

## CHAPTER II

### Object of Research

#### A. The Administrative Conditions of Yogyakarta City

##### 1. Yogyakarta city area<sup>23</sup>

The total area of Yogyakarta City is about 3,250 Ha or 32.5 Km<sup>2</sup> or 1.02% of the total area of the Special Province of Yogyakarta with the farthest distance from North to South approximately 7.5 km and from West to East approximately 5.6 Km. Administratively, the city of Yogyakarta consists of 14 sub-districts, 45 sub-districts, 614 RW and 2,523 RTs and is inhabited by 451,118 people<sup>24</sup>. The most numerous land use is for residential namely of 2,103,272 Ha and a small part of empty land area of 20,2087 Ha.

Table 5. The conditions of administrative districts in the City of Yogyakarta on the year 2013

District	Area	Persentase
1. Mantrijeron	2,61	8,0
2. Kraton	1,40	4,3

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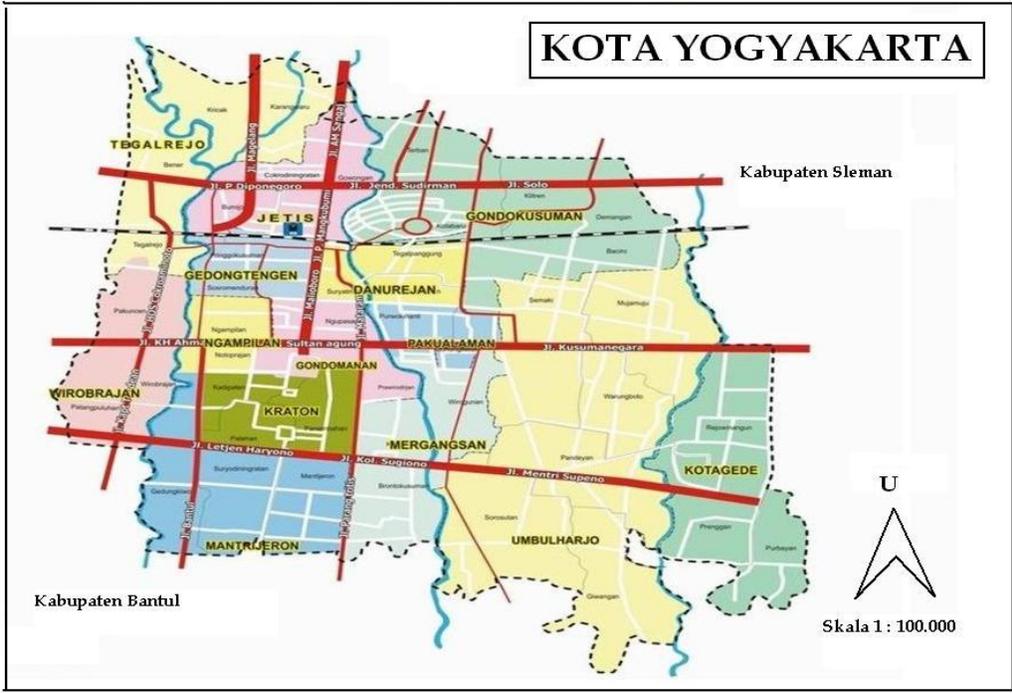
<sup>23</sup>Bappeda Kota Yogyakarta 2011, 2013

<sup>24</sup>[www.jogjakota.go.id/index/extra.print/22](http://www.jogjakota.go.id/index/extra.print/22), 2013

3. Mergangsan	2,31	7,1
4. Umbulharjo	8,12	25,0
5. Kotagede	3,07	9,4
6. Gondokusuman	3,97	12,2
7. Danurejan	1,10	3,4
8. Pakualaman	0,63	1,9
9. Gondomanan	1,12	3,4
10. Ngampilan	0,82	2,5
11. Wirobrajan	1,76	5,4
12. Gedongtengen	0,96	3,0
13. Jetis	1,72	5,3
14. Tegalrejo	2,91	9,0
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>32,50</b>	<b>100,00</b>

Source :BPS of Yogyakarta City  
Yogyakarta City in Numbers 2008.38, 2013

The city of Yogyakarta is located as the capital of the Special Province of Yogyakarta and is the only area of the city that is a level II in addition to the 4 regencies are other<sup>25</sup>



Picture 3. Map of Yogyakarta

Source: Rules Of Yogyakarta City Area Spatial Plan area of the city 2010-2029

<sup>25</sup> [www.jogjakota.go.id](http://www.jogjakota.go.id)

## **2. The geographical location of Yogyakarta City**

The geographical location of Yogyakarta City is between  $110^{\circ} 24' 19''$  and  $110^{\circ} 28' 53''$  East Longitude,  $7^{\circ} 49' 26''$  and  $7^{\circ} 15' 24''$  South Latitude with average height 114 meters above sea level. The city is located in the middle of Special Region of Yogyakarta with the boundaries of the region as follows :

- a. North: Melati Subdistrict and Depok District, Sleman Regency
- b. South: Banguntapan District, District Sewon and Kasihan Sub-district, Bantul District
- c. East: Depok District, Sleman Regency and District Banguntapan, Bantul District
- d. West side: Gamping District, Sleman District and Kasihan Sub-district, Bantul District<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>26</sup>[http://id.kota\\_yogyakarta](http://id.kota_yogyakarta), 2012



Picture 4. Map of Yogyakarta Special Region

Source :Rules Of Yogyakarta City Area  
Spatial Plan area of the city 2010-2029

### 3. The Topography of Yogyakarta city<sup>27</sup>

The city of Yogyakarta, located on the slopes of Mount Merapi's slopes, has a relatively flat slope (between 0-2%) and is at an average height of 114 meters above sea level (dpa).Some areas with an area of

<sup>27</sup>Bappeda Kota Yogyakarta 2011, 2013

1,657 Ha are located at an altitude of less than 100 meters and the remaining 1,593 ha are at an altitude of 100-119 meters dpa. Most types of land are regosol. There are three rivers flowing from North to South namely Gajah Wong River that flows in the eastern part of the city, the Code River in the central part and the river Winongo in the western part of the city.

The heights area of the city of Yogyakarta from the surface of sea water can be divided into four classes, namely height and 100-100 m < 119m from the surface of the sea. Altitude <100m from sea level of 1,657 Ha or 51.98% of the total area, located in Mantrijeron sub-district, Kraton, Mergangsan, Umbulharjo, Kotagede, Gondomanan, Ngampilan and Wirobrajan. The altitude is 100-119m above sea level of 1,593 Ha or 49.02% of the total area, located in District Mergangsan, Umbulharjo, Kotagede, Gondokusuman, Danurejan, Pakualaman, Gondomanan, Ngampilan, Wirobrajan, Gedongtengen, Jetis and Tegalrejo.

#### **4. The Climatology of Yogyakarta City<sup>28</sup>**

The climate type "AM and AW", average rainfall 2,012 mm/yr. with 119 rainy days, an average temperature of 26, 6oC and humidity average of 24.7%. Winds generally blow monsoon rain season and the wind was blowing Southwest directions 220o are wet and bring rain,

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<sup>28</sup>Bappeda Kota Yogyakarta 2011, 2013

during the dry season the southeastern monsoon winds blowing a rather dry with direction  $\pm 90^{\circ}$  to  $140^{\circ}$  with an average speed of 4,67knot /jam. The city is located in a tropical climate and mngalami two seasons the rainy season and the dry season. In General, the average rainfall is highest during the year 2007 happened in December that is as much as 524 mm and lowest happened in July by as much as 2 mm. Average rainy days per month was 7.67 days.

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## **5. The Condition Element in Yogyakarta**

The city of Yogyakarta is well designed because it aspired to become the city of the "terluhur in the world". The road is long and

straight longitudinal stretching from North to South in the middle of the city. Between the straight line that there are some very important elements of Yogyakarta city. The monument of Tugu is erect at the crossroads of the North end and at the base of the South is PanggungKrapyak. In a larger environment, this path can be stretched to the North to Mount Merapi and the South to Indonesian Ocean, two important elements in the landscape that form the space and the soul of the city. Inside the city, the long lane became the main binder of the road network, the kamung residence and the various facilities that brought the city to life. The Palace became the residence of the Sultan and the heart of the city is right in the middle of the shaft lane faces the North. In front there is the square place of townspeople converged on the crowd. To the North there is a crossroad that leads to the area around the town and other facilities is on its northern side. Cannot be denied the city was founded under the influence of the great powers of the colonial Netherlands.

This can be seen on the official residence of the Netherlands resident building and the Fort headquarters troops just north of this intersection. A step to the North again encountered the Gedhe Market changed its name to Bringharjo Market and become the center of a flurry of Commerce and trade city. In the north there is the Kepatihan complex, which is also the center of the state's administrative activities. There is a way Malioboro or Margatama street which means the path of virtue

established a solid monument at the intersection of the human in order for whence are always suggests the oneness of their patron God. Initially, the main role as Malioboro holds ceremony for Lane hosts the great procession and symbolic axis for hinting values luhut informing the development of the city of Yogyakarta. When economic activity and the Commerce of the city began to grow more rapidly, the main street is getting a new role as a commercial district can be said that an important monument, Yogyakarta is not the stately monumental building but rather the historical axis philosophical Krapyak Kraton monument. In general the citizens of Yogyakarta already understand their meaning, the urban structure have symbolic philosophy based on an imaginary line Mount Merapi Kraton Monument Panggung Krapyak South Sea (ParangKusumo).

Historically the cultural buildings located in the vicinity of the Palace and presence-oriented line both in and outside the Fort. Current conditions seen from the activity of the people in the area saw the attraction of interest between aspects of the social, economic, and cultural value of the city planning. The Tugu-Keraton-PanggungKrapyak shaft is basically an urban area that has several significant components for the community. Historically this area was growing, evolving and interact on an ongoing basis. In the present context the urban area that can build up a

picture for the public at large. The components of the area that can build such description or image has a characteristic and uniqueness, both borders, line segments, nodes, and landmarks.

## **B. Profile of BPBD in Special Region of Yogyakarta**

### **1. The history of BPBD**

Through local regulations number 10 years 2010 disaster relief Agencies formed the area of Yogyakarta. Regional Disaster Relief Agency (BPBD) is an institution of State authorities in determining disaster policy and coordinate the entire stakeholder in the handling of the disaster. Then strengthened with the mandate of the Government Regulation Number 41 Year 2007 about the Organization of the device Area Article 45 mentioned that in order to perform duties and functions as the implementation of legislation and public governance other local governments may establish other institutions as part of the region. Understanding the phrase "may establish" meant that it is necessary to other institutions form whether or not remains to be seen how it is relevant to your needs and financial capabilities of the region.

In Special Region of Yogyakarta as disaster are quite high levels of insecurity especially natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods, landslides, drought, and wind Stormwind requires handling effectively. The establishment of a

Regional disaster mitigation Agency thus finds its relevance. First, it is a form of responsibility of the Provincial Government in the implementation of disaster management as mandated by Law Number 24 Year 2007 on Disaster Management. Second, disaster management, natural disasters, social disaster, and non-natural disaster in a planned, anticipatory, integrated, comprehensive, accurate, transparent and accountable manner can be well implemented.

## **2. Vision and Mission of BPBD**

**Vision** :“The Special Region of Yogyakarta society sensitive, responsive and Resilient Against Disaster in Meet new civilizations.”

The Special Region of Yogyakarta society sensitive, responsive and Resilient society that is able to identify existing disaster risk, able to set the option action to mensikapi the condition, as well as having the ability to emergency disaster recovery and independently.

**Mission** :

Appropriate factual conditions strategic environmental disaster relief efforts, both involving internal environmental conditions (strengths and weaknesses) and external environment (opportunities and threats) and the ability to realize the vision of "Community Area Yogyakarta special sensitive, responsive and Resilient Against

Disaster in Meet new civilizations "in a systematic and gradual demands readiness in the face of potential catastrophe and disaster untukmenanggulangi ability at the time or afterwards. To that end, the BPBD DIY mission is formulated as follows:

1. Develop governance and disaster relief system that is comprehensive, integrated and sustainable;
2. Building resilience and toughness and institutional community in disaster management through improved capacity;
3. As soon as possible to restore and rebuild lives after getting better (built back better).

### **3. The duties and function of BPBD DIY**

The duties and Functions of the regional disaster mitigation Agency (BPDB) based on Perda No. 10 Year 2010 include:

- a. The task of the regional disaster mitigation agency (BPBD):
  1. To formulate policies on disaster management in the regions quickly, accurately, effectively and efficiently.
  2. To coordinate and implement disaster management activities in planned, integrated and comprehensive areas.

3. Implement the management of disaster management activities.<sup>29</sup>

b. Based on the task above BPDB has function:

1. Preparation and control of programs in the field of regional disaster management.
2. Formulation of technical policy of disaster management in the region.
3. Establish guidance and direction of disaster management in the region.
4. Determination of standardization and needs of disaster management in the region.
5. Facilitation and coordination of disaster management in the regions.
6. Implementation of disaster management in the region.
7. Preparation, establishment, and information of disaster risk maps.
8. Integration of disaster risk reduction in development.

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<sup>29</sup> According to the Local Regulation No 10 year 2010

9. Preparation and assignment procedures fixed handling of the disaster.

#### **4. The structure of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in Special Region of Yogyakarta**

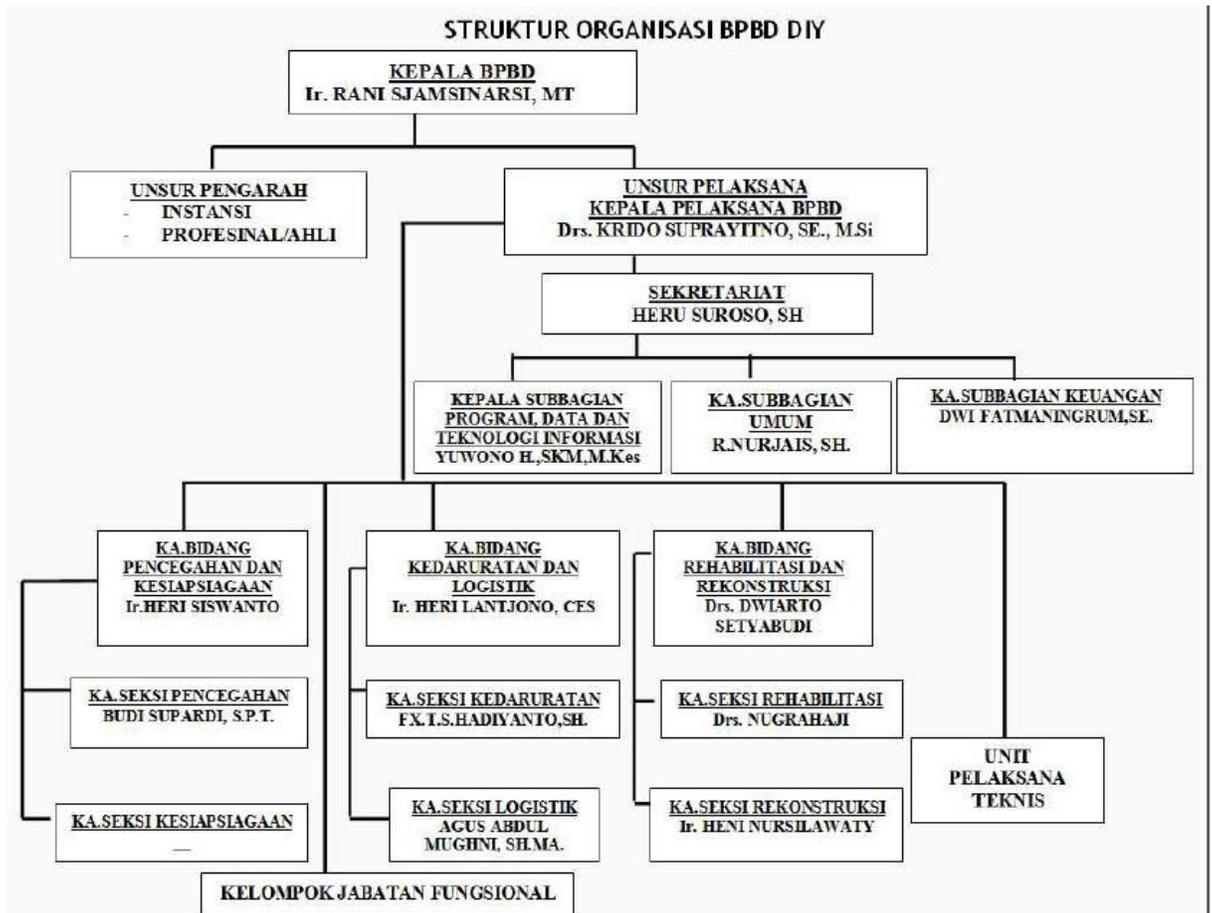
The arrangement of the organization based on the regulations of Governor BPBD DIY No. 55 the year 2010 about the details of the duties and functions of the BPDB DIY<sup>30</sup>, among others:

- 1) The head of BPBD;
- 2) The referring element; and
- 3) The implementing element, supervise :
  - a. Secretariat;
  - b. Head of subsection
  - c. Head of public sub-section
  - d. Ka Sub finance
  - e. Ka field of prevention and preparedness
  - f. Ka the field of emergency and logistics
  - g. Ka areas of rehabilitation and reconstruction
  - h. Ka sexy prevention
- 4) Technical Implementation Unit

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<sup>30</sup>The regulations of Governor BPBD DIY No. 55 the year 2010 about the details of the duties and functions of the BPDB DIY

5) Functional Position Group



Picture 5. The structure of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in Special Region of Yogyakarta

**C. Profile of Disaster risk reduction Forum (FPRB)**

**1. About FPRB DIY**

Disaster Risk Reduction Forum in Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY PRB Forum) is a container that brings together stakeholder organizations (multi stakeholders) in Yogyakarta which is engaged in

supporting efforts for disaster risk reduction (PRB) in the Yogyakarta Regions. Forum PRB DIY formally established to be the platform of PRB Province on October 24, 2009. The establishment is done on the initiative of the activists and disaster risk reduction Forum partners of the Special Region of Yogyakarta which consists of community organizations, Government, business, the media, universities, NGO, and international institutions working in the special region of Yogyakarta. At the time of disaster risk reduction Forum established in Special Region of Yogyakarta became part of the National Platform for disaster risk reduction (PRB).

## **2. Vision and Mission of FPRB**

### **Vision:**

Become a community in Special Region of Yogyakarta which has a system of social, economic and cultural respite against the disaster as part of efforts for disaster risk reduction in the Republic of Indonesia.

The mission carried out is as follows:

1. Encourage the creation of a supportive environment for the development of a culture of prevention, through advocacy and growth of awareness and knowledge on disaster risk reduction.
2. Facilitate mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development.

3. Using multi-sector and multi-disciplinary perspectives and actions.
4. To be an effective multi-stakeholder and cross-sector / multi-stakeholder cooperation in sustainable development processes
5. Provide thought contributions to disaster risk reduction through concerted and coordinated efforts in policy development, planning, administration and decision-making processes
6. Mobilize the resources and capacities of relevant local, national, regional and international stakeholders / United Nations structures.
7. Become a center of excellence in disaster risk reduction.

### 3. Structural PRB : Elements and Organizations

The elements of organization are as follow:

- a) **Member** – agency/institution/organization/group that declared states itself to be a member without a time limit as well as fulfill the obligations as a member
- b) **Reviewers** – the institutions who expressed an interest to participate in the processes of the forum to do limited time
- c) **Partner** – agency/institution/organization/group both local, national and international level who have the same vision and mission in disaster risk reduction and are committed to

cooperation with regard to the principles of disaster risk reduction in Special Region of Yogyakarta.

- d) **Secretariat** - Administration and logistics facilities which are provided to facilitate the implementation of daily related to administration, finance, and other public affairs, with the participation and contributions of voluntary organizations from the elements of the other.

Organization of FPRB as follows :

a. Honorary council

- Board institutions that can act as advisors and facilitate dispute settlement between forum elements and / or inside board institutions.
- Consists of 5 Individual individuals who have leadership capacity at the Yogyakarta / National Special Region level and opinion leaders at the Yogyakarta / national level, or representing certain groups who are considered not represented in the forum.

b. Committee council

- Board institutions with collective leadership mechanisms consisting of 5 individual individuals with a member organization's membership mandate.
- Consists of a field coordinator, and 4 recognized persons have experience in the affairs of which they are responsible, 4 such matters are:
  1. Advocacy, policy and regulation,
  2. Capacity building & Knowledge management,
  3. Participation and institutionalization,
  4. Organizational development
- To run the daily affairs of presidium has the authority to establish the Management Secretariat.

**4. The Profile Yakkum Emergency Unit (YEU)**

**a. About Yakkum Emergency Unit**

YEU is one of YAKKUM unit which was established in 2001 with a focus on emergency response and disaster risk reduction initiatives. By 2016, YEU has provided humanitarian assistance to more than 250 villages in Indonesia, East Timor, Myanmar, the Philippines, and Nepal as well as encouraging partnerships with 350

community organizations throughout Indonesia. YAKKUM (including YEU) is a member of ACT Alliance, a global network of churches consisting of 139 church-based organizations working in more than 140 countries in the humanitarian assistance, community empowerment, and impartial advocacy for the poor.

YAKKUM (including YEU) is a member of Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) to ensure quality performance and to develop accountable humanitarian services. YEU is also a member of Humanitarian Forum Indonesia (HFI) who, together with other humanitarian actors, has shared common understanding on impartial humanitarian assistance. YAKKUM/YEU abides by the humanitarian code of conducts, as well as campaigning norms and humanitarian principles through dialogue and partnerships. YEU has a training centre in a tranquil environment at the foot of Mount Merapi, which is professionally managed to answer the need for study and recreation place equipped with a extensive information about disaster management in Indonesia and the world.

#### **b. Vision and Mission of Yakkum Emergency Unit**

Vision :

“Communities affected by disasters have the right to a dignified life and sustainable development, through the synergy of humanitarian

services and community development through community-based transformative approach, accountability and quality performance.”

Mission :

“To be a responsive YAKKUM's unit and sustainable unit in disaster management based on strengthened networking in community organising and strategic partnerships, accountability, competency, character building and excellent delivery of humanitarian assistance”.

## **5. Profile of Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC)**

### **a. About MDMC**

The central disaster relief agency Leader of Muhammadiyah has the term in English is "Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center" or simply MDMC. This institution was initiated in 2007 under the name of "Disaster Management Center" which was later confirmed to be the institution in charge of coordinating the Muhammadiyah resources in disaster management activities by the Muhammadiyah Central Executive after the Congress in 2010. MDMC is engaged in disaster management activities in accordance with the definition of disaster management activities in both Mitigation and Preparedness, Emergency Response and Rehabilitation activities.

The MDMC adopts an internationally recognized code of humanitarian charity and humanitarian charter, develops disaster risk

reduction missions in harmony with the Hygo Framework for Action and develops a community-based, school and hospital base of preparedness base on the Muhammadiyah movement 100 years ago. MDMC is engaged in the activities of the disaster in the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia, according to the area of legal entities which operate Persyarikatan Muhammadiyah develop Leadership at the level Region MDMC Muhammadiyah (provinces) and MDMC in the level of Regional Leader of Muhammadiyah (County).

**b. Vision and Mission of MDMC**

**Vision :**

"The development of superior disaster management function and system based on Misery Discharge (PKO) so as to improve the quality and progress of life and the progress of society who are aware and resilient against the disaster as well as capable of recovering victims in a quick and dignified disaster "

**Mission :**

- a. Improve and Optimize Disaster Management System in Muhammadiyah
- b. Develop awareness of environmental disaster in Muhammadiyah

- c. Strengthening Network and Community Participation in Disaster Management.