

RENCANA PENGELOLAAN BENCANA ALAM BANJIR KAWASAN KALIBAYEM DI KECAMATAN KASIHAN KABUPATEN BANTUL

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ABSTRACT

A flood disaster on February 27 th 2003 in Kalibayem estate have generated various problems, and losses. To overcome the problems, it is needed a plan of flood management by considering a number of aspects including circumstantial understanding analysis of condition, problem and society perception by considering flood risk disaster and also the local condition of potencies, constraints, opportunities and threats related to the area.

To understand the natural phenomenon of flood and its management, a flood discharge and SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) analysis will be carried out. The flood discharge is computed using the rational method, while SWOT analysis is used for selecting the most reliable flood management plant.

The results indicated that the prone area of flood is almost 99,65 ha, mostly in the form of settlement area about 4250 families in lower topography condition. The flood analysis showed that due to increasing residential area (180,943 ha or 332,09%) for the last 14 years (1998 - 2003) the flood peak increases significantly up to 7,727 m³ /s or 82,17%. The best alternative flood management effort based on SWOT is Water Resources and Land Conservation by using action plans as follow: designation Kalibayem estate as water and land conservation estate, increasing water infiltration level in Kalibayem up-stream, protection of beneficiary river zone and water resource/swamp. The most urgent of flood management is to build and to repair culvert at Jogja-Wates main road from 2 meter to 3 meter width.

Keyword : *Kalibayem Estate, Flood, SWOT and Flood Management*