

Strategi Adaptasi Masyarakat dalam Menghadapi Bahaya Banjir di Kecamatan Biringkanaya, Kota Makassar, Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan

INTISARI

Banjir merupakan bencana hidrometeorologi paling dominan yang terjadi di Kecamatan Biringkanaya. Tingginya intensitas curah hujan tahunan, topografi dataran rendah, jenis tanah alluvial, perubahan tata guna lahan, serta sistem drainase yang belum optimal menyebabkan wilayah ini rawan terhadap genangan air dalam waktu lama. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis distribusi spasial tingkat bahaya banjir, mengevaluasi program mitigasi banjir yang dilaksanakan pemerintah Kota Makassar, dan mengkaji strategi adaptasi masyarakat dalam menghadapi bahaya banjir. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode campuran dengan pendekatan kuantitatif *Spatial Multi-Criteria Analysis (SMCA)* untuk pemetaan bahaya banjir dan pendekatan kualitatif melalui wawancara mendalam serta observasi lapangan untuk mengidentifikasi program mitigasi banjir dan strategi adaptasi masyarakat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat bahaya banjir tinggi banyak ditemukan di bagian tenggara dengan luas 194,89 ha atau 6,35% dari total luas Kecamatan Biringkanaya. Program mitigasi banjir telah diimplementasikan berdasarkan kriteria evaluasi kebijakan. Namun, hasil evaluasi menunjukkan bahwa masih terdapat kelemahan dalam aspek efektivitas, efisiensi, dan keberlanjutan. Masyarakat telah menerapkan dua bentuk strategi adaptasi, yaitu adaptasi struktural meliputi peninggian pondasi rumah, penambahan lantai, pembangunan tanggul darurat, serta pembuatan tempat penyimpanan barang di lokasi yang lebih aman; dan adaptasi non-struktural yang mencakup kegiatan gotong royong dan pembentukan organisasi kebencanaan.

Kata Kunci: Banjir, Adaptasi Masyarakat, Mitigasi Banjir, SCMA

Community Adaptation Strategies to Flood Hazards in Biringkanaya District, Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province

ABSTRACT

Flooding is the most dominant hydrometeorological disaster affecting Biringkanaya District. High annual rainfall intensity, lowland topography, alluvial soil characteristics, land-use changes, and suboptimal drainage systems make the area highly susceptible to prolonged inundation. This study aims to analyze the spatial distribution of flood hazard levels, evaluate the flood mitigation programs implemented by the Makassar City Government, and examine community adaptation strategies in dealing with flood hazards. A mixed-methods approach was employed, combining quantitative methods using Spatial Multi-Criteria Analysis (SMCA) for flood hazard mapping, and qualitative methods through in-depth interviews and field observations to identify flood mitigation programs and community adaptation strategies. The results indicate that areas with high flood hazard levels are concentrated in the southeastern part of the district covering 194,89 ha or 6,35% of the total area of Biringkanaya District. The flood mitigation programs carried out by the government are based on policy evaluation criteria; however, the evaluation results indicate shortcomings in terms of effectiveness, efficiency, and program sustainability. The local community has implemented two forms of adaptation strategies: structural adaptations, including elevating house foundations, adding floors, constructing temporary embankments, and building storage areas in safer locations; and non-structural adaptations, such as communitybased mutual cooperation (*gotong royong*) and the establishment of disaster preparedness organizations.

Keywords: Flood, Community Adaptation, Flood Adaptation, SCMA.