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**Analisis Stakeholder Dalam Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Air Umbul Temanten di Zona Pemanfaatan Taman
Nasional Gunung Merapi**
Dewi Cahyaningtyas, Dr. Ir. Tri Atmojo, S.Hut., M.T., IPU. ; Dr. Dwi Laraswati, S.Si.
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ANALISIS *STAKEHOLDER* DALAM PENGELOLAAN SUMBER DAYA AIR UMBUL TEMANTEN DI ZONA PEMANFAATAN TAMAN NASIONAL GUNUNG MERAPI

Dewi Cahyaningtyas[1], Tri Atmojo[2], Dwi Laraswati[2]

INTISARI

Taman Nasional Gunung Merapi (TNGM) memiliki sumber air Umbul Temanten yang berada di zona pemanfaatan. Fungsi Umbul Temanten adalah untuk memenuhi kebutuhan air publik dan konservasi serta irigasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) menganalisis kondisi pengelolaan sumber air Umbul Temanten, dan (2) menganalisis siapa saja *stakeholder* yang terlibat dan bagaimana pengaruh serta kepentingannya dalam pengelolaan sumber air Umbul Temanten.

Penelitian dilakukan di Umbul Temanten yang letaknya berada di Resort Cangkringan, TNGM pada bulan Januari - Maret 2026. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Informan ditetapkan secara *purposive sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara dan observasi. Analisis kualitatif untuk menganalisis kondisi pengelolaan sumber air Umbul Temanten. Analisis *stakeholder* dengan merujuk pada teori Reed *et al.* (2009) digunakan untuk menganalisis keterlibatan *stakeholder* dan bagaimana pengaruh serta kepentingannya dalam pengelolaan Umbul Temanten.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kondisi pengelolaan sumber air Umbul Temanten ditinjau dari yang pertama aspek konservasi, yaitu kondisi mata air secara fisik terjaga di dalam bunker dan secara kuantitas tergolong cukup baik dalam pengukuran tahun 2025. Kedua, aspek pendayagunaan yaitu terdapat beberapa jaringan pipa dan bangunan air yang pengelolaan masih bersifat sektoral-individual. Ketiga, aspek pengendalian daya rusak air yaitu pengelolaan risiko yang dilakukan melalui pembangunan infrastruktur pelindung. *Stakeholder* yang terlibat di klasifikasikan menjadi empat kategori yaitu: *key players* (BTNGM dan Kelurahan Umbulharjo); *subjects* (Dinas PUPKP, PDAM Tirtamarta dan Tirta Dharma, PT AMI, semua OPAB atau SPAMDES, dan masyarakat pengguna); c*rowd* (Wisatawan Kali Plunyon); dan *Context setters* (BPKA DIY).

Kata Kunci: Analisis *Stakeholder*, Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Air, Taman Nasional Gunung Merapi, Umbul Temanten

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STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE UMBUL TEMANTEN WATER RESOURCE IN THE UTILIZATION ZONE OF GUNUNG MERAPI NATIONAL PARK

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ABSTRACT

Mount Merapi National Park is home to the Umbul Temanten water source, which is located within the utilisation zone. The purpose of Umbul Temanten is to meet public water needs, as well as to support conservation and irrigation. This study aims to: (1) analyse the current state of management of the Umbul Temanten water source; and (2) analyse which stakeholders are involved and what their influence and interests are in the management of the Umbul Temanten water source.

The research was conducted at Umbul Temanten, situated in the Cangkringan Resort, Mount Merapi National Park, between January and March 2026. A qualitative approach was employed. Informants were selected using purposive sampling. Data were collected through interviews and observation. Qualitative analysis was used to assess the state of water resource management at Umbul Temanten. Stakeholder analysis, drawing on the theory of Reed et al. (2009), was used to examine stakeholder involvement and their influence and interests in the management of Umbul Temanten.

The research findings indicate that the management of the Umbul Temanten water source, when examined from the first aspect conservation shows that the physical condition of the spring is well-maintained within the bunker and that its quantity is classified as fairly good in the 2025 measurements. Secondly, regarding utilisation, there are several pipeline networks and water structures whose management remains sectoral and individual in nature. Thirdly, concerning the control of water-related damage, risk management is carried out through the construction of protective infrastructure. The stakeholders involved are classified into four categories: key players (Gunung Merapi National Park Office and Umbulharjo Sub-district); subjects (the Department of Public Works, Housing and Settlement Areas; the Tirtamarta and Tirta Dharma Regional Water Supply Companies; PT Anindya Mitra Internasional; all Clean Water Management Organisations or Rural Water Supply Systems; and the user community); the crowd (tourists at Kali Plunyon); and context setters (the Yogyakarta Financial and Asset Management Agency).
Keywords: Stakeholder Analysis, Water Resources Management, Mount Merapi National Park, Umbul Temanten

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