

Model adaptasi ketahanan kota rawan bencana banjir untuk keberlanjutan kota : studi kasus DKI Jakarta = Adaptation model of resilience city flood disaster prone for the city sustainability: case study DKI Jakarta

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Abstrak

Bencana banjir adalah permasalahan yang mengancam keberlanjutan DKI. Jakarta. Banjir besar menunjukkan intensitas yang semakin tinggi akibat besarnya perubahan fungsi lahan, tingginya curah hujan, dan upaya mitigasi dilakukan belum memadai. Diperlukan peningkatan kapasitas kota yang siap menghadapi bencana. Kota perlu dirancang dengan baik untuk mewujudkan ketahanan bencana atau disebut dengan Resilient City. Tujuan penelitian untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap ketahanan kota, menentukan faktor yang paling dominan, menganalisis indeks dan status keberlanjutan kota, serta membangun model adaptasi ketahanan kota untuk mewujudkan keberlanjutan DKI. Jakarta. Hasil analisis keberlanjutan menggunakan metode Multi-Dimensional Scalling dengan software Rap-Resilient City menunjukkan bahwa dimensi ekologi dan teknologi kurang berlanjut dan, dimensi sosialbudaya, ekonomi dan etika menunjukkan posisi cukup berlanjut. Hasil analisis menggunakan Structural Equations Model, ditemukan empat faktor yang mempengaruhi model adaptasi ketahanan kota rawan bencana DKI Jakarta, yaitu penataan ruang, inovasi teknologi, manajemen bencana, dan adaptasi bencana. Faktor yang paling berpengaruh terhadap model adalah faktor penataan ruang. Novelty penelitian ini adalah mengembangkan Model Ketahanan Kota Rawan Bencana Banjir.

.....Flood disaster is the problem that could threaten the sustainability of Jakarta. The major flooding that occurred increasingly shows high intensity, it is due to the magnitude of changes in land use, high rainfall, and inadequate mitigation effort undertaken. It is necessary to increase the capacity of the city to face disasters. The city needs to be well designed to achieve a state of city disaster-resistance or may be called by the Resilient City. The purpose of the study is to analyze the influencing factors against the resilience of flood-prone city of Jakarta, determine the dimension factors of the most dominant in the city of Jakarta, analyze the index and sustainability status of Jakarta City, as well as to build adaptation model of resilience flood-prone city to actualize sustainability of the city of Jakarta.

The analytical result of the sustainability utilized by Multi-Dimensional Scalling, which uses software-resilient Rap-Resilient City and it is shown that the ecological and technological dimensions less continued, while the social dimension of culture, economics and ethics show the position of achieving sustainability. Furthermore, the results of analysis using Structural Equations Model, it was found four factors affecting the adaptation model resilience of disaster-prone cities of Jakarta, namely spatial planning, technological innovation, disaster management, and disaster adaptation fund. The factors that most influence on the model is the factor of spatial management. The novelty of this research is the creation of a Model of Flood Disaster Prone City Resilience.