ABSTRAK

MANAJEMEN RISIKO BENCANA HIDROMETEOROLOGI DI TENGAH PENANGANAN PANDEMI COVID-19 UNTUK KETAHANAN KOTA DI SURABAYA DAN SEMARANG

Nina Awalia Safitri

Kota-kota menghadapi semakin banyak kesulitan dan tantangan global abad ke-21. Selain tekanan kronis dari masalah yang ada, ketika bencana terjadi, daerah perkotaan dan populasinya juga lebih rentan terhadap guncangan, yang menyebabkan peningkatan kerentanan, ketidakpastian, dan risiko kota. Pada Akhir Desember 2019 Wabah *Novel Coronavirus* muncul dan menyebabkan pandemi telah mengakibatkan kekhawatiran besar terhadap kesehatan global. Dengan demikian tantangan kota-kota di Indonesia juga tidak hanya sebatas ancaman bahaya dan risiko bencana hidrometeorologi namun bagaimana pula strategi dan respon kota dalam manajemen risiko di tengah penanganan pandemic COVID-19.

Penelitian ini mengkaji dan menganalisa manajemen risiko bencana hidrometeorologi di Kota Surabaya dan Kota Semarang. Menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan secara triangulasi (gabungan), analisis data yang bersifat induktif, dan hasil penelitian menekankan makna daripada generalisasi. Agar dapat memperoleh data yang relevan, sumber data Primer diambil melalui wawancara dan observasi langsung dan tidak langsung pada stakeholder terkait, yakni BPBLINMAS dan BAPPEKO Kota Surabaya serta BPBD dan BAPPEDA Kota Semarang.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukan bahwa manajemen risiko bencana hidrometeorologi pada saat penanganan pandemic COVID-19 di Kota Surabaya dan Kota Semarang menjadi tidak optimal. Kesimpulan ini kemudian harus digunakan untuk menghilangkan atau setidaknya mengurangi kerentanan sistem perkotaan terhadap situasi yang merugikan (kegiatan proaktif) serta untuk merencanakan dan mengambil tindakan untuk mengurangi efek buruk dari kemungkinan gangguan (kegiatan reaktif). Selanjutnya agar kota lebih ideal perlu mengkaji Strategi Ketahanan Kota atau sering disebut dengan *City Resilience Strategy* (CRS).

Kata Kunci: Manajemen Risiko, Bencana Hidrometeorologi, Ketahanan Kota.

ABSTRACT

RISK MANAGEMENT OF HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL DISASTERS DURING A COVID-19 PANDEMI FOR CITY RESILIENCE IN SURABAYA AND SEMARANG

Nina Awalia Safitri

Cities face growing global difficulties and challenges of the 21st century. In addition to the chronic stresses of the problem, when a disaster occurs, urban areas and their populations are also more vulnerable to shocks, leading to increased vulnerability, uncertainty, and urban risk. At the End of December 2019, the Novel Coronavirus Outbreak emerged and caused a pandemic had caused great concern for global health. Thus the challenges for cities in Indonesia are also not only limited to the threat of hazards and risks of hydrometeorological disasters but also how are the strategies and responses of cities in risk management in the midst of handling the COVID-19 pandemic.

This study examines and analyzes the risk management of hydrometeorological disasters in Surabaya City and Semarang City. Using qualitative descriptive research methods and a case study approach with data collection techniques carried out by triangulation (combined), inductive data analysis, and the results of the study emphasize meaning rather than generalization. To obtain relevant data, primary data sources were taken through interviews and direct and indirect observations of relevant stakeholders, namely BPBLINMAS and BAPPEKO of Surabaya City as well as BPBD and BAPPEDA of Semarang City.

The results of this study indicate that the risk management of hydrometeorological disasters during the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic in Surabaya City and Semarang City is not optimal. These conclusions should then be used to eliminate or at least reduce the vulnerability of urban systems to adverse situations (proactive activities) as well as to plan and take actions to reduce the adverse effects of possible disruption (reactive activities). Furthermore, for the city to be more ideal, it is necessary to study the City Resilience Strategy or often referred to as the City Resilience Strategy (CRS).

Keywords: Risk Management, Hydrometeorological Disaster, City Resilience.