

TAKSIRAN NILAI KERUGIAN EKONOMI KEHILANGAN PRODUKTIVITAS AKIBAT KONFLIK ANTARA MANUSIA DAN GAJAH SUMATERA DI LAHAN PERTANIAN LANSKAP BUKIT TIGAPULUH

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INTISARI

Gajah Sumatera (*Elephas maximus sumateranus*) termasuk jenis yang dilindungi di Indonesia. Populasi gajah Sumatera di lanskap Taman Nasional Bukit Tigapuluh (TNBT) merupakan salah satu populasi yang tersisa di pulau Sumatera dan telah menghadapi konflik dengan manusia. Untuk mendukung skema mitigasi konflik, informasi kerugian ekonomi akibat penurunan produktivitas lahan akibat konflik manusia-gajah. Namun, informasi ini jarang tersedia. Kajian kali ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dampak ekonomi akibat konflik antara manusia dan gajah Sumatera, serta estimasi nilai ekonomi kerugian masyarakat akibat konflik tersebut.

Penelitian ini dilakukan di lanskap Bukit Tigapuluh (sekitar kawasan TNBT) melalui wawancara menggunakan kuesioner selama Agustus hingga September 2018. Pemilihan responden didasarkan pada data konflik manusia-satwa liar tahun 2016-2018 dari Frankfurt Zoological Society. Sampling insidental diterapkan untuk memilih responden. Wawancara dengan responden dan observasi langsung terhadap lahan pertanian yang menjadi bagian konflik.

Kehadiran gajah di lahan pertanian telah menyebabkan kerusakan lahan kelapa sawit dan karet. Masyarakat setempat telah menggunakan berbagai cara untuk memitigasi konflik dengan menggunakan api unggun, petasan, meriam berbahan dasar alkohol, pagar listrik, dan meriam karbit. Frekuensi insiden konflik di perkebunan kelapa sawit sebanyak 371 insiden (30,47 Ha) dan perkebunan karet sebanyak 173 insiden (4,63 Ha). Estimasi kerugian ekonomi tanaman adalah Rp28.810.401.384 untuk kelapa sawit dan Rp 1.371.430.345 untuk perkebunan karet.

Kata kunci : *Elephas Maximus Sumateranus*, Ekonomi, Konflik, Bukit Tigapuluh

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**ESTIMATED VALUE OF ECONOMIC DAMAGES LOSS OF
PRODUCTIVITY DUE TO CONFLICT BETWEEN HUMAN AND
SUMATERA ELEPHANT IN AGRICULTURAL LAND OF BUKIT
TIGAPULUH**

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ABSTRACT

Sumatran elephant (*Elephas maximus sumateranus*) is among protected species in Indonesian. The Sumatran elephant population in the landscape of Bukit Tigapuluh National Park (TNBT) is among the remaining population on Sumatra island and has been facing conflict with humans. To support the mitigation scheme of the conflict, information on the economic loss of land productivity reduction from human-elephant conflict. However, this information is rarely provided. This current study is aimed to determine the economic impact caused by the conflict between humans and Sumatran elephants, as well as the estimation of the economic value of community losses due to the conflict.

This research was conducted in the Bukit Tigapuluh landscape (surrounding the TNBT area) through interview using questionnaire during August to September 2018. The selection of respondent was based data on the human-wildlife conflict during 2016-2018 from Frankfurt Zoological Society. An incidental sampling was applied for selecting respondent. Interview to respondent and direct observation on the agricultural land which was part of the conflicts.

Elephants raid in the agricultural land has caused damage to oil palm and rubber lands. The local people has used various methods to mitigate conflicts using bonfires, firecrackers, alcohol-based cannons, electric fences, and carbide cannons. The frequency of conflict incidents in oil palm plantations was 371 incidents (30,47 Ha) and rubber plantation was 173 incidents (4,63 Ha). The estimated value of economic losses of plants was IDR 28.810.401.384 for oil palm and IDR 1.371.430.345 for rubber plantation.

Keywords: Elephas Maximus Sumateranus, Economy, Conflict, Bukit Tigapuluh

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