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THE ROLE OF THE DISASTER PREPAREDNESS TEAM IN CENTRAL LOMBOK

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ABSTRAK

Lombok Tengah mempunyai tingkat rasio dan kerentanan tinggi terhadap bencana yang disebabkan oleh peristiwa alam. Berbagai ancaman bencana yang disebabkan oleh peristiwa alam dapat saja menimpa Lombok Tengah, seperti: Banjir, Gelombang Ekstrim, Gempa Bumi, Kekeringan, Cuaca Esktrim, Tanah Longsor, Banjir Bandang, Tsunami, Letusan Gunung Rinjani, dan Kebakaran Hutan & Lahan. Penelitian ini ditujukan untuk mengetahui peran dari Tim Siaga Bencana dalam menghadapi ancaman bencana alam di Lombok Tengah. Pendekatan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu deskriptif kualitatif, dan teknik pengumpulan data dengan cara observasi, wawancara dan studi literatur. Penelitian ini menghasilkan kesimpulan bahwa masih kurangnya peran dari Tim Siaga Bencana disebabkan oleh masih kurangnya jumlah Tim Siaga Bencana, masih minimnya perlengkapan dan infrastruktur penunjang tim siaga bencana, dan masih minimnya pengetahuan warga tentang kebencanaan.

Kata Kunci: Peran, Tim Siaga Bencana, Peristiwa Alam

ABSTRACT

Central Lombok has a high ratio and vulnerability to disasters caused by natural events. Various disaster threats caused by natural events can befall Central Lombok, such as Floods, Extreme Waves, Earthquakes, Droughts, Extreme Weather, Landslides, Flash Floods, Tsunamis, Mount Rinjani Eruptions, and Forest and land Fires. This research is aimed at finding out the role of the Disaster Preparedness Team in dealing with the threat of natural disasters in Central Lombok. The approach used in this research is descriptive qualitative and data collection techniques, which are done through observation, interviews, and literature study. This research resulted in the conclusion that the role of the Disaster Preparedness Team still needs to be improved due to the small number of Disaster Preparedness Teams, the need for more equipment and infrastructure to support disaster preparedness teams, and the need for knowledge of residents about disasters.

Keywords: Role, Disaster Preparedness Team, Natural Events

INTRODUCTION

Natural disasters still have the potential to occur every year, considering that Indonesia has many active volcanoes and plate faults spread across almost all of its territory. The same is the case with hydrometeorological disasters due to reduced environmental carrying capacity and the impact of climate change. Monardo (Kompas, 2020) stated that Indonesia is one of the 35 countries with the highest risk of disaster threats in the world. This is inseparable from the condition of Indonesia, which has 500 volcanoes, and 127 of them are active volcanoes. Indonesia has nearly 300 plate faults spread across almost all national areas, especially on the west coast of Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi, and eastern Indonesia to Papua. We are in three subduction meetings that have the potential for repeated earthquakes and tsunamis for hundreds, even thousands of years. Based on BNPB data from January 1 to December 28, 2020, Indonesia experienced 2,925 natural disasters. The most common type of disaster is floods, with 1,065 incidents, followed by tornadoes (873) and landslides (572). From the distribution of locations, the most disaster events are in West Java (615), Central Java (519), East Java (398), Aceh (264), and South Sulawesi (121).

Due to climate change, the number of natural disasters in West Nusa Tenggara Province continues to increase, which affects hydrometeorological disaster events. In the period from January 1 to November 23, 2022, alone, there have been 69 natural disasters in the NTB area. Based on data from Pusdalops-PB BPBD NTB (Conception, 2022), disasters that occur very often are floods and flash floods, with 34 incidents. Then, tornadoes had 16 events, nine drought events, seven landslide events, and three flash floods.

Given the high threat of natural disasters, the government must make various efforts to deal with them. One of them is that the government needs to strengthen community resilience through Disaster Resilient Villages. Furthermore, the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) issued BNPB Regulation No.1 of 2012, 2012) to improve the resilience of village communities to natural disasters. With this approach, it is hoped that villages will become more resilient in dealing with disasters and minimize the negative impact of disasters on people's lives and livelihoods. The threat of natural disasters in Central Lombok can be seen in the following table.

Table 1
The Threat of Natural Disasters in Central Lombok

No	Types of Threats	Danger Level	Susceptible Level	Capacity	Risks Level
1	Flood	Medium	High	Low	High
2	Gel. Extreme	High	High	Low	High
3	Earthquake	Medium	High	Low	High
4	Drought	High	High	Low	High
5	Extreme Weather	High	High	Low	High
6	Landslide	Medium	High	Low	High
7	Flash Flood	High	High	Low	High
8	Tsunami	High	High	Low	High
9	Eruption of G. Rinjani	Low	High	Low	Medium
10	Forest & Land Fires	High	High	Low	High

Source: BPBD Central Lombok Regency, 2023, data processed

From the table, it can be seen that various natural disaster threats can occur in Central Lombok, such as floods, extreme waves, earthquakes, droughts, extreme weather, landslides, flash floods, tsunamis, eruptions of Mount Rinjani, and forest and land fires. The types of

Threats that have a high danger level are extreme waves, drought, extreme weather, flash floods, tsunamis, and forest and land fires. All of these threats have a high vulnerability level, low capacity, and a high-risk level; only the eruption of Mount Rinjani has a medium risk level. Although all types of threats vary in terms of danger level, capacity, and risk level, the susceptible level is high. With these conditions, the government needs to carry out disaster mitigation, which is a series of actions that are tried to reduce the risk and consequences of natural disasters before, during, and after disasters. The goal is to protect human life, infrastructure, and the environment by minimizing potential damage and increasing community resilience to disasters. One of the efforts made by the regional government is to form a disaster preparedness team in villages/urban villages, which can be seen in the following table.

Table 2
Disaster Preparedness Team Data in Villages/Urban Villages
Year 2012 – 2015

No	Villages	Sub-district	Note
1	Bilelando	East Praya	
2	Kidang	East Praya	
3	Mertak	Pujut	
4	Prabu	Pujut	
5	Mekar Sari	West Praya	
6	Selong Belanak	West Praya	
7	Tumpak	Pujut	
8	Kuta	Pujut	
9	Sengkol	Pujut	

Source: BPBD Central Lombok Regency, 2023, processed by researchers

The establishment of nine Disaster Preparedness Teams in Villages/Urban Villages is a follow-up to the Regulation of the Head of BNPB Number 1 of 2012 concerning General Guidelines for Disaster Resilient Villages/Urban Villages. Disaster Resilient Village/Urban Villages is a concept or program that aims to strengthen the resilience of village communities to natural disasters. With this approach, it is hoped that villages/urban villages will become more resilient in dealing with disasters and minimize the negative impact of disasters on people's lives and livelihoods. Programs like this are often implemented in the context of disaster-prone countries, including Central Lombok.

The description submitted suggests that the potential for natural disasters is relatively high. Hence, all parties need to work together, including the Disaster Preparedness Team formed in the Village of Kelurahan. Therefore, this paper is intended to find out the role of the Disaster Preparedness Team in villages in facing the threat of natural disasters in Central Lombok.

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

Oktari (Oktari, 2019), in his research on Capacity Building for Disaster Resilient Villages, resulted in the following:

- Public understanding of disaster management is increasing.
- Vulnerabilities, capacities, and threats have been identified in Lam Teungoh Village.
- Disaster Evacuation Maps, RPB Documents, and Disaster Risk Maps have been made.
- There has been a Disaster Risk Reduction Forum.
- The need for training to improve the community's economy has been identified.

Isnanto's (Isnanto, 2023) research on Disaster Resilient Village Program Management resulted in, among others:

- The Disaster Risk Reduction Forum already exists.
- Disaster Management Volunteers already exist.
- Disaster Risk Analysis Maps already exist.
- Early Warning System signs already exist.
- BPBD has carried out socialization for residents.
- Simulation and socialization about disaster mitigation in Towayu and Apitalawu Villages in Scout activities.

Role

Role, according to Ahmadi (2002), is an environment in which human expectations for the tricks of people are obliged to act and act in a particular atmosphere that is derived from their status and social use. The role can refer to a person's position or function in a social context. Furthermore, the definition of roles, according to Merton (Raho, 2007), is a measure of the approximate position of the general public among those who have a certain status. A role describes the specific duties or responsibilities that a person has in an organizational or team structure.

The role of institutions in social, political, and economic contexts is very diverse and vital. An institution, in this case, is an entity or organization that has a specific structure and function to carry out tasks or fulfill particular objectives. Each institution has specific roles and responsibilities that contribute to its functioning in society. The role of these institutions is crucial to maintaining balance, providing services, and regulating various aspects of life.

Role in Community Organizations

Community institutions, often referred to as community organizations (CSOs), play an essential role in social and community life. These institutions usually consist of various groups, associations, or foundations that focus on different social, cultural, and community issues. Here are some of the primary roles of community institutions:

1. Community Development:
   - Community Empowerment: Organizing and implementing programs that aim to improve community capacity and skills, such as skills training, workshops, and educational programs.
   - Social Welfare: Providing social support and assistance to community groups in need, such as food, health, and housing assistance programs.
2. Advocacy and Awareness:
   - Awareness Mobilization: Raising public awareness about important issues, such as human rights, the environment, and health.
   - Policy Advocacy: Encouraging policy or regulatory changes that support the interests and needs of the community, as well as fighting for the rights of certain groups.
3. Education and Training:
   - Educational Programs: Provides non-formal or supplemental education, such as skills courses, leadership training, and literacy programs.
   - Volunteer Training: Conduct training for volunteers so that they can contribute more effectively to community activities.
4. Social Services:
   - Health Services: Providing essential health services, such as free clinics or vaccination programs, especially in underserved areas.
   - Humanitarian Aid: Organizing emergency assistance or disaster response for victims of natural disasters or humanitarian crises.
5. Cultural and Social Activities:
   - Cultural Development: Organizes cultural events and activities, such as festivals, art

fairs, and performances that celebrate local cultural heritage and traditions.
    - Social Interaction: Providing a space for the community to gather, interact, and build social relationships through various community activities.
6. Resource provision:
    - Community Facilities: Build and manage facilities such as community centers, libraries, and public spaces that the community can use.
    - Material Resources: Collecting and distributing necessities, such as clothing, food, and school supplies.
7. Community Participation and Engagement:
    - Discussion Forums: Provide a platform for people to express their opinions, discuss, and participate in decision-making that affects their communities.
    - Volunteer Involvement: Encourage active participation of the community in volunteer activities and provide opportunities for them to be involved in various social projects.
8. Program Preparation and Implementation:
    - Community Projects: Designing and executing projects aimed at addressing specific problems or meeting specific needs within the community.
    - Monitoring and Evaluation: Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of programs and initiatives to ensure that goals are achieved and provide maximum benefits to the community.
9. Collaborations and Partnerships:
    - Partnering with Other Institutions: Working closely with government agencies, the private sector, and international organizations to maximize the impact and reach of their programs.
    - Social Networking: Building networks with other community organizations to share resources, knowledge, and experiences.

Community institutions function as a bridge between the community and various resources or supports that can improve the quality of life. They play a vital role in building social cohesion, empowering individuals and groups, and strengthening communities.

Disaster Preparedness Team

The Disaster Preparedness Team was formed based on the Regulation of the Head of the Disaster Management Agency No.1 of 2012 concerning General Guidelines for Disaster Resilient Villages/Urban Villages by (BNPB Regulation No. 1 of 2012, 2012). What is meant by disaster-resilient villages/urban villages is that they are villages/urban villages that can adapt and manage disaster threats and wake up from the impact of disasters. The Disaster Preparedness Team was formed in Disaster Resilient Villages/Urban Villages. A Disaster Preparedness Team is a team or group formed to handle and respond to disasters or emergencies. This team works to minimize the impact of disasters and accelerate the recovery of affected communities. Disaster Resilient Village is an initiative in Indonesia that aims to prepare groups for preparedness in the event of a disaster. The activities include training, education, and local capacity building so that the community can be better prepared to face various types of disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions, and so on. The Disaster Resilient Village Program focuses on empowering communities so that they are not only dependent on outside assistance but also able to manage and reduce disaster risk independently. With this approach, the community can recover faster and be better prepared to face future disasters.

There are 3 Classifications of Disaster Resilient Villages/Urban Villages according to (BNPB, 2024), namely: Primary, Intermediate, and Main. Primary Disaster Resilient Village/Urban Villages is the initial level with the following characteristics:

1. There have been efforts to develop a Disaster Risk Reduction policy.

2. There have been efforts to prepare disaster care planning documents;
3. There have been efforts to establish a Disaster Risk Reduction Forum.
4. There have been efforts to form a Disaster Care Volunteer Group.
5. There have been efforts to conduct risk assessments and risk management and reduce vulnerability.
6. There have been efforts to increase disaster preparedness and response capacity.

Intermediate Disaster Resilient Village/Urban Villages is an intermediate level with the following characteristics:

1. There is already a Disaster Risk Reduction policy.
2. There is already a disaster care planning document, but it still needs to be integrated with village planning.
3. The Disaster Risk Reduction Forum has been established, but it still needs to be fully functional and active.
4. A Village/Urban Villages Disaster Care Volunteer Group has been formed, but it could be more active.
5. There have been efforts to conduct risk assessments, risk management, and vulnerability reduction, but these have yet to be tested.
6. There have been efforts to increase disaster preparedness and response capacity, but these efforts have yet to be tested and systematized.

The Main Disaster Resilient Village/Urban Villages is the highest level with the following characteristics:

1. There is already a Disaster Risk Reduction policy that has been established by Village Regulations or laws and regulations that apply to the village.
2. There are already disaster care planning documents contained in the RPJMDes and RKPDes.
3. The Disaster Risk Reduction Forum has been formed and is actively functioning.
4. The Disaster Care Volunteer Group has been formed and is actively functioning.
5. There have been efforts to conduct risk assessments, risk management, and vulnerability reduction.
6. There have been efforts to increase disaster preparedness and response capacity.

Natural Disasters

According to Kamadhis UGM (2007), natural disasters consist of disasters or a series of events as a result of natural phenomena that cause material and non-material losses, as well as human casualties and environmental damage. Natural disasters occur due to natural forces that can cause severe damage to the environment, property, or human life. These disasters can be physical, such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, or related to meteorological and climatic conditions, such as hurricanes and droughts. Some common types of natural disasters are as follows:

1. Earthquakes occur when tectonic plates shift under the earth's surface. They can cause structural damage to buildings, landslides, and tsunamis.
2. Tsunamis are large ocean waves produced by underwater earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, or landslides on the ocean floor. Tsunamis can destroy coastal areas with enormous force.
3. Volcanic eruptions occur when magma from within the earth erupts on the surface. Eruptions can emit lava, volcanic ash, and toxic gases that can damage the environment and endanger human health.
4. Flooding occurs when the volume of water exceeds the capacity of a river, lake, or drainage channel. Flooding can be caused by heavy rain, overflowing rivers, or melting ice.
5. Drought is a prolonged period of water shortage that can affect water supply, agriculture, and ecosystems. It is often caused by climate change or unusual weather patterns.

6. Typhoons and tropical storms are low-pressure weather systems that produce strong winds, heavy rain, and large waves. Hurricanes and tropical storms can cause severe damage to infrastructure and the environment.
7. Landslide: The movement of soil masses that descend from hillsides or mountains. Heavy rains, earthquakes, or human activities such as deforestation can cause landslides.
8. Forest fires, fires that occur in areas of forest or bushland, are usually triggered by hot and dry weather or human activity. Wildfires can destroy natural habitats and release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.
9. Tornadoes are winds that rotate at very high speeds. They can damage buildings and infrastructure and directly threaten humans.
10. Avalanche: An unstable movement of snow masses on a mountainside that can pile up everything in its path. Avalanches can occur due to temperature changes or other disturbances in the snow.

A preparedness plan, an early warning system, and reasonable evacuation procedures are essential to reducing the impact of natural disasters. Education and training on how to deal with catastrophes are also essential to protecting yourself and your community.

RESEARCH METHODS

The approach used in this study is qualitative descriptive, where data and information obtained by researchers in the field are used to describe the role of the Disaster Preparedness Team. The data in this study is sourced from primary data obtained directly in the field and secondary data obtained indirectly. Furthermore, the data collection technique is used to conduct observations, interviews, and literature studies. Observations were made on the role of the Disaster Preparedness Team in Disaster Resilient Villages/Urban Villages. Interviews were conducted with various elements related to natural disasters, such as elements of the Central Lombok Regency BPBD, elements of villages/urban villages, community groups/communities involved, and literature studies to enrich the results of the research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Disaster Preparedness Team in Disaster Resilient Villages/Sub-districts

Disaster Resilient Village is an initiative in Indonesia that aims to increase the preparedness and resilience of all levels of village society to various types of disasters. This concept was developed by the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) and involves training, the establishment of an early warning system, and the development of emergency response plans at the village level. In Disaster Resilient Villages, a Disaster Preparedness Team was formed, which can be in the form of FPRB (Disaster Risk Reduction Forum), TSBD (Village Disaster Preparedness Team), FPRB (Disaster Risk Reduction Forum), KMPB (Disaster Care Community Group), and Karang Tangguh. Some of the critical elements of the Disaster Preparedness Team are:

1. Education and Training: Village communities are provided with training on how to identify disaster risks, how to evacuate, and first aid. This includes disaster simulations to ensure readiness.
2. Early Warning System: The development of a system as a warning to all levels of village society about potential disasters, such as a siren system or a mobile phone application.
3. Emergency Response Plan: Each village has an emergency response plan that includes various stages before, during, and after a disaster.
4. Resilient Infrastructure: Efforts to build disaster-resistant infrastructure, such as earthquake-resistant buildings or drainage channels, to reduce flood risk.
5. Community Involvement: Village communities are involved in the planning and implementation of disaster resilience programs so that they feel owned and committed to

the program.

6. Local Capacity Building: Increasing local capacity in terms of disaster management through the formation of volunteer groups or village emergency response teams.

The purpose of the Disaster Preparedness Team is to create a society that is more empowered and resilient to disasters, as well as to minimize the impact that may be caused. The establishment of the Disaster Preparedness Team is to increase the awareness and resilience of village communities to disaster risks. The specific objectives of this team include:

1. Increasing Public Awareness and Knowledge: Providing education and information about disaster risks, mitigation measures, and actions that can be taken before, during, and after a disaster.
2. Establishing an Effective Early Warning System: Establishing and implementing an Early Warning System that can provide the public with information quickly and accurately about potential disaster hazards so that they can take preventive measures.
3. Developing an Emergency Response Plan: Assisting villages in developing and implementing a structured emergency response plan, which includes evacuation procedures, shelters, and communication and coordination flows during disasters.
4. Building Resilient Infrastructure: Developing and improving infrastructure that can reduce the impact of disasters, such as building or repairing buildings and public facilities to make them more resilient to disasters.
5. Enhancing Local Capacity and Skills: Strengthening the capacity and skills of local communities in disaster management, including training for volunteers and the establishment of emergency response teams at the village level.
6. Strengthening Community Engagement: Providing opportunities for communities to participate in the process of planning and implementing disaster resilience programs, thereby fostering a sense of ownership and responsibility for the safety of their communities.
7. Reducing Risks and Losses: Reducing the risk of disasters and losses incurred by carrying out effective mitigation and handling efforts.
8. Encouraging Coordination and Collaboration: Facilitating coordination between various parties, such as local governments, non-governmental agencies, and communities, to ensure comprehensive and integrated disaster management.

By achieving these goals, communities will be more resilient and ready to face various challenges related to disasters.

Central Lombok BPBD provides information that there are 46 disaster preparedness teams/groups/forums in each Village/Urban Village, data until the end of 2023, namely:

Table 3
Disaster Preparedness Team/Group/Forum in Villages/Urban Villages in 2023

No	Sub-district/Village	Formation/Budget	Classification	Note
A	Praya			
1	Bunut Baok	Berugak Desa	Pratama	KMPB
2	Tiwu Galih	Berugak Desa	Pratama	KMPB
3	Mekar Damai	APBD	Pratama	FPRB
B	Praya Tengah			
4	Prai Meka	APBD	Pratama	FPRB
C	East Praya			
5	Kidang	APBD	Madya	FPRB

D	Kopang			
6	Waja Geseng	BPBD PROVINSI	Pratama	FPRB
7	Dasan Baru	BPBD PROVINSI	Pratama	FPRB
8	Aik Bual	BPBD PROVINSI	Pratama	FPRB
9	Kopang Rembiga	MDMC	Pratama	Karang Tangguh
10	Montong Gamang	APB DES	Pratama	KMPB
11	Monggas	APB DES	Pratama	KMPB
12	Lendang Ara	BERUGAK DESA	Pratama	KMPB
13	Semparu	Berugak Desa	Pratama	KMPB
E	Janapria			
14	Pendem	Berugak Desa	Pratama	KMPB
F	Batukliang			
15	Tampak Siring	Berugak Desa	Pratama	KMPB
16	Selebung	Berugak Desa	Pratama	KMPB
17	Aik Darek	Berugak Desa	Pratama	KMPB
18	Barabali	Berugak Desa	Pratama	KMPB
G	Batukliang Utara			
19	Aik Berik	BNPB	Madya	FPRB
20	Karang Sidemen	BNPB	Madya	FPRB
21	Lantan	Berugak Desa	Pratama	KMPB
22	Teratak	Berugak Desa	Pratama	KMPB
23	Aik Bukak	Berugak Desa	Pratama	KMPB
24	Setiling	Berugak Desa	Pratama	KMPB
25	Mas Mas	Berugak Desa	Pratama	KMPB
26	Tanak Beak	Berugak Desa	Pratama	KMPB
H	Pringgarata			
27	Sepakek	Berugak Desa	Pratama	KMPB
28	Pemepek	Berugak Desa	Pratama	KMPB
29	Taman Indah	Berugak Desa	Pratama	KMPB
30	Murbaya	APBD	Madya	FPRB
31	Sintung	Berugak Desa	Pratama	KMPB
I	Pujut			
32	Kuta	BNPB	Madya	FPRB
33	Tumpak	Berugak Desa	Madya	KMPB

34	Prabu	Berugak Desa	Madya	KMPB
35	Rembitan	MDMC	Pratama	Karang Tangguh
36	Mertak	BNPB/ Transform	Pratama	TSBD
37	Sengkol	MDMC	Pratama	Karang Tangguh
J	Jonggat			
38	Labulia	APBD	Pratama	FPRB
K	West Praya			
39	Mekar Sari	Berugak Desa	Pratama	KMPB
40	Selong Blanak	Berugak Desa	Pratama	KMPB
41	Setanggor	APBD	Pratama	FPRB
L	Southwest Praya			
42	Kabul	Berugak Desa	Pratama	KMPB
43	Montong Sapah	Berugak Desa	Pratama	KMPB
44	Montong Ajan	Berugak Desa	Pratama	KMPB
45	Pandan Indah	Berugak Desa	Pratama	KMPB
46	Batu Jangkih	Berugak Desa	Pratama	KMPB

Source: Regional Disaster Management Agency of Central Lombok Regency, 2024, processed

According to the table, of the 154 villages/urban villages in Central Lombok Regency, 46 Disaster Preparedness Teams are in Villages or Sub-Districts, or 29.87%, including Disaster Resilient Villages/Urban Villages. This suggests that the Disaster Preparedness Team is still small. Therefore, various parties need to make efforts to increase the number of disaster preparedness teams/groups/forums in villages/urban villages.

Disaster preparedness teams/groups/forums have been formed in all sub-district in Central Lombok, with the following details: Praya District: 3, Central Praya: 1, East Praya: 1, Kopang: 8, Janapria: 1, Batukliang: 4, North Batukliang: 8, Pringgarata: 5, Pujut: 6, Jonggat: 1, West Praya: 3, and Praya Southwest: 5 Villages/Urban Villages. The percentage of Disaster Preparedness Teams in 12 villages in each sub-district as follows: Praya District: 20%; Central Praya: 7.69%; East Praya: 7.14%; Kopang: 61.54%; January: 6.25%; Batukliang: 36.36%; North Batukliang: 100%; Pringgarata: 45.45%; Peak: 33.33%; Crowd: 7.69%; West Praya: 30%; and Praya Southwest: 41.67%. There are two sub-districts, namely Kopang and North Batukliang, which have a Disaster Preparedness Team above 50%. Meanwhile, the percentage of Villages/Urban Villages in 12 Districts in Central Lombok Regency is as follows: Praya District: 1.95%; Central Praya: 0.65%; East Praya: 0.65%; Kopang: 5.19%; January: 0.65%; Batukliang: 2.60%; North Batukliang: 5.19%; Pringgarata: 3.246%; Push: 3.90%; Crowd: 0.65%; West Praya: 1.95%; and Praya Southwest: 3.246%. All sub-districts in Central Lombok Regency have a low percentage of Disaster Preparedness Teams in Villages/Urban Villages.

The Disaster Preparedness Team in Disaster Resilient Villages/Urban Villages was formed by various organizations such as BNPB as many as four, BPBD NTB Province as many as three, BPBD Central Lombok Regency as many as six, Village Government as many two, Berugak Villages as many as 28, and MDMC as many as three Villages/Urban Villages. The names of the teams formed by each organization are as follows: BNPB is called FPRB (Disaster Risk Reduction Forum) and TSBD (Village Disaster Preparedness Team), BPBD NTB

Province and BPBD Central Lombok Regency are called FPRB (Disaster Risk Reduction Forum), Village Government and Berugak Village are called KMPB (Disaster Care Community Group), and MDMC is called Karang Tangguh. After the institution is formed, the organization that forms it gives a budget. The establishment and budgeting of Disaster Resilient Villages are still dominated by non-governmental organizations, with as many as 31 villages/urban villages. In comparison, the Central Government to Village Governments are as many as 15 villages/urban villages.

Central Lombok has 46 disaster preparedness teams/groups/forums in villages, which are included in Disaster Resilient, with a classification of 39 primary villages and as many as seven intermediate villages. A total of 39 disaster-resilient villages with primary classification in Central Lombok have made efforts to develop Disaster Risk Reduction policies has made efforts to prepare disaster care planning documents and have made efforts to establish a Disaster Risk Reduction Forum. The efforts consist of a Disaster Care volunteer group, which makes efforts to conduct risk assessments, risk management, and vulnerability reduction; it has also made efforts to increase the capacity of vigilance and disaster response. Furthermore, 7 Disaster Resilient Villages with an Intermediate classification in Central Lombok already have a Disaster Risk Reduction policy; there is already a Disaster Care planning document, but it has not been integrated with village planning; a Disaster Risk Reduction Forum has been established, but it is not yet fully functional and active; a Village Disaster Care Volunteer Group has been formed, but it is not very active; there have been efforts to conduct risk assessments, risk management, and reduce vulnerability, but they have not been tested. There have been efforts to increase disaster preparedness and response capacity, but it has yet to be tested systematically.

Some of the natural disasters that have occurred in Central Lombok such as Floods, Earthquakes, Droughts, Tornadoes, Landslides, and Fires from various sources such as (CNN Indonesia, 2021), (Antara, 2024), (Republika, 2023), (BPBD NTB, 2023b), (BPBD NTB, 2024), (NTB Provincial Government, 2021), (NTB Provincial Government, 2024), (Historia, 2018), (NTB Provincial Government, 2020), (NTB Provincial Government, 2021)and (NTB Provincial Government, 2023). Some of the natural disasters that have occurred from 2019 to 2023 are as follows:

Table 4
Natural Disasters in Central Lombok
Year 2019 to 2023

No	Th	Bj	GB	Kkr	APB	TL	Kbk
1	2019	2	-	1	5	-	2
2	2020	2	-	1	4	1	-
3	2021	16	-	13	5	6	-
4	2022	9	-	1	3	1	-
5	2023	10	1	-	27	5	-
Jumlah		39	1	16	44	13	2

Source: NTB Provincial Government 2020 to 2024, Central Lombok Regional Government 2022, 2024, data processed

According to the table data, Central Lombok is very vulnerable to natural disasters. There have been 39 floods every year for five years and one earthquake over the past five years. Drought occurs almost every year for five years, 16 times. Tornadoes most often occur every year for five years, 44 times. Landslides occur nearly every year for five years, 13 times. Fires have occurred two times during these five years in 2019.

Considering that in Central Lombok, natural disasters such as floods, droughts,

tornadoes, and landslides occur every year, as well as natural disasters such as earthquakes and fires, where all of these events have claimed many material and non-material victims, it can be seen the role of the government, Disaster Preparedness Teams in Disaster Resilient Villages and other institutions in planning, budgeting, implementing, and evaluating public safety management. Antara (2024) stated that around 27 housing units were damaged as a result of the tornado. The tornado disaster occurred in 15 villages in six sub-districts throughout Central Lombok Regency. The impact of the tornado natural disaster is damaging the roofs of residents' houses and toppling fallen trees. According to BPBD NTB (2024), "floods in East Praya District, namely, Beleka, Pengonak, Ganti, Jeropuri, and Semoyang." Natural disasters caused houses to be submerged, namely 37 families (Beleka), 22 families (Pengonak), 140 families (Ganti), three families (Jeropuri), and 17 families (Semoyang). Republika (Republika, 2023) states that the number of areas that are in drought is so high that there is a shortage of clean water due to El Nio in the 2023 dry season. There are eight sub-districts, namely Pringgarata, Jonggat, Praynd Central Praya, West Praya, East Praya, Pujut, and Southwest Praya. News from (BPBD NTB, 2023a) says that "there has been a Flood Disaster and Landslide caused by rain with moderate intensity around 13.00-16.00." The flood caused an overflow of water from waterways and hills to enter people's homes. The flood also caused landslides and "submerged ten housing units in Tomang Hamlet and five housing units of five affected families in Rujak Tengak Hamlet."

The Role of the Disaster Preparedness Team

As is known, Central Lombok has a vulnerability to the threat of natural disasters from 2019 to 2023. The danger of natural disasters in the last five years, such as tornadoes 44 times, floods 39 times, droughts 16 times, landslides 13 times, fires two times, and earthquakes one time. The role of the Disaster Preparedness Team in overcoming these natural disasters still needs to be improved. The role of the Disaster Preparedness Team has not been maximized because:

1. Still Lacking Number of Disaster Preparedness Teams

So far, 46 disaster preparedness teams/groups/forums have been formed in villages/urban villages. The number of Disaster Preparedness Teams still needs to be improved when compared to the total of 154 villages/urban villages spread across 12 sub-districts in Central Lombok Regency. The concept of a "disaster preparedness team" is a critical approach to reducing disaster risk and increasing community resilience. Overall, a disaster preparedness team is a proactive approach to disaster management that focuses on prevention, preparedness, and mitigation. This helps communities become more robust and better prepared to face the challenges posed by natural disasters.

2. Lack of Equipment and Infrastructure to Support the Disaster Preparedness Team

Facilities and infrastructure to support the disaster-resilient volunteer community group still need to be improved. The existing supporting facilities and infrastructure still need to be improved. The limited number of supporting facilities and infrastructure for the Disaster Preparedness Team is not proportional to the many types of natural disaster threats that can occur. Facilities and infrastructure to support disaster-resilient volunteers are critical in ensuring the effectiveness and safety of emergency response operations. Overall, adequate supporting facilities and infrastructure not only support volunteers in carrying out their duties better but also strengthen the overall disaster management system. Investing in these facilities and infrastructure is a crucial step to ensure that communities can face disasters more prepared and resilient.

3. Lack of Citizens' Knowledge about Disasters

More public knowledge about disasters still needs to be provided. This is inseparable from the need for more public awareness of the importance of knowledge about disasters. Public awareness of natural disasters is critical to minimize the impact of disasters and increase community resilience. Overall, public awareness of natural disasters is critical to building greater resilience and reducing disaster risks and consequences. This effort requires cooperation between the government, non-governmental organizations, and individuals in the community.

CONCLUSION

This study resulted in the conclusion that there still needs to be more role in village or sub-district disaster preparedness teams/groups/forums. The role of the team or group or village/urban village disaster preparedness forum still needs to be improved, as there have been 115 natural disasters over the last five years, from 2019 to 2023. The role of the Disaster Preparedness Team is lacking because there is still a need for more Disaster Preparedness Teams, there is still a need for more equipment and infrastructure to support the disaster preparedness team, and there is still a need for residents' knowledge about disasters.

Suggestion

Recommendations that can be given are to increase the number of Disaster Preparedness Teams in Disaster-Resilient Villages and urban Villages, increase volunteer support facilities and infrastructure, and foster public awareness of the importance of understanding disasters. Therefore, it is hoped that disaster-resilient villages will become proactive in disaster management and focus on prevention, preparedness, and mitigation. This helps communities become more assertive and better prepared to face the challenges posed by natural disasters.

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