

Sebaran spasial wilayah kerusakan dan kerugian akibat bencana banjir di Kabupaten Bojonegoro = Spatial distribution of damage and loss due to flood in Bojonegoro

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Bencana alam merupakan fenomena alam yang dapat mengakibatkan kerusakan dan kehancuran terhadap lingkungan, baik berupa kerugian harta benda maupun kerusakan berbagai infrastruktur. Kabupaten Bojonegoro merupakan salah satu wilayah yang memiliki tingkat kerusakan dan kerugian yang paling besar akibat bencana alam berupa banjir. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: 1 Mengidentifikasi sebaran dan karakteristik daerah banjir yang terjadi pada kurun waktu 2013 - 2015 di Kabupaten Bojonegoro, 2 Mengestimasi biaya beban kerugian banjir meliputi kerusakan permukiman, infrastruktur di daerah terdampak banjir, 3 Mengevaluasi upaya penanganan dan pengendalian pascabencana banjir, berdasarkan rambu prosedur yang ditetapkan oleh BNPB. Metode yang digunakan dalam menghitung biaya kerusakan akibat bencana banjir pada masing-masing unit analisis, dilakukan melalui pendekatan ECLAC Economic Commission for Latin American and Caribbean. Variabel yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini berdasarkan faktor fisik berupa ketinggian, penggunaan lahan, curah hujan, dan berdasarkan faktor sosial berupa kerusakan dan kerugian akibat banjir. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kejadian banjir di Kabupaten Bojonegoro pada tahun 2013-2015 tersebar hampir merata di seluruh kecamatan dengan genangan banjir terluas terdapat di Kecamatan Dander 3.428,47 Ha, wilayah dengan kerusakan dan kerugian terbesar adalah Kecamatan Balen. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan adanya upaya pengendalian banjir, yang meliputi upaya struktural dan non struktural. Upaya penanganan banjir di Kabupaten Bojonegoro meliputi upaya penanganan saat darurat bencana dan upaya penanganan pasca bencana. Kata kunci: banjir, ECLAC, kerusakan, kerugian, estimasi biaya, sebaran spasial

ABSTRACT

Natural disaster is a natural phenomenon that can cause damage and destruction to the environment, either in the form of property loss or damage to various infrastructure. Bojonegoro is one of the areas that have the highest level of damage and losses due to natural disaster in the form of floods. The purpose of this research are 1 Identify the distribution and characteristics of flood areas that occur over time 2013 ndash 2015 in Bojonegoro, 2 Estimate the cost of flood losses include damage to settlements, infrastructure in flood affected areas, 3 Evaluate the effort of handling and controlling after flood, based on signs procedure by BNPB National Board for Disaster Management. Methods used to calculate damage cause by flood in each unit analysis, through the approach of ECLAC Economic Commission for Latin American and Caribbean. Variable used in this research based on physical factors, such as elevation, land use, rainfall, and based on social factors such as damage and losses due to flood. The result showed that flood incidence in Bojonegoro in 2013 ndash 2015 spread almost in all sub districts with the widest flooding inundation in Dander District 3,428.47 Ha, Balen District is the area with the biggest damage and losses. Therefore, there needs to be a flood control effort, which includes structural and non structural efforts. Efforts to handle flood in

Bojonegoro include disaster mitigation and post disaster handling efforts. Keywords Flood, ECLAC, , Damage, Losses, Estimated Costs, Spatial Distribution