

ABSTRAK

Bantaran sungai di perkotaan terus disorot karena lekat dengan berbagai persoalan dari mulai pemukiman kumuh, informal, hingga bencana seperti banjir dan longsor yang tak kunjung usai. Upaya penyelesaian dan penertiban dari pemerintah sering ditolak warga dengan berbagai cara, bahkan tindakan anarkis. Tindakan warga tersebut dikarenakan persaingan mencari penghidupan dan pemukiman di kota bukan main sengitnya. Pola produksi dan konsumsi warga kota yang tidak ekologis ikut membuat warga pinggir sungai menjadi pihak yang rentan. Kerentanan tersebut dapat ditemui pada kondisi internal mereka seperti kemiskinan, ketidakmampuan, ketidakberdayaan pada sumber-sumber ekonomi, politik, dan sosial sehingga mereka dikenal liar, susah diatur. Lebih jauh, kondisi internal tersebut menjadikan mereka pihak yang rentan terhadap ancaman bencana (*Hazard+Vulnerability=Disaster*), atau dikenal dengan bencana sebagai kerentanan sosial (*social vulnerability*) yang termasuk dalam kerangka besar konsep Pengurangan Resiko Bencana (PRB). Merespon kerentanan dan bencana, salah satu upaya untuk mengurangi resiko (mitigasi bencana) adalah membentuk komunitas pegiat sungai yang diinisiasi pemerintah, maupun berdasar inisiatif warga. Yogyakarta menjadi salah satu wilayah yang memiliki berbagai komunitas pegiat warga pinggir sungai, bahkan terdapat lima komunitas yaitu FKWA, KTB, TAGANA, JKPSB, dan ARKOM di Sidomulyo, Bener, salah satu daerah pinggir Sungai Winongo.

Merespon hal tersebut, penelitian ini menjelaskan potret kerentanan sosial warga terhadap bencana, upaya dan sinergisitas komunitas pegiat sungai dalam menyikapi kerentanan sosial dan mitigasi bencana dengan metode penelitian kualitatif studi kasus. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan berbagai variasi program pengurangan kerentanan seperti pinjaman dan tabungan untuk mengurangi kemiskinan, pemukiman tidak layak, dan persepsi resiko yang rendah, mitigasi bencana struktural seperti perbaikan infrastruktur, dan mitigasi non struktural seperti sosialisasi, edukasi dan pengelolaan lingkungan yang dilakukan lima komunitas. Dalam menjalankan berbagai program tersebut, upaya dan kelancaran kelima komunitas berbeda tergantung modal sosial yang ada dalam setiap komunitas, seperti kepercayaan warga terhadap figur pemimpin komunitas. Selain itu jejaring dan sinergitas antar komunitas yang terjalin ikut mempengaruhi jalannya program. Hadirnya kelima komunitas pegiat yang diinisiasi pemerintah dan yang tumbuh langsung dari warga dengan berbagai program pengurangan kerentanan dan mitigasi bencana membuktikan bahwa warga pinggir sungai tidak selamanya dikenal penuh ketidakturan dan liar meskipun kerentanan sosial terhadap bencana melekat dengan kehidupannya. Penelitian ini membatasi pembahasan konsep PRB hanya pada upaya manajemen resiko sebelum bencana yaitu pengurangan kerentanan dan mitigasi.

Keyword: Pengurangan Resiko Bencana, Social Vulnerability, Mitigasi Bencana, Komunitas Kebencanaan, Komunitas Pegiat Warga Pinggir Sungai

ABSTRACT

River banks in urban areas continue to be highlighted due to sticking to various problems from slum, informal, to disaster such as floods and landslides that never end. Government settlement and control efforts are often rejected by citizens in various ways, even anarchist actions. The action of the residents is due to the competition to find livelihood and settlement in the city is not fiercely playing. The pattern of production and consumption of urban residents who are not ecologically helped make the riverside residents become vulnerable parties. Such vulnerabilities can be encountered in their internal conditions such as poverty, incapacity, powerlessness in economic, political, and social resources so that they are known to be wild, unruly. Furthermore, these internal conditions make them vulnerable to disaster threats (Hazard + Vulnerability = Disaster), otherwise known as disaster as a social vulnerability that is included in the larger framework of the concept of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Responding to vulnerabilities and disasters, one of the efforts to reduce risks (disaster mitigation) is to establish a community initiated river community initiative, as well as citizen initiatives. Yogyakarta is one of the areas that has various community of riverbank community, there are even five communities, namely FKWA, KTB, TAGANA, JKPSB, and ARKOM in Sidomulyo, Bener, one of the Winongo Rivers.

Responding to this, this study explains the portrait of social vulnerability of citizens to the disaster, efforts and synergy of river communities in addressing social vulnerability and disaster mitigation with qualitative research method of case study. The results show a variety of vulnerability reduction programs such as loans and savings to reduce poverty, inadequate settlements and low risk perceptions, structural disaster mitigation such as infrastructure improvements and non-structural mitigation such as socialization, education and environmental management by five communities. In carrying out these programs, the efforts and smoothness of the five communities differ depending on the social capital that exists in each community, such as trusting citizens towards community leaders. In addition, networking and synergy between communities that intertwine influences the course of the program. The presence of five community activists initiated by the government and who grew directly from the people with various programs of vulnerability reduction and disaster mitigation proved that riverside residents are not always known full of wildness and wildness despite the social vulnerability to disasters attached to their lives. This study limits the discussion of the concept of DRR only to risk management efforts before disaster, ie, reduction of vulnerability and mitigation.

Keyword: Disaster Risk Reduction, Social Vulnerability, Disaster Mitigation, Community of Disaster Community of Riverbanks