

INTISARI

Kawasan pesisir Desa Jangkar memiliki banyak potensi sumber daya alam meliputi mangrove, tambak, habitat penyu, dan pantai, serta telah berkembang wisata desa yang atraktif. Kawasan ini secara geografis strategis karena berada di dekat bandara YIA, namun memiliki aksesibilitas yang kurang baik. Di samping itu, terdapat kerusakan lahan konservasi mangrove akibat aktivitas wisata serta ancaman bencana tsunami. Maka dari itu, diperlukan perencanaan kawasan pesisir yang komprehensif dan mampu mengoptimalkan potensi sumber daya alam, berfokus pada peningkatan kuantitas konservasi, kualitas fasilitas wisata dan budidaya perikanan, serta meningkatkan kapasitas desa tangguh bencana. Konsep eko-minawisata dan tangguh bencana digunakan sebagai konsep utama berupa perencanaan yang mendorong perkembangan sektor pariwisata, perikanan, konservasi lingkungan, dan kebencanaan secara berkelanjutan dan terintegrasi. Kedua konsep ini kemudian diterapkan dalam enam elemen desain, yaitu zonasi pesisir dan tata bangunan; sarana dan prasarana pesisir; informasi dan penanda; RTH dan vegetasi; sirkulasi dan jalur penghubung; dan kelembagaan. Penyusunan perencanaan ini menggunakan metode *Soft System Methodology* (SSM) dengan pendekatan perencanaan komprehensif yang menghasilkan *masterplan* bagi pemberi dan penerima manfaat perencanaan kawasan pesisir Desa Jangkar.

Kata kunci: Eko-Minawisata, Kawasan Pesisir, Konservasi, Perikanan, Tangguh Bencana

ABSTRACT

The coastal area of Jangkaran Village is an area that has many potential natural resources including mangroves, ponds, turtle habitat, beaches and has developed attractive village tourism. This area is geographically strategic because it is near the YIA airport, but has poor accessibility. In addition, there is damage to mangrove conservation land due to tourism activities and the threat of tsunami disasters. Therefore, comprehensive coastal area planning is needed and is able to optimise the potential of natural resources, focusing on increasing the quantity of conservation, the quality of tourist facilities and aquaculture and increasing the capacity of disaster resilient villages. The concept of eco-marine tourism and disaster resilience is used as the main concept in the form of planning that encourages the development of tourism, fisheries, environmental conservation and disaster sectors in a sustainable and integrated manner. These two concepts are then applied in six design elements, namely, coastal zoning and building layout; coastal facilities and infrastructure; information and signage; green spaces and vegetation; circulation and connecting paths; and institutions. The preparation of this plan uses the Soft System Methodology (SSM) method with a comprehensive planning approach that produces a master plan for the providers and beneficiaries of the Jangkaran Village coastal area planning.

Keywords: Eco-Marine Tourism, Coastal Area, Conservation, Fisheries, Disaster Resilience