The capacity building of disaster management in Bojonegoro regency

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Abstract. East Java is a disaster-prone area. Head of the National Disaster Management Agency, Syamsul Maarif (2012) states that "East Java is a disaster supermarket area. Referring to Act Number 24 Year 2007 Concerning Disaster Management, disaster prevention activities are a series of activities undertaken as an effort to eliminate and/or reduce the threat of disaster (Article 1, paragraph 6). The disaster mitigation is a series of efforts to reduce disaster risk, through physical development and awareness and capacity building in the face of disaster (Article 1, paragraph 9). In 2009, the Provincial Government of East Java has been established Regional Disaster Management Agency and complete it through Local Regulation of East Java Province Number 3 Year 2010. This research was conducted in Bojonegoro. This study described the capacity building disaster handling and used descriptive research with qualitative approach. It focused on the capacity building for community preparedness in the face of. This study showed the vulnerability of regions and populations to threats flood and drought in could be physical, social and/or economical. The aims of the capacity building for the individuals and organizations are to be used effectively and efficiently in order to achieve the goals of the individuals and organizations.

1. Introduction
Bojonegoro Regency Government administratively divided into 28 districts consisting of 11 villages and 419 villages where most of the population edged livelihood as farmers [1]. To monitor average precipitation that falls, Bojonegoro regency is available as much as 22 rain detector is competitive spread over 16 sub. From the radar, the recorded number of rainy days in Bojonegoro Resident in the period of the last 3 years are recorded in the amount of 60-64 of the day. So it is inferred that the area of Bojonegoro including regions with lower rainfall intensity [2].

In the meantime, to tackle water shortage for irrigating farmland in the dry season, done by raising water from the Bengawan Solo River through pompanisasi. Pumping were spread in eight sub-districts which includes 24 villages [3].

2. Methods
The research approach used in this research is the study of the implementation of the policy that the results presented in a descriptive. First, this will describe the disaster in an area to use the model version of the policy [4].
Meanwhile, qualitative research method is a method of research based on the philosophy of postpositivism, used for research on condition objects natural (as his opponent is experiment) where researchers are as key instrument, retrieval sample source of the data done and purposively and snowball, technique the data collection was done with triangulation (combined) data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and results qualitative research is emphasized on than generalization meaning [5].

Based on the population census 2010 until 2012 of the district population Bojonegoro has reached 1,472,865 soul with a population of that man as many as 742,181 lives and female inhabitant as many as 730,684 lives. Bojonegoro is districts have the potential to a high disaster, including flood potential (the overflow Bengawan Solo river), floods, waterspout, landslides, failure/technology industry, drought, land, and forest fire fire settlement and social conflict [6].

3. Results and Discussion

Historical data natural disaster Bojonegoro district shows that almost all areas Bojonegoro has the potential disasters that vary of natural disasters and non natural disaster. Viewed from the side historically Bojonegoro district until now never recovered from the natural disasters flooding throughout the year. The condition of the topography of the district of Bojonegoro drained Bengawan Solo river splitting part north and south of this district. Along the river Bengawan Solo is a lowland toward the north, it makes Bojonegoro northern always get the flood of Bengawan Solo draining floods from the upstream in Central Java.

Historical data show in 2012 drought in Bojonegoro district has attacked 17 subdistrict, among others in Sugihwaras, Kedungadem, Sukosew, Tambakrejo, Balen, Kasiman, Ngasem, Baureno, Trucuk, Kepohbaru, Dander, Ngraho, Babulan, Malo, Tambakrejo, Margomulyo, and Kedewan subdistrict. The impact of this disaster include breakdowns of farmland people and has resulted in the harvest fails. Besides led to the harvest fails, drought also resulted in meeting the needs of clean water for some people in Bojonegoro district [6].

The purposes of disaster management in bojonegoro are as follows:

- Reduce the potential for disaster
- Minimize the number of victims the impact of disasters to realize disaster management in a planned fashion, integrated, coordinated and thorough
- Maintain security, and harmony environmental sustainability
- Realize participation and partnership public and private in the effort to reduce disaster
- Push the spirit of mutual cooperation, solidarity, and generosity

The targets for this strategy is the use of the research, education and training in measurable and planned to build culture safety and endurance disaster in the social hierarchy [7]; [8]. The objectives focused on:

- Integration of the concept of disaster in the school curriculum
- Training for disaster for the capacity of the government
- Empowerment local college

**Strategy capacity building and community participation.** The objective of this strategy is the rise of the safety culture and endurance disaster in all levels of society with improve public participation in the implementation of disaster management [9]; [10]; [11].

a. *Increasing the capacity to implement the community disaster management a participative.* It should be noted that one development strategy in Bojonegoro is “sustainable development centering towards the society, which puts forward the participation of the people In planning, implement, and supervises the programs development related to perform their own lives”. Hence, disaster prevention efforts will apply the principle of participative; where the public has an active role in the
program and activities of disaster management [9]. Thus, the implementation of the disaster management in turn is likely to considering the aspect of local knowledge.

In this regard, needs to be done a variety of programs and activities that can help improve community capacity; especially consider the position of the community as affected parties directly from disaster. The formation and empowerment of forum or tissue areas specifically to disaster risk reduction could be one of priorities to achieve the objective.

Cooperation and discussion active with the parties required to sum up input for the sake of the vision and mission disaster management. The form of a discus active could include the formation and operation of the forum or tissue that is specialized for disaster risk reduction. With the implementation of the measures, it is hoped that disaster management in Bojonegoro can work synergistic, effective and optimal [12]; [13]; [14].

b. Build and activate the use of media information for the issues of disaster. Capacity building and community participation not only gained by involvement in special forum disaster, but also with uses the media information. Information media meant can be network, system development to share information, the use of site or bulletin board and so on.

The media will contain information relating to the disaster, including time series natural disaster in Bojonegoro and adaptation and mitigation measures simple can be done by the community. The media is expected to accessed at all levels of by all stakeholders.

4. Conclusion
Participation interest of the community tended to care on the importance of activities disaster management. How to resolve the matter is with the socialization constantly on the importance of the disaster awareness. The community needs to expressed his appreciation to the institutions regional disaster management which tried to socialize the program construction of disaster. The other thing is the need to handle media involvement of information on the issues of disaster. The last thing is to increase community perspective about the dangers of disaster reduction in a premature manner.

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