

**COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE PENGELOLAAN
PARIWISATA DI NAGARI AMPING PARAK
KABUPATEN PESISIR SELATAN TAHUN 2020-2025**

SKRIPSI

Disusun Untuk Menyelesaikan Gelar Sarjana Ilmu Politik

Oleh:



Pembimbing:

- 1. Dr. Aidinil Zetra, S.IP, M.A**
- 2. Andri Rusta, S.IP, M.PP**

DEPARTEMEN ILMU POLITIK

FAKULTAS ILMU SOSIAL DAN ILMU POLITIK

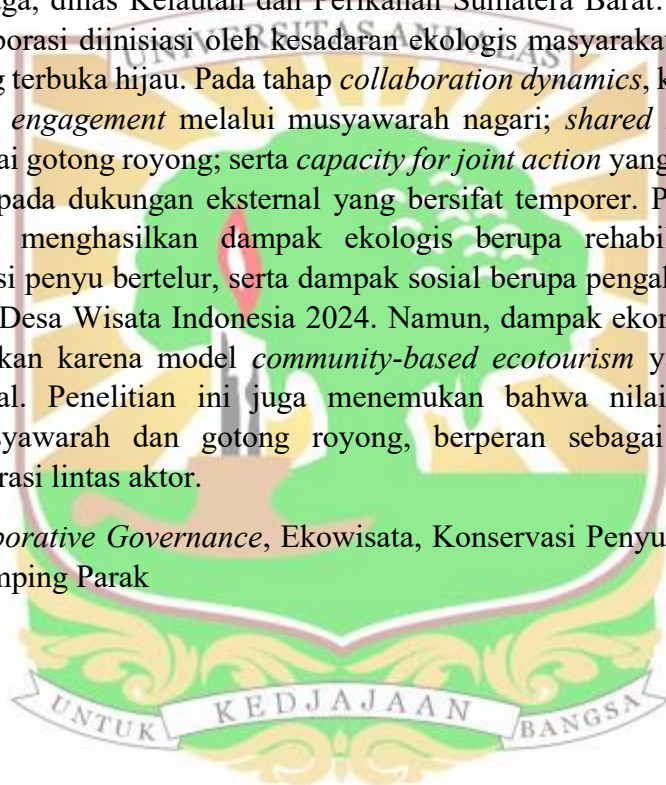
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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis dinamika *collaborative governance* dalam pengelolaan ekowisata berbasis Pengurangan Risiko Bencana (PRB) di Nagari Amping Parak, Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan, Provinsi Sumatera Barat pada periode 2020–2025. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan desain studi kasus intrinsik. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi lapangan, dan studi dokumentasi terhadap dua belas informan yang dipilih secara *purposive sampling*, dianalisis menggunakan model Miles dan Huberman, serta divalidasi melalui triangulasi pakar. Kerangka teoritis yang digunakan adalah teori *Collaborative Governance Regime* (CGR) dari Emerson, Nabatchi, dan Balogh (2012). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kolaborasi terbentuk secara *bottom-up* melalui inisiatif Laskar Pemuda Peduli Lingkungan (LPPL)/Laskar *Turtle Camp* (LTC), didukung oleh Pemerintah Nagari, PT PLN (Persero) UID Sumatera Barat, Yayasan KEHATI, serta dinas Pariwisata, Pemuda dan Olahraga, dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Sumatera Barat. Pada tahap *initiating collaboration*, kolaborasi diinisiasi oleh kesadaran ekologis masyarakat atas ancaman abrasi dan minimnya ruang terbuka hijau. Pada tahap *collaboration dynamics*, ketiga komponen telah berjalan, *principled engagement* melalui musyawarah nagari; *shared motivation* atas dasar kepercayaan dan nilai gotong royong; serta *capacity for joint action* yang masih belum optimal karena bergantung pada dukungan eksternal yang bersifat temporer. Pada tahap *generating change*, kolaborasi menghasilkan dampak ekologis berupa rehabilitasi mangrove dan peningkatan populasi penyu bertelur, serta dampak sosial berupa pengakuan nasional sebagai Juara III Anugerah Desa Wisata Indonesia 2024. Namun, dampak ekonomi bagi masyarakat lokal belum signifikan karena model *community-based ecotourism* yang distributif belum berkembang optimal. Penelitian ini juga menemukan bahwa nilai-nilai kearifan lokal Minangkabau, musyawarah dan gotong royong, berperan sebagai modal sosial yang memperkuat kolaborasi lintas aktor.

Kata kunci: *Collaborative Governance*, Ekowisata, Konservasi Penyu, Pengurangan Risiko Bencana, Nagari Amping Parak



ABSTRACT

This study examines the dynamics of collaborative governance in the management of disaster risk reduction (DRR)-based ecotourism in Nagari Amping Parak, Pesisir Selatan Regency, West Sumatra Province, during the period 2020–2025. The research employs a qualitative approach with an intrinsic case study design. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, field observations, and document analysis involving twelve informants selected through purposive sampling. The data were analyzed using the Miles and Huberman interactive model and validated through expert triangulation. The theoretical framework adopted in this study is the Collaborative Governance Regime (CGR) theory developed by Emerson, Nabatchi, and Balogh (2012). The findings reveal that the collaboration emerged through a bottom-up process initiated by the Laskar Pemuda Peduli Lingkungan (LPPL)/Laskar Turtle Camp (LTC), with support from the Nagari Government, PT PLN (Persero) UID West Sumatra, the KEHATI Foundation, as well as the Provincial Tourism, Youth and Sports Office and the Marine and Fisheries Office of West Sumatra. In the initiating collaboration stage, collaboration was driven by the community's ecological awareness of coastal abrasion threats and the lack of green open spaces. In the collaboration dynamics stage, all three dimensions were evident: principled engagement was manifested through village deliberation forums (musyawarah nagari); shared motivation was fostered by mutual trust and the cultural value of gotong royong (collective mutual assistance); and capacity for joint action, although present, remained suboptimal due to its dependence on temporary external support. In the generating change stage, the collaboration produced significant ecological outcomes, including mangrove rehabilitation and an increase in nesting sea turtle populations, as well as social impacts reflected in national recognition through the Third Place Award in the 2024 Indonesian Tourism Village Award (Anugerah Desa Wisata Indonesia). However, the economic benefits for local communities remain limited, as a distributive community-based ecotourism model has not yet been fully developed. The study further finds that Minangkabau local wisdom values, particularly musyawarah (deliberation) and gotong royong (mutual cooperation), function as social capital that strengthens cross-sectoral collaboration among stakeholders.

Keywords: Collaborative Governance; Ecotourism; Sea Turtle Conservation; Disaster Risk Reduction; Nagari Amping Parak.