

ABSTRAK

DINAMIKA KOLABORASI *STAKEHOLDER* PADA PROGRAM KONSERVASI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS (TNWK)

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Pengelolaan kawasan konservasi menghadapi tantangan yang semakin kompleks seperti kebakaran hutan, konflik satwa dan manusia, hingga perburuan liar akibat tekanan ekologis dan sosial yang tidak dapat ditangani oleh satu aktor secara mandiri. Kondisi tersebut menuntut penerapan pendekatan kolaboratif dalam pelaksanaan program konservasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dinamika *collaborative governance* pada program konservasi di Taman Nasional Way Kambas (TNWK), dengan fokus pada tiga program utama, yaitu perlindungan dan pengamanan kawasan, konservasi spesies terancam, serta pemberdayaan masyarakat. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara, observasi lapangan, dan studi dokumentasi. Analisis data menggunakan kerangka *Collaborative Governance Regime (CGR)* dengan menelaah konteks sistem, dinamika kolaboratif, tindakan kolaboratif, serta tantangan yang memengaruhi keberlangsungan kolaborasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kolaborasi dalam program konservasi di TNWK terbentuk sebagai respons terhadap kompleksitas permasalahan konservasi dan keterbatasan kapasitas pengelola kawasan. Dinamika kolaborasi berjalan relatif kuat pada program perlindungan dan pengamanan kawasan, bersifat teknis membutuhkan dukungan eksternal pada program konservasi spesies terancam, serta berfungsi sebagai penopang legitimasi sosial pada program pemberdayaan masyarakat. Namun demikian, keberlanjutan kolaborasi masih menghadapi tantangan berupa dinamika sosial masyarakat sekitar kawasan. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa *collaborative governance* dalam program konservasi di TNWK telah terbentuk dan berjalan sebagai suatu rezim kolaboratif, meskipun masih memerlukan penguatan kapasitas dan kelembagaan agar kolaborasi dapat berlangsung secara berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: *Collaborative Governance*, Konservasi, TNWK

ABSTRACT

THE DYNAMICS OF STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION AT THE WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK (TNWK) CONSERVATION PROGRAM

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Conservation area management faces increasingly complex challenges such as forest fires, human-wildlife conflicts, and poaching due to ecological and social pressures that cannot be addressed by any single actor alone. These conditions demand the application of a collaborative approach in implementing conservation programs. This study aims to analyze the dynamics of collaborative governance in conservation programs in Way Kambas National Park (TNWK), focusing on three main programs: area protection and security, endangered species conservation, and community empowerment. This study uses a qualitative approach with a case study method. Data collection was conducted through interviews, field observations, and documentation studies. Data analysis uses the Collaborative Governance Regime (CGR) framework by examining the system context, collaborative dynamics, collaborative actions, and challenges that influence the sustainability of collaboration. The results show that collaboration in conservation programs in TNWK was formed in response to the complexity of conservation issues and the limited capacity of area managers. Collaborative dynamics are relatively strong in area protection and security programs, technically requiring external support for endangered species conservation programs, and serve as a support for social legitimacy in community empowerment programs. However, the sustainability of collaboration still faces challenges in the form of social dynamics within the surrounding community. This study concludes that collaborative governance in the conservation program in TNWK has been formed and is running as a collaborative regime, although it still requires capacity and institutional strengthening so that collaboration can continue sustainably.

Key word: Collaborative Governance, Conservation, Way Kambas National Park