

Pengembangan Co-Management Taman Nasional Karimunjawa

Frida Purwanti^{1*}, Hadi S. Alikodra², Sambas Basuni², Dedi Soedharma³

¹*Program Studi MSP, Fakultas Perikanan dan Ilmu Kelautan, Universitas Diponegoro
Kampus Tembalang, Semarang. Telp./Fak 62.24.76480685. Email: frpurwanti@yahoo.com .*

²*Fakultas Kehutanan, Institut Pertanian Bogor, Kampus Darmaga, Bogor.*

³*Fakultas Perikanan, Institut Pertanian Bogor, Kampus Darmaga, Bogor*

Abstrak

Co-management adalah suatu pengaturan dimana tanggung jawab pengelolaan sumberdaya dibagi antara pemerintah dan pengguna. Peningkatan pemanfaatan sumberdaya Taman Nasional Karimunjawa telah menurunkan kualitas sumberdaya dan jika dibiarkan akan mengancam status TNKJ. Tujuan utama studi adalah merumuskan arahan kebijakan pengembangan co-management Taman Nasional Karimunjawa dengan menganalisa kebijakan dan kelembagaan pengelolaan, mengevaluasi kapasitas pengelolaan dan mengidentifikasi faktor kunci pengembangan co-management. Studi dilakukan dari bulan April 2006 sampai Maret 2007 di Karimunjawa, Jepara menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif anaiitik. Data dianalisa secara kualitatif dengan analisis prospektif. Hasil menunjukkan adanya disharmonisasi peraturan dalam pengelolaan TNKJ dan terbatasnya kapasitas pengelolaan. Untuk itu diperlukan pengelolaan dengan co-management melalui pengaturan koordinasi yaitu pembentukan forum stakeholder dari MOU antara BTNK dan Pemerintah Kabupaten Jepara, pembuatan aturan main dalam pengelolaan dan pemanfaatan sumberdaya TNKJ, dan membuat aksi kegiatan kolaborasistrategis yang komprehensif dengan kerja sinergi stakeholders sesuai kapasitas dan kemampuannya berdasarkan prinsip-prinsip saling menghargai, saling mempercayai, sating bertanggung gugat, sating berbagi tanggung jawab dan berbagi keuntungan.

Kata kunci: Co-management, Taman Nasional Karimunjawa.

Abstract

Co-management is an arrangement that share resources management responsibility between government and users. Increasing resource utilization of Karimunjawa national park has degrade its' resources so that threatening the status. The main goal of this study was to formulate a driven policy on co-management development of the park by analysing policy and institutional

management; evaluating management capacity and identifying key factors for co-management development. The study was conducted from April 2006 to March 2007 at Karimunjawa, Jepara using descriptive analytical approach. Data were analysed qualitatively using prospective analysis. The result showed that there is a disharmonisation regulation on management of the park without clear mechanism for collaboration and limited management capacity. Therefore it is need co-management development through synchronization perception and vision, participation and commitment communication and negotiation, and coordination of stakeholders to arrange resources' utilization regulation, to build a stakeholders forum and to formulate "rule of the game" based on the principles of mutually respect, mutual trust, reciprocal accountability and sharing responsibility and benefit.

Key words : Co-management, Karimunjawa National Park