

Kuliah ke 3

**BAB III
DAMPAK BENCANA**

Bencana dapat disebabkan oleh kejadian alam (natural disaster) maupun oleh ulah manusia (man-made disaster) [7]. Faktor-faktor yang dapat menyebabkan bencana antara lain [2]:

Bahaya alam (natural hazards) dan bahaya karena ulah manusia (man-made hazards) yang menurut United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN-ISDR) dapat dikelompokkan menjadi:

1. bahaya geologi (geological hazards),
2. bahaya hidrometeorologi (hydrometeorological hazards),
3. bahaya biologi (biological hazards),
4. bahaya teknologi (technological hazards) dan penurunan kualitas lingkungan (environmental degradation) Kerentanan (vulnerability) yang tinggi dari masyarakat, infrastruktur serta elemen-elemen di dalam kota/ kawasan yang berisiko bencana Kapasitas yang rendah dari berbagai komponen di dalam masyarakat

Sedangkan berdasarkan CRED (The Centre for Research on Epidemiology of Disasters) definisi bencana dapat di subkategorikan sbb [8]:

Geophysical:	Event originating from solid earth
Meteorological:	Event caused by short-lived/small to meso-scale atmospheric processes (in the spectrum from minutes to days)
Hydrological:	Event caused by deviations in the normal water cycle and/or overflow of bodies of water caused by wind set-up
Climatological:	Event caused by long-lived/meso-to macro-scale processes (in the spectrum from intraseasonal to multi-decadal climate variability)
Biological:	Disaster caused by the exposure of living organism to germs (kuman, bakteri) and toxic substances (zat beracun)

Selanjutnya dinyatakan pula bencana alam, kategori, tipe dan sub tipe sebagai berikut: [8]

Biologi	Geofisik	Hidrometeorologi	
		Hidrologi	Meteorologi
Epidemic (wabah penyakit) > penyakit akibat infeksi virus > penyakit akibat infeksi bakteri > penyakit akibat infeksi parasit > penyakit akibat infeksi jamur > penyakit akibat infeksi prion Kerumunan serangga Binatang yg lari tunggang langgang	Gempa bumi Letusan gunung berapi Pergerakan dalam jumlah besar (kering): > runtuhan batu > tanah longsor > longsoran salju atau batu > penyurutan	Banjir: > banjir seperti umumnya > gelombang badai/banjir rob Pergerakan dalam jumlah besar (basah): > runtuhan batu > tanah longsor > longsoran salju atau batu > penyurutan	Badai: > angin puyuh tropis > ekstra- angin puyuh tropis > badai lokal
			Klimatologi: Temperatur ekstrim: > gelombang panas > gelombang dingin > kondisi musim dingin yang ekstrim Kekeringan/api ganas > kebakaran hutan > kebakaran lahan

Dampak Bencana dapat dirumuskan sebagai berikut [4]:

$$\text{RISK} = \text{HAZARD} \times \text{EXPOSURE} \times \frac{\text{VULNERABILITY}}{\text{MANAGEABILITY}}$$

Risk= the possibility of loss, injury, death or other consequence

Hazard = a destructive phenomenon or event

Exposure =duration and/or extent of hazard

Vulnerability= susceptibility to damage or harm by hazard

Manageability= the capacity to respnd to Needs created by a disaster

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