

ABSTRAK

PENYELENGGARAAN KEWENANGAN PEMERINTAH DAERAH DALAM PENGEMBANGAN PARIWISATA BAHARI YANG BERKEADILAN BAGI MASYARAKAT PESISIR DI KABUPATEN HALMAHERA SELATAN

Kabupaten Halmahera Selatan memiliki potensi pariwisata bahari yang sangat menjanjikan, ditandai dengan keanekaragaman hayati laut, terumbu karang, hutan mangrove, dan kekayaan budaya pesisir. Namun demikian, pengembangan destinasi wisata bahari di wilayah ini menghadapi tantangan terkait perlindungan hak masyarakat pesisir, keberlanjutan lingkungan, serta keterlibatan masyarakat dalam aktivitas ekonomi pariwisata. Pemerintah daerah memiliki kewenangan strategis dalam mengelola sektor pariwisata sebagaimana diatur dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah dan Undang-Undang Nomor 10 Tahun 2009 tentang Kepariwisata, yang menempatkan pariwisata sebagai urusan pilihan daerah. Rumusan masalah penelitian ini adalah: (1) bagaimana kewenangan pemerintah daerah dalam pengelolaan pariwisata bahari di Kabupaten Halmahera Selatan, dan (2) bagaimana perlindungan hak masyarakat pesisir dalam kerangka kebijakan pengembangan pariwisata bahari. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian hukum normatif-empiris, dengan pendekatan yuridis normatif terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan serta analisis empiris melalui wawancara dengan pemangku kepentingan, termasuk Dinas Pariwisata dan masyarakat pesisir. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemerintah daerah telah melaksanakan kewenangan melalui penyusunan kebijakan daerah, program bimbingan sadar wisata, serta pemberdayaan masyarakat dalam usaha kecil menengah dan ekonomi kreatif. Namun, pelaksanaannya masih terkendala oleh minimnya kapasitas sumber daya manusia, akses permodalan, dan keterbatasan sinkronisasi antara RIPPDA dengan Rencana Zonasi Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil (RZWP3K). Perlindungan hak masyarakat pesisir, seperti hak untuk bekerja, berusaha, dan mengelola destinasi, belum sepenuhnya terjamin, terutama di sekitar kawasan resort asing. Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah bahwa kewenangan pemerintah daerah perlu dijalankan secara lebih responsif dengan mengintegrasikan perlindungan hak masyarakat pesisir ke dalam setiap kebijakan pariwisata bahari. Disarankan agar Pemerintah Daerah dan DPRD Halmahera Selatan segera menetapkan Perda RIPPDA yang terintegrasi dengan tata ruang pesisir, memperkuat pengawasan terhadap investasi asing, serta mengoptimalkan program pemberdayaan masyarakat untuk mewujudkan pariwisata bahari yang berkeadilan dan berkelanjutan.

ABSTRACT

MUHAMMAD NUR (2025), The Implementation of Regional Government Authority in Developing Equitable Marine Tourism for Coastal Communities in South Halmahera Regency. Supervised by Dr. Siti Barora Sinay, S.H., M.H., and Dr. Nam Rumkel.

South Halmahera Regency possesses highly promising marine tourism potential, characterized by rich marine biodiversity, coral reefs, mangrove forests, and diverse coastal cultural traditions. However, the development of marine tourism destinations in this region faces several challenges, particularly in protecting coastal community rights, ensuring environmental sustainability, and strengthening community participation in tourism-related economic activities. The local government holds strategic authority in managing the tourism sector as regulated by Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government and Law No. 10 of 2009 on Tourism, which position tourism as a regional governmental responsibility. This study addresses two main research questions: (1) How is the authority of the local government exercised in managing marine tourism in South Halmahera Regency? and (2) How are coastal community rights protected within the framework of marine tourism development policies? The research employs a normative-empirical legal approach, combining a normative juridical analysis of laws and regulations with empirical data obtained from interviews with key stakeholders, including the Tourism Office and coastal communities. The findings reveal that the local government has exercised its authority through the formulation of regional policies, tourism awareness programs, and community empowerment initiatives targeting small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and the creative economy sector. However, the implementation process is hindered by limited human resource capacity, insufficient access to capital, and a lack of synchronization between the Regional Tourism Development Master Plan (*RIPPPDA*) and the Coastal Area and Small Islands Zoning Plan (*RZWP3K*). Furthermore, the protection of coastal community rights such as the right to work, conduct business, and manage tourism destinations remains insufficient, particularly in areas surrounding foreign-owned resorts. The study concludes that local government authority must be exercised more responsively by integrating the protection of coastal community rights into all marine tourism policies. It recommends that the South Halmahera Regency Government and the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) promptly enact a *RIPPPDA* regulation integrated with coastal spatial planning, strengthen oversight of foreign investment, and optimize community empowerment programs to achieve equitable and sustainable marine tourism development.

Keywords: local government authority, tourism development, coastal community rights, marine tourism

