

ABSTRACT

A total valuation analysis was used to estimate the total economic value (TEV) of mangrove forests in Kuala Selangor, Selangor, Malaysia. The use and non-use values of the mangrove forests were added to form the TEV. Ground and mail surveys were carried out between July to September 1998 to collect primary data from respondents. Economic valuation methods namely, market analysis, contingent valuation method (CVM), travel cost method (TCM) and replacement cost method were used to analyze the use* and non-use values of the mangroves ecosystem in Kuala Selangor. The TEV of the mangrove forests in Kuala Selangor was estimated to be approximately USD61,357/ha/yr or RM153,392/ha/yr. Preservation value, which was estimated based on respondents' willingness to pay (WTP) formed about 54.7% of the TEV. An average of 85% of the local community, local tourists and Malaysian public expressed their WTP compared to only 32% of the foreign tourists. The perception study revealed that close to 90% of respondents from the local community disagreed to any development that will destroy the remaining mangrove forests in their area.

ABSTRAK

Kaedah analisis total telah digunakan untuk menilai Nilai Keseluruhan Ekonomi (Total Economic Value) hutan bakau di Kuala Selangor, Selangor, Malaysia. Nilai ekonomi keseluruhan merupakan aggregasi nilai gunaan (use value) dan nilai bukan gunaan (non-use value). Soal selidik telah dijalankan di kawasan kajian dari bulan Julai hingga September, 1998 untuk mendapatkan data dari responden. Soal selidik secara pos turut dijalankan dalam tempoh yang sama. Kaedah-kaedah penilaian ekonomi seperti analisis pasaran, kaedah penilaian kontingen (Contingent Valuation Method), kaedah kos perjalanan (Travel Cost Method) dan kaedah penggantian kos telah digunakan untuk menganalisa nilai-nilai gunaan dan bukan gunaan untuk ekosistem hutan bakau di Kuala Selangor. Nilai Ekonomi Keseluruhan hutan bakau di Kuala Selangor dianggarkan bernilai USD61,357/hektar/tahun atau RM153,392/hektar/tahun. Sebanyak 54.7% daripada nilai ekonomi keseluruhan disumbangkan oleh nilai pemuliharaan (preservation value). Nilai ini dianggarkan berdasarkan kesanggupan responden untuk membayar (willingness to pay). Sebanyak 85% responden dari golongan penduduk setempat, pelancong tempatan serta rakyat Malaysia telah memberi persetujuan kesanggupan untuk membayar, manakala hanya 32% dari pelancong asing menyatakan kesanggupan untuk membayar. Hasil kajian persepsi yang dijalankan menunjukkan bahawa hampir 90% responden dari golongan penduduk setempat tidak bersetuju dengan pembangunan yang akan memusnahkan hutan bakau di kawasan mereka.