Universitas Indonesia Library >> UI - Tesis Membership

Kajian Pengurangan Risiko Bencana Banjir di DAS Ciliwung = Flood Disaster Risk Reduction Study in The Ciliwung Watershed.

Priyanka Prajna Paramitha, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20502340&lokasi=lokal

---

Abstrak

ABSTRAK
Laju pertumbuhan penduduk dan kepadatan penduduk yang tinggi menyebabkan kompleksitas permasalahan lingkungan, salah satunya adalah permasalahan banjir. Laju pertumbuhan penduduk yang tinggi mendesak ruang-ruang terbuka hijau dan sempadan sungai berubah menjadi wilayah-wilayah yang padat dengan permukiman seperti yang terjadi di Daerah Aliran Sungai (DAS) Ciliwung. Ancaman bencana banjir, kondisi sosial dan ekonomi serta pembangunan infrastruktur dari hulu sampai dengan hilir DAS Ciliwung semakin meningkatkan risiko bencana banjir di DAS Ciliwung. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis ancaman bencana banjir, kerentanan (sosial dan ekonomi), kapasitas daerah dan masyarakat di DAS Ciliwung, menganalisis risiko bencana banjir di DAS Ciliwung, menganalisis alternatif pengurangan risiko bencana banjir di DAS Ciliwung. Metode yang digunakan dalam riset ini adalah metode kuantitatif dan kualitatif dengan menggunakan data sekunder, data primer melalui pengisian kuesioner oleh pemangku kepentingan/Instansi dan penduduk yang terdampak banjir di DAS Ciliwung. Analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis deskriptif-kuantitatif dan analisis AHP untuk menentukan pemilihan alternatif pengurangan risiko bencana banjir. Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa tingkat ancaman bencana banjir di DAS Ciliwung baik di segmen tengah maupun di segmen hilir berada dikategori tinggi. Selain ancaman bencana banjir, tingkat kerentanan sosial ekonomi di DAS Ciliwung juga termasuk dalam kategori tinggi. Sedangkan dari sisi kapasitas masyarakat dan daerah, kapasitas masyarakat dan daerah pada segmen hilir lebih siap dibandingkan dengan masyarakat yang berada di segmen tengah. Tetapi walaupun kapasitas pada segmen hilir lebih siap, tidak dapat mengurangi risiko bencana banjir yang tinggi. Permasalahan tingginya risiko bencana banjir diatasi melalui alternatif pengurangan risiko bencana. Berdasarkan hasil AHP, maka diperoleh prioritas alternatif dengan bobot tertinggi yaitu peningkatan efektivitas pencegahan dan mitigasi bencana.
<hr>
ABSTRACT
The rate of population growth and high population density causes the complexity of environmental problems, one of which is the problem of flooding. The high rate of population growth is urging green open spaces and river borders to change into areas that are densely populated as happened in the Ciliwung River Basin. The threat of floods, social and economic conditions and infrastructure development from upstream to downstream of the Ciliwung watershed further increase the risk of flooding in the Ciliwung watershed. The purpose of this study is to analyze the threat of flood disasters, vulnerability (social and economic), regional and community capacities in the Ciliwung River Basin, analyze the risk of flood disasters in the Ciliwung River Basin, analyze alternatives to reduce the risk of flood disaster in the Ciliwung River Basin. The method used in this research is quantitative and qualitative methods using secondary data, primary data through filling out questionnaires by stakeholders/agencies and residents affected by flooding in the

Ciliwung River Basin. The analysis used is descriptive-quantitative analysis and AHP analysis to determine the alternative selection of flood disaster risk reduction. The results showed that the level of flood threat in the Ciliwung watershed both in the middle segment and in the downstream segment was in the high category. In addition to the threat of flood disasters, the level of socio-economic vulnerability in the Ciliwung watershed is also included in the high category. Meanwhile, in terms of community and regional capacity, the capacity of communities and regions in the downstream segment is better prepared than those in the middle segment. But even though capacity in the downstream segment is better prepared, it cannot reduce the risk of high flood disasters. The problem of the high risk of flood disaster is overcome through alternative disaster risk reduction. Based on AHP results, an alternative priority with the highest weighting is obtained, namely the effectiveness of disaster prevention and mitigation.