

Penataan Permukiman Pesisir Berkelanjutan (Studi di Kelurahan Kalibaru, Jakarta Utara) = Sustainable Coastal Settlement Improvement (Study on Kalibaru District, North Jakarta)

Calista Mutia Gunandar, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=9999920547757&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Tingginya kebutuhan akan hunian layak dan keterbatasan dalam menyediakan infrastruktur dasar adalah faktor utama dalam terbentuknya permukiman kumuh di perkotaan. DKI Jakarta, sebagai salah satu wilayah dengan tingkat urbanisasi yang tinggi, mengalami tantangan serius terkait penanganan permukiman kumuh, terutama di permukiman pesisir. Permukiman pesisir memerlukan penanganan khusus karena karakteristiknya yang rentan terhadap banjir akibat perubahan iklim dan penurunan muka tanah. Tujuan penelitian adalah mengidentifikasi kondisi penduduk dan kondisi permukiman pasca penataan permukiman, menganalisis kerentanan permukiman pasca penataan permukiman berdasarkan keterpaparan, sensitivitas, dan kapasitas adaptif, dan menyusun konsep penataan permukiman pesisir berkelanjutan. Metode penelitian adalah metode campuran dengan metode perolehan data dilakukan dengan penyebaran kuesioner dan wawancara. Metode analisis menggunakan analisis skoring, analisis statistik, analisis spasial, dan analisis deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kondisi permukiman dan penduduk pasca penataan termasuk dalam kategori sedang. Tingkat kerentanan permukiman terhadap banjir termasuk kategori rendah, yang mana kapasitas adaptif adalah unsur yang signifikan dalam menentukan kerentanan banjir. Konsep penataan permukiman yang diusulkan adalah penataan permukiman berbasis masyarakat yang berfokus pada perbaikan kondisi permukiman kumuh. Pendekatan ini membahas aspek lingkungan fisik, sosial, dan ekonomi, mempertimbangkan kriteria permukiman kumuh, dan mencakup upaya mitigasi dan adaptasi banjir.

.....The high demand for suitable housing plays a major role in the emergence of urban slums. Slum areas are usually located in geographically vulnerable regions prone to disasters. Jakarta is one of the areas with a high rate of urbanization, facing serious challenges in addressing slum settlements, particularly in coastal areas. The slums in Jakarta's coastal regions face flooding problems due to rising sea levels and land subsidence. Improving the quality of these slum areas must integrate flood protection efforts. This study was conducted in Kalibaru Subdistrict, a priority location for slum improvement with high flood risk. The study aimed to identify the conditions of residents and settlements post-improvement, analyze the vulnerability of settlements post-improvement based on exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity, and develop a sustainable coastal settlement improvement concept. This research used a quantitative approach with mixed methods. Data collection was done through questionnaires and interviews. Data were analyzed using scoring analysis, statistics analysis, spatial analysis, and descriptive analysis. The results show that after the post-improvement initiative, the conditions of the settlements and residents have improved to a moderate level. Flood vulnerability is at a low level, with adaptive capacity being a significant factor in determining this vulnerability. The proposed settlement improvement concept is a community-based strategy focused on enhancing slum conditions. It addresses physical, social, and economic environmental aspects, considers slum criteria, and includes efforts for flood mitigation and adaptation.