

Perbandingan Hasil Evaluasi Efektivitas Pengelolaan Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial Mangrove Jangkar dan Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial Pantai Trisik, Kabupaten Kulon Progo

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INTISARI

Berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Gubernur Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta Nomor 247/KEP/2022 tentang Penetapan Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial Lahan Basah Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta telah ditetapkan beberapa Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial (KEE) diantaranya KEE Mangrove Jangkar dan KEE Habitat Burung Migran di Pantai Trisik. Kedua KEE tersebut diketahui berlokasi di kabupaten yang sama yaitu Kabupaten Kulon Progo, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini dilakukan di dua KEE tersebut mengingat penetapannya yang masih 2 tahun, belum pernah dilakukan evaluasi efektivitas pengelolaan kawasan dan perbandingan hasil evaluasi 2 (dua) KEE tersebut.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan bantuan perangkat penilaian yang menjadi standar umum penilaian efektivitas pengelolaan kawasan konservasi diseluruh dunia, yaitu kuesioner *Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools* (METT). Dikarenakan keterbatasan instrumen penilaian untuk KEE, maka dilakukan pengadaptasian metode METT agar dapat diketahui efektivitas pengelolaan untuk kedua kawasan tersebut. Adanya bantuan pengadaptasian METT, kawasan yang diteliti dapat diketahui ancaman pengelolaan dan hasil evaluasi efektivitas pengelolaan kawasan dari masing-masing KEE tersebut serta perbandingan hasil efektivitas pengelolaannya yang dilakukan dengan pengujian menggunakan perangkat lunak RStudio.

KEE Mangrove Jangkar memiliki ancaman tinggi berupa kiriman sampah padat berupa kayu, ranting, dan satwa perusak anakan mangrove berupa sumpil. Hasil penilaian efektivitas pengelolaan KEE Mangrove Jangkar yaitu 59%. KEE Pantai Trisik memiliki ancaman yang tinggi berupa sampah yang dibuang disekitar kawasan. Hasil penilaian efektivitas pengelolaan KEE Pantai Trisik yaitu 58%. Setelah dilakukan uji non-*parametric* untuk membandingkan hasil evaluasi dari dua kawasan tersebut, didapatkan nilai signifikansi 0,87 (*p-value* >0,05) yang menandakan bahwa tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan terhadap hasil evaluasi dua KEE tersebut.

Kata Kunci: *Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial Mangrove Jangkar, Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial Pantai Trisik, Efektivitas Pengelolaan, Perbandingan, METT, RStudio*

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Comparison of Evaluation Results of the Management Effectiveness of the Anchor Mangrove Essential Ecosystem Area and the Trisik Beach Essential Ecosystem Area, Kulon Progo Regency

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ABSTRACT

Based on Letter Decree of the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Number 247/KEP/2022 on the Determination of Wetland Essential Ecosystem Areas in Yogyakarta Special Region several Essential Ecosystem Areas (KEEs) have been established, including the KEE Mangrove Jangkar and the Migratory Bird Habitat KEE at Trisik Beach. Both KEEs are known to be located in the same district, namely Kulon Progo Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region. This research was conducted in these two KEEs because the KEEs were only two years old, no evaluation of their effectiveness of area management and a comparison of the evaluation results of the two KEEs.

This research used a descriptive qualitative method with the help of an assessment tool which is a common standard for assessing the effectiveness of conservation area management worldwide around the world, namely the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools (METT) questionnaire. Due to the limitations of the KEE assessment, an adaptation of the METT method was made to determine the METT method was adapted in order to determine the management effectiveness for both areas. With the help of the METT adaptation, the area under study can be identified management threats and the results of the evaluation of the management effectiveness of the management effectiveness of each KEE and a comparison of the results management effectiveness can be done by testing using the RStudio.

KEE Mangrove Jangkar has a high threat of solid waste in the form of wood, twigs, and the mangrove sapling-destroying animal sumpil. Assessment results management effectiveness of the Jangkar Mangrove KEE is 59%. As for the KEE Trisik Beach has a high threat in the form of garbage dumped around the area. The result of the assessment of the management effectiveness of the Trisik Beach KEE is 58%. After conducting a non-parametric test to compare the evaluation results of the two areas, a significance value of 0.87 (p-value >0.05) was obtained, indicating that there was no significant difference in the evaluation results of the two KEEs.

Keywords: KEE Mangrove Jangkar, KEE Pantai Trisik, Management Effectiveness, Comparison, METT, RStudio.

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