

## KERENTANAN FISIK DAN SOSIAL TERHADAP LONGSOR DI SEBAGIAN WILAYAH KECAMATAN KEJAJAR KABUPATEN WONOSOBO DAN KECAMATAN BATUR KABUPATEN BANJARNEGARA

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### INTISARI

Longsor yang terjadi di sebagian wilayah Kecamatan Kejajar dan Batur dari tahun 2021 hingga saat ini menimbulkan kerusakan dan mengganggu aktivitas transportasi. Keterpaparan elemen berisiko dengan longsor berpotensi menimbulkan kerentanan. Kajian mengenai kerentanan merupakan salah satu upaya untuk mengurangi risiko bencana dan bagian dari mitigasi non-struktural. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi kerentanan fisik dan sosial terhadap longsor, serta mengidentifikasi kondisi fisik dan sosial yang berpotensi mempengaruhi kerentanan.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah *Spatial Multi Criteria Evaluation* (SMCE) dengan mengintegrasikan *Analytical Hierarchy Process* (AHP) untuk menilai kerentanan. Sementara itu, identifikasi kondisi yang berpotensi mempengaruhi kerentanan dilakukan dengan wawancara terstruktur. Hasil penilaian kerentanan maupun wawancara terstruktur dianalisis dengan deskriptif kuantitatif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 72,72% wilayah penelitian memiliki kerentanan fisik kategori sedang, 9,09% tinggi, dan 18,18% rendah. Sebesar 81,81% wilayah penelitian masuk kategori sedang dan 18,19% rendah. Kondisi di lokasi penelitian yang berpotensi mengurangi kerentanan fisik adalah dinding bangunan jenis bata/batako, umur bangunan yang relatif masih baru dan telah mengalami renovasi, jumlah lantai bangunan 2, tidak adanya tebing atau lereng di sekitar bangunan atau permukiman, dan keberadaan pelindung atau perlakuan khusus terhadap tebing. Sementara itu, kondisi yang berpotensi meningkatkan kerentanan fisik adalah dinding bangunan jenis kayu/triplek, umur bangunan yang sudah tua, bangunan hanya memiliki satu lantai, keberadaan tebing atau lereng di dekat bangunan atau permukiman, dan tidak adanya pelindung atau perlakuan khusus terhadap tebing. Kondisi yang berpotensi mengurangi kerentanan sosial meliputi kepala keluarga laki-laki, jumlah anggota keluarga yang sedikit dalam satu keluarga, kepala keluarga yang bekerja di sektor formal dengan pendapatan tetap, kepala keluarga yang memiliki pekerjaan sampingan atau sumber pendapatan lain, serta anggota keluarga wanita yang bekerja yang bisa menambah pendapatan sampingan. Sementara itu, keberadaan lansia, balita, dan penduduk disabilitas dengan kondisi kesehatan yang kurang baik berpotensi meningkatkan kondisi kerentanan sosial.

Kata kunci: longsor, kerentanan fisik, kerentanan sosial, SMCE

PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL VULNERABILITY TO LANDSLIDES IN SOME  
AREAS OF KEJAJAR DISTRICT, WONOSOBO REGENCY AND BATUR  
DISTRICT, BANJARNEGARA REGENCY

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**ABSTRACT**

Landslides have occurred in parts of Kejajar and Batur Districts since 2021 have caused damage and disrupted transportation activities. Exposure to risk factors associated with landslides has the potential to create vulnerability. Vulnerability assessment is one way to reduce disaster risk and is part of non-structural mitigation. This research aims to identify physical and social vulnerability to landslides, as well as the physical and social conditions that potentially influence vulnerability.

The method used in this study was Spatial Multi-Criteria Evaluation (SMCE) integrating the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) to assess vulnerability. Meanwhile, conditions potentially influencing vulnerability were identified using structured interviews. The results of both the vulnerability assessment and the structured interviews were analyzed using quantitative descriptive analysis.

The results of the study showed that 72.72% of the study area had moderate physical vulnerability, 9.09% high, and 18.18% low. 81.81% of the study area was categorized as moderate and 18.19% low. Conditions at the study location that have the potential to reduce physical vulnerability are brick/cinder block walls, relatively new buildings that have undergone renovation, two floors, the absence of cliffs or slopes around the building or settlement, and the presence of protection or special treatment for cliffs. Meanwhile, conditions that have the potential to increase physical vulnerability are wooden/plywood walls, old buildings, buildings with only one floor, the presence of cliffs or slopes near the building or settlement, and the absence of protection or special treatment for cliffs. Conditions that have the potential to reduce social vulnerability include male heads of households, a small number of family members in one family, heads of households working in the formal sector with a fixed income, heads of households who have side jobs or other sources of income, and female family members who work to supplement their side income. Meanwhile, the presence of elderly people, toddlers, and disabled residents with poor health conditions has the potential to increase conditions of social vulnerability.

Keywords: landslides, physical vulnerability, social vulnerability, SMCE