Analisis indeks sensitivitas lingkungan untuk perlindungan kawasan pesisir dari aktivitas industri migas di Distrik Karas, Kabupaten Fakfak, Provinsi Papua Barat = Analysis of environmental sensitivity index for coastal area protection of oil and gas industry activity at Karas District, Fakfak Regency, Papua Province

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Abstrak

Sebagai ekosistem yang sangat produktif dan dinamis, pembangunan di wilayah pesisir dan lautnya sering menimbulkan konflik antar kepentingan, diantaranya kegiatan industri migas. Salah satu strategi guna mengantisipasi pengaruh tumpahan minyak terhadap lingkungan di wilayah pesisir dilaksanakan melalui analisis Indeks Sensitivitas Lingkungan (ISL). Lokasi studi berada di wilayah pesisir dan perairan Distrik Karas, Kabupaten Fakfak, Papua Barat Tujuan penelitian adalah menentukan prioritas wilayah yang sensitif terhadap tumpahan minyak. Metode ini dilaksanakan melalui pemberian skor setiap unit lahan untuk nilai kerentanan, konservasi dan sosial. Analisis ISL dilakukan melalui sistem informasi geografis dan diklasifikasikan ke dalam 5 kelas tingkat sensitifitas. Klasifikasi penggunaan lahan dilaksanakan melalui citra satelit dan survei lapangan dilakukan pada Desember 2018. Hasil analisis menunjukkan sebagian besar (51%) dikategorikan tidak sensitif, sensitif rendah 24%, sangat sensitif 15%, sensitif sedang 6% dan sensitif 4%. Meskipun sebagian besar tidak sensitif, tetapi perlindungan lingkungan harus tetap dilaksanakan guna pembangunan berkelanjutan. <hr /> High productivity and dynamic ecosystem in coastal and marine areas often create conflict of interests between various developments, including oil and gas activities. Anticipation strategy for oil spill effects on the environment in coastal areas was carried out by analysis of the Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI). The study location is in coastal area and surrounding water of Karas sub District, Fakfak District, Papua Barat Province. The research objective is to determine the priority of areas that are sensitive to oil spills. This method was carried out through scoring each unit of land for vulnerability, conservation and social values. ESI Analysis was carried out by geographic information systems method and classified into 5 classes of sensitivity levels. Land use classification was carried out by unsupervised classification of satellite imagery and field surveys was conducted in December 2018. The analysis shows that most of areas are categorized as not sensitive (51%), low sensitive 24%, very sensitive 15%, moderately sensitive 6% and sensitive 4%. However, environmental protection must be carried out for sustainable development.