ABSTRAK

KESIAPSIAGAAN MASYARAKAT TERHADAP GERAKAN MASSA TANAH DI DUSUN NGLINGGO, DESA PAGERHARJO, KECAMATAN SAMIGALUH, KABUPATEN KULON PROGO, D.I YOGYAKARTA

Oleh

Aininda Yoga SamudraPutri

214160008/ Program Studi Magister Manajemen Bencana

Gerakan massa tanah di Kulonprogo sepanjang tahun 2017 telah terjadi sebanyak 7 kali dengan total 11 rumah dan 214 orang terdampak adapun dampak lainnya yaitu, terputusnya jalur transportasi, rusaknya infrastruktur, rusaknya sanitasi lingkungan dan keselamatan masyarakat terancam (https://bnpb.cloud/dibi/laporan5, 2017). Berdasarkan peta kerawanan tanah longsor (gerakan massa tanah) dari Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah (BPBD) D.I Yogyakarta, Kecamatan Samigaluh memiliki indeks bahaya tanah longsor (gerakan massa tanah) dengan kategori sedang dan tinggi, untuk Dusun Nglinggo (bagian timur dan barat), Desa Pagerharjo memiliki indeks bahaya tanah longsor tingkat tinggi. Selain itu pada hasil penelitian oleh Fitrianingrum (2018) kerawanan longsor di Desa Pagerharjo termasuk dalam kategori Rawan dan Sangat rawan. Maka kesiapsiagaan masyarakat terhadap ancaman gerakan massa tanah di Dusun Nglinggo sangat diperlukan untuk menunjang keberlangsungan aktivitas masyarakat. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis sebaran gerakan massa tanah di Dusun Nglinggo dan upaya mitigasi bencana, menganalisis tingkat kesiapsiagaan masyarakat terhadap gerakan massa tanah dan upaya peningkatan kesiapsiagaan dan menganalisis pemanfaatan sarana-prasarana yang ada di Dusun Nglinggo dan upaya peningkatan sarana-prasarana penanggulangan bencana. Metode pada penelitian ini menggunakan *mix methods* dengan pendekatan survei dan pemetaan (kuantitatif) guna mengumpulkan data sebaran gerakan massa tanah di Dusun Nglinggo dan mengumpulkan data tingkat kesiapsiagaan masyarakat terhadap ancaman gerakan massa tanah serta metode dengan pendekatan wawancara (kualitatif) guna mengumpulkan data mengenai sarana-prasarana penanggulangan bencana yang ada di Dusun Nglinggo. Analisis data menggunakan *software* ArcGis 10.2 dan SPSS 16.00. Parameter yang digunakan untuk menentukan potensi gerakan massa tanah meliputi faktor pengontrol dan faktor pemicu dari Varnes (1978) dan Karnawati (2005). Parameter untuk tingkat kesiapsiagaan menggunakan LIPI-UNESCO (2006). Hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa terdapat 10 titik kejadian gerakan massa tanah dan 5 titik lokasi yang berpotensi terjadi gerakan massa tanah, tingkat kesiapsiagaan di Dusun Nglinggo didominasi oleh kurang siap, maka dari itu diperlukannya peningkatan kesiapsiagaan dapat berupa sosialisasi dan sarana-prasarana yang ada di Dusun Nglinggo cukup lengkap hanya saja belum terdapat jalur evkuasi dan titik kumpul. Kelengkapan sarana-prasarana akan sangat mendukung kesiapsiagaan masyarakat juga wisatawan.

Kata kunci: Kesiapsiagaan, Bencana, Gerakan Massa Tanah.

ABSTRACT

COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS TO THE LAND MASS MOVEMENT IN NGLINGGO, PAGERHARJO VILLAGE, SAMIGALUHSUB-DISTRICT, KULON PROGO DISTRICT, IN YOGYAKARTA

By

Aininda Yoga SamudraPutri

214160008/ Program Studi Magister Manajemen Bencana

The land mass movement in Kulonprogo throughout 2017 has occurred 7 times with a total of 11 houses and 214 people affected. As for the other impacts, such as the breakdown of transportation lines, damage of infrastructure, damage of environmental sanitation and threats to public safety (https://bnpb.cloud/dibi/l reports5, 2017). Based on the map of landslide vulnerability (land mass movement) of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) D.I. Yogyakarta, Samigaluh District, has a medium and high landslide hazard index (land mass movement), for Nglinggo Hamlet (east and west), Pagerharjo Village has a high level landslide hazard index. In addition, the results of a study by Fitrianingrum (2018), landslide vulnerability in the village of Pagerharjo included in the category of vulnerable and very vulnerable. So the community preparation for the threat of land mass movements in Nglinggo Hamlet is needed to support the sustainability of community activities. The purpose of this thesis is to analyze the distribution of land mass movements in the Nglinggo Hamlet and disaster mitigation efforts, analyze the level of community preparation for the land mass movement and efforts to increase readiness and analyze the use of existing infrastructure in the Nglinggo Hamlet and efforts to improve disaster management infrastructure. This thesis uses data collection techniques that include research methods with quantitative survey and mapping approaches to collect data on the distribution of land mass movements in Nglinggo Hamlet and collect data on the level of community preparedness against the threat of soil mass movement and methods with qualitative interview approaches to collect data regarding disaster management infrastructure in Nglinggo Hamlet. In its application, the data analysis itself uses ArcGis 10.2 software and SPSS 16.00. The parameters used to determine the potential for soil mass movement include controlling factors and trigger factors from Varnes (1978) and Karnawati (2005) as well as their classification. Parameters for level of preparedness using LIPI-UNESCO (2006). Based on the results of the study, it was found that there were 10 points of land mass movement events and 5 location points that could potentially occur land mass movements, the level of readiness in Nglinggo Hamlet was dominated by lack of readiness, and therefore the need for increased readiness could be in the form of socialization and existing infrastructure in Nglinggo Hamlet is quite complete except that there are no evacuation routes and assembly points. The complete facilities and infrastructures will also strongly support the readiness of the community as well as the tourists.

Keywords: Preparedness, Disaster, landslide, landmass movement.