

Intisari

Pengelolaan Embung Kaliaji di Kapanewon Turi Kabupaten Sleman Berbasis Kerja Sama

Penelitian bertujuan untuk: 1) Mendeskripsikan pengelola dan pengelolaan sumber daya ikan dan habitatnya di Embung Kaliaji, dan 2) Mengetahui perubahan pengelolaan Embung Kaliaji pada tahun 2013-2023. Pengumpulan data lapangan, baik data primer maupun data sekunder, dilaksanakan pada bulan Desember 2024-Februari 2025. Data primer diperoleh dari wawancara dengan 19 responden, terdiri atas tiga anggota OPPE PEKA, dua staff Dinas PUPESDM DIY, tiga responden dari Pemerintah Kalurahan Donokerto dan Wonokerto, dua orang Komunitas Algojo dan Pokmaswas, dua dosen dari Departemen Perikanan Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM), dua orang Kelompok Pembudidaya Minarukam, Ketua BUMKal Wonokerto serta enam pemanen. Sementara data sekunder diperoleh dari dokumen kalurahan dan dinas terkait. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pihak yang terlibat dalam pengelolaan Embung Kaliaji adalah OPPE PEKA sebagai aktor utama pengelolaan bekerja sama dengan Dinas PUPESDM DIY, Pemerintah Kalurahan Wonokerto dan Donokerto, Kelompok Pembudidaya Minarukam, Komunitas Algojo, Pokmaswas, Departemen Perikanan UGM, dan Pemanen, sehingga bersifat *co-management multi-stakeholder* pada level kooperatif. Selama dua periode kepengurusan OPPE PEKA, pengelolaan menghadapi tantangan signifikan, yaitu maraknya pemanen liar, dominasi spesies ikan invasif (*red devil*), dan kekosongan kelembagaan karena rencana integrasi OPPE PEKA dengan BUMKalm belum terealisasi. Hal ini mengakibatkan Embung Kaliaji mengalami perubahan dari akses terbatas menjadi akses terbuka. Pengelolaan embung perlu diperbaiki melalui regenerasi kelembagaan OPPE PEKA, penegakan aturan, dan koordinasi yang jelas antara pihak-pihak yang berpartisipasi.

Kata kunci: Embung Kaliaji, kerja sama, OPPE PEKA, pengelolaan embung.

Abstract

Cooperative Management-based of Kaliaji Reservoir in Turi Sub-district Sleman Regency

The study aims to: 1) Describe the managers and management of fish resources and their habitat in Kaliaji Reservoir, and 2) Examine changes in the management of Kaliaji Reservoir from 2013 to 2023. Field data collection, including both primary and secondary data, was conducted from December 2024 to February 2025. Primary data was obtained through interviews with 19 respondents, consisting of three members of OPPE PEKA, two staff from the Department of PUPESDM DIY, three respondents from the Village Governments of Donokerto and Wonokerto, two members of the Algojo Community and Pokmaswas, two lecturers from the Department of Fisheries at Gadjah Mada University (UGM), two members of the Minarukam Fish Farmers Group, the Chairperson of BUMKal Wonokerto, and six harvesters. Secondary data was collected from village documents and related government agency records. The results indicate that the parties involved in managing Kaliaji Reservoir include OPPE PEKA as the primary managing actor, collaborating with the Department of PUPESDM DIY, the Village Governments of Wonokerto and Donokerto, the Minarukam Fish Farmers Group, the Algojo Community, Pokmaswas, the Department of Fisheries at UGM, and harvesters, forming a cooperative-level multi-stakeholder co-management system. During OPPE PEKA's two leadership periods, management faced significant challenges, including rampant illegal harvesting, dominance of invasive fish species (red devil), and institutional gaps due to the unrealized plan to integrate OPPE PEKA with BUMKalma. This led to a shift in Kaliaji Reservoir access from restricted to open. To improve Reservoir management, institutional regeneration of OPPE PEKA, stricter regulation enforcement, and clearer coordination among participating stakeholders are needed.

Keywords: Embung Kaliaji, Co-management, OPPE PEKA, reservoir management