DEVELOPMENT OF BANDA ACEH COASTAL AREA THROUGH ECONOMIC RESILIENCE IMPROVEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Aceh has experienced economic growth rates very low or negative for nearly three decades, and in the top ten poorest provinces in Indonesia. The main reason for this slower growth is the conflict and the tsunami that took a long time which could adversely impact the victim of nearly 200,000 (two hundred thousand) people and leaving an incredible physical damage. As a result, Aceh has a higher poverty rate than most other regions in Indonesia, particularly in Banda Aceh. Negative economic growth resulted in unemployment continues to exist. The decline in the economic conditions of Banda Aceh before and after the tsunami disaster has resulted in an increase in the number of unemployment in the city and also damage economic infrastructure. It also directly lead to the vulnerability and resilience of coastal areas be disturbed even incompatible with existing capacity.

The purpose of this research is to determine the level of vulnerability and resilience through resilience index for the economic aspects in Banda Aceh coastal with reference to multiple targets. Identify the economic characteristics of the city of Banda Aceh after the earthquake and tsunami by using a qualitative descriptive analysis, then analyze the factors that influence in determining the vulnerability and resilience of coastal areas that ultimately determines the level of vulnerability and resilience of the economy based on the resilience index with AHP analysis to obtain determinants and the most influential which will be to get the level of vulnerability and resilience.

The results of this research is development direction coastal city of Banda Aceh through increased economic resilience. In the early stages of acquired characteristics Banda Aceh coastal region’s economy
in the form of trade, services and fisheries in Kuta Alam sub-district, Kuta Raja, Kuala Meuraxa and Syiah Kuala. Furthermore, the level of vulnerability and resilience in each of coastal district classified as high vulnerability unless Kuta Alam sub-district. While the level of resilience in the four coastal districts relatively high resistance to Kuta Alam sub-district and Syiah Kuala and moderate resilience to sub-district level Kuta Raja and Meuraxa. Thus obtained in the form of an increase in referrals and the development of social capital such as SMEs and other non-formal economic institutions. As for the sub-district of Kuta Raja Meuraxa and more into the physical improvement and development of the economic sector as a basis for improvement of the local economy.

Keywords: Development, Coastal, Resilience. Economic