Peningkatan Resiliensi Kelompok Petani Padi terhadap Banjir Melalui Pemilihan Varietas, Kesiapan Bencana, dan Perubahan Iklim di Desa Ciuyah, Kabupaten Cirebon

(Enhancing the Resilience of Rice Farmer Groups to Floods Disasters through Variety Selection, Disaster-Climate Change Preparedness in Ciuyah Village, Cirebon Regency)

Anggi Nindita[1*], Sriwulan Ferindian Falatehan[2], Muhammad Aries[3], Dina Nurdinawati[2]
[1] Departemen Agronomi dan Hortikultura, Fakultas Pertanian, IPB University, Bogor, Jawa Barat, Indonesia 16680
[2] Departemen Sains Komunikasi dan Pengembangan Masyarakat, Fakultas Ekologi Manusia, IPB University, Bogor, Jawa Barat, Indonesia 16680
[3]Departemen Gizi Masyarakat, Fakultas Ekologi Manusia, IPB University, Bogor, Jawa Barat, Indonesia 16680
[*]Penulis Korespondensi: angginindita@apps.ipb.ac.id

ABSTRAK

Banjir akibat perubahan iklim meningkatkan tekanan pada petani padi , sehingga mengganggu produksi dan ketahanan pangin. Kondisi dampak perubahan iklim dan kejadian banjir berulang membuat pertani padi di Desa Ciuyah, Kecamatan Waled, Kabupaten Cirebon berada kerentanan yang tinggi terhadap gangguan produksi dan ketahanan pangan. Kegiatan pengabdian Dosen Pulang Kampung bertujuan untuk meningkatkan resiliensi kelompok petani melalui pelatihan terintegrasi mengenai pemilihan varietas padi cerdas iklim, peningkatan kapasitas kelompok tani, serta penguatan kesiapsiagaan bencana dan pengorganisasian kelembagaan pertanian. Kegiatan dilaksanakan dalam bentuk pelatihan terpadu yang mencakup edukasi pengenalan varietas padi cerdas iklim, penyuluhan teknis, serta diskusi kelompok terfokus (FGD). Sejumlah petani dari gabungan kelompok tani mengikuti rangkaian kegiatan yang terdiri atas pre-post test, pemaparan materi mengenai varietas padi IPB 9G dan IPB 13S, penguatan kapasitas adaptif komunitas, serta strategi manajemen dan penyimpanan pangan rumah tangga. Data kuantitatif dianalisis secara deskriptif, dan wawancara dengan petani, penyuluh, serta aparat desa. Hasil kegiatan menunjukkan peningkatan pengetahuan, kesadaran, dan minat petani dalam mengadopsi varietas IPB 9G dan IPB 13S, yang ditunjukkan oleh dimulainya penanaman IPB 9G pada musim tanam berikutnya serta tingginya penilaian terhadap pelatihan untuk aspek kemanfaatan, kemenarikan, dan kemudahan pemahaman. Rumah tangga petani juga telah memiliki strategi kesiapsiagaan pangan, terutama melalui penyimpanan beras dan pemanfaatan hasil sawah sendiri, meskipun sebagian masih mengalami penurunan jumlah dan ragam pangan saat banjir. Kegiatan ini berkontribusi pada penguatan resiliensi petani melalui integrasi inovasi varietas, pengetahuan budidaya, dan penguatan kelembagaan sosial, serta membuka ruang pendampingan lanjutan untuk advokasi perbaikan sistem irigasi dan replikasi model di wilayah rawan banjir lainnya.

Kata kunci: IPB 9G, ketahanan pangan, kelembagaan petani, perubahan iklim, resiliensi

ABSTRACT

Climate-induced flooding increases pressure on rice farmers, disrupting production and threatening food security. In Ciuyah Village, Waled Sub-district, Cirebon District, recurrent flood events and broader climate impacts have heightened the vulnerability of rice farmers to production losses and reduced food availability. The *Dosen Pulang Kampung* community engagement program was designed to enhance farmer group resilience through integrated training on climate-smart rice variety selection, capacity strengthening of farmer groups, and reinforcement of disaster preparedness and agricultural institutional organization. The program was implemented in the form of integrated training that included education on climate-smart rice varieties, technical extension, and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). Farmers from multiple farmer groups participated in a series of activities that included pre- and post–tests, lectures on IPB 9G and IPB 13S rice varieties, strengthening community adaptive capacity, and household food management and storage strategies. Quantitative data were analyzed descriptively, while qualitative insights were gathered through FGDs and interviews with farmers, extension officers, and village authorities. The results demonstrated increased knowledge, awareness, and interest among farmers in adopting IPB 9G and IPB 13S, reflected

in the initiation of IPB 9G planting in the subsequent growing season and high training evaluations in terms of usefulness, attractiveness, and ease of understanding. Farmer households also exhibited food preparedness strategies, particularly through rice storage and the use of their own harvests, although some still experienced reductions in food quantity and diversity during flood events. Overall, the program contributed to strengthening farmer resilience through the integration of varietal innovation, improved cultivation knowledge, and enhanced social institutions, while also creating opportunities for continued assistance, including advocacy for irrigation improvement and replication of this resilience model in other flood-prone areas.

Keywords: climate change, food security, farmer institutions, IPB 9G, resilience