

“ElanVital” Disaster Mitigation Awareness Management

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Abstract

Awareness of the geographical area of Indonesia as a region with a lot of tectonic activity, it is necessary to realize the potential for various types of disasters to recur. Therefore, comprehensive disaster management (natural and non-natural) is increasingly important to implement. The scope of disaster management has actually been embedded in Law No. 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management which includes pre-disaster, during disaster, and post-disaster. In order for its management to be more successful in reducing disaster risk, it is necessary to raise awareness of the disaster-aware community in each region. Because of the importance of disaster-aware community awareness, it is specifically the government's task to provide knowledge, education, understanding and disaster preparedness skills.

Keywords: Disaster Mitigation, Government, Bnpb, Bnpbd, Disaster Awareness Community

Introduction

Geographically, the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), has a very large area and is located on the equator, which is in a cross position between two continents and two oceans, with natural conditions and conditions that have advantages on one side. And on the other side, the geographical, geological, hydrological, and demographic positions are prone to various types of disasters with a fairly high frequency.

The state in organizing its government, as mandated by the constitution of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, is stated in its Preamble, paragraph IV (four), mandates that the Government of the Republic of Indonesia protects all the people and all of Indonesia's territory, advances public welfare, educates the nation's life and participates in implementing world order based on independence, eternal peace and social justice.

The Republic of Indonesia is a country that is very prone to various types of disasters, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, landslides, floods and tornadoes, including non-natural disasters. Some say that around 13 percent of the world's volcanoes located in the Indonesian archipelago have the potential to cause natural disasters with varying intensity and

strength, even in 2005, UNIESCO, placed Indonesia in seventh place on the list of the most vulnerable countries in the world.

The occurrence of various types of disasters that come one after another, will consciously have an impact on victims and losses, both material and non-material. Therefore, Indonesia as a country has a number of points or potentials prone to disasters, and is traversed by three main plates, namely the Eurasian plate, the Indo-Australian plate, and the Pacific plate, so that this country, Indonesia's geographical conditions often become a country that often experiences/is hit by disasters.

Various potential disasters in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia can be grouped into 3 (three) types of disasters, namely natural disasters, non-natural disasters, and social disasters. Therefore, the high potential for disasters requires disaster management that is not simple, because handling it must be systematic, integrated, and coordinated. Disaster management and mitigation as an integral part of national development, disaster management activities can be carried out pre-disaster mitigation, during a disaster, and after a disaster. The existence of Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management, in principle, is to regulate the stages of disaster management, which include pre-disaster, emergency response, and post-disaster.

Thus, the implementation of national development which aims to create a just, prosperous and prosperous society, must certainly pay attention to the right to livelihood and protection for every citizen. This article tries to analyze disaster mitigation management as a crucial part of managing the geographical area of Indonesia which does have the potential for disasters that are very likely to recur.

In this article, using a qualitative method, with data collection techniques, namely library/literature studies accompanied by reviewing secondary data from various documents related to this article.

Literature Review

Disaster Management

In 2005, UNIESCO, placed Indonesia in seventh place on the list of the most vulnerable countries in the world. Even related to the tsunami disaster, Indonesia ranked first out of 265 countries in the world surveyed by the UN agency (UNISDR).

Along with various types of potential disasters in Indonesia, such as floods, volcanic eruptions, storms, tornadoes, earthquakes, tsunamis, and others, all of which result in housing damage, loss of life, illness, and psychological impacts, and others.

The terminology of disaster according to Law No. 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management, is an event or series of events that threaten and disrupt the lives and livelihoods of the community caused by both natural factors and/or non-natural factors and human factors resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, loss of property, and psychological impacts.

Thus, disaster categories can be distinguished as based on Law No. 24 of 2007, namely:

1) Natural disasters, disasters caused by events or a series of events caused by natural phenomena including earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods, droughts, hurricanes, and landslides.

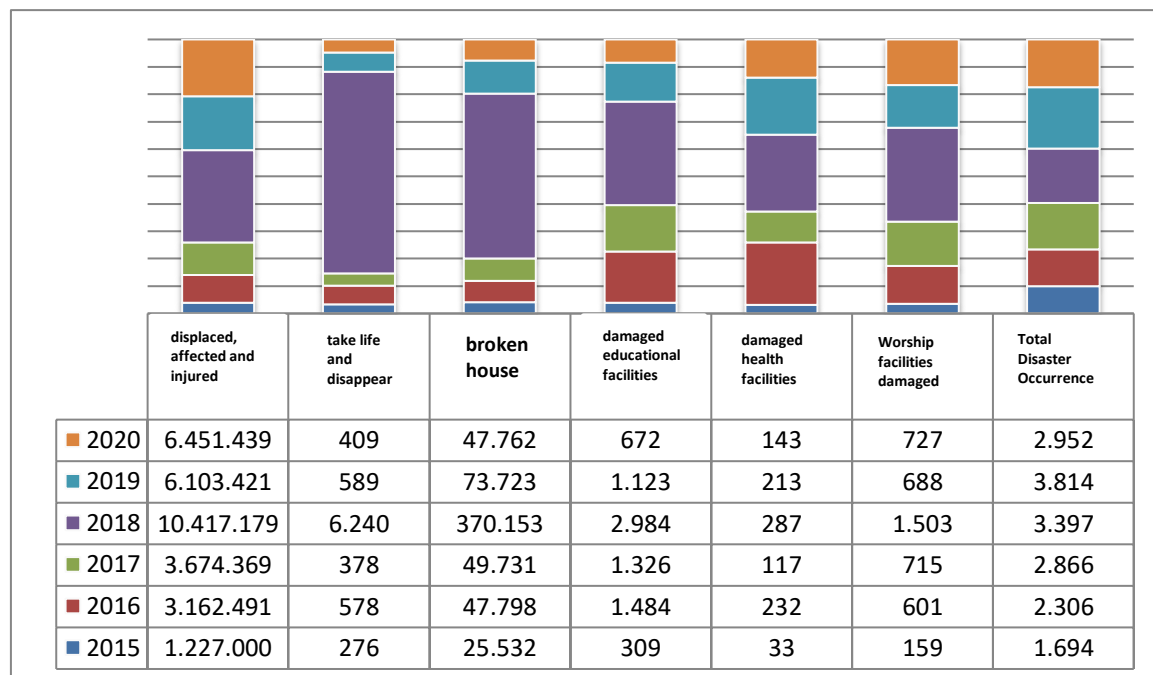
2) Non-natural disasters, are disasters caused by events or a series of non-natural events including technological failures, modernization failures, epidemics, and disease outbreaks.

And 3) Social disasters are disasters caused by events or a series of events caused by humans including social conflicts between groups or between communities, and terror.

A series of disaster events in Indonesia, if it may be called a "trend" has indeed often increased. Since 2016 - 2019, the occurrence of natural disasters has increased; in 2020, natural disasters tended to decrease and the existence of non-natural disasters (namely Covid - 19) which were declared national disasters, and disasters in the form of floods, landslides, and tornadoes, still seemed to dominate disaster events.

The escalation of disasters that recur every year, actually makes all of us Indonesian citizens, need a mental preparedness for what will happen. In the period of January - December from 2015 to 2020 alone, if the average number of events of various types of disasters in Indonesia is 2,838 disaster events. This can be seen in the various types of disasters and the impacts of the disaster in this graph.

Number of Impacts of Disaster Events (Per Type) from the Period 2005 – 2020



Source: processed by the author from <https://www.bnpb.go.id/infografis>

Methods

Disaster management as explained by Khambali (2017), aims to:

- Prevent and limit the number of human casualties, as well as damage to property and the environment;
- Eliminate misery and hardship in the lives and livelihoods of victims;
- Return disaster victims from evacuation to their areas of origin, if possible or relocate to new areas that are habitable and safe;
- Restore the function of main public facilities, such as communication/transportation, drinking water, electricity, and telephone; including the restoration of economic and social life in disaster-affected areas;
- Reduce further damage and losses; and
- Lay the necessary foundations for the implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the context of development.

Along with the importance of disaster management objectives, Kano and Bourque's (2008) study found that the relationship between the level of disaster preparedness and demographic factors in educational institutions did not have a significant correlation.

Therefore, disaster management in practice cannot be separated from government institutions or agencies (such as BNPB/BNPBD) as the leading sector coordinating with other government agencies, it is no less important in disaster management and handling involving

community participation. Community involvement to get education, skills in disaster management (disaster preparedness).

Thus, disaster management and management both in preventive measures (before a disaster) and during and after a disaster, involving community members is a crucial part in minimizing disaster risks. The formation of groups or communities of disaster-aware citizens in each disaster-prone area is a crucial part that cannot be ignored. Furthermore, disaster-aware citizen groups/communities are given an understanding, education and skills on the potential disasters in their respective regions.

Results and Discussion

Disaster management and mitigation certainly requires human resource energy (in addition to the budget). With various disaster events and impacts on all aspects of life, as explained in the graph above, of course the handling strategy requires disaster management with approaches before the disaster (pre-disaster), during the disaster, and after the disaster. Therefore, whether realized or not, the characteristics of various types of disasters are different, however, all have a relatively similar common thread, namely the threat contains dimensions of damage and loss both materially and non-materially.

1. Disaster mitigation

The State of Indonesia as a country that has geographical, hydrological, geological, and demographic conditions that have the potential for disasters to recur every year, whether caused by natural and non-natural factors, of course it is an integral part of the awareness of all levels of society and government to reduce or minimize risk. In other words, the state of Indonesia is located in the Pacific Ring of Fire or an area with a lot of tectonic activity, of course the potential for various types of disasters to recur.

Disaster mitigation, of course, must have become an activity agenda at the government and regional government levels as well as community involvement in each disaster-prone area. In the general provisions of Law No. 24 of 2007, Article 1 explains the definition of mitigation, which is a series of efforts to reduce disaster risks, both through physical development and awareness and increased ability to face disaster threats.

The scope of disaster management includes pre-disaster activities, during disasters and post-disasters. Therefore, conscious disaster management cannot be separated from the needs and developments that are taking place in the community. The escalation of disasters that have the potential to recur every year actually requires increased vigilance that must be continuously designed in an effort to overcome and reduce the risk of the disaster. Because, the basic goal of

disaster management is "to provide protection to the community from the threat of disaster." (see Article 4 letter a of Law No. 24 of 2007).

In an effort to realize these goals, both the central and regional governments, in addition to providing a budget, are the follow-up actions to carry out disaster mitigation activities themselves.

First, pre-disaster or before a disaster. With a high awareness that the territory of Indonesia is an area with great potential for repeated disaster events every year. At this stage, identify various potential disasters with various types of risks (in an effort to reduce risk), both material, non-material, and even psychological for affected residents; and also carry out recruitment activities (human resources) in order to provide understanding, education and disaster preparedness skills, so that there is a kind of simulation or field exercise.

In the pre-disaster stage process, it is necessary to carry out as an inseparable part of preventive measures, so that, from these activities, preparedness in facing disasters is prepared. Therefore, both for residents around the disaster and leading sector institutions, namely the Disaster Management Agency (BNPB / BNPBD) and there is coordination between related agencies.

Second, at the time of a disaster or called emergency response. Emergency response to disasters as explained in Law No. 24 of 2007, is a series of activities carried out immediately at the time of a disaster to deal with the negative impacts caused, which include rescue and evacuation of victims, property, fulfillment of basic needs, protection, management of refugees, rescue, and restoration of infrastructure and facilities.

At the time of this disaster, preparations such as public kitchens and logistics, psychosocial support services, deployment or mobilization of human resources for disaster response personnel or volunteers, and provision of fulfillment of basic needs and other needs. This is as explained in Article 26 paragraph (2), "Everyone affected by a disaster has the right to receive assistance to fulfill basic needs."

Next, third, the stage after the disaster. Any type of disaster (natural, non-natural and social disasters) is recognized as having risks to those affected, whether as explained in the graph above, namely taking lives, being displaced, injured, educational facilities, health and worship, and residents' houses damaged by the disaster.

In this post-disaster, it is a series of activities that have been prepared in the pre-disaster stage, and during the disaster or emergency response, it is actually necessary to recover - recover both for the affected community, because psychologically they can experience trauma, or mental fatigue, as well as other material losses, as well as physical recovery, such as facilities for the construction of worship, schools and health, as well as damaged residents' houses, and

road infrastructure. All of this is done in order to return home, so that normal life (before the disaster) can be restored.

2. Community participation in disaster mitigation

Indeed, many programs have been developed in disaster preparedness efforts, but according to research by Horan et al. (2010), many programs have been developed for disaster-related preparedness and mitigation, it turns out that the impact on increasing community disaster awareness is still small, even in educational institutions.

Thus, building awareness levels of disasters and what needs to be done when disasters occur, seems to still need to be continuously improved by realizing and understanding the potential types of disasters (natural and non-natural) in the life of the Indonesian nation that have the potential to recur every year.

Conclusion

The problem of natural and non-natural disasters in Indonesia, certainly occurs every year. The central government and regional governments are actually responsible for implementing disaster management, because the existence of the state (government) is to protect the community from a sense of security. The implementation of disaster management and management to be effective requires coordination and synergy between various government institutions, with the leading sector being the National Disaster Management Agency/Regional National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB/BNPBD). And, no less important, the involvement of community members in disaster awareness groups. The formation of disaster awareness groups/communities is a crucial part that must exist in every disaster-prone area.

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