Analisis Kerentanan Sosial, Ekonomi, Lingkungan Akibat Banjir Rob di Kabupaten Demak = Analysis of Social, Economic and Environmental Vulnerability Due to Rob Floods in Demak Regency

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Abstrak

Banjir Rob di Demak merupakan permasalahan yang berdampak pada berbagai sektor kehidupan masyarakat, mengacu kepada Perka BNPB No 2 Tahun 2012 digunakan 4 indikator penilaian yaitu sektor Ekonomi, Lingkungan, Fisik dan Sosial. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengukur tingkat kerentanan masyarakat akibat dampak dari banjir rob, serta menganalisis kebijakan yang dilakukan pemerintah dalam menanggulangi banjir rob. Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode mixed method sequential diawali dengan metode kuantitatif kemudian metode kualitatif untuk
indikator sosial, fisik dan ekonomi. Serta diawali metode kualitatif kemudian metode kuantitatif untuk analisis kerentanan lingkungan. Analisa kualitatif dengan model triangulasi dan dengan Analisa kuantitatif dengan mengukur indeks kerentanan sosial, ekonomi, lingkungan dan fisik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kerentanan sosial Demak berada di kategori kerentanan tinggi dengan nilai 0,866 dengan indikator kepadatan penduduk, rasio jenis kelamin, rasio kemiskinan, rasio ketergantungan, dan rasio penyandang disabilitas. Kerentanan lingkungan yang terdiri atas hutan rakyat, ruang terbuka hijau dan hutan bakau atau mangrove berada di tingkat kerentanan rendah dengan nilai
0,33. Indikator kerentanan fisik yang terdiri atas program pengembangan perumahan, fasilitas umum pendidikan formal, dan fasilitas kritis kesehatan berada di tingkat kerentanan tinggi dengan nilai 0,769. Indikator kerentanan ekonomi terdiri atas luas lahan produktif dan harga konstan PRDB, masuk kedalam kerentanan rendah dengan sedang 0,466. Perhitungan Indeks Kerentanan Bencana berada diangka 0.788 masuk dalam kerentanan tinggi. Rekomendasi kebijakan dari hasil pengukuran EFAS dan IFAS dengan keunggulan, kelemahan, ancaman dan peluang. Dengan hasil mitigasi bencana dengan strategi mitigasi pengembangan kawasan mangrove, pengembangan fasilitas pendidikan dan pengembangan pendidikan usia dini, pengembangan kawasan perumahan, restorasi lingkungan dan fasilitas fisik, pengembangan keterampilan terapan masyarakat.

.....Rob floods or Tidal Nuisance in Demak are a problem that has an impact on various sectors of people's lives, referring to BNPB Regulation No. 2 of 2012, 4 assessment indicators are used, namely the Economic, Environmental, Physical and Social sectors. This research was conducted to measure the level of community vulnerability due to the impact of tidal floods, as well as to analyze the policies implemented by the government in tackling tidal floods. The research was conducted using a sequential mixed method method beginning with quantitative methods then
qualitative methods for social, physical and economic indicators. As well as starting with qualitative methods and then quantitative methods for environmental vulnerability analysis. Qualitative analysis using the triangulation model and quantitative analysis using social, economic, environmental and physical vulnerability indexes. The results showed that Demak's social vulnerability was in the high vulnerability category with a value of 0.866 with indicators of population density, sex ratio, poverty ratio, dependency ratio, and disability ratio. Environmental vulnerability consisting of community forests, green open spaces

and mangrove forests is at a low level of vulnerability with a value of 0.33. The physical vulnerability indicator which consists of housing development programs, public formal education facilities, and critical health facilities is at a high level of vulnerability with a value of 0.769. The economic vulnerability indicator consists of the area of productive land and the PRDB constant price, entering into low vulnerability with a low of 0.466. Calculation of the Disaster Vulnerability Index is at 0.788 which is included in high vulnerability. Policy recommendations from the results of EFAS and IFAS measurements with strengths, weaknesses,
threats and opportunities. With the results of disaster mitigation with mitigation strategies for developing mangrove areas, developing educational and early childhood education facilities, developing housing areas, restoring the environment and physical facilities, developing applied community skills.