

ABSTRAK

Mitigasi Bencana oleh Relawan Tanggap Bencana di Desa Cikondang Kecamatan Cineam Kabupaten Tasikmalaya

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh tingginya kerentanan Desa Cikondang terhadap bencana, khususnya tanah longsor, serta belum optimalnya pelaksanaan mitigasi bencana oleh relawan tanggap bencana, yang ditandai dengan keterbatasan pelatihan, sosialisasi, koordinasi, dan pemahaman masyarakat mengenai mitigasi bencana. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pelaksanaan mitigasi bencana oleh relawan tanggap bencana di Desa Cikondang Kecamatan Cineam Kabupaten Tasikmalaya. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan jenis penelitian deskriptif. Sumber data terdiri atas data primer dan data sekunder. Data primer diperoleh melalui tujuh informan yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*, terdiri atas Kepala Desa, Koordinator Relawan Tanggap Bencana, dua anggota relawan, dan tiga orang masyarakat. Data sekunder diperoleh dari dokumen, arsip, serta literatur yang relevan. Teknik pengumpulan data meliputi observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi, sedangkan analisis data dilakukan secara kualitatif melalui proses pengumpulan, pengolahan, pengelompokan, penyajian, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mitigasi bencana oleh relawan tanggap bencana di Desa Cikondang belum berjalan secara optimal. Pada dimensi pelaksanaan penataan ruang masih ditemukan kelemahan dalam identifikasi wilayah rawan secara menyeluruh dan pemanfaatan data kerawanan. Pada dimensi pengaturan pembangunan, pembangunan infrastruktur, dan tata bangunan, seluruh indikator belum terlaksana secara optimal karena keterbatasan kewenangan relawan, belum terealisasinya relokasi masyarakat, serta belum tersedianya infrastruktur mitigasi yang memadai. Sementara itu, pada dimensi penyelenggaraan pendidikan, penyuluhan, dan pelatihan, sebagian besar indikator telah berjalan dengan baik, meskipun pelaksanaan pembinaan dan pelatihan belum dilakukan secara rutin akibat keterbatasan anggaran. Disimpulkan bahwa pelaksanaan mitigasi bencana masih memerlukan peningkatan koordinasi lintas sektor, penguatan kapasitas relawan, penyediaan sarana dan prasarana mitigasi, percepatan relokasi masyarakat di kawasan rawan, serta pelaksanaan pendidikan dan pelatihan kebencanaan secara berkelanjutan guna meningkatkan kesiapsiagaan masyarakat.

Kata kunci: mitigasi bencana, relawan tanggap bencana, kesiapsiagaan masyarakat, penanggulangan bencana, Desa Cikondang.

ABSTRACT

Disaster Mitigation by Disaster Response Volunteers in Cikondang Village, Cineam Subdistrict, Tasikmalaya Regency

This study was motivated by Cikondang Village's high vulnerability to disasters, particularly landslides, as well as the suboptimal implementation of disaster mitigation by disaster response volunteers, characterized by limited training, public awareness campaigns, coordination, and community understanding of disaster mitigation. This study aims to analyze the implementation of disaster mitigation by disaster response volunteers in Cikondang Village, Cineam Subdistrict, Tasikmalaya Regency. The study employs a qualitative approach using a descriptive research design. Data sources consisted of primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained from seven informants selected using purposive sampling, including the Village Head, the Disaster Response Volunteer Coordinator, two volunteer members, and three community members. Secondary data were obtained from relevant documents, archives, and literature. Data collection techniques included observation, interviews, and documentation, while data analysis was conducted qualitatively through the processes of collection, processing, grouping, presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results of the study indicate that disaster mitigation efforts by disaster response volunteers in Cikondang Village have not yet been implemented optimally. In the spatial planning implementation dimension, weaknesses were still found in the comprehensive identification of disaster-prone areas and the utilization of vulnerability data. In the dimensions of development regulation, infrastructure development, and building codes, none of the indicators have been fully implemented due to the volunteers' limited authority, the failure to relocate communities, and the lack of adequate mitigation infrastructure. Meanwhile, in the dimension of education, outreach, and training, most indicators have been implemented effectively, although guidance and training have not been conducted regularly due to budget constraints. It is concluded that the implementation of disaster mitigation still requires improved cross-sectoral coordination, strengthening of volunteer capacity, provision of mitigation facilities and infrastructure, acceleration of community relocation in disaster-prone areas, and the continuous implementation of disaster education and training to enhance community preparedness.

Keywords: *disaster mitigation, disaster response volunteers, community preparedness, disaster management, Cikondang Village.*