

PENGELOLAAN BENCANA BANJIR SUNGAI CIKALONG DI CIREBON

Eko Setiadi

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ABSTRACT

Natural disaster is a phenomenon which demands attention from many sides, which are related to the problems of how to prevent (before happening), to handle (while happening), and to control post happening) disaster. All of the related activities above can be called as natural disaster management. In 1984 the flood disaster caused by Cikalong River overtopping happened in Cirebon, West Java Province. The flood made loss impact to residents who lived around Cikalong river. The management policy which represent many sides namely residents as policy user, the institution related to both Cikalong River management and Cirebon Town development as policy maker is necessary to anticipate the occurrence of simillar disaster An analysis which is done in this study is to gain the best management alternative trough a decision support system in arranging the management policy.

The method which is used to analyze the selection of flood disaster management policy alternative is AHP model. The study begin with identification of problems in Cikalong river basin, built up decision hierarchy, pairwise comparison base on judgement data, setting priorities, hierarchy consistency test and determine the rank of flood management alternatives. The proposed 3 management action alternatives, are flood dike (alternative I), normalisation of river (alternative II) and short cut (alternative III) evaluated by criteria of technical aspect, social aspect, economical aspect and environmental aspect.

The result of this study shows that the social aspect criteria is the most important point that should be considered in flood disaster management (value : 0.2900) , and followed by the technical aspect (value : 0.2554), environmental aspect (value : 0.2386), and economical aspect (value : 0.2160). The best management alternative to get the goal in flood countermeasures is alternative II (value : 0.4651).This means that the actions on this alternative gives the biggest influence on the success of flood disaster management at Cikalong river basin.

Key words : Natural disaster management, flood, decision support system