Ruang Terbuka Hijau Tangguh Bencana Pandemi Zoonosis = Zoonotic Pandemic Disaster Resilient Green Open Space

Dear Nugra Bestari, author

Abstrak

Bencana pandemi zoonosis (COVID-19) membatasi akses dan interaksi manusia di ruang terbuka hijau (RTH). Konsep RTH yang mengakomodir kebutuhan interaksi sosial dalam situasi pandemi hingga saat ini belum ditemukan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menyusun konsep RTH tangguh bencana pandemi zoonosis. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif melalui metode wawancara, observasi, studi literatur dan kuesioner, dengan analisis data deskriptif kualitatif, analisis deskriptif kuantitatif, analisis kebijakan dan analisis SWOT. Dari penelitian ini, dihasilkan temuan bahwa Hutan Kota Bekasi telah memenuhi fungsi interaksi sosial ruang terbuka hijau (RTH) di Kota Bekasi, meskipun masih perlu pembenahan aksesibilitas, vegetasi dan fasilitas di dalamnya, serta kebijakan Pemerintah Kota Bekasi terkait penanganan bencana pandemi zoonosis. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah RTH tangguh bencana pandemi zoonosis adalah RTH yang mampu mengenali ancaman di wilayahnya, mengorganisir sumber daya masyarakat untuk mengurangi kerentanan, dan meningkatkan kapasitas demi mengurangi risiko bencana, yang didapat dengan memenuhi enam hal berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini.
.....Zoonotic (COVID-19) pandemic disaster limits human access and interaction in green open spaces (RTH). The concept of green open space that accommodates the need for social interaction in a pandemic situation has not yet been discovered. The aim of this research is to develop a concept for green open space that is resilient to zoonotic pandemic disasters. This research uses a qualitative approach through interviews, observation, literature study and questionnaires, with qualitative descriptive data analysis, quantitative descriptive analysis, policy analysis and SWOT analysis. From this research, it was found that the Bekasi City Forest has fulfilled the social interaction function of green open space (RTH) in Bekasi City, although it still needs to improve its accessibility, vegetation and facilities, as well as the Bekasi City Government's policies regarding handling zoonotic pandemic disasters. The conclusion of this research is that a green open space that is resilient to zoonotic pandemic disasters is a green open space that is able to recognize threats in its area, organize community resources to reduce vulnerability, and increase capacity to reduce disaster risk, which is obtained by fulfilling six things based on the results of this research.