ABSTRACT

WADI AFDAL FAIZU. An Alternative Policy in the Management of Kamali Coast as the Result of Reclamation in the Town of Bau-Bau, which Minimizes the Environmental Impact. Supervised by ETTY RIANI and SUKARDI.

The reclamation of Kamali Coast in Bau-Bau was conducted in 2004. This has led to the loss of potential coastal biological resources, especially some of the marine bio-resources, damaged ecosystem of sea grass and coral reefs. It has also caused changes in the landscape (geomorphology) that have an impact on the changes in ocean currents, sedimentation patterns and a shallower estuary of Bau-Bau River. The study was conducted to find appropriate alternative policies, related to the ecosystem management efforts at Kamali Coast resulting from the reclamation in the Town of Bau-Bau, which minimized the environmental impact.

It tried to analyze the existing social, economic, and environmental conditions before and after reclamation and used the analytical hierarchy process (AHP). The results showed that the social condition after reclamation is still quite good and well controlled. The economic condition has also contributed significantly to the regional revenue (PAD) of Bau-Bau. However, the environmental condition found some decreased water qualities, especially turbidity, TSS, dissolved oxygen, nitrate and phosphate. This has led to an increased sedimentation, thus a shallower estuary of Bau-Bau River. The alternative first policy obtained from the AHP analysis is a strict regulation for the dumping along the river. A tight regional regulation (Perda) is expected to enforce the companies that dispose waste in the form of sediment to create IPAL in order to minimize the environmental impact in this area.

Keyword: reclamation, coastal, policy