

MODEL GOVERNANSI ADAPTIF DALAM PENINGKATAN KESEJAHTERAAN NELAYAN DI KECAMATAN MIDAI KABUPATEN NATUNA

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ABSTRAK

Sektor perikanan tangkap merupakan pilar ekonomi strategis yang potensial untuk diakomodasi demi mendorong kemajuan ekonomi di wilayah kepulauan terluar, seperti Kecamatan Midai, Kabupaten Natuna. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis model adaptive governance (governansi adaptif) dalam meningkatkan kesejahteraan nelayan di wilayah tersebut. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah kualitatif deskriptif. Data primer dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi, dan dokumentasi, sementara data sekunder diperoleh melalui analisis dokumen kelembagaan. Teknik analisis data yang diterapkan meliputi kondensasi data, penyajian data, serta penarikan kesimpulan dan verifikasi. Keabsahan dan validitas analisis diuji melalui triangulasi teori dengan mengadopsi kerangka teori Dietz dan Ostrom yang mencakup lima indikator utama, yaitu: ketersediaan informasi, resolusi konflik, kepatuhan terhadap aturan, ketersediaan infrastruktur, dan dorongan adaptasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa model governansi adaptif dalam upaya peningkatan kesejahteraan nelayan di Kecamatan Midai telah terimplementasi secara integratif melalui pemenuhan kelima indikator tersebut. Penerapan aspek-aspek ini mampu menstimulasi tata kelola yang lebih kolaboratif dan partisipatif antara pemerintah dan masyarakat nelayan. Meskipun demikian, efektivitas model ini masih menghadapi hambatan berupa keterbatasan infrastruktur pendukung dan perlunya penguatan kapasitas kelembagaan lokal secara berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Adaptive Governance, Kesejahteraan Nelayan, Teori Dietz-Ostrom, Kepulauan Terluar.

ADAPTIVE GOVERNANCE MODEL IN IMPROVING THE WELFARE OF FISHERMEN IN MIDAI DISTRICT, NATUNA REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

The capture fisheries sector is a strategic economic pillar with significant potential to drive economic progress in outermost island regions, such as Midai District, Natuna Regency. This study aims to analyze the adaptive governance model in improving fishermen's welfare in the region. A descriptive qualitative approach was employed. Primary data were collected through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation, while secondary data were obtained through institutional document analysis. The data analysis techniques applied included data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. The validity and credibility of the analysis were tested through theory triangulation, adopting Dietz and Ostrom's theoretical framework which encompasses five key indicators: information provisioning, conflict resolution, rule compliance, infrastructure provisioning, and encouraging adaptation. The results indicate that the adaptive governance model for enhancing fishermen's welfare in Midai District has been implemented integrally through the fulfillment of these five indicators. The application of these aspects has stimulated more collaborative and participatory governance between the government and the fishing community. Nonetheless, the effectiveness of this model still faces obstacles, such as limitations in supporting infrastructure and the need for sustainable capacity building of local institutions.

Keywords: *Adaptive Governance, Fishermen's Welfare, Dietz-Ostrom Theory, Outermost Islands.*