ABSTRACT

FAUZI. Strategy of Forest Resources Management of Gayo Lues, Aceh Province. Supervised by DUDUNG DARUSMAN, NURHENI WIJAYANTO, and CECEP KUSMANA

This study aims to find the total economic value, public perception, policy and institutional conditions, and to formulate strategy of forest resources management of Gayo Lues. Data was collected by survey and interview methods. The economic value estimation of forest resources used direct method (market price), contingency, travel cost, and willingness to pay. For policy analysis conducted content analysis of legislation, and perception analysis based on Likert Scale. While the strategic analysis used SWOT (strength, weakness, opportunity, threat) analysis. The total economic value of Gayo Lues was Rp. 3,88 trillion/year. From these value, 50.251 % from carbon (86.99% of the primary forest), 41.78% from wood, and 3.82% from the sap of pine, while the smallest contribution 1.34% from option, conservation, and existence values. Public perception categories from low to high were 1.91 to 4.21. Public get benefits from forest resources, but public perception is less aligned with the behavior, due to low education and society welfare, influence of local culture, and lack of empowerment. Furthermore, policy overlap resulting in conflicts of interest among institutions, and management vacuum on the field resulting in open access. Based on the results of strategic analysis, that management position of mixed natural forest and management of pine forest were located on cell 4 (support a divisive strategy), need to employed WT (weakness-threats) strategy. Management position of people’s pecan was on cell 2 (support a diversification strategy), need to employed ST (strengths-threats) strategy. Furthermore, the development position of tourism was on cell 3 (turn around), need to employed WO (weakness-opportunities) strategy. For that, strategies of forest resource management of Gayo Lues among others: 1) Arrangements of policy and institutional, 2) Cooperation with the parties, 3) Development of agroforestry pattern, 4) Strengthening institution and capacity of farmers in the marketing system, 5) Campaign benefits of the economic value of forest resources 6) Development of tourism facilities and infrastructures, including promotional/publication activities, 7) Ensuring land control security, and recognizing the right of public management, 8) Development of management information systems of Gayo Lues.

Key Words: Gayo Lues Forest, Economic Value, Perception, Management Strategy