

# **IMPLEMENTASI KEBIJAKAN MITIGASI BENCANA DI KABUPATEN NATUNA (Setudi Kasus: Kebakaran Hutan dan Lahan di Desa Cemaga)**

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## **ABSTRAK**

Kabupaten Natuna merupakan wilayah dengan tingkat kerawanan tinggi terhadap bencana kebakaran hutan dan lahan (Karhutla), khususnya di Desa Cemaga. Upaya mitigasi bencana telah diatur melalui Peraturan Daerah Nomor 14 Tahun 2019 sebagai langkah pengurangan risiko bencana. Implementasi kebijakan di lapangan masih menghadapi berbagai kendala, antara lain keterbatasan anggaran, minimnya sumber daya, rendahnya kesadaran masyarakat, serta belum optimalnya koordinasi antarinstansi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis implementasi kebijakan mitigasi bencana dalam penanganan Karhutla di Desa Cemaga, Kabupaten Natuna, dengan menggunakan teori implementasi George C. Edward III. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi kebijakan mitigasi kebakaran hutan dan lahan di Desa Cemaga masih belum berjalan secara optimal. Hambatan utama meliputi keterbatasan sumber daya, baik dari segi anggaran, peralatan, maupun tenaga kerja yang belum memadai. Selain itu, komunikasi yang belum merata turut menghambat penyampaian informasi secara cepat dan menyeluruh kepada masyarakat. Koordinasi antarinstansi seperti BPBD, DLHK, dan Damkar juga belum efektif, saat terjadi kebakaran, respons dari masing-masing instansi sering tidak selaras sehingga penanganan menjadi terlambat, akses lokasi yang sulit dan peralatan tidak memadai memperburuk dampak awal penanganan. Di sisi lain, pemberdayaan masyarakat dalam kegiatan mitigasi juga masih terbatas dalam menanggulangi Kebakaran hutan dan lahan, terutama di wilayah rawan seperti Desa Cemaga.

**Kata Kunci:** Kebijakan, Mitigasi Bencana, Kebakaran Hutan dan Lahan.

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## ***ABSTRACT***

*Natuna Regency is a region highly vulnerable to forest and land fire (Karhutla) disasters, particularly in Cemaga Village. Disaster mitigation efforts have been formally regulated through Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2019 as a strategic step to reduce disaster risks. However, the implementation of these policies in practice still encounters several challenges, including limited funding, insufficient resources, low public awareness, and suboptimal coordination between agencies. This study aims to analyze the implementation of disaster mitigation policies in addressing forest and land fires in Cemaga Village, Natuna Regency, using George C. Edward III's policy implementation theory. A qualitative research approach was employed, with data collected through interviews and document analysis. The findings reveal that the implementation of forest and land fire mitigation policies in Cemaga Village has not been optimal. The main barriers include resource constraints—specifically in terms of budget, equipment, and trained personnel. In addition, uneven communication has hindered the effective and timely dissemination of information to the community. Coordination among relevant agencies, such as the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), the Environmental and Forestry Office (DLHK), and the Fire Department, has also been ineffective. During fire incidents, their response is often uncoordinated, leading to delays in handling the situation. Furthermore, limited access to fire-affected areas and the lack of adequate firefighting equipment exacerbate the challenges during initial emergency responses. On the other hand, community involvement in mitigation efforts remains minimal, despite the fact that active public participation plays a vital role in preventing and managing forest and land fires—particularly in high-risk areas like Cemaga Village.*

**Keywords:** *Policy, Disaster Mitigation, Forest and Land Fires.*