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The Development of *Destana* (Disaster Resilient Village)

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia realizes that the problem of disaster must be taken seriously since the earthquake and tsunami that followed Aceh and its surroundings in 2004. Disaster is a very comprehensive and multi-dimensional discussion. Responding to disasters whose frequency continues to increase every year, thoughts on disaster management must be understood and implemented by all parties. Disasters are the business of all parties. Periodically, Indonesia builds a national system of disaster management. This national system includes several aspects including legislation, institutions and funding. Law Number 24 Year 2007 concerning Disaster Management mandates to protect the public from the threat of disaster. One strategy to achieve this is through the development of villages / kelurahan that are resilient to disasters with community-based disaster risk reduction (PRBBK) efforts. In (PRBBK), the process of disaster risk management actively involves the community in assessing, analyzing, managing, monitoring and evaluating disaster risk to reduce vulnerability and enhance its capabilities. The National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) has implemented (PRBBK) by developing the Resilient Village (*Destana*) program. The *Destana* Program from 2012 to 2015 reached 266 villages throughout Indonesia. In 2016, it is planned that BNPB will develop *Destana* to 100 more villages / sub-districts.1 As a reference in implementing the *Destana* program. Disaster resilient village is a village that has an independent capacity to adapt and deal with potential disaster threats. This village is also able to recover quickly from the effects of disasters. Villages are said to have resilience to disasters when they have the ability to recognize threats in their area and are able to organize community resources to reduce vulnerability while increasing capacity to reduce disaster risk.
Keywords: *Destana* (disaster resilient village); community empowerment; development

INTRODUCTION

Background

Indonesia is located in a tropical climate with two seasons, hot and rainy seasons, with extreme changes in weather, temperature and wind direction. Climatic conditions such as this are accompanied by diverse surface and rock topographic conditions, both physically and chemically, producing fertile soil conditions. but on the other hand, such conditions have the potential to cause hydrometeorological disasters such as floods, landslides, forest fires and drought. Along with the passage of time and increasing human activity, environmental damage tends to get worse and trigger an increase in the number and intensity of hydrometeorological disasters that occur alternately in many regions in Indonesia. [(1-3)]

It has been recorded in history that in Indonesia there have been two of the biggest volcanic eruptions. The first eruption occurred in 1815, namely the eruption of Mount Tambora on Sumbawa Island, West Nusa Tenggara, by removing about 1.7 million tons of ash and volcanic material. The second eruption occurred in 2006, which caused landslides and flash floods in Jember, Banjarnegara, Manado, Trenggalek and several other areas. Even though development in Indonesia has been designed and designed in such a way with minimal environmental impact, the development process still causes environmental and ecosystem damage. Development which has so far been based on the exploitation of natural resources (especially on a large scale) causes the loss of carrying capacity of these resources on the lives of the people. Over the years, forest resources in Indonesia have decreased, while exploitation of mineral resources has also resulted in damage to ecosystems which often lead to an increased risk of disasters.[(2,3)]

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 Year 2007 concerning Disaster Management mandates efforts to protect the public from the threat of disaster. One strategy in order to achieve this is through the development of a village resilient to disasters (*desa tangguh bencana / Destana*), with an effort that is community-based disaster risk reduction (*pengurangan risiko bencana berbasis komunitas / PRBBK*). In PRBBK, the process of disaster risk management involves the active participation of the community in assessing, analyzing, managing, monitoring and evaluating disaster risk, in order to reduce vulnerability and increase its capacity. The National Disaster Management Agency (*Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana* /BNPB) has implemented PRBBK

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by developing the *Destana* program. In 2012 to 2015, *Destana* had formed in 266 villages throughout Indonesia. In 2016, BNPB added another 100 *Destana*.[3,4]

Implementation in disaster management efforts at the prevention stage is the need to build community resilience in disaster risk reduction. The basic thing is through the Disaster resilient village program. The program is expected to have a village or kelurahan that has the ability to recognize threats in its area and be able to organize community resources to reduce vulnerability and at the same time increase capacity to reduce disaster risk. This capability is manifested in development planning which includes prevention, preparedness, disaster risk reduction and capacity building for post-disaster recovery. In *Destana*, the community is actively involved in assessing, analyzing, handling, monitoring, evaluating and reducing disaster risks in their area, especially by utilizing local resources to ensure sustainability. Magetan Regency, through the regional Disaster Management Agency, is doing its best and is committed to building all villages that have potential for disaster to be strengthened through the development of disaster resilient villages.[4]

Goal

Disaster resilient village is a village that has an independent capacity to adapt and deal with potential disaster threats. This village is also able to recover quickly from the effects of disasters. Villages are said to have resilience to disasters when they have the ability to recognize threats in their area and are able to organize community resources to reduce vulnerability while increasing capacity to reduce disaster risk.

The Disaster Resilient Village Program is a priority program in the 2015-2019 RPJMN, with achievements of 5,000 disaster resilient villages sourced from various related parties. Until 2016 374 villages that were disaster resilient were formed from the BNPB APBN budget and in 2017 it will be implemented in 150 villages from 38 regencies / cities in 26 provinces. Seven of these provinces are thematic villages / villages with threats of forest and land fires.[3,4]

The implementation of the Disaster resilient village program requires facilitators to assist the community during the activity process. In addition, it involves the local district / city government, as a manager of the overall activity, namely from the beginning to the end of the formation and commitment to replicate *Destana* in other villages. Provincial and Regency / City BPBDs can make the community and village resilient facilitators a regional asset in the effort to reduce disaster risk in their area,[5,6]

RESULTS

Disaster Conditions in Magetan Regency

The description of disaster management efforts in Magetan Regency based on the Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia's Health Ministry 2018 report (Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia, 2018) is as the following table;

Table 1. Disasters in Magetan Regency 2016-2018

No	Type of Health Crisis due to disaster	2016	2017	2018
1	Flood	0	2	1
2	Landslide	5	1	0
3	Flash floods	0	0	0
4	Drought	0	0	0
5	Tornado	3	4	2
6	Floods and Landslides	0	0	0
Total		8	7	3

Source: Kemenkes RI, 2018[6]

Disaster Relief Efforts in Magetan District

Disaster Management Efforts carried out in the District Magetan, through community mobilization, are as follows. From the data of disaster events in Magetan Regency, in 2016-2018 seen from the sub-district area, there are five sub-districts that have disaster risk. Based on the types of disasters that often occur are floods and tornadoes.[6]

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Table 2: Disaster Management Efforts in Magetan District.

Region	Type Disaster	Time Event	Efort
Ngariboyo Parang Plaosan Poncol	Flood	23 April 2017 05:23:00	Monitoring and coordinating with cross-sectors related to providing health services at the nearest Community Health Center.
Panekan	Tornado	28 October 2017 18:00:00	Monitor and coordinate with related cross sectors.
Panekan	Flood	28 October 2017 16:00:00	Monitor and coordinate with related cross sectors.
Barat	Tornado	11 November 2017 14:30:00	Monitor and coordinate with related cross sectors.
Kawedanan	Tornado	26 November 2017 15:00:00	Monitor and coordinate with related cross sectors.
Maospati Panekan	Tornado	11 January 2018 16:00:00	Monitor and coordinate with related cross sectors.
Parang	Flood	05 March 2018 14:00:00	Monitor and coordinate with related cross sectors.
Poncol	Tornado	06 March 2018 18:30:00	Monitor and coordinate with related cross sectors.

Source: Kemenkes RI, 2018[6]

Efforts to Develop *Destana* in Magetan Regency

Destana's development effort in Magetan Regency aims to 1) Protect the people in hazard-prone areas from the adverse impacts of disasters. 2) Increase the participation of the community, especially vulnerable groups, in managing resources to reduce disaster risks. 3) Increase community institutional capacity in managing resources and maintaining local wisdom for DRR. 4) Increase the capacity of the government in providing resource and technical support for DRR. 5) Increase collaboration between stakeholders in DRR, local governments, business institutions, universities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community organizations, and other concerned groups.[4]

Destana's components include: (1) Legislation, (2) Planning, (3) Institutional, (4) Funding, (5) Capacity building, and (6) Organization of PB. (BPBD of East Java Province, 2012) Strategies to realize *Destana* include: a) Involvement of all levels of society, especially those who are most physically, economically, environmentally, socially and creatively vulnerable, including special attention to efforts to mainstream gender into the program. b) Special pressure on the use and utilization of local independent resources with minimum external facilitation. c) Build program synergy with all actors (ministries / institutions or K / L, social organizations, business institutions, and universities) to empower rural / urban communities. d) Support in the form of policy commitments, resources and technical assistance from the central, provincial, district / city and village government as needed and if desired by the community. e) Increasing community knowledge and awareness of potential threats in their village and community vulnerability. f) Reducing the vulnerability of rural / urban communities to reduce disaster risk. g) Increasing the capacity of the community to reduce and adapt to disaster risks. h) Implementation of the whole set of risk management starting from risk identification, risk assessment, risk assessment, prevention, mitigation, risk reduction and risk transfer. i) Integrating DRR efforts into development for the sustainability of the program. j) Mainstreaming DRR into program planning and activities of village / kelurahan social institutions / institutions, so that DRR animates all activities at the community level.

The Results of the Development of *Destana* in Magetan

Regency DRR efforts in Magetan Regency that place citizens living in disaster prone areas as the main actors, as participating subjects and not objects, will be more sustainable and efficient. Communities that have reached a level of resilience to disasters will be able to maintain their structure and function to a certain degree if affected by a disaster. From the results of the implementation of *Destana*, which was spearheaded by the

Magetan BPBD, with a target area that has a high enough disaster risk. Data of the village developed under the Tangguh Disaster Village in Magetan Regency are as follows.(6)

Table 3. Data of the disaster assisted village development village in Magetan Regency in 2018

Region	Village	*Destana* Level
Poncol Sub-District	Poncol Village	*Destana* Main
	Genilangit Village	*Destana* Main
	Plangkrongan Village	*Destana* Main
	Gonggang Village	*Destana* Main
Plaosan Sub-District	Sarangan Village	*Destana* Main
	Bulugunung Village	*Destana* Main
	Ngancar Village	*Destana* Main
	Singolangu Village	*Destana* Main
Panekan Sub-District	Tapak Village	*Destana* Main
	Bedagung Village	*Destana* Main
	Ngiliran Village	*Destana* Main
	Jabung Village	*Destana* Main

Source: Kemenkes RI, 2018(6)

Based on tebel 3 disaster risk levels in three areas of Poncol, Plaosan and Panekan have mild disaster risk levels. Of the three districts there are twelve villages that have become fostered villages from BPBD Kabupaen Magetan to become the Disaster Resilient Village (*Destana*)

CONCLUSION

The Disaster Preparedness Village and the Tangguh Disaster Village are government policies in community-based disaster management. Unlike the BNPB policy, the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia is not only a policy but also carries out direct facilitation in the formation of an institutional disaster preparedness village. The concept of villages in the Disaster Prepared Village emphasizes more on branding programs and not a village concept as a territory; while in the Village emphasizes the regional concept of the village / kelurahan itself. The purpose of the Disaster Alert Village is more complex because there is an element of providing understanding and awareness of the community to form networks and strengthen social interaction among villagers, organize, guarantee sustainability, optimize potential and resources. Whereas the Tangguh Disaster Village emphasizes more on efforts to increase community-based disaster management.(5)

Optional efforts in disaster risk management can be done through community-based disaster management strategies by carrying out the development of the Disaster Prepared Village and the Resilient Village for the local government in accordance with the conditions and capabilities of the region by considering the results of this study.

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