

INTISARI

Pandemi COVID-19 telah memberikan dampak bagi industri pariwisata global termasuk Indonesia. Banyak pengelola jasa akomodasi memilih untuk menutup sementara usahanya karena pendapatan yang menurun drastis. *Homestay* yang merupakan akomodasi utama di Kawasan Poros Wisata Dataran Tinggi Dieng juga merasakan dampak dari bencana wabah ini. Meskipun demikian, usaha *homestay* harus tetap berjalan di tengah pandemi. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat bagaimana tingkat ketahanan bencana pemilik *homestay* di Kawasan Poros Wisata Dataran Tinggi Dieng dalam menghadapi pandemi COVID-19 yang berguna untuk evaluasi pengelolaan selama pandemi yang mengutamakan keselamatan. Pendekatan berbasis modal digunakan dalam penelitian ini untuk melihat tingkat ketahanan. Terdapat enam aspek modal ketahanan yang dikembangkan dari Brown dkk., (2018) yaitu ekonomi, sosial, sumber daya manusia, fisik, sumber daya alam, dan budaya. Hasil analisis statistik deskriptif menunjukkan bahwa modal ketahanan ekonomi khususnya keberagaman basis pasar masih rendah. Kemudian modal ketahanan sumber daya manusia khususnya rutusnya melakukan rapid test COVID-19 dan keaktifan mengikuti pelatihan tanggap bencana masih rendah. Namun, untuk modal ketahanan sosial, fisik, sumber daya alam, dan budaya cenderung tinggi.

Kata Kunci : COVID-19, *homestay*, ketahanan bencana, Dataran Tinggi Dieng

ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the global tourism industry, including Indonesia. Many accommodation service managers choose to temporarily close their businesses because their income has fallen dramatically. Homestay, which is the main accommodation in the Dieng Plateau Tourist Center Area, also get the impact of this outbreak. Even so, the homestay business must continue to run amid the pandemic. Therefore, this study aims to see how the level of disaster resilience among homestay owners in the Dieng Plateau Tourist Center Area in facing the COVID-19 pandemic which is useful for evaluating management during a pandemic that prioritizes safety. A capital-based approach is used in this study to see the level of resilience. There are six aspects of resilience capital developed from Brown et al., (2018), namely economic, social, human resources, physical, natural resources, and culture. The results of the descriptive statistic analysis show that the capital for economic resilience, especially the diversity of market bases, is still low. Then the resilience capital of human resources, especially routinely do the COVID-19 rapid tests and activeness following disaster response training is still low. However, for social, physical, natural resources and cultural resilience capital tends to be high.

Keywords: COVID-19, homestay, disaster resilience, Dieng Plateau