



Intisari

Pengelolaan Penyu Berbasis Kerja Sama di Pantai Goa Cemara Kabupaten Bantul

Penelitian bertujuan untuk: 1) Mendeskripsikan perkembangan pengelolaan penyu dan habitatnya di Pantai Goa Cemara selama 15 tahun terakhir (2009-2024), 2) Mengetahui pihak yang terlibat dalam pengelolaan penyu dan habitatnya, dan 3) Mengetahui potensi regenerasi pengelola penyu dan habitatnya di Pantai Goa Cemara, Kalurahan Gadingsari, Kapanewon Sanden, Kabupaten Bantul. Pengumpulan data lapangan dilaksanakan pada bulan Desember 2024-Maret 2025. Data primer diperoleh melalui wawancara dengan 29 responden, terdiri atas 14 anggota Kelompok Konservasi Penyu Mino Raharjo, Kelompok Nelayan Mina Raharjo, kelompok sadar wisata (POKDARWIS), kelompok masyarakat pengawas (POKMASWAS), dan karang taruna. Pemerintah Kalurahan Gadingsari, Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dan Kabupaten Bantul, BKSDA, Polairud, dan Tim SAR. Perusahaan swasta (Bank BCA) dan NGO (Banyuwangi Sea Turtle Foundation). Responden ditentukan melalui metode *purposive*. Data sekunder dikumpulkan dari dokumen kalurahan dan dinas terkait. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Pantai Goa Cemara merupakan salah satu habitat alami bagi empat spesies penyu, yaitu penyu lekang (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), penyu hijau (*Chelonia mydas*), penyu sisik (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), dan penyu belimbing (*Dermochelys coriacea*). Konservasi penyu telah dilakukan sejak tahun 2010, diinisiasi oleh kelompok masyarakat, yang diikuti pihak berkepentingan lainnya, sehingga bersifat kerja sama multi-pihak (*co-management*). Meskipun perkembangan pengelolaan menunjukkan *trend* yang cukup positif, terdapat tantangan degradasi habitat, abrasi, dan tumpang tindih kewenangan. Regenerasi pengelola penyu masih sulit, karena faktor kurangnya motivasi dan keterlibatan pemuda. Di samping itu, masih perlu perbaikan koordinasi dan upaya adaptif dalam pengelolaan.

Kata Kunci: kerja sama, konservasi penyu, Pantai Goa Cemara, regenerasi pengelola



Abstract

Cooperative Management-Based of Sea Turtle in Goa Cemara Beach Bantul Regency

The study aims to: 1) Describe the development of turtle and habitat management at Goa Cemara Beach over the past 15 years, 2) Identify the parties involved in turtle and habitat management, and 3) Identify the potential for regeneration of local participant to manage turtle and their habitat at Goa Cemara Beach, Bantul Regency. Field data collection was carried out in December 2024-March 2025. Primary data were obtained through interviews with 29 respondents, consisting of 14 members of the Mino Raharjo Turtle Conservation Group, Mina Raharja Fishermen Group, tourism awareness groups (POKDARWIS), monitoring community groups (POKMASWAS), and youth organizations. Gadingsari Village Government, Yogyakarta Special Region and Bantul Regency Marine and Fisheries Service, BKSDA, Polairud, and SAR Team. Private companies (BCA Bank) and NGOs (Banyuwangi Sea Turtle Foundation). Respondents were determined through purposive methods. Secondary data were collected from village documents and related agencies. The results of the study showed that Goa Cemara Beach is one of the natural habitats for four species of turtles, namely olive ridley turtles (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*), hawksbill turtles (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), and leatherback turtles (*Dermochelys coriacea*). Conservation has been carried out since 2010, initiated by community groups, followed by other stakeholders that leads to multi-party collaboration (co-management). Although the development of management shows a positive trend, there are habitat degradation, abrasion, and overlapping authority. Regeneration still difficult, due to weak youth involvement and motivation. Nevertheless, there is still a need for improved coordination and adaptive efforts in management.

Keywords: co-management, Goa Cemara Beach, regeneration of conservation, turtle conservation,