

ANALISIS KELEMBAGAAN DALAM PENGELOLAAN EKOWISATA BERBASIS HUTAN RAKYAT DI DESA JATIMULYO KECAMATAN GIRIMULYO KABUPATEN KULON PROGO DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bentuk kegiatan, sistem kelembagaan, *stakeholders*, dan strategi pengembangan kelembagaan dalam pengelolaan ekowisata berbasis hutan rakyat.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah studi kasus. Teknik pengumpulan data yang dilakukan meliputi observasi, studi dokumentasi, *indepth interview* dengan pemilihan informan secara *snowball sampling*, dan *Focus Group Discussion*. Data dianalisis menggunakan *Analysis Interactive Model* menurut Miles dan Huberman untuk mengetahui bentuk kegiatan dan sistem kelembagaan, Analisis *Stakeholders* untuk mengetahui peran *stakeholders*, dan Analisis SWOT untuk merumuskan strategi pengembangan kelembagaan.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, bentuk kegiatan yang dilakukan dalam pengelolaan ekowisata yang terdiri dari kelola kawasan, kelola lembaga, dan kelola usaha mencakup unsur perencanaan yang dilakukan secara insidental, pengorganisasian dilakukan oleh 8 lembaga pengelola dan dikoordinasi oleh organisasi Desa Wisata Jatimulyo. Secara pelaksanaan, rencana telah terealisasi secara bertahap karena masih terkendala dengan kurangnya modal. Kegiatan monitoring dan evaluasi dilakukan setiap sebulan sekali. Sistem kelembagaan dalam pengelolaan ekowisata belum tertata karena beberapa lembaga belum memiliki AD/ART. Sifat anggota terbuka, daya akomodasi aspirasi melalui musyawarah, pengurus sudah memahami peran, aturan terbagi menjadi tertulis dan tidak tertulis, serta secara umum organisasi telah memiliki aset sendiri. Gaya kepemimpinan yang demokratis menjadikan pengambilan keputusan berdasarkan hasil musyawarah. Peningkatan kapasitas dilakukan melalui pelatihan, studi banding, dan forum diskusi. Proses penyelesaian konflik dilakukan melalui musyawarah. *Stakeholders* terbagi menjadi *stakeholders* primer yaitu lembaga pengelola ekowisata, *stakeholders* kunci yaitu Pemerintah Daerah, dan *stakeholders* sekunder yaitu instansi-instansi yang bermitra dengan lembaga pengelola. Strategi pengembangan kelembagaan yang dapat dilakukan adalah mewujudkan legalitas lembaga, meningkatkan SDM, serta mencegah pergeseran budaya dan potensi konflik.

Kata Kunci: analisis kelembagaan, ekowisata, hutan rakyat, kulon progo

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**INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNITY
FOREST-BASED ECOTOURISM IN JATIMULYO VILLAGE
GIRIMULYO SUB-DISTRICT KULON PROGO DISTRICT
SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA**

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Abstract

This research aims to determine the form of activities, institutional systems, stakeholders, and institutional development strategies in the management of community forest-based ecotourism.

The research method used is case study. Data collection techniques included observation, documentation study, in-depth interviews with snowball sampling to determined informant, and Focus Group Discussion. Data were analyzed using the Analysis Interactive Model by Miles and Huberman to determine the form of activities and institutional systems, Stakeholders Analysis to determine the role of stakeholders, and SWOT Analysis to formulate institutional development strategies.

Based on the results of this research, the form of activities in ecotourism management consisting area management, institution management, and bussiness management which includes elements of planning that are done incidentally, organizing that is perform by 8 management institutions and coordinated by the Jatimulyo Tourism Village organization. In implementation, the plan has been executed gradually because it was still constrained by the lack of capital. Monitoring and evaluation activities are done once a month. The institutional system in ecotourism management has not been organized properly because some institutions do not have formal rules yet. The members' characters are open, aspirations collected through deliberation, the organizer has understood their roles, the rules are divided into written and unwritten, and generally, all institutions owned organizations assets. The democratic leadership style makes all decisions making are based on the results of deliberation. Institutional capacity improvement is carried out through training, comparative studies, and discussion forums. The conflict resolve process is carried out through deliberations. Stakeholders are divided into primary stakeholders, namely ecotourism management institutions, key stakeholders, namely the Regional Government, and secondary stakeholders, namely partnership agencies. The institutional development strategy that can be execute is to realize institutions legality, develop human resources, and prevent cultural changes and potential conflicts.

Keywords: institutional analysis, ecotourism, community forest, kulon progo

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