

INTISARI

Penyelenggaraan penanggulangan bencana cuaca ekstrem (puting beliung) merupakan tanggung jawab pemerintah dan pemerintah daerah melalui dokumen kajian risiko bencana. Kajian risiko bencana cuaca ekstrem (puting beliung) disusun menggunakan metode standar pedoman Peraturan Kepala (Perka) Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB) Nomor 2 Tahun 2012 tentang Pedoman Umum Pengkajian Risiko Bencana. Standarisasi komponen kajian kerentanan di tingkat kabupaten diterapkan untuk mewujudkan keselarasan penyelenggaraan penanggulangan bencana yang efektif baik di tingkat pusat, provinsi maupun kabupaten/kota.

Dokumen kajian risiko bencana pemerintah Kabupaten Kediri memuat unsur bahaya, kerentanan, kapasitas cuaca ekstrem (puting beliung). Komponen penyusun kerentanan cuaca ekstrem (puting beliung) meliputi kerentanan fisik, sosial dan ekonomi. Hasil kajian kerentanan berupa perhitungan jumlah jiwa terpapar bencana (jiwa) dan potensi kerugian harta benda (rupiah).

Hasil kajian kerentanan cuaca ekstrem (puting beliung) di Kabupaten Kediri perlu dilakukan evaluasi. Evaluasi model kerentanan dilakukan untuk mengetahui tingkat kualitas dan akurasi data yang digunakan dalam proses pengolahan dan pemanfaatan peta kerentanan terhadap bahaya cuaca ekstrem (puting beliung). Evaluasi kualitas data dilakukan dengan berpedoman pada SNI ISO 19157: 2013. Elemen kualitas data yang diuji pada penelitian ini meliputi konsistensi temporal dan konsistensi logis pada komponen penyusun kerentanan.

Evaluasi kualitas data pengukuran kerentanan di Kabupaten Kediri menunjukkan komponen data yang digunakan merupakan data dengan kualitas temporal dan konsisten logis data pada kelas sangat baik. Namun demikian, hasil pengukuran kerentanan menunjukkan bahwa hasil perhitungan jumlah jiwa terpapar hasil pengukuran kerentanan terdapat selisih dengan jumlah penduduk menurut Badan Pusat Statistik sebesar 1.565 jiwa.

Kata Kunci: Evaluasi, Kerentanan, Cuaca Ekstrem, Putting Beliung

ABSTRACT

The management of extreme weather disasters (tornadoes) is the responsibility of the government and local governments through disaster risk assessment documents. The risk assessment for extreme weather disasters (tornadoes) was prepared using the standard guideline method for the Head Regulation of the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) Number 2 of 2012 concerning General Guidelines for Disaster Risk Assessment. Standardization of the vulnerability assessment component at the district level is implemented to create harmony in the implementation of effective disaster management at the central, provincial, and district/city levels.

The Kediri Regency government disaster risk assessment document contains elements of hazard, vulnerability, and extreme weather capacity (tornado). The constituent components of extreme weather vulnerability (tornado) include physical, social, and economic vulnerability. The results of the vulnerability study are in the form of a calculation of the number of people exposed to the disaster (people) and the potential loss of property (rupiah).

The results of a study on the vulnerability of extreme weather (tornado) in Kediri Regency need to be evaluated. Evaluation of the vulnerability model is carried out to determine the level of quality and accuracy of the data used in the processing and utilization of vulnerability maps to extreme weather hazards (tornadoes). Evaluation of data quality was carried out according to SNI ISO 19157: 2013. The elements of data quality tested in this research included temporal and logical consistency the components of vulnerability.

Evaluation quality of vulnerability measurement data in Kediri Regency shows that the data components used are data with temporal quality and logically consistent data in a very good class. However, the results of the vulnerability measurement show that the results of the calculation of the number of people exposed to the results of the vulnerability measurement are different from the population according to the Central Statistics Agency of 1,565 people.

Keywords: Evaluation, Vulnerability, Extreme Weather, Tornado