Keberlanjutan Geopark Pada Kawasan Multi Bahaya Berbasis Masyarakat (Studi di Geopark Ciletuh, Kecamatan Ciemas, Kabupaten Sukabumi, Provinsi Jawa Barat) = Sustainability Of Geopark In Community Based Multi-Hazard Areas (Study at Ciletuh Geopark, Ciemas District, Sukabumi Regency, West Java Province)

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Abstrak

Geopark sebagai salah satu upaya untuk mencapai pembangunan berkelanjutan dicirikan dengan variasi warisan geologi yang seringkali berasosiasi dengan multi bahaya. Masalah dalam penelitian adalah adanya potensi ketidakberlanjutan Geopark oleh ancaman multi bahaya. Tujuan penelitian yaitu menganalisis potensi multi bahaya, menilai kerentanan keberlanjutan Geopark, menilai upaya kolektif masyarakat dan menyusun konsep keberlanjutan Geopark. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode analisis spasial, Spatial Multi Criteria Evaluation (SMCE), analisis deskriptif eksploratif dan analisis Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threat (SWOT). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tingkat multi bahaya sedang (68,55%), rendah (25,27%) dan tinggi (6,18%). Kerentanan keberlanjutan Geopark menunjukkan tingkat kerentanan keberlanjutan tinggi (4 Desa), sedang (3 Desa) dan rendah (2 Desa). Upaya kolektif masyarakat belum terbentuk. Konsep keberlanjutan Geopark pada kawasan multi bahaya berbasis masyarakat dilakukan dengan integrasi dan elaborasi aspek lingkungan, yaitu prioritas mitigasi berdasarkan sebaran multi bahaya, geodiversitas, biodiversitas, budaya, sosial ekonomi dan upaya kolektif masyarakat serta dengan kebijakan penguatan interaksi kolaboratif antar pemangku kepentingan.
.....Geoparks as an effort to achieve sustainable development, are characterized by a variety of geological heritage, often associated with multi-hazard. The is the potential for Geopark's unsustainability due to multi-hazard threats. The research aims to analyze the potential for multi-hazards, assess the vulnerability of Geopark sustainability, assess the collective action, and develop a concept of Geopark sustainability. The methods are spatial analysis methods, Spatial Multi-Criteria Evaluation (SMCE), exploratory descriptive analysis, and Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, and Threat (SWOT) analysis. The results showed that the multi-hazard levels were moderate (68.55%), low (25.27%) and high (6.18%). Geopark sustainability vulnerability shows high (4 villages), medium (3 villages), and low (2 villages) sustainability vulnerability levels. Collective action has not yet been formed. The concept of Geopark sustainability in community-based multi-hazard areas is carried out by integrating and elaborating environmental aspects, mitigation priorities based on the distribution of multi-hazards, geodiversity, biodiversity, culture, socio-economics, and collective action, and the policies to strengthen collaborative interactions between stakeholders. Keywords: collective action, Geopark sustainability concept, multi-hazard, vulnerability to Geopark sustainability.