



COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER MITIGATION SYSTEM IN MUNCAR BEACH, BANYUWANGI DISTRICT

AUTHORS INFO

Moh. Fahrurrozi
Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Banyuwangi
fahrurrozi@untag-banyuwangi.ac.id

R. Dravendy Marta Ishardhi
Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Banyuwangi
denice_retroppus@untag-banyuwangi.ac.id

ARTICLE INFO

E-ISSN: 2716-4837
P-ISSN: 2723-6560
Vol. 3, No. 1, January 2021
URL: <http://usnsj.com/index.php/geographica>

Suggestion for the Citation and Bibliography

Citation in Text:

Fahrurrozi and Ishardhi (2021)

Bibliography: Fahrurrozi, M., Ishardhi, R.D.M (2021). Community Based Disaster Mitigation System in Muncar Beach, Banyuwangi District. *Geographica: Science & Education Journal*, 3 (1, June), 11-15.

Abstract

Muncar Beach, Banyuwangi Regency is an area with high disaster risk. Community-based disaster management will be much more effective than formal state agencies. But it also does not mean that formal institutions are not important. Education, counseling, and public awareness are one of the non-structural/non-physical disaster mitigation activities. This study aims to analyze the level of knowledge and preparedness of coastal communities in Muncar, Banyuwangi Regency in dealing with disasters, and to find out how is the Community-Based Disaster Mitigation System in Muncar Beach, Banyuwangi Regency. This research uses qualitative methods with qualitative descriptive research. Data obtained through observation, in-depth interviews and documents. The subjects of this research are community leaders, fishermen and the people of Kedungrejo Muncar village. The analysis technique in this research is inductive. In this study, the inductive analysis used is an interactive analysis technique. The results of the research show that the paradigm of disaster management at the population level has not changed much and is still associated with myths. Knowledge and awareness of coastal communities about disaster mitigation is still very low.

Keywords: Mitigation, Disaster, Muncar, Banyuwangi.

A. Introduction

Indonesia is one of the countries known as the island nation. Indonesia has thousands of islands (+ 17,504) ranging from large and small islands. In addition, Indonesia is the second country with the longest coastline which is +95,181 kilometers (Minister of Marine and Fisheries n.d.). In general, urban growth and settlements are located near rivers or on the coast, such as Surabaya, Jakarta, and Semarang are cities on the seafront of Java. Banda aceh is on the edge of the Indonesian Ocean, and so on. Thus, it is undeniable that Indonesia is a maritime country.

As a maritime country Indonesia has a very large and competitive wealth and potential of coastal resources. This potential is rarely owned by other countries because the utilization cost is relatively cheap, thereby strengthening supply capacity. However, Indonesia's

geographical and geological location is surrounded by three continental plates, including the European-Asian continent, the Pacific continent, and the Indo-Australian continent. Which is why Indonesia has the potential to experience natural disasters, either in the form of hurricanes or typhoons, tsunamis, earthquakes, floods, and other natural disasters.

Natural disasters are natural phenomena that are unpredictable and unavoidable and can incur losses for the community, both material and non-material losses. Almost all islands in Indonesia have experienced natural disasters and the intensity is quite high, such as the tsunami in Flores in 1992, the tsunami in Aceh in 2004, the earthquake in Nias in 2005, the earthquake in Yogyakarta in 2006, the earthquake in West Sumatra and Bengkulu in 2007, the earthquake in Lombok in 2018, the earthquake and tsunami in Palu and Donggala in 2018, and more.

Banyuwangi regency itself had an earthquake and tsunami disaster in 1994 in the southern coastal areas, such as in Plengkung Beach, Pancer Beach and Rajegwesi. At that time Banyuwangi regency was hit by a tsunami with an altitude of 13.9 m due to the 7.2 SR earthquake at a depth of 33 km. Banyuwangi has a beach length of up to 175kilometer and almost all of them are potentially tsunamis. According to disaster risk index data (2014) released by BNPB in East Java, Banyuwangi ranked 4th as a city/district at risk of disaster with a high risk class after Lumajang, Malang and Jember. While in Indonesia, Banyuwangi regency ranks 11th as a city/district that is at risk of disaster with multi-threats. Considering these crucial facts, the only option to make anticipatory measures is to conduct awareness activities about the risks of living in coastal areas, especially the coast of Banyuwangi.

According to the law of constitution No. 24 of 2007 that the scope of disasters is quite extensive. Therefore, good cooperation between disaster institutions is needed both in the center and in the region. These institutions must be able to cooperate and work together with the community in each (four) stages. The four stages are:

- 1) Preparedness: standby planning, early warning
- 2) Emergency response: emergency review, operational plan, emergency assistance
- 3) Post-emergency: recovery, rehabilitation, completion, rebuilding
- 4) Prevention and mitigation or taming can be simultaneously implemented with the active role of the community.

Of the four stages, the most likely to involve the community are the stages of preventive and mitigation measures. This community-based disaster management, will be more effective compared to the formal institutions of the state. But that doesn't mean the formal institution doesn't matter. The institution always has a role as a manifestation of the presence of the state when the community is in a critical situation and condition. That there is no denying that every disaster brings casualties both human and property is a fact. But whatever kind of disaster, before it comes there is always a sign. (Priyowidodo, G., & Luik 2013).

This is where it is important to know and understand correctly and accurately every sign that comes. So of course, what is needed is the knowledge, skills and abilities of how the community, especially in disaster-prone areas, prepare anticipatory measures for the arrival of such disasters. From this description, the relevant map formulation of this study is How is the level of knowledge and preparedness of coastal communities Muncar Banyuwangi in the face of disasters? How is the Community-Based Disaster Mitigation System in Muncar Beach Banyuwangi Regency?

This research aims to analyze the level of knowledge and preparedness of coastal communities Muncar Banyuwangi in the face of disasters, and to know the Community-Based Disaster Mitigation System in Muncar Beach Banyuwangi Regency.

B. Methodology

This type of research is a qualitative descriptive research that focuses on the coastal area of Muncar, Kedungrejo Village. The data collection techniques used in this study are 1) Direct observation. In this research, what is observed is the community environment in Kedungrejo Village Muncar Beach, the ability and preparedness of the community in dealing with disasters, especially the tsunami wave disaster, considering that Muncar beach is one of the areas that have the potential for tsunamis, so the people in Muncar Beach need to have a sense of responsiveness and resilience to disasters. 2) In-depth interviews with the subjects of this study were community leaders in Kedungrejo Muncar Village, fishermen and the people of Kedungrejo Muncar village. 3) Documents. In this study, researchers also used document studies to collect data from archives and documents related to this research, such as magazines,

newspapers, research results, articles and books related to the problems studied in this study. While the technique used in determining the informants is snowball sampling.

The analysis technique in this study is inductive research. What is meant is the analysis technique that is not intended to prove a prediction or research hypothesis, but the conclusions and theories generated are in the form of the data collected. In this study, the inductive analysis used is an interactive analysis technique.

C. Findings and Discussion

1. History of Kedungrejo Village as a Coastal Village in Muncar District

Kedungrejo Village is one of 10 Villages in Muncar sub-district, Banyuwangi District, East Java, Banyuwangi with an area of + 668,472 Ha with regional boundaries, the north is Tembokrejo Village, the west is Blambangan Village and Tapan Rejo village, the south is Kedungringin Village and the east directly adjacent to the Bali Strait. Kedungrejo village itself is a coastal village that produces the largest marine fish in East Java, but since 2010 the fish catch of fishermen has decreased.



In the past, Kedungrejo Village was synonymous with the name Muncar, before becoming Kedungrejo Village, Muncar itself was one of the villages that was under the Cluring District area, over time the Cluring District was split so that a new sub-district resulting from fractions emerged with the name Muncar District, the history of the name Muncar itself exists several versions. One of them is a story from HR. Suparjo Denowo, a native of Muncar Sub district, the word 'Muncar' comes from two words, "Monco" (Javanese language) and "Mancah" (Madurese language) which means various things. This is based on the fact that most of the populations in Kedungrejo village, Muncar are migrants from various ethnic groups or races. Some of them came from South Sulawesi (Bugis tribe), Madura and several areas in Java.

There is no standard history regarding the name of the village named "Kedungrejo" but from several sources the name Kedungrejo Village cannot be separated from the location of the village which is directly adjacent to the Bali Strait or the Ocean, the name Kedungrejo Village itself is two syllables originating from the Javanese language, namely "Kedung" which means a wide water source, and "Rejo" which means crowded, which means that in this village there is a large water source, the sea with all the resources in it and Kedung or the source is getting more and more rejo or crowded with all forms of life activities in it so that the name Muncar which had been used for the name of the District was changed to "KEDUNGREJO" and became the name of a village to this day.

2. Public perception of disasters

This type of research is descriptive research. The survey was conducted on 10 coastal communities in kedungrejo village, Muncar subdistrict, Banyuwangi. Data is collected by observing and interviewing correspondents. The collected data is analyzed univariately to describe each item of questions about perception of disaster preparedness.

From the results of the study that 80% of respondents answered surrender to God if at any time there was a tsunami. They reasoned that natural disasters such as tsunamis and earthquakes cannot be predicted when they come and can happen to anyone. This is similar to Agustin's finding research (2014) regarding perceptions of earthquake preparedness for Kenagarian Sumani people, district Koto X Koto Singkarak, Solok Regency, West Sumatra Province.

According to the National Disaster Management Agency (2007) that at the population level has not changed much about the paradigm of handling natural disasters. In general, they think that natural disasters are a reward from God for the sins that have been committed by man and is a tactic of God. In addition, they do not have the initiative to carry out their prevention and re-enactment.

Natural disasters can occur through the process and take place slowly so that it can be predicted and can also happen suddenly. Like an earthquake, until now it can hardly be predicted accurately where, when, and absorbed the strength of the earthquake. However, the impact of earthquakes can be minimized by equipping the community with the ability or skills how to respond to disasters such as skills on how to save themselves and survive from the earthquake, and minimizing the vulnerability of the impact of natural disasters themselves, such as the construction of earthquake-resistant houses with a certain force.

According to Agustin (2014) Natural disasters occur because the threat factors are met with vulnerability factors and inability or low ability to respond to the threat, both of which cause disruption to people's lives such as houses damage, loss of property and fatalities. Generally disaster hazards can occur anywhere with a little or no warning, so it is very important to be prepared for disaster hazards to reduce the risk of impact (Yayasan Jamba Minda 2010).

The knowledge and understanding of the community about the local environment is the most important thing to minimize vulnerability in the community. Community-based disaster mitigation can be done by empowering community members to work together in making strategic and useful plans for the community. The community must be active in re-building its own environment, because the one who understands about the best needs is the community itself. People who face disaster risk will benefit by understanding what to do when disaster strikes (Yayasan IDEP 2007).

There are several benefits of community-based disaster mitigation, including providing and developing knowledge about mitigation to the community so that their level of awareness against the risks faced can increase, stimulate the community to be better prepared and responsive in facing disasters in the environment and help them to understand where and how disasters may occur, strengthen and improve the ability of the community in disaster management, for example, making plans for evacuation routes and establishing sitergitas with institutions that can help in the event of a disaster, forming community groups for disaster management, as well as improving public understanding and awareness about the natural environment and its role in reducing disaster risk (Yayasan IDEP 2007).

D. Conclusion

The paradigm for disaster management at the population level has not changed enough. There are still many people who consider that disaster is a destiny. This is a picture that the conventional paradigm is still strong and rooted in society. In general, people believe that disaster is a retaliation for their sin so that they must accept it as a destiny as a result of their actions and they don't want to try to take any preventive or countermeasures steps.

Mapping disaster prone areas, the construction of early detection systems, and the utilization of national spatial arrangements are structural measures in disaster mitigation. However, the three activities are obliged to provide space for the community to contribute the delivery information related to disaster areas and also as recipients of disaster-related information and ways to avoid the impact of disasters. The third point of the four policies above shows that the importance of the role of the community in disaster risk reduction efforts.

E. Suggestion

In this study, we finally found some conditions that cause disaster mitigation systems in coastal communities kedungrejo Muncar village has not gone well, therefore there are some inputs that we provide in this study, among others:

1. BPBD Banyuwangi regency needs to improve communication and coordination with the

coastal community Muncar, this is because so far coordination is not well established between the implementers of disaster management with the community and with other disaster management implementers.

2. BPBD Banyuwangi regency should increase its intensity in providing socialization and information about disaster prevention and handling in Kedungrejo Village Muncar Subdistrict, because there are still many people in Kedungrejo Village who still do not understand things related to disasters and disaster mitigation systems.
3. There needs to be maximum protection from the local government of Banyuwangi regency and other community elements in improving disaster management capabilities and facilities.

F. Reference

- Agustin, Helfi. 2014. "Persepsi Masyarakat Kenagarian Sumani Tentang Kesiapsiagaan Bencana Gempa Bumi." *Jurnal Kesehatan Komunitas* 2 (5): 199–206.
- Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana. 2007. *Pengenalan Karakteristik Bencana Dan Upaya Mitigasinya Di Indonesia*. Edisi II.
- BNPB. 2014. *Indeks Risiko Bencana Indonesia Tahun 2013*.
- Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan. n.d. "Kementerian Kelautan Dan Perikanan." Accessed April 14, 2021. <https://kkp.go.id/djpdspkp/page/2202-realisisasi-investasi-sektor-kelautan-dan-perikanan>.
- Priyowidodo, G., & Luik, J. E. 2013. "Literasi Mitigasi Bencana Tsunami Untuk Masyarakat Pesisir Di Kabupaten Pacitan Jawa Timur." *Ekotrans* 13 (1): 47–61.
- Yayasan IDEP. 2007. "Panduan Penanggulangan Bencana Berbasis Masyarakat."
- Yayasan Jambo Minda. 2010. "Panduan Pendidikan Penanggulangan Bencana Untuk Sekolah."
- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 27 Tahun 2007 tentang Penanggulangan Bencana Jakarta.