

Appropriate Natural Disaster Management Policy in Guarantee Accuracy of Target Post Disaster Assistance

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Abstract. Indonesia is a region that disaster-affected which often arise, it is because of Indonesia is an equatorial boundary is the line where a slab of earth impact of catastrophes. Against such conditions it is with the frequent disasters continue to occur so it is necessary prepared in disaster response. So far it has provided device regulatory disaster management, namely Law No. 24 of 2007 which provides a framework for disaster management, including pre-disaster, emergency response and post-disaster. Indonesia is a country that is very rich, dazzling beauty of the panorama, so many interesting foreign tourists to come and see the beauty. In addition, Indonesia is a country that often mengalmi natural disasters, ranging from floods, volcanoes to the tsunami, Indonesia is a disaster-prone geographical location. Disasters can be caused by natural factors and due to the irresponsible behavior of the use and management of natural resources (SDA) and the environment. Although the law has outlined a comprehensive disaster management provisions, so far the response is still focused on emergency response issues. Further action such as mitigation, rehabilitation and reconstruction seems not be the main priority of disaster management activities. Another problem that is still experiencing problems is coordination, speed of relief, aid accuracy and evenness of distribution logistics. Institutional: On the mandate of Law 24/2007 also institutional been formed National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) at the regional level throughout and Indonesia. BNPB also formed a technical executing unit area (UPTD) 12 units. BNPB Institution supported by trained human resources (HR) who are ready to be deployed to the hardest terrain even though this certainly must be supported by adequate and measurable funding in the APBN (state budget) and APBD (regional budget). Institutional Strengthening: Grand designs required in order to strengthen institutional capacity and disaster management standard that is fast, responsive, and professional in accordance with international standards.

Keywords: Policy, disaster relief, on target

1 Introduction

The government should optimize the participatory role of all stakeholders in disaster. One of them with educational institutions such as universities. Working together with universities to do in order to approach the disaster with existing knowledge, that can actually be used as a basis for us to improve human resource capabilities in the framework of the planning application handling

problems better disaster. Capacity building (capacity building) for strengthening institutional capacity and the preparation of the carrying capacity of disaster management should be implemented in a measured planned as an attempt to anticipate the impact of the disaster worse. Law 24/2007 clearly confirms the disaster is not just an emergency response action. But also covers a wider process, namely mitigation (pre-disaster) and the reconstruction and rehabilitation (post disaster). Various agencies should give priority to disaster management that is proportional to the third stage of disaster management, particularly the mitigation phase, reconstruction, and rehabilitation is often not even clear choked handling. Therefore, the role and participation of the college as a working partner to be significant in this context. Some things that need attention together in a partnership that, among other things, the importance of mapping of disaster-prone areas, publishing module and information systems in disaster management, training of community-based disaster management and social recovery after the disaster. With synergistic cooperation pattern, the expected role of the government in tackling the disaster is not just to be a 'firefighter' in case of disaster. The government can play a role in the pre-disaster phase and are able to develop a national disaster preparedness, particularly the ability of disaster management [1].

The synergy of government efforts by all stakeholders in disaster can also be directed in the formulation of strategies and programs to anticipate natural disasters and build a network of stakeholders who play a role in the anticipation and disaster education program. This could be followed up by forming a task force (task force) and the anticipation of disaster education in order to accelerate and streamline the implementation of disaster education program, and empower people to adapt to the natural disaster-prone environments. Many communities are powerless occur in anticipation of natural disasters resulting in the number of fatalities and economic losses of any natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods, and landslides. Therefore, a strategy and a natural disaster education program is very urgent to be formulated. It can be further educate the community to be more responsive to disasters. With the right strategy, expected education program to anticipate natural disasters can be done effectively, then it is expected that people can be empowered and anticipatory in dealing with natural disasters. What matters is the number of institutions that deal with disasters can lead to overlap and confusion regarding the domain of duties and responsibilities in disaster management. Coordination should also be improved with the institutions of the non-government carries out the task of collecting and distributing disaster with resources and assistance for disaster relief [2].

Clearly visible on the ground that the need for synergy among ministries related to needs in various fields. Perhaps for this handling is still overlap. BNPB should outline clearly the duties and authorities, be it pre-disaster, during disaster, or after the disaster. For example, the handling of schools and hospitals damaged by natural disasters, it is the task of anyone. Even if the Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Social Affairs, for example, when they need help. Natural Disaster Management in the Region in need of a precise and rapid handling course in accordance with the rules of the applicable law, hence the readiness and responsiveness of local government officials in the face of natural disasters in need of togetherness, and can localize the impact of Natural Disasters itself. And besides Since the fall of the totalitarian dictator Suharto era end of the last millennium, the conflict for the sake of conflict arise in the community. Not only against the background of different beliefs, competition for land related to the "stomach", but also to the conflict aimed at secession of a state entity Indonesia with the theme of self-determination. More complex, the incidence of conflict is often accompanied by

the occurrence of natural disasters, resulting in the need to reference at field level on what legal basis should be resolved first, disaster or conflict management [3]. From the description above, it can be identified some problems related to bureaucratic regulation of responsibility for the validity of post-disaster assistance:

1. How is the system so that the assistance is right on target?
2. What changes occurred after the aid to the people affected by the disaster?

2 Research Methods

The research method is basically a scientific way to obtain data for the specific purpose and uses. This study uses qualitative research. Qualitative research is to interpret and describe the circumstances in accordance with the reality that has been obtained. In qualitative research, researchers are expected to have more breadth in drafting, describe, and analyze the results of the data entry field subjectively (Sugioyo, 2010: 54). Based on the formulation of the problem that has been noted, this study includes qualitative research to describe and inventory conception of society or the view of ideas, ideas, actions or measures undertaken in depth about natural disasters and ways to overcome them, in the form of case studies, as said Bogdan and Biklen (1982: 58) that the case study is a detailed study on a background, or one object, a document storage area, or a particular event. The cases always attached to qualitative research.

3 Result and Discussion

Natural Disasters

Natural disasters are a consequence of a combination of natural (a physical event, such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, landslides, etc.) and human activity. The weakness of humans due to lack of emergency management, causing losses in financial and structural, even until death. Natural disasters can also be interpreted as a disaster caused by natural phenomena. Symptom nature is a very natural phenomenon and common in the earth. However, only when the natural phenomenon hit human (soul) and all product cultivation (ownership, property and objects), we can only call it a disaster. Losses generated depends on the ability to prevent or avoid disasters and their durability. This understanding associated with the statement: "disasters emerged when hazards meet with helplessness". Thus, the hazardous nature of activity will not be a natural disaster in areas without human powerlessness, for example earthquakes in uninhabited areas. Consequently, the use of the term "natural" is also challenged because the event is not just a danger or calamity without human involvement. The amount of potential losses also depends on the shape of his own danger, starting fires, which threaten individual buildings, to large meteor collision events that could potentially put an end to human civilization. Emergency response measures that will be discussed include two broader process, namely mitigation (pre-disaster) and reconstruction, rehabilitation (disaster) Measures the synergy of government with all stakeholders in disaster can also be directed in the formulation of strategies and programs to anticipate natural disasters and build a network of stakeholders which plays a role in the anticipation and disaster education program. This could be followed up by forming a task force (task force) and the anticipation of disaster education in order to accelerate and streamline the implementation of

disaster education program, and empower people to adapt to the natural disaster-prone environments. Many communities are powerless occur in anticipation of natural disasters resulting in the number of fatalities and economic losses of any natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods, and landslides. Therefore, a strategy and a natural disaster education program is very urgent to be formulated. It can be further educate the community to be more responsive to disasters [4].

With the right strategy, expected education program to anticipate natural disasters can be done effectively, the community is expected to be powerless and anticipatory in dealing with natural disasters. A dynamic process, integrated and sustainable to improve the quality measures associated with the handling, a series of activities that include prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, rehabilitation and rebuilding. What matters is the number of institutions that deal with disasters can lead to overlap and confusion regarding the domain of duties and responsibilities in disaster management. Coordination should also be improved with non-governmental agencies are also to conduct disaster by collecting and distributing resources and assistance for disaster relief. It must be managed properly and needs to be built format of effective communication and coordination so that is not a new problem in the process of disaster management. Clearly visible on the ground that the need for synergy among ministries related to needs in various fields. Perhaps for this handling is still overlap. BNPB should outline clear and wewenannya task, be it pre-disaster, during disaster, or catastrophe. For example, the handling of schools and hospitals damaged by natural disasters, it is the task of anyone. Even if the Ministry of National Disaster Management Agency, 2012. Regulation BNPB No. 02 of 2012 on General Guidelines for Disaster Risk Assessment, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Social Affairs, for example, when they need help. Likewise with other ministries. If they overlap certainly maximum results can not be realized. Need Support Funding So far the budget for disaster at approximately 3 trillion 2010 budget, as well as last year (2009). On the other hand, local governments also allocate funds in the budget as a precaution in the event of a disaster. However, facts on the ground Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) District recognizes agencies unprepared for natural disasters which sometimes hit the region [3]. The Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Social Affairs, for example, when they need help. Likewise with other ministries. If they overlap certainly maximum results can not be realized. Need Support Funding So far the budget for disaster at approximately 3 trillion 2010 budget, as well as last year (2009). On the other hand, local governments also allocate funds in the budget as a precaution in the event of a disaster. However, facts on the ground Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) District recognizes agencies unprepared for natural disasters which sometimes hit the region. Need Support Funding So far the budget for disaster at approximately 3 trillion 2010 budget, as well as last year (2009). On the other hand, local governments also allocate funds in the budget as a precaution in the event of a disaster. However, facts on the ground Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) [5]. District recognizes agencies unprepared for natural disasters which sometimes hit the

region. Need Support Funding So far the budget for disaster at approximately 3 trillion 2010 budget, as well as last year (2009). On the other hand, local governments also allocate funds in the budget as a precaution in the event of a disaster. However, facts on the ground Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) District recognizes agencies unprepared for natural disasters which sometimes hit the region. Based on Law No. 24 Year 2007 on Disaster Management and Presidential Decree No. 8 of 2008 on the National Disaster Management Agency, the purpose of disaster management is Provide protection to the public from the threat of natural disasters. According to Article 12 of the Law of Disaster Management, National Disaster Management Agency has the task:

1. Provide guidance and direction to the disaster relief effort that includes disaster prevention, emergency response, rehabilitation, and reconstruction struksi fairly and equitably;
2. Establish standardization and implementation of disaster management needs by legislation;
3. Delivering information to the community disaster prevention activities;
4. Report to the President disaster management every month once in normal conditions and at all times in a state of emergency;
5. Use and account for contributions / national and international aid;
6. Accounting for the use of the budget received from the State Budget and Expenditure;
7. Carry out other obligations in accordance with laws and regulations; and
8. Develop guidelines for the establishment of the Regional Disaster Management Agency.

With the establishment Nomro Act 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management and all the laws thereof, then outline the scope of disaster management into:

- a. all disaster relief efforts undertaken during the pre-disaster, emergency response and post-disaster;
- b. a focus efforts on pre-disaster preventive;
- c. granting easy access for disaster management agency at the time of response emergency; and
- d. the implementation of the rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in post-disaster.

In the event of a disaster situation disaster management planning include:

- 1) Introduction and assessment of hazards.
- 2) Understanding vulnerability.
- 3) Analyze the impact of disasters.
- 4) Choice of disaster risk reduction measures.
- 5) Determination of the mechanism of preparedness and disaster mitigation.
- 6) The allocation of tasks, the authority and the resources available.
- 7) The preparation of disaster management plans coordinated with: BNPB at national level, BPBD to the provincial level, BPBD for district / city level and set by the government and local government in accordance with its authority for a period of 5 years.
- 8) Plan for disaster management periodically reviewed every 2 years or at any time in the event of a disaster.

- 9) Preparation of disaster management plans is carried out based on guidelines set by the head of BNPB. Disaster risk reduction is carried out to reduce threats and vulnerabilities and improve the ability of communities to deal with disasters through activities:
 - a. The introduction and monitoring of disaster risks.
 - b. Participatory planning of disaster management.
 - c. Development of disaster awareness culture.
 - d. Increased commitment to disaster management actors.
 - e. The application of physical and non-physical efforts and disaster management arrangements.
 - f. To perform disaster risk reduction efforts conducted risk reduction action plan, both national and local levels. Prevention is accomplished by reducing the threat of disaster threatened dan kerentanan parties to perform activities include:
 - 1) Identifying and recognizing accurately the source of danger / hazards
 - 2) Control of the acquisition and management of natural resources which suddenly could potentially be a source of disaster.
 - 3) Monitoring the use of technology.
 - 4) Spatial planning and environmental management.
 - 5) Strengthening social resiliency

Determining the status of emergencies

Emergency response implemented by the central government or local governments in accordance with the level of disaster to the national level set by the President, the Provincial Governor and district / city level oleh regent / mayor. At the time of disaster emergency status is determined BNPB and BPBD have easy access to the field:[6]

- 1) The deployment of human resources.
- 2) The deployment of equipment.
- 3) The deployment logistics.
- 4) Immigration, customs and quarantine.
- 5) Licensing.
- 6) Procurement of goods and services.
- 7) management and accountability of the money / goods.
- 8) Rescue.
- 9) Command to order the agency / institution.

Rescue and Evacuation Victims

At this stage, by providing humanitarian services arising result of the disasters in a region through efforts to:

1. Rescue Victims
2. Emergency Relief.
3. Evacuate the victim and the victim's funeral who died.
4. Fulfilling Basic Needs. In this stage the government must provide basic needs:
 - a) The need for clean water and sanitation.

- b) Food.
- c) Clothing.
- d) The health service.
- e) Psychosocial Services.
- f) Shelter and shelter.

Protecting vulnerable groups

Done by giving priority to the vulnerable groups in the form of rescue, evacuation, security, health care and psychosocial support. As for the vulnerable groups consisting of:[7]

- a) Infants, toddlers and children.
- b) Women who are pregnant and breastfeeding.
- c) people with disabilities.
- d) Seniors

Recovery of vital infrastructure and facilities. Recovery of vital infrastructure and facilities aimed at the functioning of vital infrastructure and facilities immediately, so that people's lives will continue, carried out by repairing / replacing disaster damage in handling disaster management in the post-disaster phase rehabilitation and reconstruction activities.[5]

A. Rehabilitation

1. Improvement of environmental disaster areas
2. Improving public infrastructure
3. The provision of home improvement community
4. Recovery of social psychological
5. Health care
6. Reconciliation and conflict resolution
7. Recovery of social, economical and cultural
8. Restore security and order
9. Restore functions of government
10. Recovery of public service functions
11. Other provisions concerning rehabilitation regulated by government regulation.

B. Reconstruction

Conducted through better development include:

- a. The rebuilding of infrastructures
- b. Social reconstruction
- c. Revive the social life
- d. The application of proper design and use of equipment Better and resilient.
- e. Participation and involvement of institutions kemsasyarakatatan organization.
- f. Improvement of social, economic, cultural
- g. Increased public service functions.
- h. Improvement of services in the community.
- i. Other provisions concerning rekinstruksi regulated by government regulations

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