ABSTRACT

HENNY APRIANTY. Degradation Control of Coastal Resources through the Empowerment of the Coastal Community (A Case Study of Fishermen and pond owners in Bengkulu City). Under the guidance of HADI S. ALIKODRA, KOOSWARDHONO, M., ENDRIATMO SOETARTO and LALA M. KOLOPAKING.

There are two phenomena regarding the coastal areas of Bengkulu City. First, in general coastal resources have not been optimally managed. Second, partially the condition of the coastal areas in Bengkulu City has been marked by abrasion, destruction of mangrove trees, destruction of coral riffs, and high volume of sedimentation, unorganized and poor dwelling areas on the coast, not to mention the socio-economic condition of the people which is still below the poverty line.

This research was aimed at studying the condition of natural resources on the coastal area, community structure and institutional structure that marginalize fishing community with the destruction of coastal resources and formulating a strategy to control the degradation of coastal resources through the empowerment of coastal community.

The study used qualitative approach, quantitative approach and Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) approach. Qualitative approach primarily used emik approach through a case study. Quantitative approach used a survey method and Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) approach with A’WOT technique. The condition of coastal resources was analyzed by analytical method of production surplus for the potential fishery resources, ecological analysis, and correlation analysis of spatial data for the condition of mangrove resources. Community structure of fishermen used the framework of sustainable livelihood. Community institution of fishermen was analyzed with descriptive analysis. The strategy for community empowerment used the analysis of integrated concept, SWOT and AHP.

The research result showed that the condition of coastal resources in Bengkulu City, especially marine fishery resources to have been “over-fishing”, where the actual potential had exceeded conservation potential. It was caused by the increase in production input; at the same time, the catch effort was going down. The mangrove forest in the research area had been degraded while had decreased in size from 2002 until 2007 by 174.94 ha or on the average of 35 ha/year. The destruction of mangrove forest in Teluk Sepang village was due to the change of function from mangrove forest to palm oil plantation, horticulture plantation and the collection area of coal. In the meantime, in Sumberjaya village and Kandang village, the destruction was caused by the opening of coastal ponds and dwelling areas.

In the structure of fishing community, it was revealed that physical capital, human capital, financial capital, natural capital and social capital of the fishermen in Teluk Sepang, Kandang and Sumberjaya were considered low. Social structure was stratified based on the difference in economic condition and kinds of job which places an employer (toke) on the highest social stratification. Employers control production asset and capital. The second layer was occupied by tekong,