Penilaian Efektivitas Pengelolaan Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial Muara Kali Ijo Kebumen, Jawa Tengah

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INTISARI

Undang-Undang Nomor 41 Tahun 1999 mengatur pembagian kawasan hutan berdasarkan fungsi pokok yaitu hutan konservasi, hutan lindung, dan hutan produksi. Namun, tingginya laju deforestasi mengancam tujuan utama konservasi. Inisiasi konsep konservasi di luar kawasan konservasi melalui Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial diidentifikasi sebagai upaya pengoptimalan Area Penggunaan Lain (APL) untuk menopang fungsi konservasi. Membahas evaluasi efektivitas kawasan menjadi satu hal penting guna menilai dan mengetahui sejauh mana kemampuan pengelolaan dan keberadaan kawasan tersebut. Dengan demikian penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis ancaman, mengetahui sejauh mana efektivitas pengelolaan dan bagaimana startegi peningkatan efektivitas pengelolaan kawasan.

Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial Muara Kali Ijo dipilih sebagai lokasi penelitian mengingat kawasan ini belum pernah diketahui efektivitas pengelolaanya. Penilaian efektivitas pengelolaan kawasan ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan bantuan kuesioner METT (*Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools*). METT memberikan kerangka kerja umum untuk menilai efektivitas pengelolaan kawasan konservasi, serta sistem-sistem kawasan konservasi. Penelitian ini menggunakan data primer dan sekunder. Data primer diperoleh dengan observasi lapangan dan wawancara sedangkan data sekunser diperoleh dengan studi literatur terhadap dokumen-dokumen yang telah diperoleh dari pengelola mengenai KEE Muara Kali Ijo.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, diketahui terdapat 7 ancaman dengan 3 kategori yaitu ancaman dengan kategori rendah, terdapat perburuan dan pengumpulan satwa darat, pemanenan kayu, kegiatan wisata, erosi dan pengendapan tanah/garam, banjir. Ancaman dengan kategori sedang, terdapat saluran buangan rumah tangga atau saluran limbah kota, serta ancaman dengan kategori tinggi terdapat sampah dan sampah padat. Nilai efektivitas pengelolaan Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial Muara Kali Ijo sebesar 62% yang tergolong kurang efektif. Masih terdapat nilai rendah dalam penilaian sehingga diperlukan strategi yang tepat dalam efektivitas pengelolaan KEE Muara Kali Ijo.

Kata kunci: KEE Muara Kali Ijo, Efektivitas pengelolaan, METT

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Assessment of the Effectiveness Management the Essential Ecosystem Area of Muara Kali Ijo, Kebumen, Central Java

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ABSTRACT

Law Number 41 of 1999 regulates the division of forest areas based on their primary functions, namely conservation forests, protected forests, and production forests. However, the high rate of deforestation threatens the main conservation goal. The initiation of conservation concepts outside of conservation areas through Essential Ecosystem Areas is identified as an effort to optimize Other Land Use Areas (APL) to support conservation functions. Discussing the evaluation of area effectiveness becomes crucial to assess and understand the extent of management capability and the existence of the area. Therefore, this study aims to identify the types of threats, assess the effectiveness of management, and determine strategies to improve the effectiveness of area management.

The Essential Ecosystem Area of Muara Kali Ijo was chosen as the research location considering that its management effectiveness has not been previously known. The assessment of management effectiveness in this area uses a descriptive qualitative method with the assistance of the METT (Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools) questionnaire. METT provides a general framework for assessing the effectiveness of conservation area management, as well as conservation area systems. This study uses primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained through field observations and interviews, while secondary data were obtained through literature studies on documents obtained from the managers regarding the Muara Kali Ijo Essential Ecosystem Area.

Based on the research results, there are 7 threats categorized into 3 categories: threats with low category include hunting and gathering of terrestrial animals, timber harvesting, tourism activities, soil erosion and deposition/salination, floods. Threats with a moderate category include household sewage or urban waste discharge, and threats with a high category include waste and solid waste. The effectiveness score of managing the Muara Kali Ijo Essential Ecosystem Area is 62%, which is considered ineffective. There are still low scores in the assessment, hence requiring appropriate strategies to enhance the effectiveness of managing the Muara Kali Ijo Essential Ecosystem Area.

Keyword: KEE Muara Kali Ijo, Effectiveness of management, METT

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