ABSTRACT

Indramayu and Ciamis as two marine regencies in West Java Province have huge natural coastal resources. Besides that these regency have high natural disaster potency which threat the sustainibility of the natural resources existence so need disaster mitigation efforts. The research’s goal is to formulate the direction of the sustainable coastal development policy which disaster mitigation perspective. This research use some analysis method that are KBMS, combination of SWOT and AHP, ISM, MPE and AHP which are packaged as the policy model of sustainable coastal zone development which disaster mitigation perspective known as MKP2B2MB. Research result shown there are four regulation have close relationship with disaster mitigation in coastal zone, that are Act number 07 year 2004, Act number 24 year 2007, Act number 26 year 2007 and Act number 27 year 2007.

Coastal zone development policy in Indramayu and Ciamis recently still not yet aims to the Integrated Coastal Zone Management. Natural disaster potency which is more dominant in Indramayu is storm tide and in Ciamis is earthquake, tsunami and storm tide. Mitigation which must be implemented in Indramayu are combination of breakwater, slope protection/bank revetment/seawalls, and groyne and in Ciamis is early warning system. Furthermore are made up development policy which will be implemented in Indramayu and in Ciamis whereas the synthesis policy is to develope the infrastructure of coastal zone with disaster perspective and to increase the stakeholder participation to attain co-management in order to eliminate the domination of other people to another people and to match the various importances by considering the national and local competences.

In order to achieve policy goal and policy objective, the policy is obliged to has basic strategy, appropriate strategy and strategic stages. The sustainable coastal development strategic base is to increase food security by coastal based green industrial development, local competitiveness capacity increasement and conservation. Disaster mitigation strategic base is to allocate proportional budget to create economic infrastructure development and its facilities based on local characteristics which fully integrated with coastal protection system.

The quarter track strategy was proposed consists of pro growth, pro job, pro poor and pro mitigation in this research known as novelty. Strategic stages of coastal sustainable development are to arrange coastal spatial planning suitable with status and area function, and to increase monitoring and controlling for natural coastal resources utilization. Strategic stages of coastal disaster mitigation are to empower coastal people on disaster mitigation affair, to revise coastal spatial plan and its regulation by considering mitigation aspect and to provide data, hazard map and risk assesment, to provide NSPM of building in prone areas, and to simplify disaster mitigation SOP with SMART.

Furthermore determinate shortterm targets and longterm targets. There are two policy goals which are obliged to achieve, that is the opimation productivity of coastal area and the optimation of livelihood prop up system. At last the policy ultimate objective are able to determinated that is the sustainable of natural coastal resources and people livelihood, safe, delicate and prosperous

Key Words : coastal, integrated, sustainable, disaster mitigation, novelty, complementary, co-management, policy, strategy, target, goal, objective.