

Good Governance in Disaster Preparedness in Emergency Cases

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Abstract: Disasters are natural events or series of events that occur unexpectedly and unplanned, slowly but continues which has an impact on normal patterns of human life with huge catastrophic damage. Such damage requires emergency measurements and rapid assistance to rescue victims and repair the community infrastructures. This study was a narrative of study literature or library research. Disasters preparedness is the prevention of the onset of the crisis caused by the disaster which focuses on the development of plans to cope with disasters. Disaster preparedness at the least, the individual level can be measured from three parameters, namely knowledge, individual, emergency planning and capacity as the source of mobilization.

Key words: Disasters, disaster preparedness, emergency planning, mobilization, community

INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian archipelago has a geographical, geological, hydrological and demographical condition that could easily lead to potential natural disasters caused by natural factors, natural as well as human caused disasters. Natural disasters caused by nature are earthquakes, tsunami, volcanic eruptions, flood, landslide, drought and tornados. Disasters caused by human factors are forest fires and plantations, technological failures, terrorism and social disasters (Ahrens and Rudolph, 2006).

Disasters therefore can be categorized into two categories, natural disasters and man-made disasters (Barbarosoglu and Arda, 2004). All of the above mentioned disasters will trigger emergency situations (Berke *et al.*, 1993).

Emergency conditions is an extraordinary condition that can cause great monetary loss for society as well as life casualties. These events can due to natural bourne disasters as well as by man-made equipments. Meanwhile, the reaction time is very short but the risk factors are very high. The response lack time on the response time such as the lateness of logistics could cause further negative effects for the victims of natural disasters (Budiharto and Marsoyo, 2014).

Momentarily during disasters we also face several constraints such as government regulations, overpopulation, change of paradigm and limitations of government for effective disaster preparedness. Sometimes the regualtions do not accommodate the current problems in emergency situations, especially for the needs for medical attentions and modern emergency equipments (Dynes, 1994).

Therefore, we are still far from the expected outcome in handling emergency situations. Moreover, the lack of regulations in handling the situations, administrative coordination and access to emergency funds causes the response to be ineffective. In addition, the ability of the local government and no transparency of the emergency funds have caused the responses to be ineffective (Eko, 1970).

The lack of preparedness will obstruct the implementation of responsibility and can cause misunderstandings of the regulations that might cause other parties to be irresponsible. These kind of policies must be handled immediately by endlessly putting effort in practicing should should emergency cases arise and to upgrade coordination. The President and Governors professional emergency professional consultants to assist in the appropriate decision making and time precision.

The preparedness of the institution that handles emergency cases as well as the ministry is very important to lower the risk of mitigation and danger of natural disasters. Experience and emergency management must be adjusted with the ability for diplomacy and patronage at work so that the mission of the natural disaster response can manage the human resources to reach their goal and response accordingly to the disaster.

Because natural disasters are unpredictable and can't be detected in such a short time, therefore preparedness must be at the level of the community and society (Jaeger *et al.*, 2007). This means that each individual must have their own awareness level and one of the main point is being disaster prepared. Other than that because natural disasters can happen any time

without prior notice, individuals as well as the community must have the preparedness in facing danger that might arise from the nearest area (Godschalk, 2003). Disaster preparedness is the effort in prevention of the causes due to natural disasters which focuses on the development of planning in facing the disaster (Fassin and Pandolfi, 2010). The objective is to minimize the human casualties when the disaster occurs, minimize trauma by the victims, prevent health problems post disaster and to easily accommodate efforts in handling emergency situations (Health Department of Indonesia in 2006). According to Fauzi, there are three types of categories that can cause emergency situations:

- Operational emergencies such as forest fires, explosions, oil or chemical spill, gas leakage, energy emission and huge accidents
- Public disturbances such as bomb threat, damages, demonstration, sabotage, plane crash, radiation, terrorism, etc.
- Natural disasters such as flood, earthquake, tsunami, lightning strike, etc.

Definition of disaster: Disaster is an unpredicted event that suddenly occurs with lack of facilities in handling the situation. Disaster facilities is to support in accommodating emergency situations. The facilities must be ready to be utilized in natural disasters, terrorist attacks or other situations where there will be a sudden rise of victims to emergency facilities. The preparedness of the emergency facilities will minimize the effect of the disaster and emergency situations while still accommodating to their daily needs (Godschalk, 2003).

Disaster can be defined as an event or a series of events that threatens and obstructs the lives of the community (Kapucu, 2006). Disasters can be caused by natural factors, man-made factors and threatens the lives of mankind. One of the highest rate of disasters in the world is Indonesia due to its geographical location.

Preparedness: The preparedness of each individual can be measured by three parameters such as knowledge, individual emergency planning, dan the capacity of the sources of mobility. Knowledge involves techniques in saving themselves, emergency facilities and sources of information in relation to disasters so the community will be prepared in all situations. Emergency individual planning involves preparedness emergency situations, saving themselves and others and other skills in saving themselves (Kovacs and Spens, 2007). Capacity of mobility involves the preparedness in the period of rehabilitation and preparedness to seek assistance from others during the disaster.

The phases of preparedness involves; prevention, response, recovery and mitigation: Prevention phase objective is to avoid or intervention in preventing the disaster from occurring. By checking the danger potential and correcting facilities or diminish the effects.

Response phase objective is to handle the direct effects caused by the emergency situation and to assure the safety of the victims such as the safety of the workers, staff, visitors of a certain disaster location. Recovery phase objective is to organize recovery and speed up the process of bringing the situation back to its original state.

Mitigation phase objective is to develop the regulations and rules as emergency management plan so it would be easily understood and implemented. This phase involves also educating activities and training so that all staff can be responsible, conform to standardized requirements so that the regulated procedures will abide to good administrative and record tracking.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research method for this journal is through library research, based on written data, from books, journals as well as other written materials that could support this research (Jaeger *et al.*, 2007). This research is descriptive-analysis, developing from available data by describing it comprehensively in accordance to the objective of the research and conducted in detail and being critical towards the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The preparedness must start with the mapping of the human resources (May and Williams, 2012). It is conducted to observe the availability of the logistics, warehouse and human resources that can be placed and utilized in sudden emergency situations as well as to enhance the effective response that are critical to time constraint. They can be from the community, government, local government as well as the business community.

Objective: The objective of human resources mapping is as follows:

- To identify the human resources potential available, from the community, government as well as the business community can be utilized
- Identifying the cluster logistics system in disaster preparedness
- To predict constraints in logistics management
- To reduce the logistics aid chain in disasters of delivery

- To identify alternative access in receiving aid and logistic aid
- To develop information system for logistics that can be accessed by the community, government and business community

Coordination: To organize the human resources, we need the accurate coordinator. There are several levels of coordination.

The result of the mapping is as follows: data and information is obtained accurately and complete of the potential of human resources, warehouse and personnel in handling disasters in each disaster area. The standard operating procedure is obtained in conveying the logistics needs in handling disasters.

Build and develop cluster logistic in handling disasters: The objective to develop logistics cluster is as follows:

- To build coordination and collaboration from the community, government and business community and the availability of logistics in disaster preparedness
- To enhance logistics response in emergency cases
- To identify the gap between constraints and duplication in logistics in disaster preparedness

The responsibility of the logistics cluster: The responsibility of the logistics cluster is as follows (Murphy, 2007):

- Collect, analyze and distribute information on logistics in emergency situations
- Planning and developing operation plans in the field of logistics in emergency situations
- Giving advice and technical assistance in the field of logistics in emergency situations
- Giving facilities and logistic mobilizations in emergency situations
- Coordinating the community, government and business community in the field of logistics in emergency situations

Analysis of danger risk: This can be implemented in several phases:

- Identify risk potential, internal and external risks
- Identify the causes
- Determine the probability of risk level

- Analysis in planning, basic preparedness, evaluation process in each department and all facilities to be prepared for any disasters that can suddenly occur

Activation plan, to determine a clear leadership hierarchy and chain of command to minimize miscommunication in the commando system and losing all chain of communication (O'Brien *et al.*, 2006).

CONCLUSION

Disaster can be defined as an event or series of events that could threaten and obstruct the the lives of a community and their life. The preparedness at the level of individuals can be measured in three parameters, knowledge, individual emergency plan and capacity of the source of mobilization.

Emergency disaster response needs a good authority collaboration, leadership and accountability. The function of the collaboration function is better concentrated at the command-and-control approach. This is in accordance to huge crisis, whether it be natural disasters as well as man-made disasters. Disasters as well as terrorist attacks needs a structured decision making process, a networking collaboration and support. The networking should be decentralized to easily maximize the collaboration and communication in all aspects of the networking and communication to allow integration between the people and the government. This is important in the implementation of a rescue outside of the normal situations. When improvisation is needed, a combination between synergy of experience and improvisation is needed.

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of research by the researcher, advice to authors give is as follows: The enhancement of supervision is needed to calculate the needs of the community and victims, especially the preparedness of hospitals, clean water and emergency transportation. Moreover, the needs for equipment and radio communication are essential to manage logistics and food consumption.

The role of the National guard is essential in supporting the red cross is assisting the victims. The needs for facilitating several essential things are among all operation facilities, preparing nutritious meals, health supervision, housekeeping and continuous awareness should another disaster occur. Therefore the disaster management must be developed to coordinate the

decision making process so that it would be manageable in order to map and prioritize the huge problem.

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