

ABSTRAK

Sektor pariwisata perlu memperhatikan dampak pengembangan pariwisata terhadap manusia, destinasi wisata, dan alam. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membahas mengenai peran *collaborative governance* dalam mendukung pengembangan pariwisata regeneratif di Desa Wisata Jatimulyo. Analisis dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teori *collaborative governance* menurut De Seve (2007) dan pengembangan pariwisata regeneratif menurut Bellato et al. (2023). Selain itu, penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dengan data yang bersumber dari data primer dan sekunder. Data primer diperoleh dari observasi dan wawancara yang dilakukan kepada informan penelitian yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Kemudian, data sekunder diperoleh dari studi dokumen terhadap berbagai literatur dan dokumen yang relevan dengan kebutuhan penelitian.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara umum penerapan *collaborative governance* dalam mendukung pengembangan pariwisata regeneratif di Desa Wisata Jatimulyo telah berjalan dengan cukup baik. Hal tersebut ditunjukkan dengan terpenuhinya 7 dari 8 variabel *collaborative governance* menurut De Seve (2007), yaitu: *networked structure*, *commitment to a common purpose*, *trust among the participants*, *access to authority*, *distributive accountability*, *information sharing*, dan *access to resources*. Kemudian, diketahui bahwa pengelolaan Desa Wisata Jatimulyo telah memenuhi 3 dari 5 dimensi desain pengembangan pariwisata regeneratif menurut Bellato et al. (2023), yaitu: *regenerative mindset*, *inherent potential*, dan *system capability*. Selain itu, kondisi ini juga didukung dengan adanya kebijakan Peraturan Desa Nomor 8 Tahun 2014 tentang Pelestarian Lingkungan Hidup.

Kesimpulan dalam penelitian ini adalah para aktor telah berhasil membangun kolaborasi dalam mengembangkan Desa Wisata Jatimulyo dengan memperhatikan aspek pelestarian alam, budaya, dan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Namun, masih terdapat kerja sama yang dilakukan secara informal, belum ada kebijakan yang mengatur pariwisata regeneratif secara spesifik, dan sebagian aktor yang belum memahami pariwisata regeneratif secara mendalam. Meskipun kolaborasi telah berjalan baik, tetapi untuk mencapai tujuan pariwisata regeneratif dalam jangka panjang secara optimal, perlu penguatan dan peningkatan lebih lanjut. Penelitian ini menawarkan beberapa rekomendasi untuk mengatasi hal tersebut, yaitu: mengoptimalkan praktik-praktik regeneratif yang sudah ada, melengkapi kebutuhan legalitas kerja sama aktor, memperkuat pemahaman aktor terkait pariwisata regeneratif, serta memaksimalkan jaringan kolaborasi.

Kata kunci: *collaborative governance*, pariwisata regeneratif, pengelolaan pariwisata, desa wisata

ABSTRACT

The tourism sector needs to pay attention to the impact of tourism development on people, place, and nature. This study aims to discuss the role of collaborative governance in supporting the development of regenerative tourism in Jatimulyo Tourism Village. The analysis in this study uses the theory of collaborative governance according to De Seve (2007) and regenerative tourism development according to Bellato et al. (2023). In addition, this study uses a descriptive qualitative research approach with data sourced from primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained from observations and interviews conducted with 9 research informants selected using purposive sampling techniques. Then, secondary data were obtained from document studies of various literature and documents relevant to research needs.

The results of the study show that in general the application of collaborative governance in supporting the development of regenerative tourism in Jatimulyo Tourism Village has been running quite well. This is indicated by the fulfillment of 7 of the 8 collaborative governance variables according to De Seve (2007), namely: networked structure, commitment to a common purpose, trust among the participants, access to authority, distributive accountability, information sharing, and access to resources. Then, it is known that the management of Jatimulyo Tourism Village has fulfilled 3 of the 5 dimensions of regenerative tourism development according to Bellato et al. (2023), namely: regenerative mindset, inherent potential, and system capability. In addition, this condition is also supported by the policy of Village Regulation Number 8 of 2014 concerning Environmental Conservation.

The conclusion in this study is that the actors have succeeded in building collaboration in developing Jatimulyo Tourism Village by paying attention to conservation aspects of nature, culture, and community welfare. However, there is still informal cooperation, there is no policy that specifically regulates regenerative tourism, and some actors do not understand regenerative tourism in depth. Although the collaboration has gone well, in order to achieve the goals of regenerative tourism in the long term, further strengthening and improvement are needed. This study offers several recommendations to address this, namely: optimizing existing regenerative practices, completing the legal requirements for actor cooperation, strengthening actor understanding regarding regenerative tourism, and maximizing collaboration networks.

Keywords: *collaborative governance, regenerative tourism, tourism management, tourism village*