

Post Disaster Social Vulnerability: Policy Analysis and Implementation in Communities in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the policies and their implementation in post-disaster situations that cause social disaster in landslides affected communities in Sirnaresmi Village, Sukabumi, Indonesia. The landslide caused vulnerability in various aspects, primarily political, economic, and social. This study uses interviews and data mining from multiple parties and speakers. Researchers found that local government policies in planning their programs always consider the condition of the community that is still transitioning so that it makes the pattern of policymaking that comes from the top down. This has led to matters relating to policy formulation such as community participation, access to assistance, access to asset management, access to post-disaster training, also being patterned from the top down. The choice of the pattern makes the pattern of handling post-disaster social vulnerabilities also centralized to the government. On the other hand, it becomes a weakness for the government as well because the community is becoming increasingly dependent on the government so that post-disaster social vulnerabilities are increasing.

Keyword: *Disaster management, social vulnerability, society in transition*

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INTRODUCTION

This study tries to examine the social vulnerabilities that emerged after the Sukabumi landslide on December 31, 2018, which was strengthened by the Disaster Vulnerability Index that influenced the development of natural disaster management policies in the district. Both are essential and strategic matters because the mapping of social vulnerability is related to the condition of people who are victims of natural disasters and disaster management policies are the government's efforts to overcome this. Natural disasters so far have only occurred in a matter of seconds or minutes but can cause damage and losses that the handling requires time in a case of monthly or yearly. Not infrequently, the length of time needed to rebuild an area affected by natural disasters results in the affected communities being unable to recover their conditions quickly. Government policies both central and regional

In a natural disaster, management can be top-down or bottom-up. Although it is still being carried out in the stages of emergency response, rehabilitation, and reconstruction, in fact, many things influence the process of formulating government policies regarding natural disaster management itself. The extent of damage caused by natural disasters will also affect the system of handling it will be centralized or decentralized. Likewise, the condition of people who are victims of natural disasters, from the gathering community, the cultivation community, and those who are experiencing a transition between the two, also influence the formulation of their policies to be top-down or bottom-up.

The Sukabumi Landslide Disaster Management policy-making process by the Regional Government of Sukabumi District shows a top-down pattern. This is reinforced by the statement of Assistant I of the Regional Secretary of Sukabumi Regency that with the condition of the Sirnaresmi Sukabumi community that is still in transition, all landslide mitigation policies are carried out contractually by the regional government. Natural disaster management policies can be carried out through the two mechanisms above where the device that runs from the top-down, contractually, which more emphasizes the role of government while the community is the beneficiary, while the bottom-up mechanism shows that more participatory communities

provide more input for policies prepared by the government. Both of these mechanisms require the participation of the state and the city, which need to be legalized in a strict rule of

law so that it can be implemented in areas affected by natural disasters.

This study aims to understand the social vulnerabilities that emerged after natural disasters, especially the Sukabumi Landslide, in 2018 ago. Crucial issues faced after the Sukabumi landslide are socially, the community becomes more vulnerable because it is separated from family members and the environment, it is the first time experiencing a major natural disaster so that it does not have the knowledge and preparedness to deal with natural disasters, and also still needs government assistance to restore conditions. The social vulnerabilities that emerge after natural disasters cannot be separated from the dynamics of relations between the government and its people, in this case, the Government of Sukabumi Regency and the people of Sukabumi who are victims of landslides.

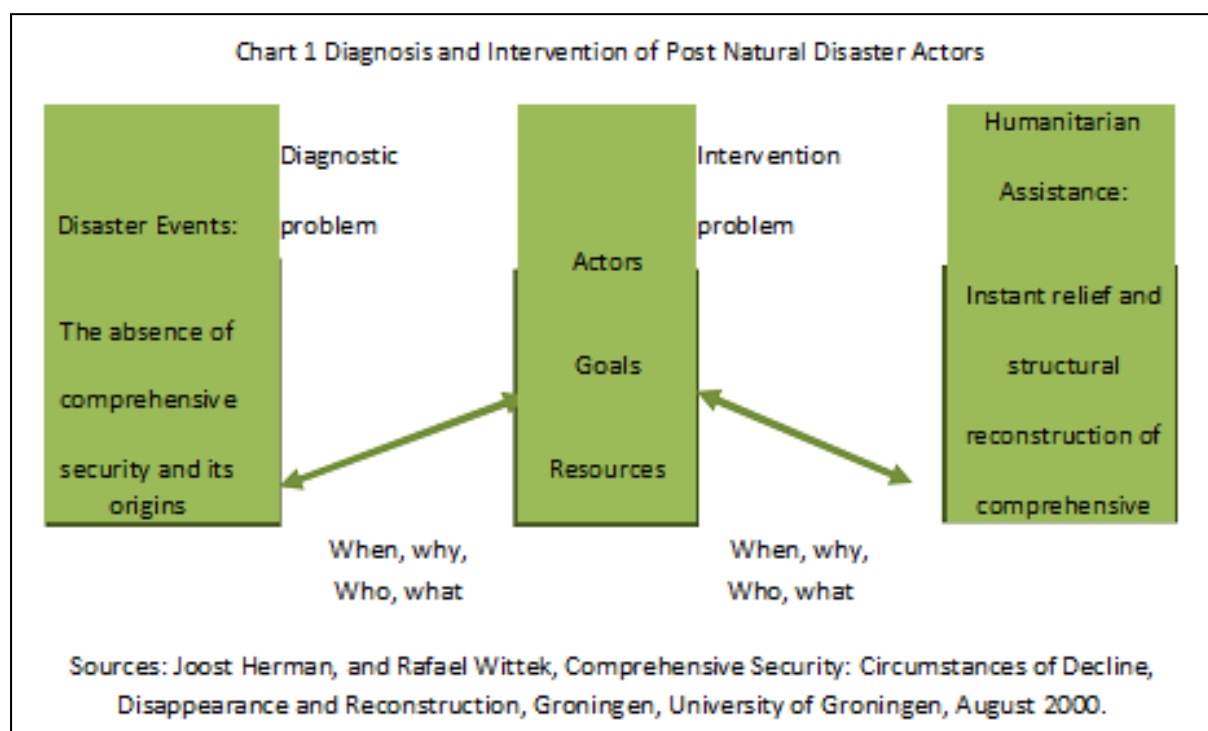
In this study, social vulnerabilities arising after the Sukabumi Landslide disaster were analyzed in the form of (a) gathering to families and the original environment, (b) knowledge and preparedness in facing natural disasters, (c) public and social facilities in refugee camps, (d) facilities and educational / training assistance, and (e) the condition of the child: loss of parents, school performance, and child behavior.

METHODOLOGY

Methodologically, there are four components to be analyzed in this study. The first component is the social vulnerability that arises after natural disasters, which will be derived from the concept of human security. Humans can not live alone, therefore always in contact with other humans, both individually and in groups, to meet their needs. These human needs with each other are psychological through cooperation, exchanging ideas, and building solidarity. In general, social needs are met through social relations between people and their support systems. In particular, human social needs are met by the environment, starting from the scope of the family, community, to the state. Therefore, the fulfillment of social

obligations is becoming increasingly developed and institutionalized in every form and representation through social relations, social organizations, and official state institutions. When social needs cannot be fulfilled, or the institutions in meeting social obligations do not run smoothly, the social vulnerability will occur. This social vulnerability causes disruption in the family, community, and country,

Older people, who are also part of the unproductive age group, are vulnerable after natural disasters due to various situations. First, the elderly are often late registering themselves in natural disaster management programs, but when they are registered, they are often unable to participate in all of these programs. Second, the elderly often experience acute malnutrition, forget to take their medication, and



which is often caused by unavoidable factors such as natural disasters and conflict/war.

Meanwhile, the second component is the vulnerability of victims of natural disasters, which requires mapping of who is included in this group and how the vulnerability manifests. Who is involved in vulnerable groups after natural disasters refer to the components of society exposed to natural disasters, especially women, children, and the elderly?

Women, who are also productive age groups, become vulnerable after natural disasters caused by the social construction of the communities that shape them, which can be categorized as follows. First, women lack access to resources in the form of social networks and their influence, transportation, information, expertise, literacy rates, control over agricultural land and economic resources, healthy housing, freedom from violence, and control over policymaking. Second, women are victims of sex-segregation of labor, which are generally excessive in the agriculture, household, and informal economy sectors, who earn below-standard income, with little guarantees of safety and lack of health facilities from trade unions. The agricultural sector and the informal economy generally suffer the most significant losses after natural disasters resulting in women who are excessive quantity in this sector become a source of loss of income. Third, women whose homes have been damaged by natural disasters and have to live in refugee camps, still bear domestic work such as caring for children, the elderly, and the disabled, thus losing the freedom to find new sources of livelihood.

Children who are part of the unproductive age group are vulnerable after natural disasters due to various conditions. First, children suffer physical injuries, psychological trauma, disease attacks, and malnutrition after natural disasters. Second, children are still the responsibility of their parents, so they need adult support to survive, meet psychological needs, and welfare after natural disasters. Third, children are in a period of growth whose processes occur on an ongoing basis where each stage of growth is very dependent on the underlying strength so that if there is a delay in growth, it will affect the entire process of growth and development.

experience physical and psychological pressure from family members who are victims of the disaster as well. Third, the elderly are experiencing delays in restoring their economic conditions, escaping the attention of their social environment, not being responsive to warnings of a disaster coming, so that it is difficult to survive in a post-disaster situation.

Next, the third component is the disaster vulnerability index. The high landslide hazard in the Sukabumi District has made the population vulnerable. Therefore, the post-disaster Vulnerability Index (IK) which outlines the vulnerability conditions of the post-disaster Sukabumi 2018 vulnerable group, both for women, the elderly, and children. The 2018 Sukabumi landslide caused social impacts on victims, namely the community, especially vulnerable groups. The social effects can bear a social vulnerability from a social perspective, which, if not further addressed, will be interrelated with various forms of vulnerability after other natural disasters.

An understanding of the level of disaster vulnerability used in this study is the human security approach that is spelled out in the concept of social vulnerability, each of which is broken down into several variables and indicators. Then, for the stages and methods of calculating the Vulnerability Index (IK) after the 2018 Sukabumi Landslide disaster, it refers to the process of Joseph and Francisco (2009). This Post-Disaster IK is calculated using primary data from the results of a disaster vulnerability survey of 100 households that are vulnerable to disasters, consisting of vulnerable groups and victims of the 2018 Sukabumi Landslide.

The last component is the government policy; in this case, the Regional Government of Sukabumi Regency, in tackling landslides. Natural disaster management requires intervention from various parties, both state and non-state, which respond to a natural disaster starting from the emergency response period, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. This intervention is carried out by actors who have goals, resources, are institutionalized, and interact with one another. The pattern of diagnosis and intervention of actors post-natural disasters can be seen in Chart 1 below:

Natural hazards that occur in the territory of Indonesia often occur, making the central government draft regulations on accidents that have significant implications for governance in all sectors, and also for local governments. The emergence of various government regulations regarding disasters is driven by the concerns of civil society, vulnerability to natural disasters, weak handling of natural disasters, and more clearly due to the occurrence of a large variety of natural disasters in recent years. The condition that in Indonesia, which is vulnerable to natural disasters, its population becomes susceptible after an accident occurs, while the government's capacity in natural disaster management is also still weak, underlies the importance of the legal umbrella that is legally used to overcome various natural disasters in Indonesia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

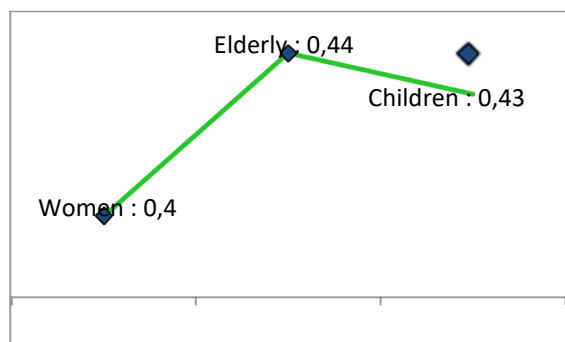
In 2011 after the October 2018 landslide last year, the population of Sukabumi was as much as 5,313 Official Sirna Villages divided into 1,537 households with a male population of 2,619 people and a female population of 2,694. The number of unproductive age groups reaches almost two-thirds of the productive age groups making the burden of dependents on the prolific age group even more severe.

Reuniting with Original Family and Community

After the landslide, many of the victims who suffered severe injuries and moderate injuries were brought to the Village of Neighbors, while many who were slightly injured or not injured went to their relatives or acquaintances outside Sirnaesmi. Some even fled or returned to Java. Those who did not want to return to Sirnaesmi, mostly because of the loss of relatives, children, wife or husband during the Landslide so they could not return due to severe trauma. Most victims returned to Sirnaesmi after being displaced for two to six months to treat their injury from an avalanche. After evacuating, some of them live in temporary and permanent housing that has been prepared by the government, and some find their place to live around temporary housing or permanent residences that are still empty or rent land and houses in Sirnaesmi.

Explanations from landslides and BPBD representatives stated that most victims took more than three months to return to their home areas. This was caused by trauma due to landslides on December 31, 2018. After their arrival in the neighboring village, they were accommodated in temporary shelters while waiting for permanent housing that had been prepared by the government.

The first variable that refers to the level of social vulnerability is the ability of victims, especially vulnerable groups, to reunite with their families and home communities. In the aftermath of the 2018 Sukabumi Landslide, the strength of vulnerable groups, including women, the elderly, and children to reunite with their families and home communities, is at a moderate level of vulnerability. This is proven by the vulnerability index reuniting with family and city of origin (IK BKL) of fair value, which is 0.4-0.44, as shown in Figure 1. The group of women has a BKL IK of 0.4; elderly 0.44; and children 0.43.



Source: Processing of Disaster Vulnerability Survey Results, 2019

Figure 1 Sukabumi Post-Landslide Vulnerability Index 2018:
Gathering in the Original Environment

This moderate level of vulnerability reflects the unwillingness of women, the elderly, and children to reunite with their families, neighbors, and the environment from which the Avalanche struck. Women can reunite with families and home communities better than the elderly and children, while the ability of the elderly in this regard is the most minimal than children and women. This condition is seen with the lowest BKL IK values owned by women and the highest owned by the elderly.

Hopefully, the victims of the Sukabumi 2018 Landslide, especially the vulnerable groups related to the above, will indeed be experienced and felt by them. Many survivors lost their children, wife/husband, siblings, or neighbors. Survivors were also separated from their families and neighbors because they had to be treated in regional hospitals or community health centers in other districts. Besides that, most of the victims fled to other areas.

Some landslides even have sought refuge or returned to their area of origin. Also, landslide victims who have fled and have lost family/relatives do not want to return to Sukabumi again. This is because they are still experiencing severe trauma. However, many landslides also returned to Sirnaesmi to reorganize and continue their lives. They returned after 2-6 months away and fled outside Sirnaesmi. After returning from the refuge, they lived in temporary and permanent shelters that had been prepared by the government. But for landslide victims who do not get temporary and permanent shelters, they have to find their place to live around the location of temporary shelters or permanent shelters that are still empty or rent land and houses in Sukabumi.

Public and Social Facilities at the Evacuation Site

Construction of permanent residences (permanent residences) is in 11 locations, with a total of around 938 houses. However, out of the 11 areas, only three stable residential neighborhoods have been flooded with clean water and connected to the PLN electricity poles even though they have not yet been electrified. Three locations have been electrified, and clean water and Other places have not been electrified and have not been installed with electric poles. Almost all dwellings in dwellings still rely on generators as their source of electricity. There is land allocated for housing that is not released. Finally, we focus on housing plans in only a few locations. Finally, the effect on clean water cannot be covered, and only clean water is received from Cisolok. Only three spots out of eleven locations. The water is fresh from the pipeline network, and the one in Cisolok is the pipeline network sourced from here. Clean water for 11 sites remains in the program because the name of the settlement, if there is no community water, would be confusing. We will program it in the second stage; we will also input from the APBD so that it can be covered and can be helped, said the Sukabumi BPBD.

Explanation from the Sukabumi BPBD above explains that the construction of temporary and permanent housing does not meet the conditions set by the Ministry of Social Affairs. The local government only focuses on the physical development of houses without thinking about other supporting facilities, such as clean water wells, new water channels, sewers, and gutters to avoid standing water and local landslides. They explained that these deficiencies would be resolved in the next stage of development.

Furthermore, the post-landslide social conditions that need to be examined are the condition of public and social facilities in the refugee camps. This is due to a large number of landslide victims who fled and even fled to the outside of the Cisolok District. According to information from the Regional Government of Sukabumi Regency, 39 households (KK) with a total of 120 inhabitants. These refugees came from two RTs, totaling 84 families with 300 people.

The condition of public and social facilities in refugee camps after the 2018 Sukabumi Landslide is lacking and has not been able to meet the needs of disaster victims, especially vulnerable groups. This is reflected by the vulnerability index value of public and social facilities in the post-landslide IDP location listed in Figure 2. IK FUP is between 0.4-0.44. Women's group had the lowest FUP IK, 0.4. Then, the highest FUP IK of 0.44 is owned by the elderly. On the other hand, children have IK FUP 0.43.

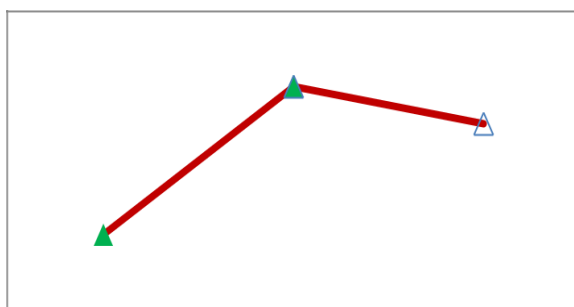


Figure 2 Sukabumi Post-Landslide Vulnerability Index 2018:Public and Social Facilities at the Evacuation Site

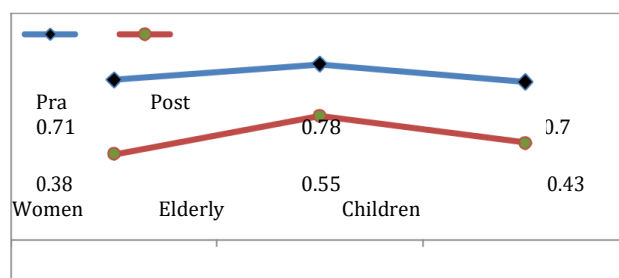
The FUP IK value is included in the moderate vulnerability. It means that the three groups, especially the elderly, have not yet obtained adequate and comfortable public and social facilities in the refugee camps. One of the inadequate public facilities in Cisolok refugee camp is MCK. Refugees feel the incompleteness of public and social facilities at the place of refuge. Add to this the lack of clean water supplies, private space facilities, and inadequate worship spaces and sewers. This situation made the refugees even more uncomfortable.²² Even though they lived in refugee camps for months. This condition has also caused them to contract various diseases.

Knowledge and Preparedness in Facing Natural Disasters

The Head of Sukabumi BPBD explained that the people of Sukabumi already had local experience regarding disaster preparedness long before the December 31, 2018 landslide. This was due to frequent landslides in the area around the river in the Sukabumi area. Furthermore, this local knowledge is in the form of local people's awareness that if it rains continuously for four consecutive days, residents will flock to bring flashlights into the river to see the water level. If the water has exceeded the maximum limit, then it will be displayed in an area far from the river. Meanwhile, after the landslide, the Ministry of Social Affairs and BNPB formed Tagana, were a team consisted of 50 people who were trained in necessary disaster management skills. Also, several foreign NGOs held disaster preparedness training for victims in permanent housing, installed evacuation routes, and by September, had done disaster simulations twice in 2018.

Access to knowledge and preparedness is also influenced by the availability of transportation, communication, and the availability of electricity as an energy source. Based on the field findings and information from the informants, the establishment of Tagana and pieces of training conducted by the government and NGOs are only formalities. Not all residents were involved in the preparation, and only representatives participated in the disaster management simulation taught. Furthermore, this program seems to be more targeted at men of productive age than women, children, and the elderly who are the most vulnerable groups in every disaster. Also, knowledge and disaster preparedness needs to be assisted with the provision of supporting infrastructures such as adequate road access, electricity networks, and telecommunication signal transmission poles so that information exchange can occur more effectively and efficiently.

The Value of Knowledge Knowledge and Preparedness in Facing Natural Disasters (PKB) is shown in Figure. Pre-landslide PKB IK is 0.71 for women, 0.78 for the elderly, and 0.7 for children. Pre-landslide PKB IK is classified as high vulnerability. Then, PKB post Landslide is lower than pre-PK Landslide. Where the value of PKB post-landslide IK is included in the current weakness with a PKB PK value of 0.38 for women, 0.55 for the elderly, and 0.43 for children. The elderly group has the highest PKB IK score both during and after the landslide.



Source: Processing of Disaster Vulnerability Survey Results, 2018

Figure 3 Sukabumi Landslide Pre and Post Vulnerability Index 2018: Knowledge and Preparedness in Dealing with Disasters

PKB IK, which have high vulnerability status before the landslide and moderate vulnerability after the landslide for the three groups, shows that their knowledge and preparedness is still low. Therefore, the government must be more vigorous in providing training, education, or outreach related to disasters. However, their knowledge and preparedness after the 2018 Sukabumi Landslide event increased and was better than before the Landslide occurred.

Based on the victims' acknowledgment, they were very aware of being unprepared and did not expect that there would be a massive landslide on December 31, 2018. They thought that the landslide was not too extensive and just like the landslide the previous year. This was also revealed by the BPBD, Bappeda, and the Health Office. Besides that, most of the people also do not have the knowledge and preparedness in facing landslides.

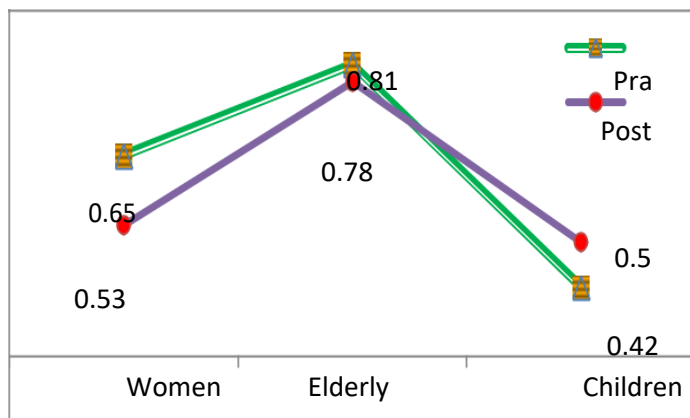
The BPBD also realizes and acknowledges that before the 2018 Sukabumi Landslide, the Regional Government of Sukabumi Regency was not sufficient on a particular program on community knowledge and preparedness for disasters, especially Landslides. However, the regency BPBD has been explicitly trained and deeply in education and preparation in dealing with emergencies by BNPB.

Education / Training Facilities and Assistance

Regarding education facilities and assistance, many schools were built using the aid of the government and the private sector. Some of this assistance, including the construction of elementary schools funded by RCTI, as well as the renovation of schools from kindergarten to high school in Sukabumi district financed by the local government. School infrastructure development assistance is also carried out in conjunction with school fee assistance, which in this case, is in line with the Sukabumi regional government program. Then improving the quality of quality education, especially productive, unusually affordable by the whole community. We are an elementary, middle, and high school here for free. The local government also finances several students who study outside of services in the context of increasing human resources. In addition to education, post-landslide assistance also includes training in dealing with disasters. One of them is training by the Yakkum Emergency Unit (YEU). YEU is one of the NGOs that, in 2016, formed an accident prepared village, where each town was taken by ten people to be trained as a disaster alert group.

Vulnerability conditions described next are the vulnerability of facilities and education/training (FBP) assistance for vulnerable groups in the pre and post-Sukabumi 2018 landslides. The weakness of this FBP is illustrated by the FBP IK values listed in Figure 4. When pre-landslide, the FBP IK has moderate vulnerability for women (index value 0.65) and children (index value 0.42), but the elderly group has a significant weakness (index value 0.81). Then, IK FBP post Landslide also has moderate vulnerability status for women (0.53) and children (0.5), but post-Landslide FBP IK for the elderly is a high vulnerability with a value of 0.78. Based on

these values, the post-landslide FBP IK declined compared to the pre-landslide FBP IK for the three groups.



Source: Processing of Disaster Vulnerability Survey Results, 2019
Figure 4 Sukabumi Landslide Pre and Post Vulnerability Index 2018: Facilities and Education / Training Assistance

The moderate level of FBP vulnerability for women and children reflects the lack of facilities and education/training assistance for these two groups. As for the elderly, the high level of the weakness of the FBP proves that facilities and education/training assistance for the elderly are still lacking. This was recognized by the Sukabumi Regency Community Empowerment and Village Administration Agency (BPMPPD). Programs related to community empowerment, in the form of facilities and education/training assistance, are more aimed at men of productive age. There are several programs targeting women, but the elderly are rare and almost not involved in the program.

After the 2018 Sukabumi Landslide, precisely during the rehabilitation and reconstruction period, the Sukabumi District Government carried out several capital assistance and training programs in 2012. This program focused on venture capital assistance, agricultural equipment, repair, and skills training for Sukabumi Landslide victims on 31 December 2018. Furthermore, this program is outlined in the food security and empowerment of farmer groups activities, which are part of the rehabilitation and reconstruction program after the Sukabumi landslide in the 2019 budget year.

The recipients of capital assistance from these activities include 15 groups of farmers receiving agricultural production facilities, 10 groups of women farmers receiving agrarian production facilities, 9 groups of farmers receiving agricultural product management equipment, 10 groups of farmers receiving duck aid, five groups of farmers receiving livestock assistance goats, and six farmer groups receiving sheep livestock assistance. Meanwhile, the training and skills participants included 17 farmer groups (farmer group empowerment), as well as five groups in five villages that received tire patching, oil change, and vehicle wash training in Cisolak District

The empowerment program and productive economic program have been implemented, but the positive effect was not achieved. After the program ended, the recipients of capital assistance, production equipment, and livestock were unable to develop and utilize it properly, so it ended just like that. They are no more empowered and productive after receiving this assistance, even though they have received support from the government. This was experienced and also happened to the skills of training participants. The program can reduce the level of vulnerability of landslide victims in terms of economic and social aspects. However, the existing situation and reality made the program unable to reduce the level of vulnerability of victims of landslides.

Condition of Children in the Aftermath of Natural Disasters: Loss of Parents, School Achievement, Child Behavior

Social situations that also need to be considered during pre and post-Sukabumi 2018 Landslide are the conditions of children. This is because children are

susceptible and vulnerable to landslides, which can lead to new vulnerabilities after landslides. Vulnerability related to the child's health discussed in this section includes three vulnerability variables. These three variables include the weakness of losing parents, children's school performance, and children's behavior. The level of vulnerability of the three variables is reflected in the magnitude of the parental loss vulnerability index (IK KOT), the child's school achievement vulnerability index (IK PSA), and the child's behavior vulnerability index (IK PA). The three IKs are in Figure 5.

The first variable described is vulnerability to losing one's knowledge. Post-Landslide IK KOT in Figure 5 is 0.2. This value indicates the weakness of losing a parent when post Landslide is at a low level (low vulnerability). This means that the rate of loss of parents (due to death) experienced by children victims of the 2018 Sukabumi Landslide is still small, even though many victims have died from the landslide. Children, whose parents died from landslides, were cared for and protected by relatives, and sought refuge with relatives.

The child's condition must also be considered before and after the landslide is the child's school achievement. The vulnerability of children's school performance is reflected in the IK PSA listed in Figure 5. In the pre-landslide, the value of the PS PSA is 0.42, and the PS PSA post-landslide is 0.54. This means that children's school performance during pre and post landslide is included in moderate vulnerability. This shows the children's school performance in pre and post landslides is not good. Meanwhile, IK PSA post Landslide is higher than pre-Landslide IK PSA, meaning that Sukabumi 2018 Landslide has resulted in disrupted children's schooling and decreased school performance.

This fact is inseparable from the influence of many educational infrastructures damaged by landslides, both light and heavy /destroyed. Damage in the education sector consisted of several school buildings, classrooms, library rooms, laboratory rooms, office space, workshops, headmaster's room, and teacher housing. The loss from this damage is estimated to reach Rp.15,221,500.

Also, not a few children who live in temporary shelters have not been able to attend education at school because the distance of temporary shelters to school is quite far. And for children who live in refugee camps for months also cannot participate in school as usual. Although there are some NGOs that help organize educational programs for children in refugee camps, such as that done by Karina. However, this NGO program is only temporary so that children's school performance continues to decline.

To reduce the vulnerability mentioned above, after the 2018 Sukabumi Landslide, the Sukabumi District Government has compiled several programs related to education. The program includes the construction of emergency schools around temporary shelters, including the provision of supporting facilities and the deployment of teaching staff. Also, the Regional Government of the Sukabumi Regency has the policy to reduce vulnerability in the education sector. This policy is one of the development policies at the recovery stage after the 2018 Sukabumi Landslide as outlined in the 2015-2020 Medium-Term Regional Development Plan (RPJMD) document. The focus of the system is to improve the quality of quality, relevant, efficient, and practical education that is affordable to the whole community, through developing free schools starting at the level of PAUD, TK, SD, JSS, up to the SLTA level, with the quality of graduates who meet the standards / the quality of national education so that they can continue their education at the best universities outside the region. It's just that the policy does not offend, prioritize, and pay attention to vulnerable groups.

Furthermore, the condition of children who are also affected by the 2018 Sukabumi Landslide effect is the behavior of children after the Landslide. The level of behavior vulnerability of children after landslides is measured by the index of children's behavior vulnerability (IK PA). It turns out that the behavior of post-landslide children is of moderate vulnerability with a PA, PA value of 0.54. This moderate vulnerability reflects the practice of children after the 2018 Sukabumi Landslide incident is quite alarming.

This is inseparable from the influence of childhood trauma factors on the landslide that hit, washed away, and destroyed their area of residence. According to the story of Sukabumi

2018 Landslide victims, there is a behavior of children who changed after the Landslide. The children become quiet and slightly depressed, even some children are afraid and cry every time they see heavy water, and when it rains heavily. This condition is natural in children affected by landslides. For that reason, usually one of the landslide assistance is also in the form of activities to reduce the impact of landslides on children, like the NGO Karina. In addition to organizing educational events for children, Karina has also provided toy assistance for children in refugee camps during the emergency response period. The thoughts and feelings of children who are still frightened and shadowed by landslides can be distracted with the help of toys and children's educational activities. That way, the children become cheerful and happy to live a new life after the landslide in a refuge or a new place of residence.

Sukabumi Landslide Management Policy

At the time of the 2018 landslide disaster, the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Sukabumi Regency was formed. Therefore, the implementation of the landslide emergency response activity in Sukabumi Regency was coordinated directly by the Regional Bading Agency for West Java Province with the support of Ministries / Institutions, the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), the Indonesian National Police, the provincial government, and the Sukabumi District government. BNPB allocates an emergency response fund of Rp. 13.5 billion for handling victims and refugees, building temporary shelters, and supporting other emergency response needs. This emergency response fund is channeled through the provincial government, district government, TNI, and other relevant ministries/agencies whose implementation is coordinated by BNPB as the person in charge of implementing the emergency response.

Shortly after the disaster, the Sukabumi Regent immediately issued a disaster statement stating that on Monday, December 31, 2018, there was a Landslide disaster at 07.30 WIT, which struck Sirnaresmi Village, Cisolok Subdistrict. Sirnaresmi Village experienced the worst damage (80%). In his statement, the Regent stated that given the disaster that only befell Sukabumi District and the local government still exist (not paralyzed), the disaster emergency status was determined as a district-level disaster with an emergency response period of 7 days from 31 December 2018 to 7 January 2019 taking into account catastrophic escalation that occurred.

Sukabumi Regent then issued Decree No. 52 of 2018 concerning the Landslide Emergency Management Command in Sukabumi Regency, West Java Province, on January 2, 2019, as the directors in this command are the Governor of West Java, the Regional Military Commander III Siliwangi, and the West Java Regional Police Chief. The Sukabumi Regent is the person in charge, while the emergency response commander is the Cisolok Regional Military Commander (Danramil).

Emergency response is mainly focused on efforts to help victims of landslides and the construction of temporary shelters (temporary shelters) and the provision of living quota. Koramil 2201 / Cisolok - Kodim 0622 / Sukabumi District was mobilized to assist in the process of searching, saving, and evacuating victims. One day after that, on 1 January 2019, the intercept team (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Public Works, TNI and POLRI) arrived in Cisolok and headed straight for Sirnaresmi. BNPB provided ready-made funds of Rp. 200,000,000 - for emergency handling operations, as well as logistical assistance. During the emergency response phase, the road to Sirnaresmi was normalized as well as the improvement of the electricity network (PLN) in Sirnaresmi.

The Sirnaresmi Sukabumi Landslide Disaster was considered as a non-regular disaster. Therefore, in the aftermath of the crash, a Reconstruction Rehabilitation Action Plan was formed as a basis for implementation as well as a reference for planning for rehabilitation and reconstruction activities for two years starting in 2019-2020. The Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Phase is expected to take place in 2019-2020.

Based on the Action Plan, a fund of Rp. 4 billion for rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in Sukabumi. The rehabilitation and reconstruction activities will then be followed up with the issuance of several SKs related to several sectors that have been determined. First, the housing sector begins with the establishment of a team to compile technical guidelines on the criteria for prospective recipients of permanent housing (permanent housing) for victims of the Sukabumi Landslide.

Secondly, the rehabilitation and reconstruction program in the economic sector of the trade subsector by providing kiosk buildings, not including their contents, for families of disaster victims. The data collection of kiosks is carried out by the Department of Industry and Trade. Furthermore, the existing data submitted to the Sukabumi BPBD to be used as initial data on the determination of kiosk aid recipients. Determination of the name list of kiosk recipients is carried out by the Ministry of Industry and Trade with the Decree of the Regent of Sukabumi Regency. The criteria determine the eligibility of a kiosk beneficiary family.

Third, the rehabilitation and reconstruction program in the economic sector of agriculture and plantation subsectors. Activities in this sector began with the determination of the names of the groups and beneficiaries of business capital assistance, agricultural equipment, plantations, and vocational training for victims of the Sukabumi Landslide through the Decree of the Regent. There are eight groups included in the program in the agriculture and plantation subsector. First, the group of farmers receiving agricultural production facilities. Second, the group of women peasants receiving agrarian production facilities. Third, the group of farmers receiving agricultural products processing aid. Fourth, farmer groups receiving livestock assistance (ducks). Fifth, farmer groups receiving livestock assistance (goats). Sixth, farmer groups receiving livestock assistance (Sheep). Seventh, farmer groups. Eighth, tire patching training activities, oil change, and vehicle washing in Cisolok District.

CONCLUSION

The social vulnerability of Sukabumi landslide victims on 31 December 2018 was marked by the separation between family members who had fled to Cisolok other areas for approximately two months. These refugees also do not have the knowledge and preparedness to deal with natural disasters because it is the first time facing a large-scale Landslide disaster because of the last Landslide last year with a smaller scale. Public and social facilities in refugee camps show inadequate conditions, especially in the lack of clean water supplies, private space facilities, worship rooms, and drainage canals. Education and training facilities for landslide victims in the form of empowerment and productive economic programs have been implemented. Still, the positive impact has not been achieved so that it has not been able to reduce the level of social vulnerability of landslide victims. This is reinforced by the Disaster Vulnerability Index, which further enhances the social vulnerabilities that occur.

The Sukabumi landslide countermeasure policy is mostly carried out contractually by the Sukabumi Regency government. With the community's condition still in transition, contractual and Top-Down policy choices are essential, due to concerns that landslide management policies cannot be implemented on time. Nevertheless, despite the stages

rehabilitation and reconstruction have been completed, still leaving problems within the community, especially regarding the distribution of temporary shelter caused by land ownership conflicts with local communities.

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