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## ABSTRACT

**ERNA ROCHANA P.31600021.** Policy Analyzis of Coastal and Sea Resources Management for Reducing Poverty in Subang Region West Java. Under supervision of **KOOSWARDHONO MUDIKDJO, LUKY ADRIANTO, and SUGENG BUDIHARSONO.**

The aims of this research are (1) investigating of the coastal and sea management policy for reducing poverty in Subang Region, (2) looking for livelihood alternatives for sustainable coastal and sea development, (3) designing better policy for the future, integard to pro-poor coastal resources policy. Three levels of analyses used in this research, that is : 1) Subang Region policy in macro level, 2) poor beach / coastal rural in meso level, and 3) poor household in micro level. The primary data (social and natural data) were collected by questioners, observation, in depth interview and FGD. The secondary data were collected from some institution. Analyses data were conducted by PPAs and CLSA. The results of this research are as follow : 1) the Subang Region Development Policy concentrates on economic growth, less interested on social equity and sustainable environment, as well as coastal management and reduced poverty, 2) The PPAs result shows that multidimensional poverty is 78%, monodimensional poverty is 22%. Chronic poverty (multidimensional, long duration and vulnerable) 33%, and 67% transient (vulnerable seasonal poverty). (3) The result of CLSA in Patimban is bad natural asset capital in decrement trend, human asset capital in low condition, but social, man-made and financial asset capital in middle position. Natural asset capital in Pangarengan is good condition but man-made capital asset is low so man made products are isolated, human and financial capital assets are low, social asset capital is in middle position. (4) Based on stratified community preferences at livelihood, the results are (a ) industry high, (b) farming middle (c) fisheries low. Although their preferences for fisheries low, but historically they had became as life base of 30 % population from strata (labors and entrepreneurship) so that it must be included in sustainable and integrated coastal and sea management policy.

Based on PPAs and CLSA analysis, recommendation for regional government policy is to rehabilitate ecological function of coastal land, such as mangrove reforestations. Mangrove reforestations is 10 km length and 100 m width in Patimban for protect coast physically and spawning ground as a social economical basis for coastal community. In Pangarengan, development of streets 7 km length with 6 meters width. Telephone and electrical network are needed for increasing natural resource product value. Syntheses of ideal livelihood for coastal community in Subang Regency Ecoedutourism mangrove forest, as livelihood which include education and pro-coastal environmental development.

Keywords: policy analyzes, coastal resources management, poverty reduction, ecoedutourism and Subang Region