

ABSTRACT

DISASTER LITERACY BASED ON LOCAL KNOWLEDGE IN PEATLAND FARMERS (Case Studies of Baru Uban Village and Kumpai Batu Bawah Village, Arut Selatan Sub-District, Kotawaringin Barat District)

Communities around peat ecosystems have a legacy of traditional knowledge in managing land. However, since peatlands were opened on a large scale to support food security programs, peatland degradation and catastrophic fires have occurred and have caused ecological, economic, and socio-political losses. Baru Urban Village and Kumpai Batu Bawah Village are inhabited by local people and transmigrants, have extensive peatlands, are canalized and experience major fires every year at the district level. This study aims to map the disaster literacy system and calculate the level of disaster literacy based on local wisdom of local farmers and transmigrant peatland farmers in the two areas, as well as develop a community-based model for disaster management of peatland fires. This research method used was a mixed method, a combination of qualitative and quantitative with several data collection techniques were employed, namely observation, semi-structured interviews and research questionnaires. The results of the research on the disaster literacy system show that there are differences in the pillars of local wisdom of the two communities which are reflected in the management of their peatlands, where the system owned by local farmers is more sustainable and better at preventing fire disasters. Meanwhile, the measurement of the level of disaster literacy based on local wisdom shows that the survey value of local farmers in Baru Urban Village is 55.15% and transmigrant farmers in Kumpai Batu Bawah Village is 50.04%, which means that the disaster literacy of the two communities is in the medium category. Based on the system and literacy level, a community-based peatland fire disaster management model was developed.

Keywords: *Degradation, peat, forest and land fires, disaster literacy, community-based disaster management model.*

ABSTRAK

LITERASI BENCANA BERBASIS PENGETAHUAN LOKAL PADA PETANI LAHAN GAMBUT (Studi Kasus di Kelurahan Baru dan Desa Kumpai Batu Bawah Kecamatan Arut Selatan Kabupaten Kotawaringin Barat)

Masyarakat yang hidup di ekosistem gambut memiliki warisan pengetahuan tradisional dalam pengelolaan lahan tersebut. Namun sejak lahan gambut dibuka besar-besaran untuk mendukung program ketahanan pangan, degradasi lahan gambut dan bencana kebakaran terjadi dan menimbulkan kerugian ekologi, ekonomi serta sosial politik. Kelurahan Baru dan Desa Kumpai Batu Bawah dihuni komunitas lokal dan transmigran, memiliki luasan lahan gambut besar, dianalisis dan mengalami bencana kebakaran dengan luasan besar setiap tahun di level kabupaten. Penelitian ini bertujuan memetakan sistem literasi bencana dan menghitung tingkat literasi bencana berbasis pengetahuan lokal pada petani lokal dan petani transmigran lahan gambut di kedua wilayah tersebut, serta menyusun model pengelolaan bencana kebakaran lahan gambut berbasis masyarakat. Metode penelitian ini adalah metode campuran, kombinasi kualitatif dan kuantitatif dengan beberapa teknik pengumpulan data yaitu observasi, wawancara semi terstruktur dan kuesioner penelitian. Hasil penelitian terhadap sistem literasi bencana menunjukkan perbedaan pilar pengetahuan lokal kedua komunitas yang tercermin dalam pengelolaan lahan gambutnya, dimana sistem yang dimiliki petani lokal lebih berkelanjutan dan lebih baik dalam pencegahan bencana kebakaran. Sementara pengukuran tingkat literasi bencana berbasis pengetahuan lokal menunjukkan nilai survei petani lokal di Kelurahan Baru 55,15% dan petani transmigran 50,04%, dimana artinya literasi bencana kedua komunitas tersebut berada pada kategori sedang. Berdasarkan sistem dan tingkat literasi tersebut, disusun model pengelolaan bencana kebakaran lahan gambut berbasis masyarakat.

Kata kunci: Degradasi, gambut, karhutla, literasi bencana, model pengelolaan bencana berbasis masyarakat.