

ABSTRAK

Penggunaan kawasan hutan yang bersifat *non*-prosedural merupakan salah satu permasalahan penyebab terjadinya degradasi dan deforestasi kawasan hutan, termasuk pada kawasan hutan konservasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tipologi penutupan lahan yang terjadi di dalam kawasan hutan Suaka Margasatwa Balai Raja (SMBR) selama 25 tahun; mengidentifikasi permasalahan penggunaan kawasan hutan terkait dengan perubahan tipologi penutupan lahan di dalam SMBR; dan merumuskan strategi yang bisa ditawarkan terhadap penyelesaian permasalahan penggunaan kawasan hutan tersebut.

Penelitian ini dilakukan pada kawasan hutan konservasi SMBR, sebagai tempat perlindungan dan pelestarian Gajah Sumatera yang terletak di Kabupaten Bengkalis, Provinsi Riau. Dalam penelitian ini digunakan metode kombinasi (*mixed methods*) yakni kombinasi antara metode kuantitatif dengan metode kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara secara mendalam (*in-depth interview*), observasi serta penelusuran dokumen tertulis yang berkaitan dengan masalah yang diteliti. Analisis data dilakukan secara digital maupun visual melalui pendekatan *Post Classification Change Detection*, deskriptif, dan dilanjutkan dengan AHP (*Analytical Hierarchy Process*).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tipologi penutupan lahan dalam kawasan SMBR selama 25 tahun (*time series* tahun 1990, 2000, 2010, 2015) terdiri dari 9 tipologi (kelas penutupan lahan), yaitu semak belukar, perkebunan, permukiman, tanah terbuka, hutan rawa sekunder, belukar rawa, pertanian lahan kering, pertanian lahan kering campur semak, dan pertambangan. Permasalahan penggunaan kawasan hutan terkait dengan perubahan tipologi penutupan lahan di dalam SMBR berupa aktivitas penggunaan, legalitas penggunaan dan aset penggunaan yang melibatkan berbagai pihak, yaitu: perusahaan migas, masyarakat perambah (suku asli maupun pendatang) dan pemerintah daerah setempat. Upaya penyelesaian permasalahan penggunaan kawasan hutan di dalam SMBR dapat dilakukan dengan 4 strategi yakni: perubahan fungsi kawasan hutan, pemberian dispensasi/ pengecualian bagi perusahaan pemegang izin migas, penegakan hukum/ supremasi hukum, dan perubahan peruntukan kawasan hutan.

Kata kunci: Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan, Suaka Margasatwa, Penutupan Lahan.

ABSTRACT

Non-procedural use of forest areas is among the problems which result in forest degradation and deforestation, including in conservation forest areas. This research aims to determine the typology of land cover in the forest area of Balai Raja Wildlife Preserve for 25 years; identify issues related to the use of forest areas in connection with changes in the land cover typology in the Balai Raja Wildlife Preserve; and formulate possible strategies to offer to solve such issues.

This research was conducted in the conservation forest of Balai Raja Wildlife Preserve, a designated place for the protection and conservation of Sumatran elephants situated in Bengkalis Regency, Riau Province. It employed mixed methods, i.e. by combining the quantitative method and the qualitative one. Data were collected by conducting in-depth interviews and observation and examining written documents relating to the issues under study as well. The data were analyzed both digitally and visually using the descriptive approach of Post-Classification Change Detection followed by AHP (Analytical Hierarchy Process).

The findings suggest that the land cover typology of the Balai Raja Wildlife Preserve area for 25 years (time series: 1990, 2000, 2010, 2015) is classified into 9 types of typology (land cover classifications), namely the bush, plantations, settlement, open space, secondary swamp forests, swamp shrub, dry land agriculture, shrub-mixed dry land agriculture, and mining. The issues concerning the use of forest areas associated with changes in the land cover typology of the Balai Raja Wildlife Preserve include exploitation activities, legality of such exploitation activities and exploitation assets involving various parties, namely: oil and gas companies, society undertaking encroachment activities (both indigenous society and newcomers) and the local government. Efforts to deal with those issues can be made using 4 strategies, they are: changes in the function of forest areas, issuance of dispensation/ exemption for companies holding oil and gas licenses, enforcement of law/ supremacy of law, and changes in the designation of forest areas.

Keyword: Use of Forest Areas, Wildlife Preserve, Land Cover.