

Implementation Of The Disaster Resistant Village Program In Increasing Preparedness Communities In Cipayung Datar Village, Megamendung Sub-District, Bogor District

Wira Muharromah¹⁾, Adi Subiyanto²⁾, Fauzi Bahar³⁾, Pujo Widodo⁴⁾, Wilopo⁵⁾.

^{1,2,3,4,5)}Disaster Management Study Program, Faculty of National Security, Republic of Indonesia Defense University

*Corresponding Author

Email : wilopo02@gmail.com

Abstract

Formation Village Tough Disaster in Cipayung Datar Village, Megamendung District Bogor Not yet Once evaluated to date so this study aims to evaluate implementation program Village Tough Disaster the. Study This using a qualitative method with a descriptive design. The aim of this research is to explain the implementation of the disaster resilient village program in the village Cipayung. Theory Which used in This research is the theory of policy implementation by George Edward III who identify a number of factor supporters implementation policy, that is communication, source Power, trend or behavior, And structure bureaucracy. Data collection techniques through observation and studies documentation with research subjects in Cipayung village. Data analysis techniques used include data reduction, data presentation, and withdrawal conclusion. Results study show that village disaster resilience in Cipayung villages is at on levels primary And level preparedness public in Village Cipayung Datar is at a level that is still not optimal. Implementation program experience obstacle from source Power man And funding.

Keywords : Village Tough Disaster; Preparedness; Subtraction Risk

INTRODUCTION

Bogor is a district in West Java, own amount resident Which congested, Where every 1 km² region Regency Bogor inhabited by 2,236 resident with amount total a population of 5,965,410 people (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2020). With the number This dense population makes Bogor Regency more vulnerable to risk disaster Good disaster natural, disaster non-nature or disaster social. By Because That, Regency Bogor as Wrong One region in Province Java, The West is also a contributor to the total exposure to disaster risk There is in Java Province West.

Kindly climatology, region Regency Bogor including climate tropical very wet in part South And climate tropical wet in part North, with flat -flat bulk annual 2,500 – 5.00 mm/year, except in region part north And part small region east bulk Rain not enough from 2,500 mm/year. Temperature flat-flat in region Regency Bogor is 20°-30°C, with temperature average annual as big 25°. Humidity air 70% And speed wind Enough low, with average 1,2 m/sec with evaporation in area open average as big 146,2mm/month. slopes and valleys that have a fairly high degree of slope. Capacity strengthening public in Village/Kelurahan is an effort strategy to realize the vision BNPB namely "Nation Resilience in Facing Disasters". Tough Village Disaster is a village that has the independent ability to adapt and facing the threat of disaster, as well as recovering quickly from the impact disaster Which harm (Regulation Head BNPB Number 1 Year 2012). toughness This characteristic multi-disciplinary And multi-sectoral, specifically Which have a direct influence to life public..

The research objective is a statement that indicates the existence something matter Which want to obtained by researcher when study finished. So based on formula problem in on, objective study This is to analyze implementation program Village Tough Disaster in Village Cipayung Megamendung District Bogor Regency.

Framework Base Theory Theory Implementation Policy

The implementation of a policy is a practical stage of a policy policy. Policy implementation has differences with theoretical stages Which done in implementation formulation policy. (Tachjan, 2006). Anderson in Tachjan (2006) argues that the use of policy government For solve something problem known as implementation policy, while Edwards III in Tachjan (2006) argued that in between formulation something policy And influence to people influenced him are stages policy implementation.

Management Disaster

UU No. 24/2007 share management disaster become series efforts that cover the pre-disaster, emergency response, and post-disaster stages. On stage pre disaster covers activity prevention, mitigation, And preparedness. Prevention disaster is series activity Which carried out to eliminate and/or reduce the threat of disaster. Mitigation is a series of efforts to reduce disaster risk, either through development physique nor awareness And enhancement ability face disaster. Preparedness is series of activities Whichdone For anticipate disaster through organizing as well asthrough appropriate and efficient measures. different from that definition referred to in Law No.24/2007, the International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC) and UNISDR explain that preparedness or preparedness is all effort For face situation emergency (Response) as well as recognize varioussource (Resources).

Disaster Resilient Program

In implementation disaster resilient program, BNPB legalize something regulations, namely Regulation of the Head of BNPB No. 01 of 2012 concerning Guidelines General Village/Kelurahan Tough Disaster, as form not quite enough answer government in protecting the entire nation and society against threats disaster, therefore it is deemed necessary to empower the community to be tough in face disaster. Community resilience is something capacity from system, community or public Which own Power anticipation (have outlook disaster), Power protection (means infrastructure has been prepared), adaptability (disaster risk reduction to guidelines), And resilience (have capital for recover quickly).

The indicators in the disaster resilient program are disaster resilient (BNPB, 2012) consists from achieved/formed 20 indicator as following:

- 1) Indicators of Policies/Regulations in the Village/Kelurahan regarding Handling Disaster/Reduction Disaster Risk (DRR).
- 2) Indicator Plan Countermeasures Disaster, Plan Action Community, and/or Contingency plan.
- 3) FPBD indicators (village disaster management forums) which have members from government and community elements, the task force/disaster volunteer.
- 4) Indicator volunteer countermeasures disaster Which recorded with Good.
- 5) Indicator development Work The same between stakeholders interest (party in outside village/kelurahan) and surrounding area.
- 6) Indicator fund responsive emergency (discussion until mechanism management fund emergency response).
- 7) Indicator Fund For subtraction Risk Disaster (discussion until mechanism fund management for DRR activities).
- 8) Indicator development capacity Apparatus Government until personnelform training and simulation.
- 9) Indicator development capacity for team volunteer form training Andsimulation.
- 10) Indicator development capacity for inhabitant village/kelurahan formcounseling, training to simulation.
- 11) Indicator engagement/participation inhabitant in team volunteer village /ward Which can

- be forum until active activity DRR.
- 12) Indicators of women's participation in volunteering teams in the form of forums and activities.
 - 13) Map indicators and disaster risk assessment in the form of mapping documents study Which arranged with society including group prone to.
 - 14) Map indicators and evacuation routes and shelters in the form of documents evacuation route map plan documents to simulations with residents with use track map the evacuation.
 - 15) Early warning system indicators that can be in the form of development plans until awakening system warning early And held simulation use system early warning the.
 - 16) Indicator implementation mitigation structural (development physique) For reduce disaster risk which can be in the form of planning to development physique and maintenance mechanisms.
 - 17) Indicator Pattern of economic resilience to reduce community vulnerability which can be in the form of plans to economic development activities continuous.
 - 18) Indicators of health protection for vulnerable groups (pregnant women and breast-feed, person old, child, person need special, etc) Which can form plan until scheme And mechanism protection group prone to.
 - 19) Indicators of natural resource management for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Which form plan until mechanism continuity resource's management.
 - 20) Indicator asset productive main public like insurance, warehouse community Which can form plan until mechanism guarantee continuity those assets.

Preparedness

Preparedness is activity For anticipate disaster through organization and appropriate steps (BNPB, 2012). The purpose of disaster preparedness is knowing what to do when it happens disaster, knowing how to do it, and being equipped with the tools appropriate For do it in a manner effective. Process This need time long for reach level maximum And maintain level the is effort sustainable (Coppola, 2011). According to Gunawan (2009), preparedness can be understood from 3 perspectives, namely as a process, condition, and move.

Parameter Which used in measure preparedness public consists from 5 (five) parameter that is knowledge And attitude to risk disasters, policies and guidelines, plans for disaster emergencies, systems warning disaster, And ability For mobilize source Power (LIPI, UNESCO/IDR, 2006).

- From various definition in on, can concluded related with theory preparedness that is:
- a. Planned efforts are made to change the society it is not ready to become ready in preparedness as a condition that can be measured and realized by each individual from the community to participate in disaster relief efforts.
 - b. Parameter Which used in measure preparedness public consists of 5 (five) parameters, namely knowledge and attitudes towards risk disasters, policies and guidelines, plans for disaster emergencies, disaster warning systems, and the ability to mobilize resources Power.
 - c. Preparedness is effort For reduce impact disaster Which felt by society.

RESEARCH METHODS

The essence of qualitative research is observing people in the environment his life interacting with them, trying to understand the language and interpretation them about the world around them, approaching or interacting with peoplereLATED to the focus of research with the aim of trying to understand, explore their views and experiences to obtain information or data which needed (Iskandar, 2009, p. 51).

Data Collection Technique

1. Observation. Observation or observation is something technique or method gather data with road stage observation to ongoing activities.
2. Documentation. Study documentation is a source of data that often has a position important in qualitative research, especially when the target of the study is oriented on the background or various events that occurred in the past closely related to the current condition or event being studied (Sutopo, 2006, p. 80). Documentation done by collecting documents form policy in BPBD Regency Bogor related Village Disaster Resilient.

Data Analysis

Activity in analysis data qualitative done in a manner interactive And continues continuously until complete, so the data is saturated (Miles, Hubrman, in Saldana, 2004 :33)

1. Data Condensation
2. Data Presentation
3. Taking conclusion And verification

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Village Cipayung is Wrong One village tough disaster Which There is inRegency Bogor. Since commencement program village tough disaster on 2015 until now, Cipayung Village continues to actively increase its capacity stated in the Cipayung Village Head Regulation concerning Team Formation Volunteer Village Tough Disaster. Based on results study in accordance withthe aspects studied were the implementation of the disaster resilient village program in Cipayung Village, the data/information collected can be described researcher as follows :

- a. Legislation. There is an effort Which done in level Village in compile policy subtraction risk disaster. Policy subtraction risk disaster Which Already arranged with involve stakeholders interests in Cipayung Village, in the Village Musrenbang. DRR Policy or disaster risk reduction at the village level has been legalized within Cipayung Village Head Decree number 360/7/VII/KPTS-2019 concerning the Team Resilient Disaster Village Volunteers who later became executors disaster management activities including DRR or reduction disaster risk in Cipayung Village.
- b. Planning. There are efforts beginning in in compile document planning disaster management (countermeasures disaster). This showed with an installed track evacuation, point gather, enhancement capacity, simulation, installation EWS, And other. However, planning has not yetprepared in terms of disaster management plan document and a DRR Action Plan or Plan Contingencies.
- c. Institutional. Disaster risk reduction forum in Cipayung Village has set by letter village head's decision and was named the Destana volunteer team. Forums or volunteer subtraction risk disaster consists from members Which is a representative of the community/community and village government, incl including the women's group.

Level community preparedness in Cipayung Village as follows:

Retrieval of data/information related to the preparedness of the Cipayung Village community carried out by using the 5 parameters guide on 20 residents with representation from each community in Cipayung Village with results as following:

- 1) Knowledge And attitude. Majority from informant (95%) own knowledge about countermeasures disaster, they say that disaster Because happen caused by incident natural Which bother life public And matter This Also caused by human behavior that destroys nature. Disasters that often occur in the VillageCipayung is an avalanche.
- 2) Policies and guidelines. Of the informants met, 55% of the informants said they did not understand the existing disaster management policies in Cipayung Village or programs tough village disaster.
- 3) Plan For circumstances emergency disaster. Cipayung Village has an available plan responsive emergency.
- 4) Disaster warning system. 60% of the informants said it was system disaster warning in Cipayung Village.
- 5) Ability to mobilize resources. Citizens who become informants as much as 80% of the informants said that abilitymobilize source power on Cipayung village is active.

Cipayung Datar Village

Cipayung Village received an assessment which is sufficient, namely still at the pratama disaster resilient village level or levelbaseline with a moderate average (C) or within the range value 20-33 as results of the implementation / implementation of the planned program and achieved aims to increase resilience in the face of disasters (Usman,2002).

Cipayung Village as a Primary Disaster Resilient Village which is characterized with ability like: (1) own policy subtraction risk disasters that have been developed at the village level; (2) have documents PB planning that has been arranged for a long time, but has not been integrated within village planning instruments; (3) having a DRR forum consisting of representatives representatives of community groups, incl vulnerable groups; (4) have a team volunteer PB Village Which Enough active involved in activities disaster management and capacity building of members and the community although constrained by regeneration where the membership of the village volunteer team cipayung since 2015 yet ever existed replacement; (5) have effort- effort stage assessment risk disaster, management risk And subtraction vulnerability Which has long arranged; (6) own improvement efforts preparedness as well as responsive disaster Which depend on participation a number of member public And apparatus village However Not yet thorough (BNPB, 2012).

The geographical condition of Cipayung Village also has a threat risk due to the slope of Cipayung Village is between 200-450 and annual rainfall is 2500 mm, then in some parts of Cipayung Village there is a risk of landslides, floods, and drought. These situations and conditions demand the government, both the government

The level of community preparedness in Cipayung Village

Data/information Which obtained in Village Cipayung regarding preparedness. The community uses five parameters which include parametersknowledge And attitude; policy And guide; plan responsive emergency; systemwarning early; And mobilize source Power. Results study preparedness public in Village Cipayung obtained results Which Good. Matter the canseen with use guide five parameter with results, that is: informants have knowledge about disaster managementbased on the response given mark 70; understanding from informant Which Not yetfully understand policy countermeasures disaster given mark 45; answer informant Which know plan For circumstances emergency disaster in scope limited given mark 60; response informant Which explained availability System warning

early disaster given mark 65; And final response informant Which say own ability For mobilizesource Power from experience final moment happen disaster landslide given value 67 because of the lack resource to do mobilization.

From results the can said that public Village Cipayung Already be at the level of adequate preparedness in facing the threat of disaster because Already provided knowledge in carry out activities For anticipate disaster through organizing as well as steps Which right (BNPB, 2012). But of the five parameters, there is one parameter Which own mark 45 in aspect understand policy And guide disaster management, this shows that the Village government and the Team volunteer Still need increase activity socialization about policy-policy countermeasures disaster to public. The need effort sustainable for reach level the maximum in in preparedness public in the facing disaster (Coppola, 2011).

Village community preparedness level obtained with data/information using almost the same preparedness parameters with Village cipayung., that is guide five parameter with a score of 75 for the components of knowledge and attitudes towards disaster risk based on response informant; mark 65 on answer related understanding will policies and guidelines for disaster risk management; score 65 in relation involvement drafting plan For circumstances emergency disaster; mark 60 based on the response to the availability of a disaster warning system; and a score of 67 of response related ability for mobilize resource.

From results the can said that public Village be at an adequate level of preparedness in facing the threat of disaster because it has carried out initial activities to anticipate disasters through organizational efforts and appropriate steps (BNPB, 2012). This shows that the purpose of disaster preparedness is in the community The village is still not comprehensive because it is only part of the community Which Already know What Which must done moment disaster, know how to do it, and yet equipped with the right tools to do it effectively (Coppola, 2011), to reach the maximum level And defend it needed that effort sustainable (Coppola, 2011). Implementation Program Village/Kelurahan Tough Disaster And Preparedness show connection, that is Village cipayung, mark Implementation Program Village/Kelurahan Tough the disaster is 30/61.1 And Preparedness The people is 62,4,.

Village or ward tough disaster in Cipayung Village, is the capacity owned by the Village/Kelurahan that has anticipatory power (the community has knowledge about disaster), has protection power (the community prepares its owned facilities), has power adaptation (the community is guided by the concept of disaster risk reduction), and have resilience (the community is able to recover quickly after affected disaster).

CONCLUSION

1. Implementation of the Disaster Resilient Village/Kelurahan Program in Cipayung Village based on the score calculation according to the guidelines contained in the Regulations Head of BNPB number 1 in 2012 is in the range of 25-33. Mark is still within the Tangguh Pratama Village level range. From the sixth these indicators, in Cipayung Village it is necessary to strengthen all indicators and Which become attention main is on planning, funding And maintenance disaster management.
2. Level preparedness public Good on Cipayung Village is at in levels Enough Good (range mark 50-67) Which shown each with a value of 62.4 in Cipayung Village. Evaluation level preparedness public it uses five parameters, and that needs to be increased on the second village is all components especially need optimization on parameters policy and guide as well as an early warning system.

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