

Analisis Adaptasi Terhadap Kerawanan Bencana Kenaikan Permukaan Air Laut Di Kawasan Pesisir Kecamatan Ujung Tanah

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ABSTRAK

Kenaikan permukaan air laut sebagai dampak perubahan iklim global telah menjadi ancaman nyata bagi wilayah pesisir, termasuk Kecamatan Ujung Tanah di Kota Makassar. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tingkat kerawanan terhadap kenaikan permukaan air laut dan merumuskan strategi adaptasi yang tepat di kawasan pesisir tersebut. Menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode spasial (skoring, pembobotan, dan overlay), penelitian ini mengevaluasi enam indikator utama: kemiringan lereng, penggunaan lahan, ketinggian gelombang, kecepatan arus, kecepatan angin, dan pasang surut. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa wilayah pesisir Ujung Tanah memiliki tingkat kerawanan yang bervariasi, mulai dari rendah hingga tinggi, dengan distribusi kerawanan tinggi paling luas terdapat di Kelurahan Totaka dan Ujung Tanah. Berdasarkan tingkat kerawanan tersebut, disusun strategi adaptasi meliputi adaptasi akomodatif (penanaman vegetasi pantai, pembangunan ruang terbuka hijau, edukasi masyarakat) hingga adaptasi protektif (pembangunan seawall, breakwater, dan zonasi permukiman). Penelitian ini menegaskan pentingnya pendekatan terintegrasi berbasis spasial dan sosial dalam merancang kebijakan adaptasi pesisir yang berkelanjutan dan berkeadilan terhadap ancaman kenaikan permukaan air laut.

Kata Kunci: kenaikan permukaan air laut, strategi adaptasi, Kawasan Pesisir

ABSTRACT

Sea level rise as a result of global climate change has become a real threat to coastal areas, including the Ujung Tanah District in Makassar City. This study aims to analyze the level of vulnerability to sea level rise and formulate appropriate adaptation strategies in this coastal area. Using a qualitative approach with spatial methods (scoring, weighting, and overlay), this study yielded six key indicators: slope gradient, land use, wave height, current velocity, wind speed, and tides. The analysis results indicate that the Ujung Tanah coastal area has varying levels of vulnerability, ranging from low to high, with the highest vulnerability being most widespread in the Totaka and Ujung Tanah Sub-districts. Based on these levels of vulnerability, adaptation strategies were developed, including accommodative adaptation (planting coastal vegetation, developing green open spaces, and educating the public) and protective adaptation (building seawalls, breakwaters, and organizational zoning). This study emphasizes the importance of an integrated spatial and social-based approach in designing sustainable and equitable coastal adaptation policies to the threat of sea level rise.

Keywords: sea level rise, adaptation strategy, Coastal Area

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