

## ABSTRAK

Pembangunan Huntap sebagai kawasan permukiman baru yang bersifat tetap bagi korban bencana Erupsi Merapi, merupakan bagian dari program relokasi dan rekonstruksi dengan indikator capaian adalah terbangunnya Huntap dan prasarana lingkungan, serta dihuni oleh masyarakat penerima BDR (Bantuan Dana Rumah). Setelah masa penghunian selama lima tahun, ditemukan adanya bangunan rumah yang dibiarkan kosong serta bangunan rumah yang beralih fungsi menjadi rumah sewa. Di samping itu, terdapat pula fasilitas sosial yang tidak terawat dan kemudian beralih fungsi menjadi area parkir kendaraan roda empat. Terkait dengan penghunian (*occupancy*), teori Evaluasi Purna Huni (EPH) telah banyak digunakan untuk mengevaluasi performa bangunan gedung setelah dihuni selama beberapa tahun. Dalam penelitian ini, teori EPH dicoba untuk diterapkan pada sebuah kawasan berupa lingkungan permukiman Huntap. Dengan demikian, penelitian ini memiliki tujuan untuk mengevaluasi kemampuan lingkungan permukiman Huntap dalam memenuhi kebutuhan penghuninya serta mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi buruknya performa Huntap.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian evaluasi dan fokus pada Evaluasi Purna Huni untuk menilai performa lingkungan permukiman Huntap setelah dihuni selama lima tahun. Pendekatan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deduktif kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi, kuesioner, wawancara dan telaah dokumen terkait pembangunan Huntap. Observasi dilakukan terhadap bangunan fisik serta perilaku penghuni dalam memanfaatkan ruang di lingkungan Huntap. Pengumpulan data melalui kuesioner dilakukan dengan *simple random sampling*, dan wawancara dilakukan secara *purposive sampling*. Metode analisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif dengan mengevaluasi performa lingkungan Huntap berdasarkan indikator yang telah dirumuskan, serta mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya.

Penelitian ini menghasilkan temuan, yaitu performa lingkungan Huntap dinilai cukup baik dilihat dari sisi output aspek fisik. Evaluasi terhadap outcomes menghasilkan penilaian baik dari sisi psikologi serta penilaian cukup baik pada aspek fisik dan sosial. Penilaian cukup baik terhadap aspek fisik dipengaruhi oleh keterbatasan dalam penyediaan fasilitas umum dan fasilitas sosial. Penilaian baik terhadap aspek psikologi mengindikasikan adanya adaptasi dari penghuni terhadap desain Huntap. Penilaian terhadap aspek sosial yang cukup baik dipengaruhi oleh kehadiran warga pendatang, kegiatan sosial di Huntap yang terkotak-kotak, serta masih kembalinya kegiatan sosial sebagian warga Huntap ke tempat tinggal asalnya.

## ABSTRACT

The construction of Huntap as a permanent relocation area for victims of the Merapi Eruption disaster is part of the relocation and reconstruction program with indicators of achievement is the establishment of Huntap and environmental infrastructure, and inhabited by BDR (Bantuan Dana Rumah) recipient communities. After a five-year occupancy period, it was found that houses were left empty and houses that had been converted into rented houses. In addition, there are also social facilities that are not maintained and then switch functions into a four-wheeled parking area. Regarding occupancy, the theory of Post Occupancy Evaluation (POE) has been widely used to evaluate building performance after being inhabited for several years. In this study, the theory of POE was tried to be applied to an area in the form of a Huntap settlement environment. Thus, this study aims to evaluate the ability of the Huntap neighborhood to meet the needs of its residents and identify factors that influence the poor performance of Huntap.

This study used an evaluation research method and focused on Post Occupancy Evaluation to assess the performance of the Huntap neighborhood after being occupied for five years. The approach used in this study was deductive quantitative and qualitative. Data collection was done through observation, questionnaires, interviews and document review related to the development of Huntap. Observations were made on the physical buildings and occupants' behavior in utilizing space in the Huntap neighborhood. Data collection through questionnaires was carried out by simple random sampling, and interviews were conducted using purposive sampling. The analytical method used in this study was descriptive by evaluating Huntap's environmental performance based on indicators that have been formulated, and identifying the factors that influence it.

This study produced findings, namely that Huntap's environmental performance was considered to be quite good in terms of the output of physical aspects. Evaluation of outcomes resulted in good evaluations in terms of psychology as well as adequate evaluation of both physical and social aspects. An adequate assessment of physical aspects was influenced by limitations in the provision of public facilities and social facilities. A good assessment of the psychological aspects indicated the adaptation of residents to the design of Huntap. Assessment of the social aspects that were quite good was influenced by the presence of migrants, the social activities in Huntap were fragmented, and the returned of social activities of some of the Huntap residents to their original place of residence.