Kata Kunci : Valuasi Ekonomi, Pemanfaatan Kawasan Hutan, Hutan Mangrove