

INTISARI

Analisis Keberlanjutan Pengembangan Kampung Perikanan Budidaya Ikan Nila (*Oreochromis* sp.) Berbasis Ekosistem di Kabupaten Musi Rawas

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Pengelolaan kawasan budidaya ikan nila (*Oreochromis* sp.) di Kabupaten Musi Rawas menghadapi tantangan dalam menjaga keseimbangan antara peningkatan produksi dan keberlanjutan sumber daya perairan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi pengelolaan kawasan akuakultur di Kampung Perikanan Budidaya (KPB) ikan nila di Kabupaten Musi Rawas berdasarkan indikator Akuakultur dengan Pendekatan Ekosistem (ADPE), menganalisis tingkat keberlanjutan pengembangannya, serta merumuskan rekomendasi pengelolaan yang berkelanjutan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan meliputi analisis penerapan ADPE, analisis kesenjangan (gap), serta analisis keberlanjutan menggunakan pendekatan multidimensi melalui metode RAPFISH (*Multi-Dimensional Scaling*/MDS). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan nilai penerapan ADPE sebesar 2,22 dengan kategori “cukup”, serta indeks keberlanjutan sebesar 59,05 yang tergolong cukup berkelanjutan. Dimensi ekonomi dan lingkungan menjadi faktor pengungkit utama, sedangkan dimensi teknologi dan infrastruktur menjadi faktor pembatas. Strategi pengelolaan yang dirumuskan meliputi penguatan kelembagaan, peningkatan kapasitas pembudidaya melalui adopsi teknologi dan praktik budidaya yang baik, serta pengembangan infrastruktur pendukung. Strategi ini diharapkan mampu mendorong pengelolaan akuakultur yang lebih berkelanjutan dan berdaya saing.

Kata kunci: Akuakultur dengan Pendekatan Ekosistem (ADPE), analisis berkelanjutan, metode RAPFISH, ikan nila.

ABSTRACT

Sustainability Analysis of the Development of an Ecosystem-Based Tilapia (*Oreochromis* sp.) Aquaculture Village at Musi Rawas Regency

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Tilapia (*Oreochromis* sp.) aquaculture management in Musi Rawas Regency faces challenges in maintaining a balance between production enhancement and the sustainability of aquatic resources. This study aims to evaluate the management of aquaculture areas in Tilapia Aquaculture Villages in Musi Rawas Regency based on Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture (EAA) indicators, to analyze the level of sustainability of its development, and to formulate sustainable management strategies. The research methods employed include ADPE implementation analysis, gap analysis, and sustainability analysis using a multidimensional approach through the RAPFISH (*Multi-Dimensional/Scaling/MDS*) method. The results show that the ADPE implementation score is 2.22, categorized as “moderate,” while the sustainability index is 59.05, indicating a moderately sustainable condition. Economic and environmental dimensions serve as key leverage factors, whereas technology and infrastructure dimensions act as limiting factors. The proposed management strategies include strengthening institutional capacity, improving farmers’ capacity through the adoption of technology and best aquaculture practices, and developing supporting infrastructure. These strategies are expected to promote more sustainable and competitive aquaculture management.

Keywords: Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture (EAA), Sustainability analysis, RAPFISH method, tilapia.