



RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Role of The Village Government in The Implementation of Disaster Management Through the Disaster Resilient Village “Sapto Manunggal” in Kedungbendo Village

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Abstract

This objective of the study was to find out how the role of the village government in the implementation of disaster management through the Disaster Resilient Village “Sapto Manunggal” in the village of Kedungbendo. Disaster Resilient Village activities focus on the implementation of disaster management in a planned, integrated, coordinated, and comprehensive manner in order to provide protection to the community from threats, risks and impacts of disasters. The method in this study uses descriptive research with a qualitative approach. The findings in this study are that the implementation of disaster management is divided into 3 (three) stages, namely the pre-disaster stage, the emergency response stage and the post-disaster stage. The implementation of disaster management is defined as the establishment of a development policy that poses a risk of a disaster, disaster prevention activities, emergency response, and rehabilitation. In conclusion, the implementation of disaster management in Kedungbendo village has activities at every stage so that the role of the village government in the implementation of disaster management includes prevention activities, when disasters occur to recovery.

Keywords: Role; Disaster Management Implementation; Disaster Resilient Village

INTRODUCTION

Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 2008 defines the implementation of disaster management as a series of efforts that include the establishment of development policies that pose a risk of disaster, disaster prevention activities, emergency response and rehabilitation. The implementation of disaster management is said to have succeeded in achieving its objectives when disaster management is carried out in a planned, integrated, coordinated, and comprehensive manner in order to provide protection to the community from the threats, risks and impacts of disasters.

Aspects that form the basis for the implementation of disaster management are contained in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 of 2007 which covers (a)

a broad social area, (b) environmental sustainability, (c) the economy and culture of the community and (d) benefit and effectiveness. The government as the organizer of disaster management can determine a disaster-prone area to be a prohibited area for residential areas and withdraw or limit part or all of a person's ownership rights to an object in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

The form of disaster management is realized by establishing a Disaster Resilient Village. A disaster-resilient village is a village that has the independent ability to adapt and deal with potential disaster threats, as well as recover quickly from the adverse effects of disasters. The Disaster Resilient Village Program goes hand in hand in accordance with the priority strategies in the Master Plan for Disaster Management 2020-2044. The Master Plan for Disaster Management 2020-2044 is based on the first National Long-Term Development Plan that will expire in 2025, the Paris agreement on the United Nations Framework Conference on Climate Change, the 2015-2030 Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

Following up on the Master Plan for Disaster Management 2020-2044, the Pacitan Regency Government through the Regional Disaster Management Agency of East Java Province facilitated the Disaster Resilient Village. The goal is to empower the community in disaster management so that the community is always prepared for disasters that occur at any time. The establishment of Disaster Resilient Villages in Pacitan Regency was carried

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out in 4 villages, namely Mangunharjo and Kedungbendo villages in Arjosari District, Karanganyar and Klesem villages in Kebonagung District. The selection of the establishment of Disaster Resilient Villages in the four villages was based on the 2017 disaster. (pacitankab.go.id, 2018)

Pacitan Regency as an area that has geographical, geological and demographic conditions that are full of potential disasters such as floods and landslides that have different impacts on the natural environment and social conditions. One of the villages included is the village of Kedungbendo. This village has an area condition with a series of hills that line up and a steep slope that is the hallmark of this village. The topography of the Kedungbendo village area is at an altitude of 263 – 375 meters above sea level. Geologically, Kedungbendo village is composed of rocks from the Arjosari Formation which consists of conglomerates of various materials, siltstone, limestone, claystone, sandstone, sandy marl, sandstone with breccia inserts, lava and tuff (Toma). (vsi.esdm.go.id, 2018)

The Geological Agency, Center for Volcanology and Geological Hazard Mitigation in December 2017 issued a Map Forecasting Areas of Potential Land Movements in Pacitan Regency. One of them is in Arjosari District which is a zone of potential for soil movement with medium to high potential in areas bordering river valleys, escarpments, road cliffs or if the slopes are disturbed. The old soil movements and new soil movements are still actively moving, due to high rainfall and strong erosion.

The landslide disaster that occurred on Tuesday, November 28, 2017 occurred in the village of Kedungbendo with three hamlet areas, namely in Banyuanget village, which saw termites with crack marks along the 35 meters towards N 50° E (northeast – southwest). This crack has subsided as deep as 16 cm with a width of 10 cm. The second area is in Jati Village where the debris slide on a cliff as high as 89 meters, with a landslide crown width of 145 meters and a slope length of 105 meters. Landslide direction N 340° E (northwest). At the top there is a sinkhole as deep as 3 meters. Third, the ground movement in the Hamlet of Responsibilities in the form of avalanches of debris with a landslide crown width of 10 meters. Landslide direction N 340° E (northwest). The impact of landslides that occurred in the three areas in the form of 18 families being threatened by landslides in Banyuanget Village, Jati Village with one house at the avalanche escarpment and Settlement in Neighbourhood number 02 which is below the slope is threatened by landslides and in the Tanggung Village, there is a house is threatened by landslides. (vsi.esdm.go.id, 2018)

Geographically, Kedungbendo village is traversed by the Grindulu river, making this village a watershed (DAS). Law Number 7 of 2004 defines a watershed as a land area which is a unit of a river and its tributaries, which functions to accommodate, store and drain water from rainfall to lakes or to the sea naturally. The boundary to the west is the topographical separator and at the sea boundary up to the stream which still influences land activities. In the 2017 disaster, Kedungbendo village also experienced degradation of the Watershed which could cause flooding.

The method in this research is descriptive with a qualitative approach. Excavation of research data using interview techniques, observation and documentation. The selection of informants in this study is based on the role of the informants themselves. The objective of this study is to describe the role of the village government in implementing disaster management through the “Sapto Manunggal” Disaster Resilient Village (Destana) in Kedungbendo Village.

The Role of the Village Government in the Establishment of a Disaster-Resilient Village Institution “Sapto Manunggal”

According to Soekanto, the role is a dynamic aspect of position (status) if a person carries out his rights and obligations accordingly then he carries out a role. (Maulani et al., 2021). The division of roles according to Soekanto is divided into 3 (three) groups, namely active roles, participatory roles and passive roles (Maulani et al., 2021). An active role is a role given by group members and can be said as an administrator or official. The role of participation is a role given by group members to the group that makes a useful contribution to the group. The passive role is that a group member refrains from being given the opportunity to other functions in the group so that it can run well.

The role of the village government in implementing disaster management through the Disaster Resilient Village “Sapto Manunggal” in Kedungbendo Village, Arjosari District, Pacitan Regency is motivated by the existence of disaster threats that must be watched out for every year, namely floods, landslides and droughts. The threat of this disaster arises due to the geographical condition of Kedungbendo village which is located in the River Basin Area (DAS) and also in mountainous areas. Increased awareness by the community when entering the rainy season is intended so that the threat of disaster that lurks can encourage community resilience and community independence.



Figure 1: Disaster Threat

The definition of a disaster-resilient village in the Regulation of the Head of the National Disaster Management Agency Number 1 of 2012 is a village that has the independent ability to adapt and deal with potential disaster threats, as well as recover quickly from the adverse effects of disasters. The purpose of the establishment of the “Sapto Manunggal” Disaster Resilient Village is as a medium for community empowerment in disaster management. A community that is resilient and able to carry out disaster risk reduction independently and sustainably as well as assess the negative impacts that may occur as a result of potential disasters, increase the

capacity of community institutions in disaster risk reduction and increase cooperation in disaster risk reduction by stakeholders. The process of forming membership uses a deliberation system to reach consensus. This is intended to develop a democratic system for the people of Kedungbendo village. The elements that are part of the formation of membership include youth groups, family welfare development, health workers, village officials, Village Community Empowerment Institution, Village Consultative Body to community leaders.



Figure 2: Institutional Capacity Building in Pacitan Hall

The legal basis of the Disaster Resilient Village “Sapto Manunggal” with the issuance of the Kedungbendo Village Head Decree. Village head decisions are decisions made by the village head who are determined to implement village regulations and village head regulations. This decree contains the formation of the Kedungbendo Village Disaster Risk Reduction Team which was established in November 2018 with the letter number 141/17/KPTS/408.66.11/2018. The function of the legal basis itself. The task of the Disaster Risk Reduction Team (DRR) is to monitor, review, plan, develop early warning systems and evacuation plans related to disasters. Costs incurred as a result of disaster risk management activities are charged to the Kedungbendo Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget.

Disaster Management

In Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 2008, the Implementation of Disaster Management is a series of efforts that include the establishment of development policies that pose a risk of disaster, disaster prevention activities, emergency response, and rehabilitation. The stages in the implementation of disaster management include stages, namely pre-disaster, emergency response and post-disaster (Setyowati & Suryaningsih, 2018). Activities carried out in pre-disaster are still divided into 2 (two) phases, namely when there is no disaster and when there is a potential for disaster. The pre-disaster stage when there is no potential for disaster includes socialization of disaster awareness, socialization related to river narrowing, monitoring of illegal miners, formation of disaster preparedness teams, evacuation and first aid training, disaster simulation, standby savings management, waste bank management, formation of hamlet volunteers, monitoring of vulnerable locations, reforestation and replanting of trees, mapping the Grindulu fault line, construction of Rainwater Storage, planting water-binding trees, construction of reservoirs, socialization of drought

response and revitalization of water sources. The phase when there is a potential disaster in the pre-disaster stage has several activities, namely early flood detection, preparation of evacuation routes and teams, preparation of evacuation posts, socialization of disaster preparedness, activation of the Early Warning System, observation, construction of Rainwater Storage stock volume control and collaboration with donors.

Activities at the emergency response stage include turning on the Early Warning System (EWS) and loudspeakers, conducting evacuations, activating refugee posts, conducting loss assessments and securing disaster locations, managing evacuation logistics, delivering clean water, socializing the water distribution system and conducting loss assessments. In the post-disaster stage, the activities carried out are in the form of socialization on mental recovery, reconstruction or rehabilitation of houses, restoration of activities and socialization on the impact of deforestation.

The principles in disaster management contained in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 of 2007 include:

- a. Quick and precise
Disaster management must be carried out quickly and precisely in accordance with the demands of the situation
- b. Priority
In the event of a disaster, prevention activities must be prioritized and prioritized on activities to save human lives
- c. Coordination and cohesion
Disaster management is based on good coordination and mutual support. Disaster management is carried out by various sectors in an integrated manner based on good cooperation and mutual support.
- d. Useful and effective
In overcoming the difficulties of the community, it is done by not wasting time, energy, and excessive costs. Disaster management activities must be effective, especially in overcoming community difficulties by not wasting time, energy, and excessive costs.

- e. Transparency and accountability
Disaster management is carried out in an open and accountable manner.
Disaster management is carried out openly and can be accounted for ethically and legally.
- f. Partnership
- g. Empowerment
- h. Non-discriminatory
The state in disaster management does not give different treatment to any gender, ethnicity, religion, race, and political sect.
- i. Non-proletariat
It is forbidden to spread religion or belief during a disaster emergency, especially through the provision of disaster emergency assistance and services.

Evaluation of Disaster Management Implementation Activities

Evaluation is part of the management system, namely planning, organization, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. According to Paulson, the definition of evaluation is the process of testing certain objects or events using specific value measures with the aim of determining appropriate decisions. (Hartono & Tjalla, 2017) Every previously planned activity always ends with an evaluation activity. Evaluation is used to review whether a program or activity has been in accordance with the plan or not. From the evaluation activities, it will be known that the things that have been and will be achieved have met the specified criteria. Based on the evaluation results, a decision is then made whether the program will be continued or revised or even replaced entirely. (Adnan, 2017)

Evaluation in the implementation of disaster management activities in the 3 (three) pre-disaster stages, the only obstacles that exist are in the management of waste banks and procurement of logistics equipment. The management of the waste bank itself is facilitated by Destana, but as time goes on, its activities stop. In the procurement of disaster equipment, the budget provided is not sufficient to meet equipment standards. Logistics management is an obstacle in the emergency response stage. At the logistics emergency response stage, disaster-affected communities are really needed, but funds from the Destana forum are minimal. This is a factor hindering logistics to the community. The post-disaster stage of house reconstruction or rehabilitation activities is a mandatory activity to be carried out. This activity takes a long time because the budget required is not small. From the Destana forum itself, it is necessary to coordinate with institutions related to house reconstruction or rehabilitation.

CONCLUSION

The role of the village government in implementing disaster management through the Disaster Resilient Village (Destana) "Sapto Manunggal" in Kedungbendo Village, Arjosari District, Pacitan Regency is divided into 3 (three) stages which include pre-disaster, emergency response and post-disaster stages. Activities in the pre-disaster stage are divided into 2 (two) phases, namely when there is no disaster and when there is a potential disaster. The pre-disaster stage when there is no potential for disaster includes socialization of disaster awareness, socialization related to river narrowing, monitoring of illegal miners,

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