ABSTRACT

FRIDA PURWANTI. Concept of Co-management for Karimunjawa National Park. Under direction of HADI S. ALIKODRA, DEDI SOEDHARMA, and SAMBAS BASUNI

Increasing utilization of the natural resources at Karimunjawa national park has indicated resources degradation that could threaten its' status. The aims of this research were to analyze resources’ potency and its’ uses, policy and institutional arrangement; stakeholders’ perception and participation; to identify key factors of co-management and to formulate concept of co-management to the park. The study was conducted from October 2005 to March 2007 at Karimunjawa, Jepara using qualitative method by distributing questionnaires to 89 respondents and conducting workshop with 15 respondents. Data were analyzed qualitatively using analytical hierarchy process and prospective analysis. The result showed that resources potency of the park have degraded gradually by destructive fishing methods and uncontrolled tourism development. Most regulation on management of the park concentrates on government authorities and disharmonization of regulation on authority management between Forestry and Fisheries Department. Stakeholders’ perception is quite same on resources condition, threats to the resource and surveillance to the park, while community participation in conservation is good (>70%). The key factors for co-management of the park are synchronizing perception and vision, participation-commitment, communication-negotiation, and coordination (as driven factor). Prescription for concept of co-management include: commitment, institutional arrangement, rule and regulation, and capacity building.

Key words: co-management, national park