

# The Strategy of Regional Disaster Management Agency in Disaster Risk Reduction in Banda Aceh

Dwi Dendi, Yusya Abubakar, Didik Sugiyanto  
Magister of Disaster Science, Syiah Kuala University, Jln Hamzah Fansuri No.4 Banda Aceh  
Indonesia

{dwidendi@gmail.com}

**Abstract.** According to the Government Regulations Number 21, 2008, a regional disaster management agency (BPBD) (2008) is a regional government agency that organizes the disaster management at a regional level. This agency organizes disaster management which aims to ensure the implementation of disaster management in a planned, integrated, coordinated and comprehensive manner in order to provide protection for the community from threats, risks, and impacts of disasters. The goal of this study is to find out and analyze the community perceptions of the role of the regional disaster management agency (BPBD) in disaster risk reduction and the inhibiting and supporting factors faced by BPBD in Disaster Risk Reduction in Banda Aceh. The method used in this research is the descriptive analysis method, by using library and field research techniques. The techniques of data collections are through observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of this study indicate that (1) there were no major disasters in 2011 in Banda Aceh. However, the role of BPBD in disaster risk reduction is very important. During this time, BPBD conducted training, socialization and disaster mitigation. Disaster preparation for resilient villages is executed by BPBD, starting from simulations, training, outreach, and mitigation; (2) the inhibiting factor faced by BPBD in DRR in Banda Aceh is lack of budget and lack of community participation in the activities that carried out by the BPBD, and the supporting factor is that BPBD cooperates with the Department of Public Works, Health and the community, as well as the business world (hotel).

**Keywords:** *Community Perception, BPBD, and DRR*

## 1 Introduction

Indonesia is one of the areas prone to disasters, both caused by nature and humans. These disasters include earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods, droughts, landslides, fires, damage, conflicts, etc.

Based on the records of the Directorate of Volcanology and Geological Disaster Mitigation (DVMBG) of the Department of Energy and Mineral Resources, Aceh is in the list of 28 regions in Indonesia that are declared prone to earthquakes and tsunamis. After the 2004 tsunami disaster occurred Aceh, Indonesia has begun to show its seriousness in dealing with disasters that often occur in this country. It is proven by the existence of the Indonesian Republic Law, specifically discussing disaster management. By the existence of the law, the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) and the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) were formed. BNPB and BPBD are the institutions given responsibility as the directors and the implementers of disaster management.

According to the regulation of the Head of the National Disaster Management Agency Number 3 of 2008 [1] on the guidelines for the establishment of the Regional Disaster Management Agency, in this case, the Aceh Disaster Management Agency (BPBA) was formed. BPBA has the authority to formulate the concept of disaster management policies, monitor and evaluate the implementation of disaster management. As explained in the SKPA BPBA work plan in 2018, where BPBA has the task of carrying out disaster management services including of the phase of the disaster / when there is no disaster, the phase of disaster/emergency response, the phase of disaster emergency transition and the rehabilitation phase and disaster reconstruction phase. After 14 years of earthquake and tsunami, many programs and activities are implemented by BPBD, such as socialization, disaster simulation, training, workshops, and disaster mitigation. All of those programs and activities are expected can trigger the community becomes resilient to disasters.

## **2 Data and Methods**

This research was conducted in Banda Aceh that had experienced the effects of the earthquake and tsunami disasters. The data needed in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data are collected by means of observation and in-depth interviews. Secondary data were collected from the media and BPBD. The populations of this study were the citizen of Banda Aceh, while the samples taken were groups of people living in areas that experienced an earthquake and tsunami disasters, like the Village of Deah Glumpang, Meuraxa Sub-District and Ie Masen Kayee Adang Village, Ulee Kareng. The approach used in this study is a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis method. The descriptive analysis method is a design that makes researcher easy to record, monitor and follow the process of an event or activity of an organization in a certain period of time, then interpreted to answer the research problems.

As explained by Locke, Spridudo, and Silferman in Creswell [2]: "Quality research is interpretative research. as such the biases of values and judgment of research have become explicit in the research report. openness is considered to be useful and positive". Then, the descriptive analysis method as suggested by Sugiyono [3] is a method used to describe or analyze a research result but not used to make broader conclusions.

## **3 Result and Discussion**

Disaster is an event that threatens and disrupts people's lives and livelihoods, caused by natural or non-natural factors and human factors, resulting in fatalities, damage, property losses, and psychological impacts. Banda Aceh as one of the second level regions in Aceh Province also suffered from the impact of the disaster. Therefore, an important strategy must be carried out before a disaster occurs. The strategy is risk reduction efforts, including hazard prevention, reducing vulnerability and increasing capacity. In this case, the duties and functions of the BPBD in carrying out its role are highly expected by the community.

According to Law Number 24 of 2007 [4] in article 4 states that disaster management aims to:

- 1) Providing protection to the community from the threat of disaster;
- 2) Align existing laws and regulations;
- 3) Ensure the implementation of disaster management in a planned, integrated, coordinated and comprehensive manner;
- 4) Respect local culture;

- 5) Building public and private participation and partnerships;
- 6) Encouraging the spirit of mutual cooperation, solidarity and generosity; and
- 7) Creating peace in the life of the community, nation, and state.

Furthermore, the Indonesian Government issued PP No. 21 Tahun 2008 [5] concerning the implementation of Disaster Management carried out in 3 (three) stages, namely pre-disaster, emergency and post-disaster response. Government Regulation No. 22 concerning Funding and Management of Disaster Assistance [6], Government Regulation No. 23 concerning the Participation of International Institutions and Foreign Non-Government Institutions in the DRR [7], Domestic Minister's Regulation (Permendagri) Number 46 in 2008 [8] and Regulation of the Head of BNPB Number 3 in 2008 [1] concerning the Establishment of Regional Disaster Management Agencies (BPBD), and the Banda Aceh Mayor Qanun Kota Banda Aceh Number 46 in 2011 [9] concerning the Establishment of BPBD of Banda Aceh City.

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia through RI Presidential Regulation No. 8 in 2008 [10] concerning the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) that the establishment was mandated by Law Number 24 in 2007 concerning Disaster Management [4]. BNPB is a ministerial non-departmental government institution that has the following duties:

- 1) Provide guidance and direction on disaster management efforts that include disaster prevention, handling the emergency response, rehabilitation and reconstruction fairly and equally;
- 2) Establish standards and requirements in implementing disaster management based on legislation;
- 3) Delivering information on disaster management activities to the community;
- 4) Report the implementation of disaster management to the president every month in normal conditions and at all times in disaster emergency conditions;
- 5) Use an account for national and international donations/assistance;
- 6) To account for the use of the budget received from the state revenue and expenditure budget;
- 7) Carry out other obligations in accordance with laws and regulations; and
- 8) Develop guidelines for the establishment of regional disaster management agencies.

In its implementation, in Aceh Provincial level, disaster management was coordinated by the Aceh Disaster Management Agency (BPBA) and in the District / City level by the local Disaster Management Agency (BPBD). The establishment of the Banda Aceh BPBD is based on the Banda Aceh City Qanun Number 03 in 2011 [9] concerning the Organizational Structure and Work Procedure of the Regional Disaster Management Agency of Banda Aceh City with the following tasks:

- 1) Establish guidelines and directives in accordance with the policies of the City Government, the Government of Aceh and the National Disaster Management Agency for disaster management efforts that cover disaster prevention, emergency management, rehabilitation, and reconstruction fairly and equally;
- 2) Establish standardization and the need to carry out disaster management based on legislation;
- 3) Arrange, determine, and inform disaster-prone maps;
- 4) Arrange and establish a fixed procedure for handling disasters;
- 5) Carry out disaster management in its territory;
- 6) Reporting the implementation of disaster management to the Mayor once a month in normal conditions and at all times in disaster emergency conditions;
- 7) Controlling the collection and distribution of money and goods;

- 8) To account for the use of the budget received from the City Revenue and Expenditure Budget and other sources of revenue; and
- 9) Carry out other obligations in accordance with the laws and regulations.

Since 2011 there was no major disaster occurred Banda Aceh. However, the role of BPBD in disaster risk reduction is very important. During this time, BPBD conducted training, socialization and disaster mitigation. Disaster preparation for disaster resilient villages is implemented by BPBD, starting from simulations, training, outreach, and mitigation. However, the BPBD has not done this to all villages affected by the tsunami due to lack of budget. This preparation is carried out by BPBD only for disaster-prone areas. Then, the community also did not participate in the disaster preparation, neither during training, nor outreach and mitigation. In addition, the BPBD cooperates with the Department of Public Works, Health and community, as well as the business world (hotels) [11].

Basri added that disaster simulation training had been conducted in 2018, but not all affected communities participated in the activity. There are even some people who do not follow the advice and direction given by the BPBD. This is due to the reflexes of the people themselves who want to escape far from the sea [11].

The disaster-affected villages in Banda Aceh also had carried out the activities related to disaster awareness. In this activity, only young children followed the activity. The activity was carried out twice a year. This activity was implemented by village government because what the BPBD conducted was not fully exposed by the community. So there were still many people who did not know about disaster information. During this time, there have been three villages that have become the focus of activities, such as, Deah Glumpang, Alu Pande and Gampong Jawa [11].

Besides to the community not being so enthusiastic in participating in the activities of the BPBD on disaster preparedness, BPBD also does not have sufficient budget to carry out the activities, including training, socialization and disaster mitigation. This becomes the obstacles experienced by BPBD in implementing their duties and roles in disaster risk reduction [11].

#### **4 Conclusion**

Since 2011 there was no major disaster occurred Banda Aceh. However, the role of BPBD in disaster risk reduction is very important. During this time, BPBD conducted training, socialization and disaster mitigation. Disaster preparation for disaster resilient villages is carried out by BPBD, starting from simulations, training, outreach, and mitigation. The inhibiting factor faced by BPBD in DRR in Banda Aceh is the lack of budget and lack of community participation in activities implemented by BPBD. The supporting factor is that BPBD cooperates with the Department of Public Works, Health and community, as well as the business world.

#### **REFERENCES**

- [1] Peraturan Kepala Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana Nomor 3 tahun 2008, *Pedoman pembentukan badan penanggulangan bencana daerah*. 2008.
- [2] J. W. Creswell, *Research design: Qualitative and quantitative approaches*. London: Sage Publications, 1994.
- [3] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta, 2009.
- [4] Republik Indonesia, *Law of the republic of indonesia number 24 of 2007 concerning disaster management*, no. 24. 2007.

- [5] Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 21 Tahun 2008, “Penyelenggara penanggulangan bencana,” pp. 3–5, 2008.
- [6] Republik Indonesia, *Peraturan pemerintah republik indonesia nomor 22 tahun 2008 tentang pendanaan dan pengelolaan bantuan bencana*. 2008.
- [7] Republik Indonesia, *Peraturan pemerintah republik indonesia nomor 23 tahun 2008 tentang peran serta lembaga internasional dan lembaga asing nonpemerintah dalam penanggulangan bencana*. 2008.
- [8] Republik Indonesia, *Peraturan menteri dalam negeri nomor 46 tahun 2008 tentang pedoman organisasi dan tata kerja badan penanggulangan bencana daerah*. 2008.
- [9] Qanun Kota Banda Aceh Nomor 3 Tahun 2011, *Susunan organisasi dan tata kerja badan penanggulangan bencana daerah kota banda aceh*. 2011.
- [10] Republik Indonesia, *Peraturan presiden republik indonesia nomor 8 tahun 2008 tentang badan nasional penanggulangan bencana*. 2008.
- [11] A. Basri, Salihin, and Wanda, “interview of perception on the roles of regional disaster management agency in disaster risk reduction,” 2019.