

Kajian rehabilitasi mangrove pascatsunami (analisis faktor- faktor berhasilnya rehabilitasi mangrove di Pantai Utara Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam) = A Study of the Mangrove Rehabilitation after the Tsunami (success factor analysts of the Mangrove Rehabilitation in North Coast Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam)

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Abstrak

Ekosistem mangrove memiliki fungsi ekologis dan ekonomis. Namun, mangrove di Indonesia mengalami pengurangan luas yang lebih cepat dibanding laju rehabilitasinya, seperti yang terjadi di Pantai Utara Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD). Hampir 100% hutan mangrovenya hancur akibat tsunami dan ekstensifikasi tambak. Penelitian dilakukan di Desa Tibang dan Kajhu, dengan pendekatan kuantitatif dan teknik sampling purposive. Kondisi alam, dan ekonomi di kedua lokasi relatif sama. Sebagian besar tipologi lahannya adalah tambak dan vegetasi yang dominan yaitu kelapa dan cemara. Jenis fauna yang banyak ditemukan yaitu burung. Umumnya masyarakat di kedua lokasi bekerja sebagai nelayan dan petambak. Namun kondisi sosial di kedua lokasi agak berbeda, masyarakat di Tibang mono etnis sedangkan di Kajhu multi etnis. Pelaksanaan rehabilitasi mangrove yang tidak tepat dan kurangnya partisipasi serta pemberdayaan ekonomi masyarakat adalah hasil rehabilitasi mangrove di Tibang. Di Kajhu, pelaksanaan rehabilitasi mangrove dilakukan dengan tepat, partisipasi masyarakatnya tinggi, dan pemberdayaan ekonomi dilakukan secara terpadu. Berdasarkan uji chi square dengan tingkat signifikansi lima persen, partisipasi masyarakat dari variabel sikap, pekerjaan, dan respon, berhubungan dengan tingkat keberhasilan rehabilitasi mangrove. Sedangkan variabel pengetahuan umur, dan pendidikan, tidak berhubungan signifikan. Pemberdayaan ekonomi masyarakat juga berhubungan signifikan dengan tingkat keberhasilan rehabilitasi mangrove.

.....Mangrove forest ecosystem has ecological and economical function. However, widespread deforestation of Indonesian mangrove is much faster than the rehabilitation activity; as it experienced at the North Coast of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD). Almost 100% of the mangroves were destroyed by tsunami and land conversion activities into ponds. Research are done in two adjacent locations in the North Coast NAD, which are at Kajhu and Tibang Village, with using quantitative method and purposive sampling technique. The natural condition yet the economic level of both locations are relatively similar. Most of its land typology is shrimp ponds. With dominant vegetation of coconut and pine trees. Types of fauna that usually found are birds. Most of the locals in both locations have the profession as a fisherman. However, the social conditions in these two areas are slightly different. People of Tibang still conduct the Aceh culture and rituals since most of the people are originally the Acehnese, while Kajhu is more modern as it is occupied by multi-ethnics people. Improper of mangrove planting techniques, lack of community participation as well as locals' economic empowerment, is a result of mangrove rehabilitation in Tibang Village. While in Kajhu, mangrove planting is done with high public participation, integrated and controllable economic empowerment. Based on chi square test with level of significance five percent, community participation from the variable of attitude, work, and respond has the consequence the success of mangrove rehabilitation both at research locations, while from the variable of knowledge age and education background gave no

significant effect Local economic empowerment also influences the success of rehabilitation.