

PENGURANGAN RISIKO BENCANA GEMPABUMI MELALUI ANALISIS KERENTANAN DAN KAPASITAS MASYARAKAT DI KECAMATAN ALOR TIMUR LAUT KABUPATEN ALOR

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Kecamatan Alor Timur Laut, Kabupaten Alor Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur yang merupakan salah satu wilayah dengan kerusakan cukup parah akibat dua gempabumi besar yang melanda Alor pada tahun 2004 dan 2015. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk merumuskan upaya pengurangan risiko bencana gempabumi melalui analisis komponen risiko bencana gempabumi yang meliputi ancaman gempabumi, kerentanan masyarakat dan kapasitas masyarakat terhadap bencana gempabumi.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kuantitatif melalui analisis skoring, klasifikasi dan analisis spasial. Ancaman gempabumi dianalisis dari parameter geologi berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum Nomor 21/PRT/M/2007. Kerentanan masyarakat dianalisis dari kerentanan sosial, kerentanan ekonomi dan kerentanan fisik. Kapasitas masyarakat dianalisis dari kesadaran dan kesiapsiagaan masyarakat. Pembobotan variabel kerentanan dan kapasitas dilakukan dengan metode *Analytical Hierarchy Process* (AHP). Analisis spasial untuk memperoleh sebaran ancaman gempabumi, kerentanan dan kapasitas masyarakat serta risiko bencana gempabumi. Rumusan upaya pengurangan risiko bencana gempabumi melalui analisis deskriptif pada hubungan antara kerentanan dan kapasitas masyarakat terhadap bencana gempabumi.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tingkat ancaman gempabumi sebagian besar wilayah penelitian berada pada tingkat ancaman rendah dengan luas mencapai 54,39%, tingkat kerentanan masyarakat berada pada tingkatan sedang dengan indeks 0,61 dan tingkat kapasitas masyarakat berada pada tingkatan sedang dengan indeks 0,68. Wilayah Kecamatan Alor Timur Laut sebagian besar berada pada tingkat risiko rendah dengan luas mencapai 85,22%. Upaya pengurangan risiko bencana gempabumi antara lain yaitu mengurangi kerentanan sosial pada kelompok rentan, mengurangi kerentanan ekonomi melalui program peningkatan penghasilan masyarakat dan meningkatkan pengetahuan dan respon kebencanaan melalui sosialisasi, pelatihan dan simulasi kebencanaan.

Kata kunci: ancaman gempabumi, kerentanan, kapasitas, pengurangan risiko bencana

EARTHQUAKE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION THROUGH VULNERABILITY AND COMMUNITY CAPACITY ANALYSIS IN NORTHEAST ALOR DISTRICT OF ALOR REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted in Northeast Alor District of Alor Regency of East Nusa Tenggara Province which known as one of the devastated areas due to Alor's earthquake event in 2004 and 2015. This research aimed to formulate the disaster risk reduction effort of earthquake disaster through the analysis of risk components of earthquake disaster which include earthquake hazard, local community vulnerability and their capacity towards earthquake disaster.

The method used in this research is quantitative method with scoring analysis, classification and spatial analysis. The earthquake hazard was analyzed based on the geological parameter of The Regulation of Public Work Ministry Number 21/PRT/M/2007. The local community vulnerability was analyzed within their social, economic and physical vulnerability. The local community capacity was analyzed from their awareness and preparedness towards disaster. The weighting of vulnerability and capacity variable was conducted through analytical hierarchy process (AHP). The spatial analysis was conducted to acquire earthquake hazard distribution, vulnerability and local community capacity as well as the earthquake disaster risk. The formulation of earthquake disaster risk reduction effort is acquired through descriptive analysis of the correlation between local community capacity and vulnerability towards earthquake disaster.

This result shows that the level of earthquake hazard in most of the research area is in low hazard level with 54.39% in area extents, the vulnerability level in medium category with 0.61 index value and the capacity level is in medium category with 0.68 index value. The Northeast Alor District is mostly categorized in low risk level with 85.22% in area extents. The recommended earthquake disaster risk reduction efforts are; decreasing the high level of social vulnerability through the enhancement of vulnerable group, decreasing the economic vulnerability through the enhancement of local community income and developing the disaster knowledge and response through socialization, training and disaster simulation.

Key word: earthquake hazard, vulnerability, capacity, disaster risk reduction