

Abstrak

Indonesia sebagai negara kepulauan dengan karakteristik geografis dan curah hujan tinggi memiliki tingkat kerentanan yang besar terhadap bencana alam, khususnya banjir dan rob di wilayah pesisir. Kota Semarang, terutama Kecamatan Semarang Utara, termasuk kawasan yang kerap mengalami banjir akibat kombinasi faktor alam dan aktivitas manusia, seperti penurunan muka tanah dan kenaikan permukaan air laut. Kondisi tersebut menimbulkan dampak sosial, ekonomi, dan kerusakan infrastruktur sehingga memerlukan kebijakan penanggulangan yang efektif. Pemerintah Kota Semarang menetapkan Peraturan Daerah Nomor 13 Tahun 2010 tentang Penyelenggaraan Penanggulangan Bencana sebagai dasar hukum penanganan bencana di daerah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pelaksanaan peraturan tersebut dalam penanganan banjir dan rob di Kecamatan Semarang Utara serta mengidentifikasi kendala yang dihadapi pemerintah daerah beserta upaya penanganannya.

Metode yang digunakan adalah pendekatan yuridis normatif dengan spesifikasi deskriptif analitis, menggunakan data sekunder yang diperoleh melalui studi kepustakaan dan wawancara.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pelaksanaan kebijakan telah mencakup tahap prabencana, tanggap darurat, dan pasca bencana. Namun implementasinya belum optimal karena keterbatasan sumber daya, anggaran, koordinasi antarinstansi, dan partisipasi masyarakat. Evaluasi berkelanjutan diperlukan untuk meningkatkan efektivitas penanggulangan banjir serta memperkuat ketahanan masyarakat di wilayah pesisir.

Kata Kunci : Evaluasi Kebijakan, Penanggulangan Bencana, Banjir dan Rob.

Abstract

Indonesia, as an archipelagic country characterized by complex geographic conditions and high rainfall intensity, is highly vulnerable to natural disasters, particularly floods and flash floods (ROB) in coastal areas. Semarang City, particularly North Semarang Regency, is an area frequently affected by flooding due to a combination of natural factors and human activities, such as land subsidence and sea level rise. This situation has resulted in significant social and economic losses, as well as infrastructure damage, necessitating an effective disaster management policy. In response, the Semarang City Government issued Regional Regulation No. 13 of 2010 concerning the Implementation of Disaster Management as a legal framework for disaster management at the local level. This study aims to analyze the implementation of this regulation in addressing floods and flash floods in North Semarang Regency and to identify the challenges faced by the local government and the efforts undertaken to address them.

This study uses a normative legal approach with descriptive-analytical specifications, utilizing secondary data obtained through a literature review and interviews.

The findings indicate that policy implementation has encompassed the pre-disaster, emergency response, and post-disaster stages. However, its effectiveness remains suboptimal due to limited resources, budget allocation, inter-agency coordination, and community participation. Therefore, ongoing evaluation is necessary to improve the effectiveness of flood management efforts and strengthen community resilience in coastal areas.

Keywords : Policy Evaluation, Disaster Management, Flood and Tidal Flood, Regional Regulation.