

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini fokus pada kapasitas masyarakat yang terkena dampak langsung longsor di Desa Banaran Kabupaten Ponorogo, Jawa Timur, Indonesia. Daerah tersebut telah terkena tanah longsor, yang mengakibatkan 28 rumah terkubur, 28 korban jiwa, dan 329 orang terdampak (BPBD Ponorogo, 2017). Ada 40 rumah tangga yang terletak di dua dusun, Tangkil dan Krajan, yang sangat terkena dampak dari tanah longsor. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukenali kapasitas dan strategi penghidupan berkelanjutan yang dilakukan. Metode penelitian menggunakan statistik spasial-temporal, yang akan mencakup variabel seperti akses, aset, dan aktivitas di area penelitian. Ada beberapa indikator seperti modal sosial, modal fisik, modal alam, modal keuangan, dan modal manusia yang diamati di setiap rumah tangga. Temuan penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menggambarkan akses lokal, modifikasi aset (mata pencaharian), dan kegiatan untuk mengatasi tanah longsor. Di antara indikator, penelitian ini membedakan ada dua jenis kapasitas lokal, seperti kapasitas internal dan kapasitas eksternal. Kapasitas internal berakar dari modal rumah tangga, sementara kapasitas eksternal dihasilkan dari modal kolektif, modal institusional dan banyak lagi pemangku kepentingan. Tangkil dan Krajan menunjukkan dua entitas spasial dengan jumlah komunitas terdampak yang berbeda, dimana Dusun Krajan memiliki nilai kapasitas lebih tinggi.

Kata kunci: Dampak langsung, kapasitas, bencana longsor

The research envisages capacities of impacted communities at Ponorogo District, East Java, Indonesia. The area has exposed to landslide, which resulted 28 houses buried, 28 death tolls, and 329 affected people¹. Banaran landslides have caused four villages to experience clean water difficulties because they depend on clean water supplies in Banaran. The four villages are Wagir Kidul, Singgahan, Bedrug, and Tegalrejo. There are 3 springs at the zero point of the Banaran landslide disaster. One of them has a very large water discharge. At the point of the spring a large three-pipe installation was built to deliver water to the villages below. So when there is a landslide, the water becomes dirty and clogged². There are 40 household located at two hamlets, Tangkil and Krajan, which were heavily impacted by landslide occurrence. The research method employs spatiotemporal statistic, which will embraces variables such as access, assets and activities in the research area. There are several indicators such as social, physical, natural, financial, and human capital observed in each of the households. The research finding expects to describe local access, assets (livelihood) modification, and activities to tackle landslide. The ease of accessing assistance and public facilities accelerates the resilience of the directly affected population. The more diverse activities that are owned, the higher the income, so that to increase the capacity of the directly affected population requires varied activities as forms livelihood strategies. This is consistent with DFID's access theory, assets, livelihood activities and strategies.

Keywords : Direct impact, capacity, landslide disaster