INTISARI

Kabupaten Bantul merupakan satu dari 4 Kabupaten dan 1 Kotamadya di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta yang berpotensi terkena dampak perubahan iklim berupa serangan hama penyakit tanaman yang cukup tinggi. Kabupaten Bantul memiliki luas wilayah sebesar 506,85 km^2 dimana 31,33% dari Kabupaten Bantul adalah lahan pertanian yang didominasi oleh tanaman padi sebagai tanaman utama sangat rentan terhadap dampak perubahan iklim. Serangan hama penyakit tanaman mulai merata di setiap lahan pertanian pada 17 Kecamatan di Kabupaten Bantul. Serangan hama yang menyerang tanaman padi dapat menyebabkan penurunan kualitas dan kuantitas hasil panen petani padi yang bahkan sangat berpotensi mengalami gagal panen. Untuk meminimalisir dampak serangan hama yang semakin merugikan petani, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui besarnya nilai *Willingness to Pay* (WTP) petani padi untuk adaptasi dampak perubahan iklim berupa serangan hama penyakit tanaman di Kabupaten Bantul.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metoden *Contingent Valuation Method* (CVM) dengan analis regresi *Binary Logistic* atau regresi Logistik. Jumlah sampel dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 280 orang yang merupakan petani padi di Kabupaten Bantul. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini diperoleh bahwa nilai *Willingness to Pay* untuk adaptasi dampak perubahan iklim berupa serangan hama penyakit tanaman adalah sebesar Rp. 21.000,- dengan nilai *Willingness to Pay* tersebut terdapat 78% atau sebanyak 206 responden menyatakan bersedia membayar biaya adaptasi dampak perubahan iklim tersebut. Adapun faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi *Willingness to Pay* adalah faktor usia, gender, tanggungan keluarga, pendapatan, pendidikan, kelompok tani dan altruisme. Terdapat 6 variabel yang berpengaruh signifikan terhadap *Willingness to Pay* adaptasi dampak perubahan iklim ini, sedangkan variabel usia tidak signifikan mempengaruhi *Willingness to Pay*.

Kata kunci : *Willingness to Pay* ; *Contingent Valuation Method; Climate Change*; adaptasi perubahan iklim; adaptasi serangan hama.

ABSTRACT

Bantul district is one of 4 districtss and a city in special area of Yogyakarta was fields which were very reluctant to the climate change. Bantu district has has a widespread around 506,85 km^2 and 31,33% of it is the field that dominated by paddyfield which potentially attacked by illnesses that occured because of climate change. The attack of these illnesses has been spread out in all of fields that can be found in 17 sub-districts of Bantul district. This attack can be harmful to the farmers because it degrade the quality and quantity of the corps and can lead to the fail of the harvest, nevertheless the main objective of the farming is to fulfill the needs of their family not to be sold. When the attack is worsen, it will make the farmers gain nothing so it will affect the food needs of farmers' household in Bantul district. Doing so, the main aim of this research is to know how big is the amount of willingness to pay from farmers to adapt for the climate change effect which occured to be an attack of illnesses to the corps in Bantul district.

This research used Contingent Valuation Method (CVM) with the use of *binary logistic* regression or logistic regression analysis. The amount of sample is 280 farmers who were paddy farmers in Bantul district. As the result of the research the amount of willingness to pay from the farmers to adapt the climate change effect that found is about Rp 21.000,- with 206 respondents were pleased to give so or around 78% from all of respondents. For the factors that affect the willingness to pay are age, gender, family's responsibility, income, education, farmers' group, and altruism. There are 6 variables which affect willingness to pay for adapting this climate change significantly, but age is not significant.

Keywords: Willingness to pay, contingent valuation method, climate change, adaptation to climate change, adaptation to pest attack.