

TATA KELOLA PEMERINTAH DAERAH DALAM MITIGASI RISIKO BENCANA DI KOTA TANJUNGPINANG

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ABSTRAK

Kota Tanjungpinang merupakan salah satu daerah yang memiliki potensi risiko bencana, seperti banjir, kebakaran permukiman, pohon tumbang, dan cuaca ekstrem. Meningkatnya kejadian bencana pada tahun 2024 terjadi sebanyak 270 kali, menunjukkan pentingnya tata kelola pemerintah daerah yang mampu mendukung pelaksanaan mitigasi risiko bencana secara optimal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tata kelola pemerintah daerah dalam mitigasi risiko bencana di Kota Tanjungpinang Tahun 2024. Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan melalui teknik wawancara, observasi dan dokumentasi. Analisis penelitian mengacu pada teori *Good Governance* United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) yang meliputi akuntabilitas, transparansi, partisipasi, aturan hukum, daya tanggap, serta efektivitas dan efisiensi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tata kelola pemerintah daerah dalam mitigasi risiko bencana telah berjalan cukup baik, ditandai dengan pelaksanaan berbagai program mitigasi, seperti sosialisasi dan edukasi kebencanaan, penyampaian informasi peringatan dini, koordinasi dengan BMKG, pembentukan relawan kebakaran, inspeksi bangunan, serta kesiapsiagaan personel dalam menghadapi potensi bencana. Pelaksanaan mitigasi juga telah mengacu pada Peraturan Daerah Kota Tanjungpinang Nomor 3 Tahun 2016 tentang Penyelenggaraan Penanggulangan Bencana. Namun, pelaksanaannya masih menghadapi beberapa kendala, antara lain keterbatasan anggaran, sarana dan prasarana, jumlah personel, serta belum meratanya pelaksanaan program mitigasi di seluruh wilayah Kota Tanjungpinang. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan penguatan koordinasi lintas sektor, peningkatan kapasitas sumber daya, dan pemerataan pelaksanaan program mitigasi agar penyelenggaraan mitigasi risiko bencana dapat berjalan lebih optimal.

Kata Kunci: *Good Governance*, Mitigasi Risiko Bencana, Tata Kelola Pemerintah Daerah.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT GOVERNANCE IN DISASTER RISK MITIGATION IN TANJUNGPINANG CITY

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ABSTRACT

The city of Tanjungpinang is one of the areas prone to disaster risks, such as flooding, residential fires, falling trees, and extreme weather. The number of disaster incidents increased to 270 in 2024, highlighting the importance of local government governance capable of optimally supporting the implementation of disaster risk mitigation. This study aims to analyze local government governance in disaster risk mitigation in Tanjungpinang City in 2024. The study employed a qualitative method using interviews, observations, and documentation. The analysis was based on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) theory of Good Governance, which encompasses accountability, transparency, participation, the rule of law, responsiveness, as well as effectiveness and efficiency. The results of the study indicate that local government governance in disaster risk mitigation has been functioning quite well, as evidenced by the implementation of various mitigation programs, such as disaster awareness and education campaigns, the dissemination of early warning information, coordination with the Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (BMKG), the formation of firefighting volunteers, building inspections, and the preparedness of personnel to respond to potential disasters. Mitigation efforts have also been carried out in accordance with Tanjungpinang City Regulation No. 3 of 2016 on Disaster Management. However, its implementation still faces several challenges, including limited budgets, inadequate facilities and infrastructure, insufficient personnel, and the uneven implementation of mitigation programs across the entire city of Tanjungpinang. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen cross-sectoral coordination, enhance resource capacity, and ensure the equitable implementation of mitigation programs so that disaster risk mitigation efforts can be carried out more effectively.

Key Words: Disaster Risk Mitigation, Good Governance, Local Government Governance.