

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUKATENDEL VILLAGE REGULATION
POLICY NO. 01 OF 2019 CONCERNING THE DISASTER RESILIENT VILLAGE
PROGRAM**

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is an archipelagic country that is vulnerable to natural and non-natural disasters. The trend of natural disasters that occur in Indonesia itself tends to increase from year to year as well as what happened in Karo Regency. According to BPS data from 2015-2020 there was an increase in natural disasters, especially those caused by the eruption of Mount Sinabung. The problem that occurs is that Sukatendel Village is located in Tiganderket District, Karo Regency which has an altitude of 500 meters above sea level. This certainly increases the risk of disaster. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of implementing the Sukatendel Village Regulation No. 01 of 2019 regarding the Disaster Resilient Village program. With qualitative research methods. The results showed that Implementation of Village Regulation No. 1 of 2018 concerning the disaster-resilient village program which includes 4 (four) factors, namely: The communication factor has not been carried out properly, due to the irregularity of socialization activities and the limitations of information communication tools to the surrounding community. The human resource factor is adequate in the implementation of DESTANA with the establishment of a village management and DRR Forum, but has limited budget and facilities in disaster management. The disposition factor or commitment owned by the implementor is good in carrying out its responsibilities as the implementer of the policy. The bureaucratic structure factor in the implementation of DESTANA has been directed and clear with the creation of a disaster management mechanism, the division and role of each team, but this is of course with the approval of the Karo Regency Government.

Keywords : *Disaster Resilient Village, Implementation, Disaster Management.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelagic country that is vulnerable to natural and non-natural disasters. The trend of natural disasters that occur in Indonesia itself tends to increase from year to year as well as what happened in Karo Regency. According to BPS data from 2015-2020, there was an increase in natural disasters, especially those caused by the eruption of Mount Sinabung (Table 1). Karo Regency, based on its geological conditions, Karo Regency has three natural hazards with geological aspects which in turn can potentially lead to natural disasters, namely earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and landslides.

**Table 1:
Disaster Events in Karo Regency 2015-2020**

NO.	TAHUN	KETINGGIAN (M)
1.	2015	500 m - 3.000 m
2.	2016	500 m - 2.000 m
3.	2017	1.000 m - 2.500 m
4.	2018	5.000 m
5.	2019	2.000 m
6.	2020	5.000 m

(Sumber : BPBD Kab. Karo, 2021)

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Referring to the natural disaster phenomenon in Karo Regency, the Karo Regency Regional Government as an extension of the Central Government has made a disaster management policy strategy by appointing the Karo Regency Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) as the responsible implementer. Based on this appointment, the Karo District BPBD established the Disaster Resilient Village program based on the Regulation of the Head of BNPB No. 1 of 2012. According to the Regulation of the Head of BNPB No. 1 of 2012 Disaster Resilient Village is a village that has the independent ability to adapt and face the threat of disasters, as well as recover immediately from the adverse effects of disasters.

In its implementation, the Karo Regency Government has formed several villages in the Disaster Resilient Village Program (DESTANA), where the community is the main actor who directly responds to disasters and needs to be equipped with tough knowledge in dealing with situations, one of the disaster resilient villages in Karo Regency is Sukatendel Village which is outlined in the policy Village Regulation No. 1 of 2019.

The area faced by Sukatendel Village, which is recorded in Tiganderket District, Karo Regency, is located at an altitude of 500 meters above sea level which is very close to Mount Sinabung and is traversed by the Bekerah River, part of which is at the foot of Mount Sinabung. This certainly increases the risk of cold lava floods when Mount Sinabung erupts. During the last 5 years Sukatendel Village has often been hit by lava floods due to the diligent spewing of Mount Sinabung lava. As a result, the people of Sukatendel experienced an economic decline due to constraints in economic activities when Mount Sinabung erupted.

2. METHOD

In this study, the method used is a qualitative descriptive method. This qualitative method, the author is the instrument in the research and the analysis is carried out continuously from the beginning of the study to data analysis. The research method uses a qualitative approach, qualitative methods research that requires a deep and thorough understanding and is related to the object to be studied and is able to answer problems with data, then analyzed and can draw conclusions under certain conditions. Not only that, the qualitative research method also aims to describe the research as a whole by using data in the form of written or verbal words sourced from research informants and supported by analyzing events, attitudes and thoughts of the individuals and groups involved.

3. DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The word Sukatendel comes from the history of the arrival of a surnamed Ginting Suka who came from the village of Perbesi who intended to open a field (Barung-Barung) and felt at home (tondel) so it was called Sukatende with the opening of a field (Barung-Barung) by Ginting liked to make the natives who live around recently, the winds of the short house living in the fields of Kuta male, the winds of the middle house And the winds of the mbelin house living in Kuta gugung, build a Karo traditional house. One for Ginting likes and Warinangin, 1 traditional house for the beru kuta child.

Furthermore, after the descendants of Warinangin developed and were considered the first opening of the village and the Ginting clan liked to be referred to as kalimbubu simanjek lungang, Sitepu as the son of old Beru, warin-wind, the house of the brackets manik, and the warin-wind of the middle house, Tarigan and ginting of the children of the old Beru, Warinangin, the mbelin house, Tarigan and the old Beru's son chimed in the stifling house.

During the Dutch colonial era (1935) 30 traditional Karo houses had been built but they had to be burned down because the entire Sukatendel community had to flee to the Marwall and Laubaleng areas. After the entire community returned from the evacuation (1936), a runggu was held to appoint the penghulu.

Of the 259 villages in Karo Regency, of course, not all of them received the DESTANA program, this program was given to several villages that were considered prone to natural disasters, one of which was Sukatendel Village which was under the foot of Mount Sinabung. Referring to these problems, the researchers used the theory of policy implementation according to George C. Edward III to answer research problems with 4 (four) indicators as follows:

3.1. Communication Factor

Communication is the first indicator in reviewing the implementation of policy implementation. Communication in a policy has several important points, namely starting from transformation, information, information clarity and information consistency. In this case the author obtained initial information from the Karo Regency BPBD, namely Mrs. Roma as the Head of Preparedness and Prevention, she said that:

"In accordance with the policy made by the Karo Regency Government in Disaster Management in the form of a disaster-resilient village program, where this program only selects 9 (nine) villages in Karo Regency in 2021, one of which is Sukatendel Village. One form of information provided to each village or representative through socialization activities that have been made, in 2021 each village is required to bring 50 participants, currently we as BPBD can only conduct direct socialization to village officials to provide an understanding of resilience in dealing with disasters, because it is not easy to empower people to know how to deal with disasters that can come at any time, and this requires resilience and awareness from all parties involved"

The same thing was conveyed by the Head of Sukatendel Village, namely Mr. Dewanto Warin-Angin who said that:

"The communication that has been carried out for the last 2 (two) years is in the form of socialization to all Sukatendel Village communities and only 1 (one) socialization, in this activity the Village government is assisted by BPBD Karo Regency, this socialization program conveys the importance of mitigation and the independence of the Village through its community in dealing with disasters that can come at any time"

Added by the Head of Sukatendel Disaster Resilient Village, Mr. Hengki Tarigan, he said that:

"Not only direct socialization carried out by the local government, but communication and other information is also carried out in the form of distributing billboards or early warnings related to threat information, starting from warning actions that read the level of alert, alert and alert in Sukatendel Village".

Table 1: Hazard Information in Sukatendel Village

Threat Level	Estimated Water Output	Action
Alert (Advisory)	The overflow/water level on the banks of the embankment reaches 1 m below the top of the dikera river (coastal point: northern and eastern dikes)	On the alert status "it is hoped that immediately directing people who are in threatened areas to prepare for flooding"
Standby (Warning)	The overflow/water level on the embankment reaches 0.5 m below the crest of the collared river embankment (coastal point: embankment, northern and eastern areas)	At the alert status, it is hoped that immediately directing people in threatened areas to evacuate
Caution (Major warning)	The overflow/water level on the banks of the embankment reaches 30 m	On the alert status, please immediately direct the people who are in the

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	below the crest of the collared river embankment (coastal point: embankment, northern and eastern areas)	threatened area to carry out a thorough evacuation
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(Source: Sukatendel Village Work Document, 2020)

To facilitate the dissemination of information to the entire community, the Sukatendel Village Government takes other ways to anticipate the threat of an upcoming disaster, by preparing one of the steps for disseminating early warning information as follows:

Table 2: Information Dissemination

No.	Action	Executor	Communication Model
1	Informing the early warning of alert status in disaster management	Village Heads, Hamlet Heads, DRR Forums, Volunteers and Community Leaders	Church Bells, Mosque Loudspeakers, HP/HT Megaphones
2	Give an appeal to the community to prepare for disasters (eg, raising electronic goods, storing securities in a folder, closing air channels into the house)	Village Heads, Hamlet Heads, DRR Forums, Volunteers and Community Leaders and Community Members	-
3	Monitoring Discharge or water level (looking for information)	DRR Forum, Volunteers and the community	-
4	Preparation for rescue/protection of vulnerable groups	DRR Forum, Volunteers, Community Leaders and Society	-
5	Preparation of disaster management equipment	DRR Forum, Volunteers and Community	

(Source: Sukatendel Village Work Document, 2020)

Different things were expressed by the people of Sukatendel Village, namely Mrs. Elisabeth that:

"It is true that there was socialization carried out by the Village Government and BPBD of Karo Regency, but this was only carried out in 1 (one) meeting for a period of 2 (two) years, of course this activity was not effective and optimal in tackling natural disasters. Besides that, I don't think people need education in the form of theory, because not all people understand it."

The same thing was also expressed by the Sukatendel community, namely Mrs. Leny Sianipar that: "In the disaster socialization activities that have been made by the local government, there are no benefits to the community. In my opinion, the socialization activities are just talk without any clear practice, the people of Sukatendel need examples or special forms of training in dealing with disasters, not just talk".

Based on the results of interviews and observations made by the author in Sukatendel Village, it can be seen that the implementation of information communication about disaster management is considered less than optimal, causing public dissatisfaction in managing potential disasters in their area. Therefore, there are several things that must be improved by the Sukatendel Village Government so that the provision of information is better and has benefits for the community:

3.2.Resource Factor

Resources relate to preparedness in supporting the implementation of the policies that have been made. Resources have several dimensions, namely, human resources, facilities and budget.

From the human resource factor, information was obtained from the Head of Sukatendel Village, Mr. Dewanto Warin-angin, namely:

"The Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) and the Sukatendel Village Government have formed a team and management of DESTANA. The presence of human resources through the DESTANA team assists the village government in taking steps and policies in emergencies and distributing logistics for disaster victims. The formation of the DESTANA team has sufficient number of human resources in tackling disasters and is able to coordinate the situation in Sukatendel village"

Based on the results of the survey and data obtained by the researcher, that human resources in Sukatendel Village are not only focused on the Village Government and the DESTANA team, but also involve and form a village disaster risk reduction forum (DRR Forum) as stipulated in the Sukatendel Village Regulation article 15 as follows :

Members of the Village disaster risk reduction forum as referred to in paragraph (1) consist of the following elements:

- a. Village Administration
- b. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- c. Religious social institutions
- d. Social organization
- e. Public and Private Schools
- f. Public
- g. The business world in the village
- h. Youth organization
- i. PKK groups and Posyandu
- j. Village Cooperative
- k. Volunteer group
- l. Family planning groups, PPKBD, Sub PPKBD and according to needs

Furthermore, the dimension of human resources is one of the important indicators in implementing a policy. Sukatendel Village also needs facilities to support the implementation of the Disaster Resilient Village program, while the facilities owned by Sukatendel Village are as follows:

Table 3: Facilities

No.	Description	Amount
1.	Pick Up	4
2.	DPU Tent	4
3.	Platoon Tent	8
4.	Tarpaulin	16
5.	Light bulb	16
6.	Roll Wayer	4
7.	Table	8
8.	generator	4
9.	Mattress	200
10.	BBM	118Liter

(Source: Sukatendel Village Work Document, 2020)

Based on the results of interviews obtained by researchers with the Sukatendel community, namely Mrs. Lenny Sianipar that:

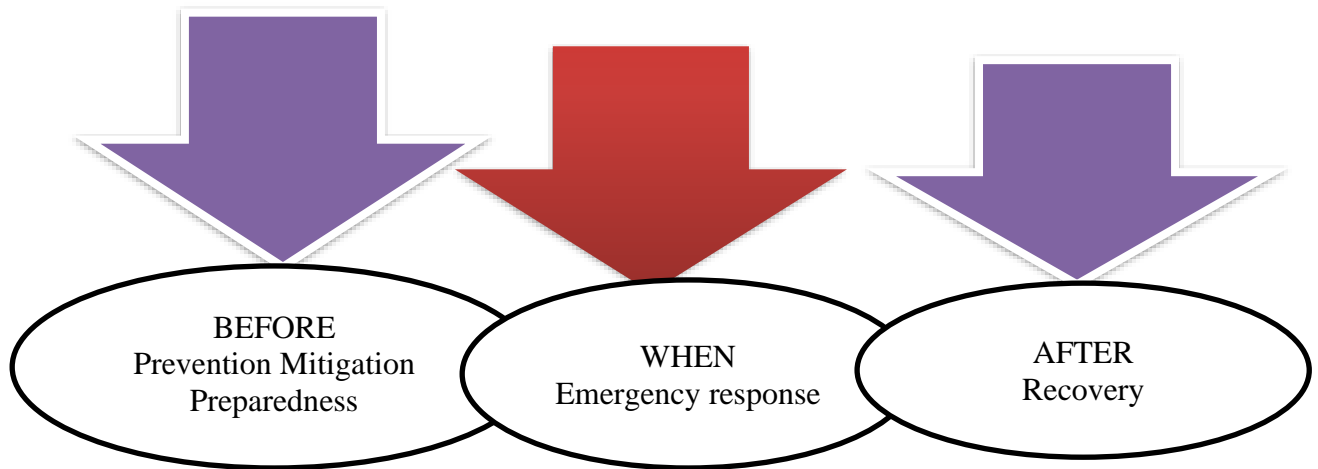
"Resources in the form of facilities in disaster management are still very limited, such as inadequate refugee posts, loudspeakers and other necessities which are still relatively minimal with a dense population."

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This is supported by the results of observations made by researchers, that the limited facilities in supporting the implementation of the disaster resilient village program in Sukatendel village are slow due to equipment, communication and information in disaster mitigation. From the results of the information obtained above, it can be concluded that the village government apparatus and the DESTANA team as implementers or implementers of the policy have not been able to meet the requirements in terms of disaster prevention facilities in Sukatendel village.

3.3. Bureaucratic Structure Factor

Bureaucratic structure is the 4th (fourth) factor in policy implementation which has a major influence in program implementation. There are main factors that become benchmarks in implementing it, namely; mechanism and division of work in carrying out disaster-resilient village programs. A complicated bureaucratic structure will complicate the implementation process. The very important bureaucratic structure of a government organization is the existence of an appropriate and clear mechanism and division of labor as a reference for implementing actions. In addition to being supported by the commitment of policy implementers to implement a program, the implementor of Sukatendel Village has also made a mechanism or SOP as well as ways that need to be prepared with steps: mitigation, preparedness to recovery. SOPs, division of labor and actors involved aim to help build community resilience when dealing with disasters, both before and after the incident. The pictures or strategies for disaster management are as follows:



(Figure 1. Disaster Management Mechanism)

Time Allocation and Role of Disaster Management Actors

Table 4: Prevention and Mitigation

NO.	TASK ALLOCATION	THE ROLE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACTORS
	Strengthening Regulatory and Institutional Capacity:	
1.	Implementation of regulations related to disaster management	Village Head, Village Apparatus, FRB, and volunteer administrators, BPBD, and all elements of society
2.	Safeguarding water resources in disaster-prone areas	Village Head, Village Apparatus, Muspika, PRB and volunteer administrators, Ormas and all elements of society

3.	Regular and participatory watershed cleaning and normalization	Head of Hamlet, FRB and volunteer administrators, Ormas, LPMD, Youth Organizations and all community components
4.	Integrating the disaster management plan (RPB) into the medium-term development plan (RPJM) and the Village development activity plan (RKP)	Camat, Village Head, Village Government, DRR Forum and volunteer administrators, BPD, LPMD
5.	Designing a mechanism for multi-stakeholder involvement in the implementation of post-disaster recovery	Village Head, DRR Forum, and volunteer administrators and all elements of society
6.	Develop a mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of disaster emergency response operations	Village Head, DRR Forum and volunteer administrators
7.	Manufacture and determination of warning signs, danger signs, prohibitions from entering disaster-prone areas, etc.	Village Head, DRR Forum and volunteer administrators, BPD, LPMD
8.	Supervision of the implementation of various regulations on spatial planning, building construction permits (IMB), and other regulations related to disaster prevention	Village Head, Village Apparatus, DRR Forum and volunteer administrators, LPMD
9.	Displacement of people from disaster-prone areas to safer areas	Village Head, DRR Forum and volunteer administrators
10.	Planning of temporary shelter areas and evacuation routes in the event of a disaster	Village Head, DRR Forum and volunteer administrators
11.	Construction of structural buildings that function to prevent, secure and reduce the impact caused by disasters	Village Head, DRR Forum and volunteer administrators, LPMD, BPD and all elements of society
NO.	TASK ALLOCATION	THE ROLE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACTORS
	Integrated Disaster Management Planning :	
1.	Develop a valid data collection system	Village Head, DRR Forum Village Apparatus, Volunteer Management, LPMD
2.	Building an early warning system	Village Head, DRR Forum Village Apparatus, Volunteer Management
3.	Building an information system that can be accessed by the public	Village Head, DRR Forum Village Apparatus, Volunteer Management
4.	Building cooperation in disaster management in the pre-emergency and post-disaster period	Village Head, DRR Forum Village Apparatus, Volunteer Management
5.	Developing social services for vulnerable communities in disaster-affected areas	Village Heads, Devices, Village Midwives, Posyandu Cadres, PKK, DRR Forums, Volunteer Management
NO	TASK ALLOCATION	THE ROLE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACTORS
	Education and training :	
1.	Organizing disaster management training/courses	Village Head, DRR Forum and Volunteer Management, BPBD and all elements of society
2.	Organizing socialization and counseling	Village Head, DRR Forum and Volunteer Management, BPBD and all elements of

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		society
3.	Implementation of disaster management simulation/rehearsal	Village Head, DRR Forum and Volunteer Management, BPBD and all elements of society
NO	TASK ALLOCATION	THE ROLE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACTORS
	Capacity Building and Community Participation:	
1.	Implementation of disaster knowledge to increase the capacity of DRR forum members and the community	Village Head, Village Apparatus, DRR Forum and volunteer administrators, LPMD
2.	Fostering collaboration between village/kelurahan DRR forums	Village Heads, Village Officials, DRR Forums and volunteer administrators

(Source: Sukatendel Village Work Document, 2020)

Table 5: Preparedness

NO.	TASK ALLOCATION	THE ROLE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACTORS
1.	Develop standard operating procedures (SOP) for disaster management	Village Head, Village Apparatus, DRR Forum, Volunteer Management and all elements of society
2.	Conducting periodical preparedness training	Village Head, Village Apparatus, DRR Forum, Volunteer Management and all elements of society
3.	Develop an emergency response plan	Village Head, Village Apparatus, DRR Forum, Volunteer Management and all elements of society
4.	Develop a contingency plan	Village Head, Village Apparatus, DRR Forum, Volunteer Management and all elements of society
5.	Activation of disaster alert posts with all their supporting elements	Village Head, Village Apparatus, DRR Forum, Volunteer Management, LPMD and all elements of society
6.	Investing emergency support resources	Village Head, Village Apparatus, DRR Forum, Volunteer Management
7.	Preparation of support and mobilization of resources/logistics	Village Head, Village Apparatus, DRR Forum, Volunteer Management
8.	Preparation of a fast and integrated information and communication system to support disaster tasks	Village Head, Village Apparatus, DRR Forum, Volunteer Management
9.	Preparation and installation of early warning system instruments	Village Head, Village Apparatus, DRR Forum, Volunteer Management, all elements of society
10.	Resource mobilization	Village Head, Village Apparatus, DRR Forum, Volunteer Management, all elements of society
11.	Procurement of facilities and infrastructure for disaster management	Village Head, Village Apparatus, DRR Forum, Volunteer Management

(Source: Sukatendel Village Work Document, 2020)

Table 6: Emergency Response

NO.	TASK ALLOCATION	THE ROLE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACTORS
	The implementation of Disaster Management during the emergency response includes:	
1.	Rapid and precise assessment of the location, damage, loss and resources	Village Head, Village Apparatus, DRR Forum, and volunteer administrators
2.	Search, rescue and evacuation of people affected by disasters	Village Head, Village Apparatus, DRR Forum, and volunteer administrators, POLMAS, all elements of society
3.	Fulfillment of basic needs, shelters, health services, clean water and sanitation	Camat, Village Head, Village Apparatus, DRR Forum, Volunteer Management, Village Midwife, PUSTU, Community Health Center, Posyandu Cadre
4.	Protection of vulnerable groups	Village Head, Village Apparatus, DRR Forum, Volunteer Management, Village Midwife, Posyandu Cadre and PKK
5.	Immediate emergency maintenance of vital infrastructure and advice	Village Head, Village Apparatus, DRR Forum, Volunteer Management, all elements of society

(Source: Sukatendel Village Work Document, 2020)

Table 7: Recovery

NO.	TASK ALLOCATION	THE ROLE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACTORS
	The activities carried out include:	
1.	Damage and loss assessment	Village Heads, Village Officials, DRR Forums and Volunteer Management
2.	Improvement of the disaster area environment	Camat, Village Heads, District/Village Devices, DRR Forums and volunteer administrators
3.	Repair of public infrastructure and facilities	Camat, KUPT, PU, KECK Stabat, Village Head, District/Village Apparatus, PRB Forum and volunteer administrators
4.	Providing assistance for community home repairs	Camat, Village Head, District/Village Apparatus, DRR Forum and volunteer administrators
5.	Psychological social recovery	Village Head, Village Apparatus, DRR Forum and volunteer administrators, religious leaders, community leaders, Principals/Educators
6.	Health services	Village Head, LPMD, Village Midwife, Puskesmas, PUSTU, PRB Forum and volunteer administrators, PPLKB
7.	Reconsolidation and conflict resolution	Muspika, village head, village officials, youth leaders, community leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders, PRB forums and volunteer administrators
8.	Social, economic and cultural recovery	Village Heads, Village Officials, DRR

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		Forums and volunteer administrators, traditional leaders, all elements of society
9.	Restoration of state and order	Village Head, DRR Forum and volunteer administrators, MUSPIKA, POLMAS, and all elements of society
10.	Restoration of government functions and public services	Camat, Village Head, District/Village Apparatus, LPMD, DRR Forum and volunteer administrators

(Source: Sukatendel Village Work Document, 2020)

To add to the data above, the researcher again conducted interviews with the Village Head of Sukatendel, namely Mr. Dewanto Warin-Angin that:

"The bureaucratic structure in implementing the DESTANA program is quite clear and directed, both the coordination system from the relevant parties, namely the Regency Government to the Village government and the surrounding community, although sometimes it is still difficult to determine the next steps because the existing system still has to be discussed with the parties. BPBD Karo, for example, in providing basic food assistance, there must be prior approval from the district government".

The conclusion from the findings and observations made by the researcher, reveals that the problems in the bureaucratic structure are only related to the approval system which still has to wait for follow-up from the Karo Regency Government. This can lead to lengthy and fragmented bureaucracies and tend to weaken oversight, giving rise to inflexible and rigid organizations.

4.CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research in Sukatendel Village in implementing Village Regulation No. 1 of 2018 regarding the disaster resilient village program which includes 4 (four) factors, namely: communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure, it can be concluded that: The communication factor has not been implemented properly, because not routine socialization activities and limited means of communicating information to the surrounding community. The human resource factor is adequate in the implementation of DESTANA with the establishment of a village management and DRR Forum, but has limited budget and facilities in disaster management. The disposition factor or commitment owned by the implementor is good in carrying out its responsibilities as the implementer of the policy. The bureaucratic structure factor in the implementation of DESTANA has been directed and clear with the creation of a disaster management mechanism, the division and role of each team, but this is of course with the approval of the Karo Regency Government. Therefore, it is hoped that the Karo Regency Government through the Karo BPBD along with the Sukatendel Village Government, the community and other work tools, together provide new innovations about realizing the independence of Sukatendel Village.

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