

# THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AGENCY IN EFFORTS TO HELP INDONESIA AS A DISASTER PRONE COUNTRY

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## Abstract

Indonesia is one of the disaster-prone areas. Disaster-prone areas are areas that frequently or have a high potential for experiencing natural disasters. Apart from Indonesia, there are several countries that also occupy high positions in disaster-prone areas . These areas are the Philippines with a *World Risk Index* of 46.82 , and India with a *World Risk Index* of 42.31. Meanwhile, *the World Risk Index* for Indonesia is 41.46 . The purpose of this research is to determine the role of the International Disaster Management Agency in efforts to help Indonesia as a disaster-prone country. This research uses normative legal research methods or literature study . The results of this research show that the participation of international institutions and foreign non-governmental institutions is regulated in article 30 paragraphs 1-3 of Law no . 24 of 2007 and further clarified with the issuance of Government Regulation No. 23 of 2008 concerning government regulatory provisions regarding the role of international institutions and foreign non-governmental organizations in disaster management. Overall, the process of receiving international disaster aid involves coordination between governments, related institutions and international organizations. The process begins with an official statement of acceptance of the offer of assistance, continues with determining the type and amount of assistance needed, and finally the delivery and distribution of assistance to those in need. To manage international aid and to facilitate access to the International Disaster Management Agency, Indonesia through BNPB issued a Head of BNPB Regulation or what could be called Perka BNPB No. 22 of 2010 concerning the Role of International Organizations and Foreign Non-Governmental Organizations in Emergency Response

**Keywords:** Disaster Management, International, Disaster Prone

## A. INTRODUCTION

Natural disasters are one of the challenges for the Indonesian government from year to year this year , bearing in mind that natural disasters not only involve loss of development and loss of life , but also have an impact on the social and economic aspects of society . Indonesia is one of the disaster-prone areas. Disaster-prone areas are areas that frequently or have a high potential for experiencing natural disasters (Jesicha Dianty, 2022).

In the last decade, the incidence of large, medium and small scale disasters in Indonesia has continued to increase from year to year, this shows that regional and local disaster response agencies with their capacity have been able to respond to small and medium scale emergency disasters. Meanwhile, large-scale disasters that exceed local capacity, such as the Aceh tsunami in 2004, which became one of the largest natural disasters with casualties reaching 200,000 people, then the West Sumatra earthquake in 2009, and the Nias earthquake in 2005, are the efforts of the government and It turns out that other stakeholders, including the community, still need support and assistance from international institutions (Wignyo Adiyoso, 2018).

The geographical location of Indonesia is one of the factors prone to natural disasters in Indonesia, where Indonesia is located at the meeting point of three world tectonic plates, the Indo-Australian Plate, the Eurasian Plate and the Pacific Plate. Apart from that, Indonesia is also an archipelagic country which is the meeting point of 4 tectonic plates, namely the plates of the Asian continent, the Australian continent, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. In the southern and eastern parts of Indonesia, there is a volcanic belt ( *volcanic arc* ) that extends from the islands of Sumatra - Java - Nusa Tenggara - Sulawesi, whose sides are in the form of old volcanic mountains and lowlands dominated in part by swamps . ( Heryati , 2020) .

Apart from natural factors, natural disasters in Indonesia are also caused by human error . Based on data from the Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), in a 2 year period (2021-2022), 9,991 natural disasters were recorded in Indonesia. Apart from Indonesia, there are several countries that also occupy high positions in disaster-prone areas. The area is the Philippines with *The World Risk Index* is 46.82 , and India with *the World Risk Index* amounting to 42.31. Meanwhile, *World Risk Index* for Indonesia it is 41.46 (Pusponegoro, 2016)

There have been many disasters in Indonesia and other countries have invited empathy, support and assistance from international institutions. Moreover, if there are large-scale casualties and inadequate domestic capacity, no one can refuse the assistance of international institutions because the international community is part of a commitment to regional and global partnerships and cooperation, the role and contribution of the international institutional community and non-foreign institutions The government has strengthened disaster management efforts to support strengthening disaster response, reducing disaster threats and risks as well as reducing the suffering of victims and accelerating the recovery of people's lives (Poltak Partogi Nainggolan, 2018) .

According to law number 24 of 2007 concerning disaster management, such as international institutions and non-governmental foreign institutions The government can participate in disaster management activities and receive guaranteed protection from the government for its workers. International institutions and non-foreign institutions The government carries out disaster management activities individually, jointly and/or together with partners from Indonesia by taking into account the social, cultural and religious background of the local community (Dimas Agustian, 2021) .

The participation of international institutions in disaster management is usually through foreign aid, *including* assistance with food or cash. Reported from the BNPB website, the international disaster management agency as follows :

1. ASEAN National Secretariat
2. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization UNESCO
3. International Monetary Fund - IMF
4. World Trade Organization - WTO
5. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs - OCHA
6. International Maritime Organization - IMO
7. United Nations Industrial Development Organization - UNIDO
8. Strategic Center of Disaster Risk Reduction - SCDRR
9. Australia - Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction - AIFDR
10. United Nations Children's Fund - UNICEF
11. World Food Program - WFP
12. World Health Organization - WHO

13. World Bank
14. International Labor Organization - ILO
15. International Organization for Migration - IOM
16. Food and Agriculture organization - FAO
17. United Nations Development Program - UNDP
18. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees - UNHCR
19. United Nations Environment Program - UNEP
20. German Technical Cooperation – GTZ

It is important to note that the type of assistance provided may vary depending on the needs and priorities of the recipient country, as well as the policies of the donor country. Additionally, changes in Indonesia's status as an upper-middle-income country could impact its eligibility for certain types of aid in the future.

From the explanation above, the author is interested in formulating this description into three questions, first (1) What are the Indonesian legal regulations regarding assistance from international disaster management agencies or foreign non-governmental organizations?, second (2) What is the mechanism for administering international assistance provided by management agencies? international disasters against Indonesia?, third (3) How is the management of international aid provided by Indonesia, to facilitate access to international disaster management agencies?.

The purpose of this research is to determine the role of the International Disaster Management Agency in efforts to help Indonesia as a disaster-prone country. This research uses normative legal research methods or literature study . Several methods are used to obtain data, namely collecting related data, starting from journals, books, laws, official website pages, and also several articles , verifying the data obtained by comparing them with each other. others, analyze the data that has been verified , and conclude the results obtained (Kornelius Benuv, 2020) .

## **B. DISCUSSION**

### **1. National Legal Regulations Regarding Assistance from the International Disaster Management Agency**

Disaster management efforts are a form of responsibility to the state in protecting the Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's blood as stated in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution. Based on Law No. 24 of 2007 and Government Regulation No. 21 of 2008 as an explanation of the provisions of Article 50 paragraph (2), Article 58 paragraph (2), and Article 59 paragraph (2) of Law No. 24 of 2007 contains several regulations regarding assistance from international institutions for natural disasters in Indonesia . The person responsible for implementing disaster management is the Government and regional governments. Based on the mandate of Presidential Regulation number 8 of 2008 concerning BNPB which is a non-ministerial institution at ministerial level whose functions include , formulating , determining and coordinating the implementation of disaster management activities in a planned , integrated and comprehensive manner , also explained in article 30 paragraph 1 of the Law . ndang no 24 of 2007 which reads (Kriswoyo et al, 2018):

*"International institutions and foreign non-governmental organizations can participate in disaster management activities and receive guarantees of protection from the Government for their workers."*

What is meant by international institutions here is as stated in article 1 paragraph 29 of Law no . 24 of 2007 , namely organizations that are within the scope of the organizational

structure of the United Nations or that carry out duties on behalf of the United Nations or other international organizations and non-governmental foreign institutions. governments of other countries outside the United Nations. Meanwhile, what is meant by non-governmental foreign institution is an international institution that is functionally organized free from and does not represent the government of a country or an international organization that was formed separately from the country in which the organization was founded (Widiada Gunakaya, 2019).

The participation of international institutions and foreign non-governmental organizations is regulated in article 30 paragraphs 1-3 of Law no . 24 of 2007 was further clarified with the issuance of Government Regulation No. 23 of 2008 concerning government regulatory provisions related to the role of international institutions and non-governmental foreign institutions . government in disaster management . International institutions and non-foreign institutions The government can participate in disaster management if the government states that it needs and/or accepts offers of assistance in accordance with regulations and needs in the area concerned. affected by a disaster (BNPB, 2010 ).

In article 2 of Government Regulation no. 23 of 2008 stated:

*" The role of international institutions and non-foreign institutions "The government in disaster management aims to support strengthening disaster management efforts, reducing disaster threats and risks, reducing the suffering of disaster victims, and accelerating the recovery of people's lives ."*

To achieve these goals as in article 2 , international disaster management institutions usually do several things, including:

1. Providing humanitarian assistance: International organizations provide humanitarian assistance to help victims of natural disasters, conflicts, or other emergencies. This assistance can include food, water, shelter, and medicine
2. Providing financial assistance: International organizations can provide financial assistance in the form of loans or grants to assist victims and development resulting from natural disasters
3. Provide disaster management training : International organizations can provide training to local governments and organizations to help them better prepare for and respond to natural disasters
4. Coordinating relief efforts: International organizations work with local governments and other organizations to coordinate relief efforts and ensure that aid is distributed effectively.

Assistance from international institutions is very helpful for the Indonesian government in overcoming natural disasters in Indonesia considering that disasters can have the risk of causing other disasters, this condition causes people to suffer from disasters every year. The government absolutely needs large amounts of funds to overcome disasters and restore post-disaster areas, while Indonesia is still in the category of developing countries in its economic sector. Foreign aid is also considered effective as a tool to overcome the gap between developed and developing countries ( Felayati , 2016) .

## **2. International Institution Assistance Mechanism for Disaster Management in Indonesia**

As explained in article 30 paragraph 2 of Law No. 24 of 2007 which reads (Khambali, 2017):  
*"International institutions and non-foreign institutions "The government, in carrying out disaster management activities as intended in paragraph (1), can carry it out individually,*

*jointly, and/or jointly with partners from Indonesia by taking into account the social, cultural and religious background of the local community."*

What is meant by paying attention to the community's background in this article is to ensure that tolerance is maintained between aid providers and the local community. Cultural and religious differences are certainly one of the factors that need to be taken into account, for example, for Muslim communities they certainly do not receive assistance with types of food that are not permitted in their religion (Khambali, 2017).

In principle, the mechanism for administering disaster aid has several stages and each stage can differ in its implementation depending on the situation and conditions, as explained in article 3 of Government Regulation no. 23 of 2008, namely the pre-disaster, emergency response and post-disaster stages. The arrangements for administering aid in each of these conditions are explained in the provisions of Government Regulation no. 21 of 2008 to be precise in chapters 2 to 4. The detailed mechanism is contained in BNPB head regulation No. 6 of 2018 replacing the previous decree issued in 2010, along with the explanation (Shandra Lisya, 2020).

Disaster management assistance provided by international institutions and foreign non-governmental organizations includes several types, including:

- a. Money
- b. Logistics
- c. Equipment
- d. Personnel
- e. Animal unit

Each type of assistance provided has different requirements and distribution as explained in the BNPB head's decree above . In general, the mechanism for receiving disaster aid by international institutions and non-foreign institutions Government is divided into several stages which include (Patta Rapana, 2017) :

- a. An official statement, namely a statement from the Indonesian government, is ready to accept offers of assistance from international institutions and foreign non-governmental organizations
- b. Determining the type and amount of assistance. BNPB (National Disaster Management Agency) and other related agencies determine the amount and type of assistance needed
- c. Coordination with international organizations: International organizations may be involved in providing disaster relief. These organizations can discuss the models, legal basis and challenges of aid schemes with the Indonesian government. The International Development Cooperation Fund (LDKPI) is an example of an organization that collaborates with the Indonesian government to coordinate disaster relief efforts.
- d. Distribution or distribution of aid, after the type and amount of aid has been determined, the aid is distributed to the disaster area and distributed to those who need it .

Overall, the process of receiving international disaster aid involves coordination between governments, related institutions and international organizations. The process begins with an official statement of acceptance of the offer of assistance, continues with determining the

type and amount of assistance needed, and finally the delivery and distribution of assistance to those in need.

### **3. Management of International Aid Made by Indonesia to Facilitate Access to the International Disaster Management Agency**

In 2007 the Government enacted a new Law, namely Law no. 24 of 2007 concerning disaster management, which marks a shift in the disaster management paradigm from responding to disasters to managing all stages of the scope of disaster management, namely before, during and after a disaster occurs. In the same year, the 30th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies adopted ' *Guidelines for the domestic facilitation and regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance*' (also called IDRL Guidelines) or Guidelines for the domestic facilitation and regulation of disaster relief international and early recovery assistance' (or IDRL Guidelines), to provide guidance to governments of each country in strengthening their legal frameworks on international participation in disaster emergency response. The IDRL Guidelines provide a series of recommendations to help countries avoid common legal and regulatory obstacles that often occur in disaster emergency response activities (Widya Adiarto et al, 2018).

In 2009, PMI, BNPB, IFRC and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), facilitated a workshop to discuss the implementation of Government Regulation no. 23 of 2008 and the extent to which the IDRL Guidelines are incorporated into it. The results of this workshop highlight the need to develop specific guidelines on international assistance, as a means to help integrate and promote the implementation of new and existing regulations. It is known that new guidelines need to provide detailed guidance on various issues including entry *points* , types of assistance, *clearance procedures* for personnel and goods and equipment, distribution of aid, security monitoring and evaluation (Irfan Zuhdy, 2017).

As a result of these discussions, BNPB has issued regulations or so-called guidelines, namely "BNPB Head Regulation" or "Perka" in 2010, concerning "The Role of International Organizations and Foreign Non-Governmental Organizations in Emergency Response" BNPB Perka No. . 22 of 2010. This instrument is the main guideline for stakeholders in managing international assistance during emergency response as required by articles 7 and 30, Law no. 24 of 2007. Following the implementation of the law and its supporting regulations and guidelines, Indonesia has become one of the few countries in the world that has undertaken significant legislative reform to implement the recommendations contained in the IDRL Guidelines (Suleman, 2017).

So, to manage international aid and to facilitate access to the International Disaster Management Agency, Indonesia through BNPB issued a Head of BNPB Regulation or what could be called Perka BNPB No. 22 of 2010 concerning the Role of International Organizations and Foreign Non-Governmental Organizations in Emergency Response. Apart from that, when receiving aid from international institutions or foreign non-governmental organizations, Indonesia must of course provide several facilities to support easy access to distribution of the aid provided, as well as to maintain the comfort of everyone, both recipient and giver, for example in the Instructions of the President of the Republic of Indonesia 2019 namely the ease of access provided to disaster areas, where after the declaration of an emergency, the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) and regional disaster management agencies have easy access to disaster areas. Apart from that, mitigation efforts are also carried out by the government to reduce the risk of disasters occurring, including physical development and increasing awareness and capacity to face disasters.

Overall, Indonesia has taken steps to facilitate assistance from international institutions or foreign non-governmental organizations, starting from efforts to mitigate and manage homeland disasters in Indonesia. Determination of regulations by the government is also a form of government responsibility for assistance from international institutions.

## C. CLOSING

### 1. Conclusion

- a) Disaster management efforts are a form of responsibility to the state in protecting the Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's blood as stated in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution. Based on Law No. 24 of 2007 and Government Regulation No. 21 of 2008 as an explanation of the provisions of Article 50 paragraph (2), Article 58 paragraph (2), and Article 59 paragraph (2) of Law No. 24 of 2007 contains several regulations regarding assistance from international institutions for natural disasters in Indonesia . The person responsible for implementing disaster management is the Government and regional governments. Based on the mandate of Presidential Regulation number 8 of 2008 concerning BNPB, which is a non-ministerial institution at ministerial level whose functions include , formulating , determining and coordinating the implementation of disaster management activities in a planned , integrated and comprehensive manner . The participation of international institutions and foreign non-governmental organizations is regulated in article 30 paragraphs 1-3 of Law no . 24 of 2007 was further clarified with the issuance of Government Regulation No. 23 of 2008 concerning government regulatory provisions related to the role of international institutions and non-governmental foreign institutions . government in disaster management
- b) In providing assistance, international institutions can carry out disaster management individually or in groups, as explained in article 30 paragraph 2 of Law No. 24 of 2007 . In principle, the mechanism for administering disaster aid has several stages and each stage can differ in its implementation depending on the situation and conditions, as explained in article 3 of Government Regulation No. 23 of 2008, namely the pre-disaster, emergency response and post-disaster stages. Overall, the process of receiving international disaster aid involves coordination between governments, related institutions and international organizations. The process begins with an official statement of acceptance of the offer of assistance, continues with determining the type and amount of assistance needed, and finally the delivery and distribution of assistance to those in need.
- c) To manage international aid and to facilitate access to the International Disaster Management Agency, Indonesia through BNPB issued a Head of BNPB Regulation or what could be called Perka BNPB No. 22 of 2010 concerning the Role of International Organizations and Foreign Non-Governmental Organizations in Emergency Response. Apart from that, when receiving aid from international institutions or foreign non-governmental organizations, Indonesia must of course provide several facilities to support easy access to distribution of the aid provided, as well as to maintain the comfort of everyone, both recipient and giver, for example in the Instructions of the President of the Republic of Indonesia 2019 namely the ease of access provided to disaster areas, where after the declaration of an emergency, the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) and regional disaster management agencies have easy access to disaster areas. Apart from that, mitigation efforts are also carried out by the government to reduce the risk of disasters occurring, including physical development and increasing awareness and capacity to face disasters.

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