

Participatory Governance In Mitigating Coastal Erosion At Biru Kersik Beach In Kutai Kartanegara Regency

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze participatory governance in addressing coastal erosion at Biru Kersik Beach and to identify factors hindering participatory governance in addressing coastal erosion at Biru Kersik Beach. A descriptive qualitative method was used. The study focused on transparency, accountability, collaboration, and community participation in addressing coastal erosion, as well as factors hindering their implementation. Data sources were obtained from informants consisting of village officials, community groups, and other relevant parties through observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis utilized an interactive analysis model. The results indicate that participatory governance has been implemented through the involvement of the government, the community, and non-governmental actors in various coastal erosion mitigation programs. This is demonstrated through information transparency, program accountability, cooperation among stakeholders, and community participation in coastal protection activities. However, implementation has not been optimal because community involvement remains uneven, and the sustainability of the programs still depends on support from specific parties. Identified constraints include limited budgets, insufficient supporting infrastructure, inadequate capacity of source human resources, low awareness among some members of the community, and the dynamic nature of coastal environments. Therefore, institutional capacity building, increased community participation, and adequate resource support are necessary to achieve more effective and sustainable coastal zone management.

Keywords: Participatory Governance, Coastal Erosion, Community Participation, Erosion Mitigation

INTRODUCTION

Climate change is driving coastal erosion, which threatens coastal areas through land erosion, the loss of productive land, damage to mangrove ecosystems, and threats to settlements and infrastructure. Data from the Global Mangrove Alliance (2021) indicates that more than 60 percent of mangrove forest loss is driven by human activities, such as land conversion and urbanization. A report by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (2022) confirms that mangrove ecosystems continue to face pressures from erosion and degradation in various coastal areas.

Indonesia faces a major challenge in preserving its coastal areas, which stretch along a coastline of 81,290 kilometers (Harisma et al., 2023). A BNPB report featured on CNN (2025) indicates that the rate of coastal erosion in several regions reached 200 to 500 meters during the 2015–2025 period. Addressing this phenomenon is not merely a technical issue but a complex public issue that requires a governance approach. In modern public administration, collaboration between the government, the public, and stakeholders is crucial (Haq, 2020). The effectiveness of erosion management depends on the integration of policy, institutional, public participation, and program sustainability aspects in a continuous manner.

Coastal areas play a strategic role as centers for government, residential areas, industry, ports, fisheries, and tourism. However, the high intensity of land use in these areas has led to coastal erosion, environmental degradation, and threats to residents' safety (Firdaus et al., 2022). This situation is clearly evident at Kersik Blue Beach, Kersik Village, Marangkayu Subdistrict, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan.

From 2022 to 2024, the shoreline at this location receded three to five meters per year due to strong waves and the destruction of mangroves and coral reefs. This erosion damaged various tourist facilities, including gazebos and vendor stalls (Kersik, 2022). Field observations in November 2024 noted that five gazebos were severely damaged and eight vendor stalls had been forced to relocate farther from the shoreline over the past two years. Therefore, the implementation of comprehensive management measures is urgently needed to protect the coastal ecosystem and ensure the economic sustainability of the local community.





Figure 1.1 Geobags for Coastal Erosion Control

Source: Jumadi, 2022

In response, the community and relevant parties installed geobags as a temporary measure to prevent coastal erosion at Kersik Blue Beach. However, efforts to combat coastal erosion face challenges related to governance and coordination between the village government and the community. Although supported by Law No. 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management and Law No. 1 of 2014 on the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, implementation on the ground has been hampered by the community's limited capacity and weak synergy (Hartono et al., 2024). Participatory governance mechanisms at Kersik Blue Beach have not yet been structured in terms of decision-making, implementation, or oversight. The study by Hardiyanti et al. (2022) on collaborative governance at this location did not conduct an in-depth analysis of the specific role of the village government, forms of community participation, or inhibiting factors.

This study aims to analyze the active involvement of the village government and the local community in formulating, implementing, and monitoring adaptive measures to combat coastal erosion. In addition, the study identifies barriers to strengthening coastal resilience and promoting the socioeconomic well-being of the community. This study is expected to provide practical contributions toward improving participatory and sustainable coastal erosion mitigation strategies in Kersik Village.

METHOD

This study employs a descriptive design with a qualitative approach to gain an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon of participatory governance in addressing coastal erosion at Kersik Blue Beach without manipulating variables (Sugiyono, 2020; Moleong, 2017). In this study, participatory governance is defined as a non-hierarchical management model that involves the village government and the community in decision-

making, implementation, and evaluation of policies. The research focuses on aspects of transparency, accountability, collaboration, and community participation, as well as factors that hinder its implementation.

The research data were derived from primary and secondary sources. Primary data was obtained through purposive sampling of key informants, including the Village Head of Kersik (Mr. Jumadi) and five supporting informants: the Deputy Chair of the Village Council (Mr. Suharno), the Chair of the Tourism Development Group (Mr. Nopan), a member of the Tourism Development Group (Mr. Rizal), a business owner (Ms. Jumriana), and an affected resident (Mr. Firdaus). Meanwhile, secondary data includes the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMDes), the Village Annual Work Plan (RKPDDes), coastal maps, photographic documentation, and previous studies.

Data collection was conducted through literature review and field research, which included direct observation of physical conditions and activities (such as the installation of geobags and village meetings), in-depth interviews, and a review of documentation. Furthermore, data analysis was based on the interactive model proposed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014), which comprises four cyclical stages: data collection, data condensation, narrative data presentation, and drawing conclusions or verification.

To ensure the credibility and validity of the data, the researcher applied triangulation techniques, including source triangulation (comparing statements among informants), methodological triangulation (cross-checking the results of interviews, observations, and documents), and temporal triangulation (periodically verifying the consistency of information throughout the study). Through this methodological framework, the study is expected to yield a comprehensive, valid, and objective understanding of the dynamics of erosion management in Kersik Village.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

Participatory Governance of Coastal Erosion Mitigation in Kersik's Biru Beach

The presentation of the research findings is systematically organized based on the established research focus. This focus encompasses the four key indicators of participatory governance—transparency, accountability, collaboration, and community participation—as well as the identification of factors that act as barriers to sustainable coastal erosion mitigation.

Transparency

Transparency is a key pillar of participatory governance that guarantees the public's right to open access to public information. In the Kersik Village Coastal Erosion Mitigation Program (), transparency encompasses program planning, budget allocation,

806



physical implementation, and evaluation of erosion mitigation efforts. The Kersik Village government communicates this information through formal outreach sessions, Village Deliberations (Musdes), Village Development Planning Deliberations (Musrenbang), coordination meetings, and the provision of development information boards at project sites. This information-sharing process involves the Village Council (BPD), the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis), community leaders, and coastal residents. The Head of Kersik Village, Mr. Jumadi, explained the process:

"The construction of the erosion-control ring received government assistance. Therefore, every step—from the planning stage and budget preparation to the evaluation—was communicated to the community. Before the project began, an outreach session was held to explain the program's implementation phases so that the community would understand the process from start to finish." (Interview, February 25, 2026)

Transparency was also ensured through the Village Assembly (Musdes) and the Development Planning Meeting (Musrenbang) as forums for two-way dialogue. These forums provided opportunities for the community to voice their concerns and propose priority programs for addressing coastal erosion. Mr. Jumadi added:

"Discussions regarding coastal erosion typically take place during Village Meetings (Musdes) or Village Development Planning Meetings (Musrenbang). In these forums, community members can voice suggestions or complaints regarding the condition of the coastline. Subsequently, these suggestions are discussed to determine priorities based on the village's needs and budgetary capacity." (Interview, February 25, 2026)

A similar view was expressed by the Deputy Chair of the Village Council (BPD), Mr. Suharno. He confirmed that planning transparency is proceeding well, although the full realization of community aspirations is still hampered by limited village funds:

"At every Development Planning Meeting (Musrenbang), there are always community members who propose measures to address coastal erosion. However, the main obstacle is a limited budget. Therefore, not all proposals can be implemented immediately because the village government also has other development needs that must be funded." (Interview, April 1, 2026)

In addition to the residents, the village government ensures institutional transparency by submitting periodic reports to the Village Consultative Council (BPD). These reports serve as a reference for the BPD in conducting field verifications to ensure that the plans align with the physical construction of the coastal erosion control structures. Mr. Suharno stated:

"In carrying out our oversight functions, we at the BPD ensure that every activity carried out by the village government is reported to us. We also conduct on-site inspections to ensure that the implementation of activities is in accordance with the plans that have been drawn up." (Interview, April 1, 2026).

Overall, the transparency in information implemented by the Kersik Village Government has helped build public trust and encouraged critical engagement by the community and the BPD in overseeing the coastal erosion mitigation program.



Figure 2. Implementation of the Kersik Village Development Planning Meeting

Source: Kersik Village Government, 2024

The observations in Figure 2 show a Musrenbang session attended by village officials, the Village Council (BPD), community leaders, and representatives of resident groups. During the forum, the village government presented its annual development plan—including proposals for addressing coastal erosion—and provided an opportunity for residents to voice their concerns before the program was finalized as a priority. This openness to information was reinforced by the remarks of Mr. Rizal, a member of the Pokdarwis and an affected resident. He explained that public transparency was also demonstrated through the installation of project information boards at each activity site: *“The village government always communicates information openly through the installation of information boards. Every activity funded by the village budget—whether it involves road construction, bridge construction, or other development projects—is accompanied by an information board. This allows the community to directly learn about the activities currently underway and the amount of the budget allocated.”* (Interview, March 9, 2026)

The presence of these physical information boards makes it easier for residents to access details—including the name of the activity, its location, the funding source, and the budget amount—in a transparent and accountable manner. In addition, the Pokdarwis is actively involved in every institutional dialogue forum. Mr. Rizal added: *“Whenever a village meeting is held, we are always invited—especially Pokdarwis, since it is directly involved with the coastal area and tourism. Therefore, any discussion*

regarding the beach or activities to be held in the tourist area always includes us in those meetings.” (Interview, March 9, 2026)

The involvement of Pokdarwis in the Village Assembly (Musdes) and the Village Development Planning Meeting (Musrenbang) ensures that information on coastal erosion management reaches the intended audience. Meanwhile, information dissemination has begun to utilize digital channels such as the official Instagram account (@pantaibirukersik). The village government and Pokdarwis use this social media platform to publish documentation of activities, such as mangrove planting and area development. However, the content posted is still dominated by tourism promotions. Technical planning details, the RKPDes (Village Work Plan) documents, and budget transparency details have not yet been regularly communicated through these digital media channels.



PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN KUTAI KARTANEGARA KECAMATAN MARANGKAYU DESA KERSIK	
Alamat : Jalan Langaseng RT. 003 Dusun Empang Kedsa Pst. 75345	
PROGRAM	: Bidang Pelaksanaan Pembangunan Desa
KEGIATAN	: Pembangunan Turap Pantai Upaya Perlindungan Ekosistem
PELAKSANA	: TPK
LOKASI	: Desa Kesik RT. 03 Kec. Marangkayu
VOLUME	: Turap 1 Panjang 44.5 Meter
ANGGARAN	: Rp 297.151.600.00,-
TERMASUK	: Material, Upah Pekerja, Honor TPK, PPn dan PPh
SUMBER DANA	: APBDesa DD (Dana Desa) Tahap II Tahun Anggaran 2025
PELAKSANAAN	: 30 Hari

Figure 3. Development Information Board

Source: Researcher's Documentation, 2026

Accountability

Accountability in addressing coastal erosion at Kersik's Biru Beach is achieved through the preparation of accountability reports, institutional oversight, and the provision of opportunities for residents to provide feedback. The Village Head of Kersik, Mr. Jumadi, explained the requirement to prepare an Accountability Report (SPJ) for every village program:

“Every village program has an Accountability Report (SPJ) as a form of accountability for the implementation of activities... The report is prepared after the activities are completed so that budget usage and activity implementation can be accounted for in accordance with applicable regulations.” (Interview, February 25, 2026)

In addition to ensuring administrative compliance, the BPD formally carries out its oversight functions through periodic reporting and on-site monitoring. BPD Vice Chair Suharno emphasized:

“In carrying out our oversight functions, we at the BPD ensure that every activity carried out by the village government is reported to us. We also conduct on-site inspections... So far, based on the results of our oversight... no irregularities or misuse of the budget have been found.” (Interview, April 1, 2026)

This aspect of accountability also encompasses transparency in budget use and mechanisms for addressing residents' concerns. A member of the Pokdarwis, Mr. Rizal, confirmed the transparency of fund allocation and the consensus-based decision-making process:

“The construction of the concrete structure or abrasion-resistant ring was initiated by the Kersik Village Government... Funding came from village funds as well as assistance from the regency government... Regarding decision-making, input from the community is typically sought first... Subsequently, a discussion is held with the village head, the Village Council (BPD), the Village Development Board (), and community leaders to discuss the proposal.” (Interview, March 9, 2026)

Documentation of activity reports, the presence of project information boards, and direct monitoring by the Village Council (BPD) demonstrate that the Kersik Village Government has implemented governance that is accountable, measurable, and publicly justifiable.

Collaboration

Addressing coastal erosion at Kersik Blue Beach cannot be done unilaterally but requires sustained synergy among various stakeholders. Collaboration at the study site is realized through cooperation between the Kersik Village Government, the community, the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis), environmental groups, the local government, and the private sector through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs. Forms of collaboration include mangrove planting, the construction of erosion-control structures, and coordination of area planning. The Kersik Village Government plays a central role as a cross-sectoral coordinator and facilitator. The Head of Kersik Village, Mr. Jumadi, described the focus of the management efforts and the coordination model that has been implemented:

“The village government’s role at this time is primarily focused on response and coordination efforts. We are working to propose the construction of erosion control structures, such as rock rings, and coordinating with the local government and other parties to secure assistance for erosion control. In addition, the village government also



supports mangrove planting activities and encourages the community to take greater care in protecting the coastal area.” (Interview, February 25, 2026)

As a facilitator, the village government actively bridges communication with the local government to propose physical development projects, while also engaging local community members in coastal conservation efforts. This synergy ensures that the implementation of coastal erosion mitigation programs can proceed in an integrated manner, with support from various stakeholders.

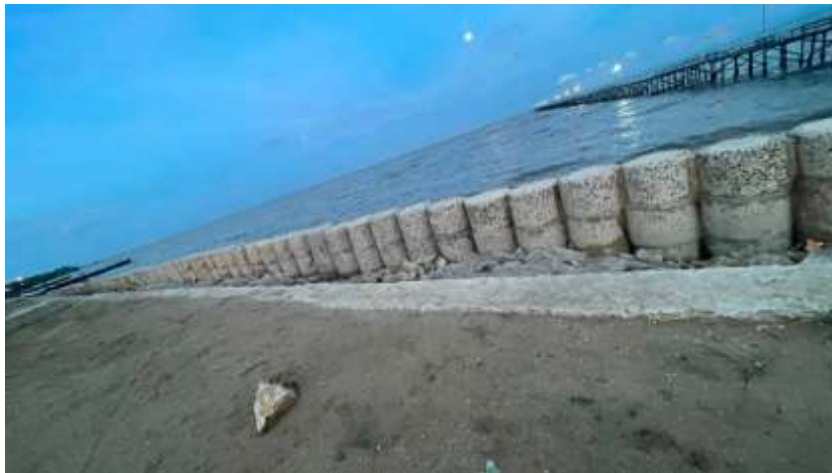


Figure 4. Construction of Concrete Ring Erosion Barriers in Collaboration with the Regional Government

Source: Researcher's Documentation, 2026

Physical support in the form of the construction of a concrete ring (Figure 4.6) demonstrates the coordination between the Kersik Village Government and the local government. This external involvement is legally reinforced through Kersik Village Regulation No. 2 of 2024 on the 2025 Village Development Plan (RKPDesa), which outlines financial support from the regency and a development cooperation framework. At the local level, the Chair of Pokdarwis, Mr. Nopan, explained the synergy of mangrove planting with communities such as Sahabat Mangrove:

“We have already begun planting mangroves. We typically collaborate with communities, such as Sahabat Mangrove, and coordinate the implementation of planting activities.” (Interview, April 14, 2026)

A phased approach was also taken to encourage participation from coastal residents. Mr. Nopan added:

“About 50 percent of the community is already involved... These efforts began with simple steps, such as inviting the community to participate in mangrove planting activities.” (Interview, April 14, 2026)

Synergy has grown stronger through CSR support from PT Pertamina Hulu Kalimantan Timur (PHKT). The Kersik Tourism Village Program (Dersik) document demonstrates multi-stakeholder collaboration: the village government handles permits, PHKT provides geobags and mangroves, the community and the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) manage technical operations, while academics conduct social mapping.

Table 1. Forms of Stakeholder Collaboration in the Kersik Village Program

1.	Kersik Village Government	Coordinates activity permits and assists in forming groups.
2.	Local Government	Supporting the development of programs and activities related to the environment and tourism.
3.	PT PHKT	Facilitates programs, provides equipment support, supports <i>mangrove</i> planting, and installs geobags.
4.	Community	Participates in the implementation of activities and program management.
5.	Pokdarwis	Collaborating on <i>mangrove</i> planting and monitoring activities.
6.	Academics	Support <i>social mapping</i> activities and studies related to community potential and needs.

Source: Compiled by the researcher, 2026

The data indicates that PHKT's involvement in combating coastal erosion is not merely about providing aid but is part of a program involving various stakeholders. The Kersik Tourism Village Program document states that one of the activities carried out was the planting of 10,000 mangroves at Kersik's Blue Beach and the installation of 1,000 geobags to prevent coastal erosion. These activities were part of a program implemented through collaboration between companies, local government, the community, and environmental groups.



Figure 5. Erosion-Control Geobags from the PHKT CSR Program

Source: Kersik Village Government, 2022

The documentation in Figure 5 illustrates private-sector CSR support through erosion control measures, such as the installation of 1,000 geobag barriers as part of the Kersik Tourism Village Program to dampen waves and retain sediment. A member of the Pokdarwis, Mr. Rizal, explained that this collaboration with PT Pertamina Hulu Kalimantan Timur (PHKT)'s CSR program also empowers the local community through a labor-for-pay system:

"The installation of the geobags uses a wage-for-work system. The materials were provided through Pertamina PHKT's CSR program. We submitted a proposal first, and after it was approved, the program was implemented. During implementation, this activity continued to involve the community... so that the community also benefited by participating in the installation process." (Interview, March 9, 2026)

Cross-sectoral collaboration was reinforced by Ms. Jumriana's account of the initiative to plant 1,001 mangroves in partnership with the village government, the subdistrict government, PHKT, the community, and KKN students:

"Yes, that activity was carried out during Village Head Edy's tenure. The 'One Thousand and One Mangrove Planting' program involved all KKN students in Marangkayu Subdistrict and received support from PHKT" (Interview, April 3, 2026). This integrated collaboration demonstrates the shared commitment among the government, residents, academics, and the private sector to preserving the sustainability of Kersik Blue Beach.



Source: Kersik Village Government, 2022

Coordination among stakeholders is carried out through direct communication, consultations, and technical surveys prior to program implementation. The chair of Pokdarwis, Mr. Nopan, emphasized the importance of dialogue:

"We often have discussions. If there are any issues, we communicate them to the village head. Coordination is mostly carried out through joint discussions and deliberations." (Interview, April 14, 2026)

Technical preparations on the ground are finalized through site surveys and mapping of planting sites. A Pokdarwis member, Mr. Rizal, added:

"Usually, before the activity begins, we hold a meeting or coordination session first at the village office. After that, we conduct a field survey to identify the seedling collection sites... and determine where to plant them..." (Interview, March 9, 2026)

This planned collaboration between the village government, Pokdarwis, the community, environmental groups, the private sector through CSR, and the local government ensures that all stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities in the conservation of the Kersik Blue Beach coastline.

Community Participation

Community participation is realized through planning, physical implementation, monitoring, and environmental education. During the planning phase, residents voice their aspirations through the Village Assembly (Musdes) and the Development Planning Meeting (Musrenbang). During the implementation phase, residents participate directly in conservation efforts. The chair of the Pokdarwis, Mr. Nopan, stated:

"About 50 percent of the community has been involved. We are working to gradually raise public awareness... starting with simple things, such as encouraging people to participate in mangrove planting activities." (Interview, April 14, 2026)

Nevertheless, participation by the Karang Taruna youth group still requires active encouragement. BPD Vice Chair Mr. Suharno confirmed that the large-scale mangrove planting successfully mobilized participation across agencies and among residents. In

814

terms of oversight and empowerment, the community monitors the budget and receives technical training from environmental groups. Mr. Nopan emphasized a leadership-by-example approach:

“The most important thing is to set an example for the community first... We start the activities first, then conduct outreach. Through this process, community awareness begins to grow...” (Interview, April 14, 2026).



Figure 7 . Community Participation in Mangrove Planting

Source: Kersik Village Government, 2022

Documentation of the activities shows community participation at every stage of coastal erosion mitigation, from planning at the Village Assembly (Musdes) and mangrove planting to program input. The village government, together with the Community-Based Tourism Group (Pokdarwis), continues to promote empowerment and outreach to expand public participation on a sustainable basis.

Barriers to Participatory Governance

Participatory governance for coastal erosion mitigation at Kersik's Biru Beach faces four main challenges: budget constraints, human resources, community participation, and natural factors. Budget constraints are the primary obstacle. The Village Head of Kersik, Mr. Jumadi, explained:

“The main challenge in addressing coastal erosion is budget constraints. Addressing coastal erosion requires significant funding, while village funds must also be allocated to various other programs...” (Interview, February 25, 2026)

In terms of human resources and participation, the Chair of the Pokdarwis, Mr. Nopan, and Ms. Jumriana acknowledged that the group's capacity and the involvement of the younger generation remain minimal:

“About 50 percent of the community has been involved... However, the main challenge we face is budget constraints... activities are carried out to the best of our ability.” (Interview, April 14, 2026)

“What still needs improvement is community awareness and cooperation... Without productive human resources, it is difficult to implement programs sustainably.” (Interview, April 3, 2026)

The greatest challenge stems from natural factors. BPD representatives Mr. Suharno and Mr. Rizal highlighted extreme coastal erosion that has eroded the shoreline by up to 200 meters since 1989, as well as high waves that have reduced the mangrove survival rate to just 30%. Finally, Mr. Firdaus noted that the construction of concrete structures to prevent erosion has also made it difficult for beachgoers to access the area, thereby impacting the economic income of local tourism businesses.

DISCUSSION

Transparency

Based on the research findings, transparency in addressing coastal erosion at Kersik Blue Beach is achieved through Village Assemblies (Musdes), Regional Development Planning Meetings (Musrenbang), public outreach, community meetings, information boards, and direct communication. These mechanisms provide information on planning, implementation, and funding sources while also serving as a forum for expressing community concerns. However, access to information remains uneven, as some coastal residents are not yet aware of the program's progress in detail. This situation is influenced by their work as fishermen, limited time to attend forums, and the lack of an integrated information platform. According to Fung and Wright (2003), transparency supports public oversight and participation. These findings align with those of Hardiyanti et al. (2022) but highlight the need for equitable access to information and inclusive communication channels.

Accountability

Accountability in coastal erosion mitigation is implemented through financial accountability reports (SPJ), activity reports, budget reporting, oversight by the Village Council (BPD), and community input via Village Assemblies (Musdes) and Development Planning Forums (Musrenbang). These mechanisms demonstrate the village government's accountability to the community. However, oversight remains dominated by the BPD, village officials, the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis), and community leaders due to differences in education, understanding, time constraints, and the absence of a regular evaluation forum. According to Fung and Wright (2003), accountability emphasizes community involvement in oversight and evaluation. This finding aligns with Makhfudz (2024), but differs in that oversight in Kersik Village is not yet evenly distributed. Therefore, structured evaluations and community capacity building are needed to strengthen accountability.



Collaboration

The collaboration to address coastal erosion in Kersik Village involves the village government, the community, the Pokdarwis, the local government, environmental groups, universities, and companies through corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives. This collaboration emerged because coastal erosion threatens the environment, economic activities, and tourist areas, while the village government has limited resources. The village government serves as the coordinator, the community and the Pokdarwis as the implementers, while external parties provide support in the form of resources and funding. According to Fung and Wright (2003), collaboration requires a division of roles and resources among actors. This finding is consistent with that of Hardiyanti et al. (2022). However, coordination is still dominated by the village government, and some activities depend on external support. Strengthening local capacity is necessary for the program's sustainability.

Community Participation

The residents of Kersik Village participate through Village Assemblies (Musdes), Development Planning Meetings (Musrenbang), mangrove planting, coastal conservation, and providing input on coastal erosion programs. This involvement is driven by the need to protect the environment, support economic activities, and preserve tourist areas. According to Fung and Wright (2003), the community serves as an actor in planning, implementation, decision-making, and oversight. However, participation remains uneven due to work commitments, differing levels of understanding, varying degrees of environmental concern, and the perception that coastal erosion is the government's responsibility. Based on Arnstein as cited in Zainal (2019), participation is at the "Informing" and "Consultation" levels, moving toward "Partnership." These findings align with those of Elisa and Sariani (2025) and Makhfudz (2024). Capacity building and transparency are necessary for participation to grow.

Barriers to Participatory Governance

Participatory governance for coastal erosion mitigation at Kersik Blue Beach faces challenges such as budget constraints, limited human resources, low community participation, reliance on external support, and natural coastal conditions. Budget constraints limit the construction of infrastructure, public outreach, education, and community empowerment. Community capacity remains uneven due to differences in understanding, the demands of their work as fishermen or business owners, and the perception that coastal erosion is the government's responsibility. Support from local government and corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives has helped provide geobags and facilitate mangrove planting, but this reliance remains a challenge.



According to Fung and Wright (2003), resources influence the quality of participation. These findings are consistent with those of Hardiyanti et al. (2022) and Elisa and Sariani (2025).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study on participatory governance in combating coastal erosion at Biru Kersik Beach, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, the following conclusions can be drawn:

Participatory Governance: Coastal erosion mitigation efforts have implemented the principles of transparency (openness regarding program information), accountability (administrative reporting and oversight by the Village Council), collaboration (multi-stakeholder synergy among the village government, the Tourism Awareness Group, the public, local communities, the regional government, and the private sector through CSR), and community participation (involvement in deliberations and mangrove planting). However, implementation has not been optimal because community participation remains uneven and dependence on external parties is still high.

Constraints: The implementation of participatory governance faces four main challenges: limited village budgets, a lack of productive human resources, uneven levels of community participation, and natural challenges such as strong waves and extreme coastal erosion. These factors are interrelated and thus affect the long-term effectiveness, sustainability, and self-reliance of coastal zone management in the Kersik Blue Coast area.

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