

INTISARI

Erupsi Gunung Merapi secara teknis vulkanologi sudah digolongkan sebagai salah satu ancaman bencana yang bersifat permanen. Diperlukan sebuah sistem penanganan kebencanaan yang dapat menjawab ancaman bencana tersebut dengan tujuan meminimalisir jatuhnya korban baik jiwa maupun materil. Upaya sinergis antara Pemerintah, Masyarakat dan Dunia Swasta memunculkan program *Sister Village* sebagai wujud manajemen bencana yang mengakomodasi partisipasi masyarakat serta melibatkan banyak unsur kemasyarakatan di dalamnya.

Penelitian ini berusaha memaparkan kondisi kapasitas kelembagaan dalam Program *Sister Village*, mengangkat studi kasus pada pasangan desa bersaudara yang hubungan keduanya sudah diformalkan, yakni Desa Ngargomulyo sebagai desa pengungsi dan Desa Tamanagung sebagai penyangga. Dalam menganalisis kapasitas kelembagaan tersebut peneliti menggunakan tiga (3) level analisis kapasitas kelembagaan, yakni level individu, level entitas dan level sistem. Level individu terdiri dari dua variabel, yakni pengetahuan individu dan keterampilan individu. Level entitas terdiri dari empat variabel, yakni kepemimpinan dan proses pengambilan keputusan; prosedur dan mekanisme pekerjaan; prosedur hubungan; dan jaringan organisasi. Sedangkan pada level sistem terdapat satu variabel, yakni kerangka kerja yang berhubungan dengan aturan dan kebijakan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kondisi kapasitas kelembagaan program *Sister Village* sudah dapat dikatakan cukup baik, namun masih diperlukan beberapa perbaikan, diantaranya adalah: perlunya standarisasi pengetahuan minimal bagi masyarakat dan relawan kebencanaan; perlunya memasukkan aspek pelatihan keterampilan yang minimal ditempuh relawan kebencanaan ke dalam dokumen Prosedur Tetap; dan perlunya pembentukan struktur organisasi relawan kebencanaan yang lebih luwes dan adaptif.

Kata Kunci: Manajemen Bencana; Kapasitas Kelembagaan; *Sister Village*.

ABSTRACT

The eruption of Mount Merapi in the science of volcanology as technically classified as one of the permanent potential hazard. It needs a disaster response system that can address the threat of the disaster with the aim of minimizing the loss of both mental and material. Synergistic effort between the Government as a Public Sector, Community and Private Sector raises *Sister Village* program as a form of disaster management that accommodate people's participation and involve a lot of social elements in it.

This research tries to explain the condition of institutional capacity in *Sister Village* Program, raised the case study at Ngargomulyo as a refugee village and Tamanagung as the buffer village. The relationship between them has been formalized in the “*desa bersaudara*” mechanism. To analyze the institutional capacity, the researchers used three (3) levels of institutional capacity analysis, the individual level, entity level and the system level. Individual level consists of two variables, the individual's knowledge and the individual's skills. Entity level composed of four variables, namely leadership and decision-making processes; work procedures and mechanisms; relations procedures; and the organization's network. While at the system level, there is one variable namely framework relating to the rules and policies.

The results showed that the condition of the institutional capacity from *Sister Village* program can be mentioned as quite good enough, but still needed some improvements, such as: the need to standardize the minimum knowledge to the community and volunteer disaster; the need to include minimum training skills for the disaster volunteers into Standard Operating Procedure documents; and the need for the establishment of disaster volunteer organization structure to be more flexible and adaptive.

Keywords: Disaster Management; Institutional Capacity; *Sister Village*.