DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE, INDONESIA

S.P.R. Wardani
Research and Development Centre for Disaster Prevention and Rehabilitation,
Diponegoro University
Jl. Prof Soedarto SH, Semarang-50239, Indonesia

R.J. Kodoatie
Civil Engineering Department, Engineering Faculty, Diponegoro University
Jl. Prof Soedarto SH, Semarang-50239, Indonesia

Recent disasters in Indonesia have brought disaster management as the first priority of actions as government’s responsibility role. A pro-active approach to elucidate the problem through concentrating on post-disaster and pre-disaster phases in addition to disaster phase has become very important management pertaining to disaster. Disaster management must be applied as an integrated and comprehensive activity. It is a continuing process not temporary action. Integration means and implies linkage in all aspects as well as dimensions and comprehensive implies broad coverage. This paper will discuss the disaster management in Central Java Province and inherent aspects of environment in Central Java Province. Besides that, this paper emphasizes the role of Diponegoro University, Indonesia along with Joint Working Group on Geotechnical on Geotechnical Engineering for Disaster Mitigation and Rehabilitation (JWG-DMR) and Ministry of Public Works of the Republic of Indonesia conducting specific program in evolving suitable programs for preventing, rehabilitating and mitigating future disaster.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia faces numerous natural disasters such as floods, landslide, and drought. These disasters always occur along the year as a forever threat. Drought disaster occurs in the dry season, flood and landslide occur in the rainy season. These disasters tend to increase in recent years. Other natural disasters include tsunami, earthquake, volcano eruption, etc. The recent disaster in Indonesia (i.e. tsunami in Aceh in December, 2004) followed by earthquake in Nias, Yogyakarta, tsunami in Pangandaran, landslide in Banjarnegara Regency, fast flood in Jember Regency and other disasters such as volcanic eruption, flood, landslide etc, have brought into high priority of disaster management in Indonesia.

Disaster management is complex in all aspects. However, the management is a very much continuous urgent requirement that is very needed and important by the province government, people and all stakeholders. The Government has done many actions, but due to limited budget and complexity of the problems, the disasters still exist. Therefore, disaster
management must be applied as an integrated and comprehensive activity. It is a continuing process not temporary action. Integration means and implies linkage in all aspects as well as dimensions and comprehensive implies broad coverage (Kodoatie and Syarief, 2006). The management substances are: human (human resources), nature (natural resources), infrastructure, institution, financial, policy, legalization and management capability. All of management substance must be applied as an integrated and comprehensive activity to get the main objective of the disaster management (raising the awareness of all stakeholders and society to reduce the disaster impact). The guideline characteristics must be open and applicable to the central, regional and local governments due to the different characteristics, situation, and condition areas.

We construct the paper into several sections. In the second section, we briefly describe the disaster management. We identify the stakeholders that may be affected by the disasters in the third section. The fourth section describes the typology of Central Java geography and its government’s policy supporting for disaster rehabilitation, mitigation and prevention. Finally, we discuss the role of Diponegoro University in disaster management.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Flood, landslide and drought cycle overall year and phase of disaster management activity Flood, landslide, and drought are influenced by two season conditions along the year, rainy and dry season. Flood, landslide and drought cycle overall year and phase of disaster management activity are shown in Figure 1.

![Disaster Cycle Process along the year that always occur](image)

1. Preparedness
2. Disaster moment/Response
3. Recovery
4. Research, Study and Development
5. Action Plan
6. Prevention dan Mitigation

Figure 1. Flood, landslide and drought disaster cycle diagram

Institutions that handling disaster

Several descriptions:
- BAKORNAS PBP is abbreviation from Badan Koordinasi Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana dan Penanganan Pengungsi, representing non-structural organization for handling of disaster and refugee which is under and hold responsible directly to President.