

GENDER RESPONSIVE ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN KARIMUNJAWA ISLAND

Agustina Multi Purnomo
Sosiologi Pedesaan, IPB

Email: agustinamulti@yahoo.com

Since 1990, Karimunjawa is growing up as one of the tourist destination in the Jepara District, Central Java. The number of tourists who visited Karimunjawa increased 1,760 percent in 10 years. Tourism service in Karimunjawa currently rely on the availability of coastal resources especially the beauty of the coast, the quality of coral reefs and demersal fish as well as culinary from the base of marine fishes. It means that the sustainability of tourism in Karimunjawa depending on the quality of coastal resources. One of tourism design that has focus to tourism as well as conservation is ecotourism. Based on previous researches, topics about coastal resources conservation issues, the activity of fishermen, and tourism by women and men are majority focused on research in Karimunjawa, whereas, research which focuses on gender ecotourism development opportunities In Karimunjawa Island. The study was conducted using qualitative interviews, observation and focus Group Discussion (FGD) as the primary data collection tool. Research result shows the linkages between tourism activity with the activity of the household income and preservation activities coastal resources of the actors, resources, management objectives and the participation of women and men in these three activities. It shows to achieve the principles of education, empowerment, welfare, and conservation in the development of ecotourism need to involve all stakeholders, including men and women and parties outside Karimunjawa Island.

Keywords: Karimunjawa, coastal resources, gender, ecotourism

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Tourism is a leading development sector and it is widely reckoned in the national development agenda of the 7th president of RI (RKP, 2015). Karimunjawa is one of the precedence maritime ecotourism destinations which have been granted by Bappenas (National Development Planning Agency, 2015). For that reason Karimunjawa is attaining a priority for the development in their tourism sector.

In Karimunjawa itself, the increase in tourism sector has yield to a greater reinforcement for the economic development community of Karimunjawa to rise. Thus, it is characterized by the growth of their regional economy. The gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in year

2013 in Karimunjawa was at Rp 12,470,448. Compared to Jepara it was higher, whereas the GDP per capita of Jepara region only reached Rp 10,854,445.00 (Statistics Regional District of Karimunjawa, 2014).

Region for tourist destination is the region of Karimunjawa National Park (KNP) and it is the only nature conservation area in Central Java province which has a unique and wide-ranging ecosystem (BTNKJ, 2014). KNP is one of the national park areas that received both national and regional priorities in East Asia by the IUCN/CNPPA in order to improve the management system (Bleakley and Wells, 1995).

Conservation of coastal resources in KNP besides dealing with the tourism activities are also dealing with the use of coastal resources by the fishermen outside and within the Karimunjawa Islands (Satria, Purnomo and Azizy, 2012). The level of people's dependency on the fisheries sector is 71.68% (Wibowo, 2006).

The main activities of coastal and marine resources in Karimunjawa include fishing, aquaculture, and tourism whereby the type of utilization is likely to be open (open access). Therefore, everyone is trying to take advantage of these resources. Majority of the local fishermen are using traditional fishing gear. The use of potassium has been significantly reduced since 200. However, the use of trawl nets still used by the newcomers' fishermen (Satria, Purnomo and Azizy, 2012).

One of the economic dependence impacts of local communities and immigrants in both the fishing and tourism activities are the destruction of coral reefs. Based on the monitoring results of the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) 2003-2006 and KNP Office (KNPO) reports (2007) have found an average decline of coral cover at a depth of 10 m from 60.30% in 2000 to 46.03% in 2006. According to Supriharyono (2000), habitat degradation of coral reefs in Karimunjawa occurs due to the practices of; taking live coral reef for aquarium decoration, while the dead coral reef for the use of building materials, catching fish with toxic materials and reef fish with explosive materials.

Observing the KNP status, damage to coral reefs and community dependency on the coastal resources, tourism development priority should be done through coastal resources conservation. One form of tourism which is closely related with environmental conservation is ecotourism. Ecotourism principle emphasize on tourism to conserve the environment (The Ecotourism Society, 1990 in Fandeli 2000). Tourism in Karimunjawa based on the preliminary observations it was more done to enjoy the natural beauty, yet have not fully ecotourism. This research was conducted to find the activities of tourism stakeholders in the tourism and preservation of coastal resources as inputs for tourism development that conserve the environment. These activities were

analyzed using a gender approach by separating the users of men and women. Separation is done to look at the possibility of differences in activities, thus which can be a feedback for gender-responsive program.

1.2. Research Issues

Based on the above background, this research was conducted to determine:

1. How Karimunjawa Island coastal resources management activities in the community, tourism and household income?
2. How do the roles of men and women in each of these activities?
3. What is the chance of ecotourism development in Karimunjawa Island?

1.3. Literature review

Goals, products and Tourist Attraction

Tourist destinations according to Karyono (1997: 26), is areas based on the readiness of infrastructure and facilities ready to accept tourists in Indonesia. A tourist destination or a destination is required to have a tourist attraction, as a medium to attract tourists.

According to Medlik and Middleton (Yoeti, 1983), the result (product) of the tourism industry are all services (services) that tourists required since he departed leaving his place of residence, until they returned back to their place. Tourism product consists of various elements and is an integral package that cannot be separated, which includes (a) tourist object; (b) tourist attractions, (c) the necessary facilities at the destination, and (d) transport.

Ecotourism

Definition and basic concepts of ecotourism is a form of travel to natural areas that is done with the aim of conserving the environment (The Ecotourism Society, 1990) and to preserve the life and well-being of local residents. Ecotourism is nature tourism that give a light impact causes the preservation of species and habitats directly with its role in the preservation and or indirectly by giving the local community sight, to make the local community able to set value, and protect their nature and other life as a source of income (Goodwin, 1997: 124). "In addition to the element of conservation, tourism is also an element of education for the local community and tourists itself".

Another element in ecotourism is to encourage people's welfare and respect the local traditions. Referring to Wood, in Hadinanto (1996), a trip can be categorized as eco-tourism if it involves the components of: Contribution to the conservation of biodiversity, sustaining the local

livelihoods, and interpreting the experiences obtained in their daily lives, which involve the responsibility of tourists and industry. This shows the community empowerment is also one framework in developing ecotourism. The community is being involved and valued as a major part of the development of tourism.

Coastal Resources Management

Referring to Marten (2001), natural resource management is an activity that is within the framework of the social system. This framework involves activities that do not stand alone as it is a product of the social system embodied in economic and political systems. In accordance with the perspective of constructive, Lidskog (2001, in the Jalal, 2002): "The meaning of nature is not objectively given but constituted symbolically through culture."

Coastal resources forms management activities in Karimunjawa analyzed by the viewpoints of preservation activity coastal resources by KNPO, other parties and particularly the people themselves. coastal resources preservation activities by KNPO and others consist of socialization, training, zoning-rule area and regulations related to the preservation of the coastal resources.

Gender analysis

Gender analysis is done by using the analytical approach of access, participation, control and benefits used in gender analysis pathway (GAP). GAP is an analytical tool that has been suggest for use in the preparation of the budget throughout the program in Indonesia (KPPA, 2009). At GAP, analysis of access, participation, control, and the use of resources is a form to avoid any gap between women and men in the program. Analysis of access, participation, control and benefit analysis showed women's access to resources, participation in resource management activities, participation in decision-making and the results obtained or relished.

This analysis is used to look at the involvement of men and women in the coastal resources preservation activities, tourist activities and household livelihoods of fishermen. The approach emphasizes the fishermen living in the household economic activities or other activities to support the household economy.

The use of GAP is one effort that developments programs can lead to gender responsive (KPPA, 2009). Karimunjawa Island community consists of men and women, gender-responsive development programs that ensure the participation, involvement and equitable access to the benefits of development for men and women.

1.4. Framework

This study was conducted to determine the involvement of men and women in Karimunjawa Island in which activities are supporting the development of ecotourism. Ecotourism focus on the role of conservation, education, and for the welfare and community empowerment limits the activity studies simply activities that directly related to the coastal resources as the preservation of coastal resources, activity in tourism and activity in fisherman household income. Knowledge of the involvement of men and women in activities directly related to the coastal resources is expected to give a picture of the pattern of the roles of men and women use the coastal resources as an input for further tourism development.

1.5. Research Methods

The study was conducted using qualitative interviews, observation and focus Group Discussion (FGD) as the primary data collection tool. Respondents were determined after a preliminary study using the snow bowling technique. Respondents are the individuals that practice coastal resources conservation activities, tourism and fisherman households income. Data collected included primary data from interviews, observation and focus group discussions, then secondary data from documentation KNPO, WCS and related sources. Particularly for the fishermen household income, survey was conduct only for 30 household and was selected randomly.

Location of the research conducted in the Karimunjawa Island as the largest and highest population where the respondents reside. The unit of analysis is the individual research.

Research Result

2.1. Activity of Tourism Implementation

According to the data in 2013, Karimunjawa has lodging accommodations business as many as 31 units with 267 rooms. The lodging accommodations consist of 21 home stay with a 140 room, 4 star hotels with 42 rooms, and 6 resorts with 85 rooms, which are spread almost throughout the District of Karimunjawa. Sixth resorts are owned by outside investors'. Whereas, the owner of the homestay, hotels and resorts are majority owned by male.

Karimunjawa Island currently still constrained by the electrical facilities, were only there at night except in certain resorts that provide electricity independently. The hot weather in Karimunjawa Island makes the condition of homestay accommodation uncomfortable during the day because they cannot provide air conditioning.

There are no great restaurants in Karimunjawa Island. Based on the observations, there are three stalls in Karimunjawa Island. Homestay service usually provides packages for overnight stay and breakfast. Lunch is provided in the package tour and dinner can be booked at the homestay owner or if staying at the inn can get dinner in the food stall or at the football field in Karimunjawa Island village. The soccer field turned into a food bazaar at night. The owners of food stalls and food vendors are mostly women.

The tour guides are members of the organization who regularly organized training and meetings. The division of work can be done independently through a travel agent or through the organization. There are rules that the tour guides must be local people from Karimunjawa Island and incorporated in the organization. Tour guides in Karimunjawa Island are all male. Tour guides in cooperation with travel agencies, boat rentals and snorkeling equipment rental. Boat rented from the fishermen. Snorkeling equipment leased from leasing. Most homestay and lodgings also rent snorkel equipment.

In Karimunjawa Island there are only one souvenir sellers who sell handicrafts from shells, sand and t-shirts. The store is managed by men. The business of making souvenirs have not yet developed, only one store that has. Most of the items are purchased by the manager from Jepara and Yogyakarta. Picture of tourist activity organizer can be observed in Table 1.

Table 1. Profile of Women and Men’s Access, Participation, Control and Benefit to Tourism Product

No.	Tourism Product	Decision Makes		Access to manage		Do to manage actively		Access to benefit	
		M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
1	Homestay	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2	Hostel	√	√	√		√		√	√
3	Resort	√		√		√		√	√
4	Snorkeling stuffs rent	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
5	Guide	√		√		√		√	√
6	Food shop		√	√	√	√	√	√	√
7	Food seller in bazaar	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
8	Boat rent	√		√		√		√	√

Source: FGD’s result, 2014

2.2. Activity of Fisherman Household Livelihoods

Results of a survey based on the fisherman household activities shows that selling fish on the skipper, repairmen of fishing gear and boat predominantly done by men. Small fish that are not acceptable patron sold to the fish market by the wife. Other ventures outside the activity of fishing and boat rental carried out by the wife.

The same thing happens in family decision making. Husbands are dominant in the decision to catching fish activity, repair boats and fishing gear. However, the decision-making venture outside fishing and boat rentals, social activities, education of children, managing household finances, and loans to other parties performed by the wife. The culture in Karimunjawa Island society which requires management of household finances carried out by the wife causing women to access the benefits of a good income from fish sales and leasing activity boat.

The lives of fishermen, especially fishermen with boats and traditional fishing gear are highly dependent on the season. In Karimunjawa Island, the month from October to April is known as a bad season because westerly winds create high sea waves. Fishermen cannot go to sea to catch fish or take tourists. At the height of the west wind, not even a ship from Jepara can come to Karimunjawa Island to take tourists or groceries. This season is known as a drought season.

During drought season, fisherman households depend on loans to loans from patrons, families and other economic activities. Women do pretty much on the portion of lending activities to neighbors and family, open stalls or processing the catch.

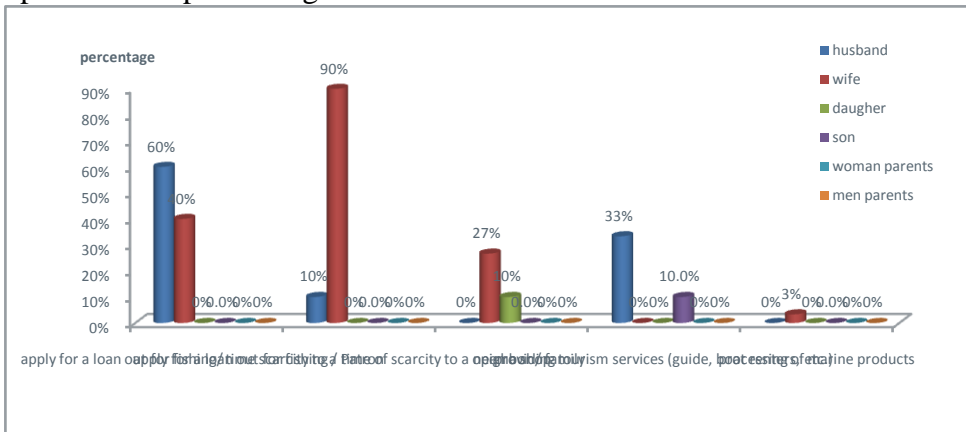


Figure 3. Activity of the Household Members During Drought Season

In general activity patterns of men and women in the household income of fishermen can be observed in Table 3.

Table 3. Activity Profile of Women and Men in Fishermen Household

No.	Fishermen Household Activity	Decision Makes		Access to manage		Do to manage actively		Access to result	
		M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
1	Catching fish	√		√		√		√	√
2	Selling fish to patron	√		√		√		√	√
3	Selling fish to local market	√			√		√		√
4	Repairing boat	√		√		√		√	√
5	Repairing fishing gear								
6	Others household activity		√		√		√	√	√
6	Processing of fishing product		√		√		√		√
7	Apply loan to patron	√		√		√		√	√
8	Apply loan to family		√		√		√	√	√

Source: FGD's result, 2013

2.3. Preservation Activity of Coastal Resources

Land area in Karimunjawa Island district entirely reached \pm 7.120 ha (6%) and sea area 107,225 ha (94%). Administratively, the National Park Publications include the district of Jepara, Central Java Province, which is divided into three villages with 10 hamlets. Population distribution includes five islands that are relatively large, which includes Karimunjawa Island and Genting Island (Karimunjawa Village), Kemujan Island (Kemujan Village), Parang Island and Nyamuk Island (Parang village). Most of the islands in Karimunjawa Island uninhabited and used as the destination of tourism.

Karimunjawa Island area was originally a Marine Nature Reserve area based on the Ministry of Forestry No. 123 / Kptrs-II / 1996 dated April 9, 1986. Then, through the Minister of Forestry No.161 / Menhut-II / 1988 dated February 23, 1988, the area was declared as a Marine National Park. After that, through a ministerial decree No.78 / Kpts-II / 1999, dated February 22, 1999 designated as a national park under the name of Karimunjawa National Park (KNP). KNP has an area of 111 625 hectares covering 22 islands. Ecosystem management of the KNP Forestry by ministerial decree No.6186 / Kpts-II / 2002.

Related to the status of KNP, some island territories are included in the Core Zone or region cannot be visited by tourists. The areas include in the core zone such as Taka Menyawakan, Kumbang Island and Cape Bomang absolutely cannot be visited by tourists and is open only for activity of research, education, inventorying and monitoring of

the potential of the region, protection and security as well as the documentation in the context of research, education and science knowledge.

Currently the islands are used for destination are islands in the jungle zone/protection, utilization and support. Activity that can be performed in the jungle zone/protection is limited (educational tours) is done by setting the type of activity. The islands are included in the jungle zone/protection is Sintok Island, Gosong tengah Island, Karimunjawa Island, Tg. Selamat, Cemara Kecil Island, Gelenag Island, Burung Island, Katang Island and Gosong Selikur Island. There are islands that are specifically include tourism utilization zone where all tourist activities based on ecotourism and environmentally friendly. Islands including tourism utilization zone is the Tengah Island, Menjangan Besar Island, Menjangan Island, Menyawakan Island, Kumbang Island, Kembar Island. Other islands that include in the use of aquaculture zones and residential zones can be visited and most of the accommodation facilities located in the island such as Karimunjawa Island, Kemujan Island and Parang Island (KNPO, 2004)

In KNP the coral reef habitat is very important, it has for more than 242 species of fish, 80 species of animals-building corals, 7 species of clams (Giant Clam) of 8 species in the world. The amount of the average coral cover in the waters by 52.5% with an area of 9759 ha spread over all the islands (Imanto, 1991). The area of the coral reefs of 8,500 ha and the average closing range from 36.96% (Marsaoli, 1998). Approximately there is huge coral destruction during the last 8 years before 1998, a reduction of 1259 ha and a reduction in live coral cover dropped to 15.54%.

The conditions of coral degraded due to the use of cyanide and bombs for fishing in the past on a large scale (1990-1993), which directly affects the catch in the following year decreased dramatically. However, this condition has an uneven distribution between the one still good and that is damaged. For instance, in the Small Menjangan Island waters, Cemara Kecil Island, Cemara Besar Island, Menyawakan Island, Sintok Island, Gosong Cemara Island, Gosong Kumbang Island, Kembar Island, Geleang Island and Burung Island which still have the condition of coral on medium-well criteria.

The condition of damaged coral can be found in the waters on the western part of the island of Karimunjawa, Menjangan Besar Timur Island, Katang Island, Nyamuk Utara Island, Parang Barat Island, Genting Island, and Bengkoang Island. PWK team-UNDIP (2001) conducted their last survey held in several islands, such as Krakal Besar Island, Krakal Kecil Island, and Burung Island noticed a huge damage to

coral ecosystems and it was particularly serious in the west and south islands. At the area appears to have occurred appointment reefs, particularly staghorn coral *Acropora* sp were piled into one resembling charred. According to the local fishing community, that the coral damage caused by waves and ocean currents caused by the enormous Southeast wind was blowing hard at east and west monsoon season for three years. However, the condition of reefs in the east and north of the islands are still good, because it is not affected by the large waves and the general types of coral reefs in the area are massive.

Activity deemed to threaten the sustainability of the fish and coral reefs as well as the responsible actors can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. Profile of the Actors Activities Potentially Damaging Coastal Resources

No	Potential destroying coastal resources activity	Potential actor	
		M	W
1	Crossing main zone or protect zone in national park	√	
2	Using bomb for fishing	√	
3	Using Pukat Harimau for fishing	√	
4	Destroying coastal when snorkeling	√	
5	Catching protected fish	√	
6	Buying protected fish		
7	Throwing garbage to the sea	√	√

Source: FGD's result, 2014

Most of the infringing activity preservation of coastal resources in Karimunjawa Island was done by men. Women's role in the purchase of fish protected. Purchases of fish are mostly done by the skipper. Juragan is a term for a patron in Karimunjawa Island. Patron is a person who has a close relationship with the fisherman (or so-called client) and affects the lives of fishermen to a certain extent. Institutional patron-client is a common feature of the structure of coastal communities in Indonesia (Knight, 2004). One of Nine skippers in Karimunjawa Island is women. Fishing activities by fishermen mostly done by men. Tourism activity that potentially damaging coastal resources are also done by men.

Based on interviews, parties conducting conservation activities coastal resources is KNP Office (KNPO) and the NGO WCS. KNPO dissemination of prohibited fishing gear, the types of fish that are prohibited to be captured, time fishing, age, zone that bounds the fishermen, and the size of fish that may be caught and impose sanctions for noncompliance. Recognized fishermen, socialization and sanction of the KNPO less effective and less considered. More fishermen consider information from WCS clearer. Sanctions were considered the most

fearsome is the harbormaster or sanction of the head of the harbor. KNPO cooperate with the harbormaster in imposing sanctions. Fishermen are known to use bombs, trawl nets and enter the core zone of the port will take the membership card and will not get help if you get problems at sea such as running out of fuel or have problems with fishing outside Karimunjawa Island.

Particularly for the preservation of the coastal resources in the activities of the coastal resources, has made agreements at the village level about the boundaries of the island to release the anchor, places available for snorkeling, and the hygiene of the island after the visit, the limit load in one boat and the boundaries of the area to swim. Snorkel guide training so as not to damage the coral reefs are also performed. Meeting and socializing are mostly done by the village government and tourist guides.

Table 5. Profile Access, Participation, Control and Benefit Men and Women in the Coastal Resources Preservation Activities

No	Coastal Resources Conservation Activity	Access to join event		Participate in event		Make decision		Access to result	
		L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P
1	Coastal resources conservation socialized by KNPO	√	√	√		√		√	√
2	Coastal resources conservation socialized by WCS	√	√	√		√		√	√
3	Coastal resources conservation meeting held by Local Government	√	√	√		√		√	√
4	Coastal resources conservation socialization to tourism guide	√	√	√		√		√	√
5	Coastal resources conservation training to tourism guide	√	√	√		√		√	√
6	Sanctions	√	√	√		√		√	√

Source: FGD's result, 2014

Both men and women can participate in meetings and training meetings, but the active participation of women in the socialization and training is almost non-existent. Women participated passively or act as committee provider of consumption. In fact, women were represented skipper husband while attending socialization or meetings at village level. The benefits of socialization and training are considered acceptable by both men and women. Coastal resources benefits in the form of

preservation, sustainability of fishing activities fishing and tourism activities are considered acceptable by the women in the form of income from fish sales activity and tourism as well as indirectly through the income of the husband or child.

2.4. Gender Responsive Ecotourism Development Opportunities

Ecotourism framework that emphasizes the function of conservation, education, welfare and community empowerment emphasize the involvement of all parties in Karimunjawa Island is to provide educational function on tourists. Therefore, each member of society must undertake conservation activities both within the coastal resources and the tourism activity in household income.

Analysis activities are conducted to look into each individual in society to perform the function of education to look at the activities undertaken right now. Society needs to do for itself before performing educational functions in travelers. Empowerment approach in ecotourism emphasizes the ability of the community to be the main organizer of tourism that conserves the environment.

The purpose of improving the welfare of society is closely related to the household economy. Household living activity analysis showed activity of households living in temporary profit-oriented such as by catching protected fish or using prohibited fishing gear which have a negative impact on the sustainability of coastal resources, sustainable living and sustainable tourism. Thus, the development of ecotourism should be able to demonstrate economic benefits to households of fishermen by ensuring access to the benefits of tourism for all household members, including women.

In terms of tourism actors, the major tourism players in Karimunjawa Islands today is the local community, the chances of people to control the direction of tourism in Karimunjawa Island into ecotourism. For tour players still largely dominated by men, especially in decision-making and active participation. The involvement of women is still limited to tourist products and on stage supporting passive participation.

The emphasis on the offender cannot be separated between actor coastal resources preservation, tourism and household income. Analysis Publications community activities in these three activities show the main perpetrators of these three activities together. At the same time they become fishermen, tourist guides and travel service providers. From 9 skippers, only three bosses who do not open a business snorkeling equipment rental, lodging or travel agent. Whole hired a boat for a sightseeing trip is owned by fishermen, the entire guide also conduct

fishing activities when empty or at night and the female manager of food stalls, grocery store or places to eat in the field is a fish monger, fisherman's wife or wives skipper.

In terms of resources, resources that are used in the same three activities are the same, which are the coastal resources. Both tourism, fishing activities and KNPO rests on the preservation of coastal resources. A decrease in the number of fish, Esmeralda's mangroves and coral reefs would threaten the survival of the entire activity.

In terms of participation of men and women, women can be observed is limited to the active participation and decision-making, just to get the opportunity to participate and be the main beneficiaries final results of activity in the form of income. Women played a key role in household financial management activities. Women also have an opportunity to deal with lodging, provision of consumption, rental, travel agent, manufacture and sales of souvenirs, and support services travel. The involvement of women is agreed upon by the participants of FGD mainly because women are considered to have more time because they do not conduct fishing activities. Inclusion of women in tourism is considered to increase household income and ultimately improve the welfare of society as eco-tourism destination.

From the coastal resources player side, men are more likely conduct coastal resources destruction compared to women. Women involved in the destruction of the coastal resources directly through behavioral throw garbage into the sea, and indirectly through the decision making process within the household. Female can encourage her husband to catch fish that are prohibited because it has a high selling price.

Coastal resources agree on the involvement of all parties to ensure the preservation of the coastal resources as a starting point the sustainability of fishing activities and tourism activities. It was also agreed that the process of socialization and training is still needed with an emphasis on rigor sanctions for violators. Sanctions involving external parties such as harbormaster KNPO considered very effective. The agreement at the village level is considered as the most effective rules to regulate these three activities as compared to the rules and sanctions of KNPO. KNPO interaction with fishermen need to be improved and need to be developed interaction and attention KNPO on tourism actors.

Some things that are considered disturbing but difficult to resolve is the presence of fishing vessels from outside K. Publications and management of some of the island by the private sector. Ships from outside are considered to threaten the availability of fish in Karimunjawa and in violation of conservation efforts coastal resources using trawling nets. Business several small islands or resorts often prohibit fishing for

resting boat or fishing around the island. Handling both of these issues is believed to require the involvement of KNPO and Jepara regency government.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

3.1. Conclusion

Analysis of individual's activities in Karimunjawa community shows the linkages between tourism activity with the activity of the household income and preservation activities coastal resources of the actors, resources, management objectives and the participation of women and men in these three activities. It shows to achieve the principles of education, empowerment, welfare, and conservation in the development of ecotourism need to involve all stakeholders, including men and women and parties outside Karimunjawa Island.

Analysis of access, participation, control and benefits of men and women in all three activities showed dominant male in the control or decision-making activities and a dominant female in the utilization of the results. Activity provision of tourism products, implementing environmental conservation and direct beneficiaries coastal resources through livelihood activities of households are male. Women provide supporting tourism products and passively participate in the dissemination and training activities for the preservation of the coastal resources.

Ecotourism development can be optimum, especially in the public welfare functions that impact on the preservation of function optimizes the role of women. Furthermore, women in the household can increase household income through activities outside the exploitation of coastal resources.

3.2. Suggestion

Some suggestions put forward from the research, are:

1. Ensuring active participation of women in the preservation of coastal resources
2. Accompanying women to perform processing of the catch or production of souvenirs in order to become a tourism product and increase household income, especially during drought season
3. Improving the understanding of men in fishing that does not damage the coastal resources and determine penalties involving parties who feared by fishermen
4. Improving the ability of service in the organization of tours for both men and women

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