

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis penguatan kapasitas kebijakan Pemerintah Kota Langsa dalam penanggulangan bencana kebakaran permukiman, yang semakin mengkhawatirkan dengan lonjakan kejadian bencana dari tahun 2020 sampai 2024. Latar belakang masalah mencakup kepadatan penduduk ekstrem di Kecamatan Langsa Kota (6.912 jiwa/km²), urbanisasi pesat sebagai "Kota Pelajar", serta ketidaksesuaian prioritas risiko bencana dalam Kajian Risiko Bencana (KRB) 2025-2029 yang mengabaikan kebakaran permukiman, padahal kejadiannya cenderung berulang dan meningkat, bertentangan dengan UU No. 24/2007 tentang Penanggulangan Bencana. Kajian ini mengadopsi Policy Capacity Framework dari Xun Wu, M. Ramesh, dan M. Howlett (2018), yang memuat kapasitas kebijakan dalam tiga dimensi utama: analitis, operasional dan politik, pada level individu, organisasi, serta sistem. Metode penelitian bersifat kualitatif deskriptif, dengan purposive dan snowball sampling terhadap 18 informan. Data dikumpul melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi lapangan, dan dokumentasi, dianalisis menggunakan model Miles & Huberman (1994): reduksi data, penyajian data dan penarikan Kesimpulan/verifikasi. Hasil menunjukkan penguatan kapasitas analitis melalui pemahaman regulasi dan data historis (individu), media sosial/call center (organisasi), serta sosialisasi sekolah (sistem), meski terhambat minim system pemetaan berbasis digital dan pelatihan kepegawaian. Kapasitas operasional didukung 208 ASN, anggaran melonjak pada tahun 2025 dan nilai SAKIP baik, tetapi cenderung penanganannya secara reaktif karena struktur BPBD sebagai lembaga multi-hazard yang dukungan kelembagaan pemadam kebakaran belum terpisah secara mandiri. Kapasitas politik paling kuat, dengan Renstra walikota, koordinasi OPD, serta kemitraan dengan pihak luar (NGO) untuk mitigasi Risiko bencana. Tantangan utama meliputi ketidak sesuaian KRB dan kurang pelatihan pegawai dan Masyarakat (analitis) ; proses pemulihan bencana tidak sesuai prosedur secara kelembagaan, serta kerjasama antar lembaga masih adanya ketidaksesuaian alur kelembagaan; serta komunikasi DPRK lemah (operasional), partisipasi masyarakat rendah, anggaran fluktuatif, minim hydrant/peringatan dini (politik). Saran mencakup reformasi kelembagaan, pelatihan sertifikasi, retribusi APAR untuk PAD, dan SOP terintegrasi guna efektivitas pencegahan berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: kapasitas kebijakan, bencana, kebakaran permukiman

ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the strengthening of policy capacity of the Langsa City Government in addressing residential fire disasters, which have become increasingly concerning due to the rise in incidents from 2020 to 2024. The background of the problem includes extreme population density in Langsa Kota District (6,912 people/km²), rapid urbanization as a “Student City,” and the mismatch in disaster risk priorities in the 2025–2029 Disaster Risk Assessment (KRB), which overlooks residential fires despite their recurring and increasing occurrence, contradicting Law No. 24/2007 on Disaster Management. This study adopts the Policy Capacity Framework by Xun Wu, M. Ramesh, and M. Howlett (2018), which conceptualizes policy capacity into three main dimensions: analytical, operational, and political, across individual, organizational, and systemic levels. The research employs a descriptive qualitative method, using purposive and snowball sampling involving 18 informants. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, field observations, and documentation, and analyzed using the Miles and Huberman (1994) model: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. The results indicate that analytical capacity has been strengthened through regulatory understanding and historical data (individual level), the use of social media and call centers (organizational level), and school-based outreach (system level), although it is constrained by the lack of digital-based mapping systems and limited personnel training. Operational capacity is supported by 208 civil servants, increased budget allocation in 2025, and a good SAKIP score; however, responses remain largely reactive due to BPBD’s structure as a multi-hazard agency, where the fire service function has not yet been institutionally separated. Political capacity appears to be the strongest, reflected in the mayor’s strategic plan, inter-agency coordination, and partnerships with external actors (NGOs) in disaster risk mitigation. Key challenges include the misalignment of the Disaster Risk Assessment and limited training for both personnel and communities (analytical); institutional inconsistencies in post-disaster recovery processes and inter-agency coordination (operational); as well as weak communication with the local parliament (DPRK), low community participation, fluctuating budgets, and limited hydrants and early warning systems (political). Recommendations include institutional reform, certification-based training, the introduction of fire extinguisher (APAR) retribution as a source of local revenue, and the development of integrated standard operating procedures (SOPs) to enhance sustainable preventive efforts.

Keywords: Policy Capacity, Disaster, Residential Fires