

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY IN NATURAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN PAGERWANGI VILLAGE, BANDUNG BARAT DISTRICT

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Keywords: Natural Disasters, Institutional, Organizational Capacity, West Bandung Regency</p> <hr/> <p>Email : herijanto.bekti@unpad.ac.id</p>	<p>The community is the main actor in disaster management in their area. Involvement as explained by The international strategy for disaster risk reduction (UNDP: 2006) which is one of the strategies by involving community participation in the implementation of disaster risk reduction. The involvement of the community in disaster management policies has been carried out by the government of West Bandung Regency through a disaster resilient village program implemented by the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD). The program is intended to establish and foster local communities for disaster management. This means that the community is facilitated to be involved in disaster management through local organizations formed by the government. Then the local Institution in Pagerwangi Village, Lembang Subdistrict, West Bandung Regency in disaster management is still in the process of developing its resources. The knowledge of organization members about disaster management provides a barrier to the process of strengthening the capacity of local organizations, especially in natural disaster management. So far what has been done is still waiting for encouragement from the local government of West Bandung Regency and from the internal organization itself.</p> <hr/> <p>Copyright © 2023 Jurnal Multidisiplin Sahombu. All rights reserved is Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution- NonCommercial 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0)</p>

1. INTRODUCTION

In assessing disaster management, it is necessary to first understand the concept of disaster. Disaster can be understood as an event or series of events caused by nature, humans, and / or both resulting in victims of human suffering, loss of property, environmental damage, damage to public facilities and infrastructure as well as disturbing the order of life and livelihood. More or less the same definition is also explained in Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management.

In this law, disaster is described as an event or series of events that threatens and disrupts the life and livelihood of the community which is caused, either by natural factors and / or non-natural or human factors, resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property loss, and psychological impact. This definition illustrates that a disaster is something that can threaten human life. Therefore, in dealing with disasters, proper management is needed so that threats related to disasters can be minimized. In this regard, to regulate everything related to disasters, an action called disaster management is needed. Disaster management is described as a set of administrative policies and decisions and operational activities related to the various stages of all levels of a disaster. (UNDP, 2000: 19)

Referring to research (McCalpin, 1996b; Wallace, 1986; Yeats et al., 1997a in Daryono, 2016), the Lembang fault is an active fault that will produce disasters in the future and endanger

the community. Such a disaster can disrupt the economic and social stability of the community, so the resilience and strength of the community must be prepared mentally to be resilient and resilient (resilience). Furthermore, Waluyo Handoko's research (Sosiohumaniora, Volume 19 No.3 November 2017: 244-252) explains the importance of expanding space for a bottom-up style in community development programs.

The area that is on the Lembang Fault route includes five sub-districts in West Bandung Regency. In these five sub-districts, there are 21 villages with many houses and densely populated areas right above the Lembang Fault, a dangerous location because current technology cannot predict the time of occurrence and the magnitude of the earthquake that will occur. Therefore, to reduce its impact, it is necessary to increase awareness and preparedness in dealing with disasters through the process of disaster management.

Disaster management is currently regulated in Law Number 24 of 2007 which has brought a new dimension in disaster management in Indonesia. The law requires disaster management to be carried out in a decentralized manner by involving the widest possible participation of the community, starting from the early stages of the program (identification, analysis, implementation of work plans, monitoring and evaluation) to the final stage where the program will be fully handed over to local communities. . In other words, the community is the main actor in disaster management activities in their respective regions. The involvement of local communities as the main actors in disaster management is also supported by The international strategy for disaster risk reduction (UNDP: 2006), one of its strategies is to involve community participation in the implementation of disaster risk reduction.

The implementation of disaster management policies by involving local community participation has been carried out by the West Bandung Regency government through the disaster resilient village program implemented by the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD). The program is aimed at establishing and fostering local communities for disaster management. This means that local communities are facilitated to be involved in disaster management through local organizations formed by the government. Uphoff, (1982) further defines local organizations as "organizations which act on behalf of and are accountable to their membership and which are involved in development activities".

This opinion can be said that local organizations are associations of local communities that are responsible for the process of local development activities, such as neighborhood associations, arisan, recitation groups, patrol groups and the like. Local organizations are organizations that provide benefits to both the community and the government. Local organizations in the community must be seen as a cross-cutting affiliation system and local social institutions have provided a social safety net when the local community is in a crisis situation. The presence of local organizations is not for personal or individual interests but for common interests.

Disaster management carried out by local organizations is based on the view that the local community is the social entity that is potentially the most affected, besides that the community has greater resources to face social damage than individuals, groups or organizations. This means that the capacity of local organizations in disaster management is an important aspect to ensure the involvement, readiness, of risk reduction activities carried out by local communities. Therefore, it is important to assess the capacity of local organizations in disaster management in Lembang District, West Bandung Regency.

The number of disasters that occur requires effective countermeasures. By using the concept of organizational capacity which has various meanings. So that interpreting organizational capacity must be adjusted to where the concept will be used, this is as stated by Gazley and Christensen (2007: 2) that "the difficulty in defining organizational capacity rests in its multiple qualities, as both an input and throughput, a resources and process. ". According to Gazley and Christensen (2007) organizational capacity consists of two main dimensions, namely the process dimension and the organizational structure dimension. The process dimension describes an activity that is dynamic, in which there is a management process. While the structural dimension describes the existence of a system of division of tasks and authorities that exist within the organization, in which there are things that are tangible and intangible. This concept is almost the same as that put forward by Horton, et. All. (2003: 23-26), which states that organizational capacity is determined by two dimensions, namely the resource dimension, management and leadership dimensions. These two dimensions describe the capacity of the organization as a whole. In a diagrammatic way, Horton, et. All. (2003: 24)

This research was conducted to see how the capacity of local organizations in disaster management carried out in the Lembang District, West Bandung Regency. The problems are then identified into more specific problems as follows: What is the Capacity of Local Organizations in Disaster Management in Lembang District, West Bandung Regency?

2. METHOD

This study intends to examine the capacity of local organizations in disaster management in Lembang District, West Bandung Regency. To get an overview of how the capacity of local organizations in disaster management is, this research will use a descriptive method. The approach used in this study uses a qualitative descriptive approach to explain the capacity of local organizations in disaster management in West Bandung Regency.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on observations and interviews in Pagerwangi Village, several data on village conditions were obtained including territorial boundaries, village potential, the lifestyle of the local population, land use, accessibility, facilities and infrastructure.

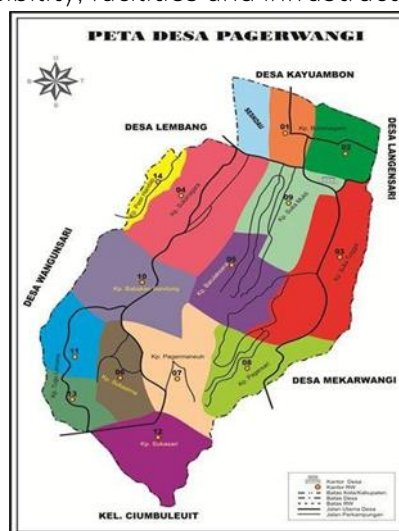


Figure 1. Map of Pagerwangi Village

Pagerwangi, whose village is hilly and bumpy. Pagerwangi Village is included in the red zone of the Lembang Fault, but only a part of it. The stretch crosses the vital area of the village which is inhabited by many people. This situation must be observed by the Village Government in particular and the West Bandung Regency Government in general in managing the potential and existing natural resources. There are not many potential natural resources. In Pagerwangi Village, the prominent business potential is Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

The geographical location of Pagerwangi Village is in the northern part of Bandung, with mountainous geographical conditions, and an altitude of 1,442 msl (meters above sea level), with an area of 415,534 ha. Based on the administrative area, Pagerwangi Village is part of Lembang District, West Bandung Regency. The following is the geographic boundary of Pagerwangi Village:

- a. North side: Kayu Ambon Village, Lembang District
- b. East side: Mekarwangi Village, Lembang District
- c. South side: Ciumbuleuit Village, Bandung City
- d. West side: Wangunsari Village, Lembang District

Governance Aspects

The aspect of governance in Pagerwangi Village consists of the Village Head, the Village Secretary, and liaising with the BPD. There is also a village official called the Kadus (Kepala Dusun) who serves as a mouthpiece between the village head and the RW heads. Each Kadus holds 3

RW. In addition, there are several community organizations that are also active in community participation for smooth governance, one of which is Karang Taruna. The structure of government in Pagerwangi Village is shown in the table below.

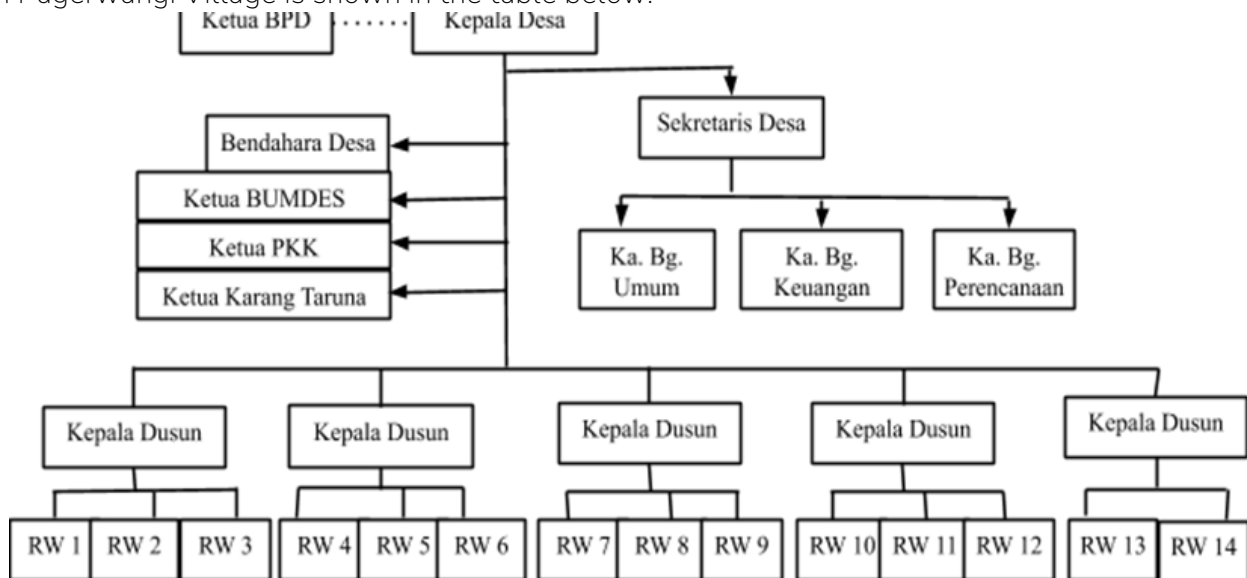


Figure 2 Pagerwangi Village Government Structure

Economic and Livelihood Aspects

The geographic location of Pagerwangi Village, which is in the highlands, affects the types of livelihoods of its residents. The livelihoods of the people of Pagerwangi Village are mostly engaged in agriculture, plantations and animal husbandry. In addition, due to the beautiful

landscape, this village also has several tourism options such as Dago Dreampark, Punclut Tourism, Lawang Wangi Creative Space which affects the livelihoods of some of its people in the culinary field and various efforts to support tourism.

Educational Aspects

Some of the educational infrastructure in Pagerwangi Village based on 2016 data include:

- a. Village Library: None
- b. PAUD School Building: 5 units
- c. Kindergarten School Building: 2 pieces
- d. Elementary School Building: 4 units
- e. Junior High School Building: None
- f. SMA / SMK School Building: None
- g. College Building: None

Based on interview data in 2019, there are several elementary schools in Pagerwangi Village, and they are qualified to meet the needs of primary schools in Pagerwangi Village.

Health Aspects

It is known as a village with beautiful natural potential, but unfortunately Pagerwangi Village does not have adequate health facilities. Evidenced by the absence of a nearby Community Health Center (Puskesmas). If there is emergency handling such as accidents, natural disasters, and the mother who is giving birth, the village community will take her to the hospital in Bandung City, which is located some distance from the village. Based on the results of the interview with the Village Head, it was said that there were Pagerwangi Village car facilities that residents could use for urgent needs, such as mothers who were about to give birth and traffic accidents.

There is only one Posyandu (Integrated Service Post) in Pagerwangi Village, but the schedule is only held once a month. The midwife and cadre who carried out health checks on children in Pagerwangi Village came from Bandung City. According to local residents, stating that free blood donation and health checks must be held in the village. Because he himself, if he wanted to have his health checked, always went to the city of Bandung using the Healthy Indonesia Card issued by President Joko Widodo to help the underprivileged. He complained that the cost of transportation to the city was not cheap and that a village car could only be ridden if the situation was critical, so he could not use it for health checks.

Aspects of Religious Life

In Pagerwangi Village, the majority of the community is Muslim. There are several families adhering to Christianity and Catholicism. Religious life in the community based on the results of interviews with the Head of the Youth Organization and the Village Head is a harmonious and obedient religious life. There have never been conflicts based on differences in religion and belief. The obedience of residents in religion is evident from the activeness of residents in establishing various prayer rooms and forming the Mosque Youth Community. Meetings at the mosque are also usually to exchange the latest information about the village. In fact, the village head acknowledged that the dissemination of information was faster through meetings at the mosque than through RW (Rukun Warga). Every week, a routine recitation is held which is attended by

about 30 women. Based on data obtained in 2016, worship infrastructure in Pagerwangi Village includes 26 mosques and 17 prayer rooms.

Potential Community

Based on the results of observations in Pagerwangi Village carried out by the Pagerwangi Village KKNM Group and related lecturers, several potentials possessed by Pagerwangi Village were found that could be utilized. This potential is related to the condition of the village which is right above the Lembang Fault line, which is predicted by the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) to have a tectonic earthquake every 600 years. This year, it is estimated to have entered the 590s, meaning that the threat of earthquakes and landslides is even greater. Unfortunately, this threat has not been responded to comprehensively because the community members and high-ranking community organizations in Pagerwangi Village do not yet have coordination for disaster mitigation if a natural disaster occurs.

Seeing the condition of the community, from the results of interviews and observations, Pagerwangi Village has significant community activities. Among them, the Pagerwangi Village PKK Driving Team often holds meetings with cadres at the mosque in RW 4 who in their meeting reminds to always be vigilant and disseminate information that Pagerwangi Village is a village with the potential for landslides and earthquakes that are large enough so that the community is expected to be always on alert. when the disaster happened. Another community element that has great potential in Pagerwangi Village is the Pagerwangi Village Youth Organization. Karang Taruna, whose members are 17 - 23 years old, often participates in activities that involve the community in responding to disasters. One of them is participating in disaster response activities which have been held several times by BPBD.

In addition, the people of Pagerwangi Village have livelihoods, including those as cattle breeders, farmers, employees of private companies, entrepreneurs, entrepreneurs, and so on. This shows that Pagerwangi Village has good community potential that can support village development so that it makes Pagerwangi Village a village with a good level of welfare. Based on the results of interviews and discussions with one of the residents of RW 4 in Pagerwangi Village, it was found that there were several problems related to disasters in Pagerwangi Village. One of them is the absence of local institutions, regional agencies, or other parties that are willing to provide counseling on disaster response to PAUD members as the target of activities.

This is in the spotlight because often the target of outreach on disaster response is carried out only to the community in the range of adolescence to the elderly, while early childhood is said to be involved in disaster response efforts. In addition, there were also problems regarding the absence of adequate evacuation routes in the event of a natural disaster in Pagerwangi Village. From the results of an interview with one of the residents of Pagerwangi Village, he stated that there were actually several parties that were trying to open an evacuation route but until now the results had not been seen. Another problem is the concern of the villagers whose residence is on the side of the Punclut - Lembang route considering that half of the road foundations have been used up due to landslides so that the buildings that are right on the side of the ravine are feared that they will collapse due to the absence of adequate building supports.

4. CONCLUSION

Local institutions in Pagerwangi Village, Lembang Sub-district, West Bandung Regency in dealing with natural disasters are still in the process of developing their resources. The knowledge of organizational members regarding disaster management poses an obstacle to the process of strengthening the capacity of local organizations, especially in natural disaster management. So far, what has been done is still waiting for the provocation from both the West Bandung Regency government and from the internal organization itself.

Assistance is needed for local organizations in West Bandung Regency, not only in the context of a disaster but how to manage an organization effectively and efficiently. With this assistance, the community can organize in a sustainable manner. The organization will be strong and can have a quick response if a disaster occurs in the region. Then specifically, it needs training or strong encouragement in the form of an action plan in developing the capacity of local organizations. Then strengthening knowledge and skills in natural disaster management in West Bandung Regency.

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