

ABSTRAK

Indonesia sebagai negara yang kerap mengalami bencana alam, membutuhkan kesiapan dan mitigasi bencana yang baik untuk menghadapi berbagai kemungkinan risiko bencana. Kebijakan Pengurangan Risiko Bencana (PRB) tidak hanya menjadi ruang bagi orang dewasa namun juga membutuhkan partisipasi anak sebagai salah satu kelompok rentan saat bencana terjadi. Anak-anak tidak hanya masuk dalam golongan rentan, tapi juga mampu berdaya dan ikut serta dalam agenda PRB dan mewujudkan kebijakan PRB dengan perspektif kepentingan terbaik untuk anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: 1) Mengetahui metode anak berpartisipasi dan mengungkapkan pendapat dalam penyusunan rencana kontingensi erupsi gunungapi Merapi dan usaha Pengurangan Risiko Bencana (PRB) di KRB III Merapi, dan 2) Melihat strategi negosiasi anak dalam partisipasi mereka pada penyusunan rencana kontingensi erupsi gunungapi Merapi dan usaha Pengurangan Risiko Bencana di KRB III Merapi

Fenomenologi adalah metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini, dimana peneliti melakukan pendekatan kepada subjek penelitian yaitu anak-anak di tiga desa Merapi yang termasuk dalam Kawasan Rawan Bencana (KRB) III Merapi. Beberapa tahapan dilakukan seperti pendekatan terhadap subjek penelitian, *Focus Group Discussion* (FGD), dan diskusi dengan kelompok-kelompok anak yang lebih kecil. Terdapat 23 anak yang menjadi subjek penelitian di 3 desa KRB III Merapi. Analisis kualitatif dilakukan dari hasil *transcript* diskusi, wawancara, maupun FGD dengan anak-anak Merapi dengan menggunakan Nvivo. Nvivo digunakan sebagai alat dalam menyederhanakan data lapangan dan memberikan gambaran visual atas data-data yang diambil.

Melalui penelitian ini, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa *metode anak berpartisipasi dan mengungkapkan pendapat* dalam penyusunan rencana Merapi dan usaha PRB di KRB III Merapi, adalah melalui negosiasi metode keterlibatan. Negosiasi ini dilakukan secara verbal dalam diskusi yang dilakukan dengan berbagai pihak dan lembaga, berperan dan menjadi bagian dari komunitas seperti forum anak, kepemudaan, karangtaruna dll. Selanjutnya, keagenan menjadi ejawantah atau ekspresi atas partisipasi anak dalam usaha PRB di Merapi. Anak dapat membangun relasi melalui interaksi mereka dengan teman sebaya dan orang dewasa disekitarnya, sehingga anak mampu menjadi komunikator resiko. Selanjutnya, *strategi negosiasi anak* adalah melalui proses terbentuknya *peer culture* atau rangkaian interaksi antara anak dan orang dewasa sebagai gambaran negosiasi anak terhadap ruang atau lingkungan sekeliling mereka. Anak mampu bernegosiasi tentang keinginan mereka terlibat di masa depan, harapan mereka, dan cara terlibat pada kegiatan PRB di desa yang berpihak pada makna partisipasi bagi anak. Melalui strategi relasi anak dengan dunia sekeliling mereka, anak dapat menemukan ruang inkubasi dan tempat diantara teman sebaya, dunia orang dewasa dan lingkungan mereka.

Kata Kunci: Metode Partisipasi Anak, Strategi Negosiasi Anak, Keagenan Anak, Kebijakan PRB, Peran Anak dalam PRB

ABSTRACT

Indonesia as a country that often experiences natural disasters, requires good disaster preparedness and mitigation to deal with various possible disaster risks. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policies are not only a space for adults but also require the participation of children as one of the vulnerable groups when a disaster occurs. Children are not only included in the vulnerable group, but are also able to be empowered and participate in the DRR agenda and realize DRR policies with the perspective of the best interests for children. This study aims to: 1) Know the methods of children participating and expressing opinions in the preparation of the contingency plan for the eruption of the Merapi volcano and efforts to reduce disaster risk (DRR) at KRB III Merapi, and 2) Look at the negotiation strategy of children in their participation in the preparation of a contingency plan for volcanic eruptions Merapi and Disaster Risk Reduction efforts at KRB III Merapi

Phenomenology is the method used in this research, in which the researcher approaches the research subjects, namely children in three Merapi villages which are included in the Disaster Prone Area (KRB) III of Merapi. Several stages were carried out such as approaches to research subjects, Focus Group Discussions (FGD), and discussions with smaller groups of children. There were 23 children who were research subjects in 3 villages of KRB III Merapi. Qualitative analysis was carried out from the results of transcripts of discussions, interviews, and FGDs with Merapi children using Nvivo. Nvivo is used as a tool to simplify field data and provide a visual representation of the captured data.

Through this research, the researchers concluded that the method for children to participate and express opinions in the preparation of the renkon Merapi and DRR efforts at KRB III Merapi, was through negotiation of the involvement method. This negotiation is carried out verbally in discussions conducted with various parties and institutions, playing a role and being part of the community such as children's forums, youth, youth organizations, etc. Furthermore, agency becomes the embodiment or expression of children's participation in DRR efforts in Merapi. Children can build relationships through their interactions with their peers and adults around them, so that children are able to become risk communicators. Furthermore, the child's negotiation strategy is through the process of forming a peer culture or a series of interactions between children and adults as a picture of children's negotiations on the space or environment around them. Children are able to negotiate about their wishes to be involved in the future, their hopes, and how to be involved in DRR activities in the village that side with the meaning of participation for children. Through strategies for relating children to the world around them, children can find incubation spaces and places among their peers, the world of adults and their environment.

Keywords: Children's participation method, Children's negotiation strategy, Child's agency, DRR policy, children's participation in DRR