



Implementation of SPA Art.22 UN CRC on Children Displaced by Natural Disaster Victims in Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia

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Abstract

Role of ALIT in handling EARTHQUAKE LOMBOK, in general, during times of earthquakes, the situation that occurs in children must stay in displacement. By looking at the conditions in refugee camps that are dense, hot, the difficulty of water supply and the absence of sanitation facilities, especially waterways and MCK, the conditions of children are increasingly difficult. During the earthquake in Lombok, ALIT and its volunteer team assisted in four posts including: Paoki Rempel, Gangga sub-district, there were. In order to follow up on a number of previous programs, further forms of future activities need to be formulated which include: 1) Carry out monitoring related to social, economic and health developments in two the place of the main post located in the village of Paoki Rempel, Gangga District and Lading-lading Village, Tanjung Subdistrict periodically; 2) Exploring other potential of existing commodities to be reprocessed so as to increase their economic value in the villages of Paoki Rempel and Desa Lading-lading; 3) ALIT volunteers on duty in the field routinely provide assistance to two villages which will be prioritized, namely the villages of Paoki Rempel and Desa Lading-lading involving 8 remaining volunteers focused on three fields, education, health and development of the creative economy; 4) Building and facilitating the formation of small teams in order to encourage policies that have a perspective on the protection of children during disasters; 5) Disseminate the results of discussions of academic texts to the empowerment ministry women, social ministries and BNPB; 6) Maintain harmonious communication with stakeholders in the region North Lombok.

Keywords: SPA Art. 22 UN CRC, Children Displaced, Natural Disaster Victims

1. Introduction

Lombok is an island in the small Sunda archipelago or Nusa Tenggara which is separated by the Lombok Strait from Bali in the West and the Alas Strait to the east Sumbawa. The island is round with a kind of "tail" on the southwest side that is approximately 70 KM long. the area of the island reaches 5,435 km². Mataram is the city center of this island. Administratively, Lombok is included in the West Nusa Tenggara province which is divided into four regencies and one city, among others: Mataram City, West Lombok Regency, Central Lombok Regency, East Lombok Regency, and North Lombok Regency. About 80% of the island's population is the Sasak tribe, a tribe that is still close to the Balinese but most of them embrace Islam.

The earthquake in Lombok, Bali and Sumbawa occurred on July 29, 2018, the Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency (BMKG) released that an earthquake occurred at coordinates 8.4 LS and 116.5 BT, or precisely located on land at a distance of 47 km northeast of Mataram City, West

Nusa Tenggara Province at a depth of 24 km followed by several earthquakes of the same scale (7 SR) have destroyed most of the buildings and public facilities in three districts (West Lombok, North Lombok, and East Lombok) where the damage reached 90%. Mechanically, the earthquake was triggered by the presence of a faulty activity in the north of Lombok. While the BMKG noted, there were at least 585 aftershocks up to 7:00 a.m., 05 August 2018. At 6:46 p.m., a magnitude earthquake of 6.9 at the hypocenter depth of 34 km again hit northern Lombok. In a manner strength, this second earthquake is bigger than the first earthquake. Based on data from the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), overall damage caused by the series of the 2018 Lombok Earthquake was 71,962 damaged housing units, 671 damaged educational facilities, 52 health facilities, 128 worship facilities and infrastructure facilities. While the data on victims were 460 people died, 7,733 victims were injured, 417,529 people were displaced in the period July 29 to September 10, 2018.

2. Review of Related literature

2.1. Children Displaced

Children displaced by natural disasters face enormous challenges from multiple losses such as home, school, and social supports (Hawkins & Maurer, 2011). Helping children displaced following a natural disaster is a daunting task made more challenging by the relatively small research base to inform services and interventions (Pfefferbaum et al., 2017). Studies of the psychosocial effects of children displaced reveal numerous challenges faced by children such as trauma symptoms, loss of social support, and adjusting to change and uncertainty (Pfefferbaum et al., 2017).

2.2. Natural Disaster Victims

Natural disasters can be devastating, not only in terms of lives lost, but also cause trauma symptoms, loss of social support, and adjusting to change and uncertainty for children. Several high-profile natural and man-made disasters have recently hit both developed and developing countries. The 2011 earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear radiation crisis in Japan killed tens of thousands of people and resulted in damages of around US \$200 to 300 billion. Natural disasters, whether they occur in advanced or developing nations, destroy people's lives (Sawada & Takasaki, 2017). Natural disasters have been occurring more frequently than financial crises and violence-related disasters, as measured by the average occurrence per country per year (Aldrich, D. P., Oum, S., & Sawada, 2014). Issue of natural disasters is still relatively few studies have addressed this issue (Gray & Mueller, 2012).

The researchers carried out study about the natural disaster with different topics such as; natural disaster, poverty, and development (Sawada & Takasaki, 2017), natural disaster, gender, and handicraft (Takasaki, 2012), economic crises and natural disasters: coping strategies and policy implications (Skoufias, 2003), how do people cope with natural disasters? evidence from the great hanshin-awaji (kobe) earthquake in 1995 (Ariga et al., 2008), children's reactions to a natural disaster: symptom severity and degree of exposure (Lonigan et al., 1991), the death toll from natural disasters (Kahn et al., 2005), natural disasters and population mobility in Bangladesh (Gray & Mueller, 2012), the allocation of natural disaster relief funds: hurricane mitch in honduras (Morris & Wodon, 2003), and poverty Traps and Natural Disasters in Ethiopia and Honduras (Carter et al., 2007). While in this study focused on the implementation of SPA art.22 UN CRC on children displaced by natural disaster victims in Lombok, NTB.

3. Method

Role of ALIT in handling EARTHQUAKE LOMBOK, in general, during times of earthquakes, the situation that occurs in children must stay in displacement. By looking at the conditions in refugee camps that are dense, hot, the difficulty of water supply and the absence of sanitation facilities, especially waterways and MCK, the conditions of children are increasingly difficult. During the earthquake in Lombok, ALIT and its volunteer team assisted in four posts including: Paoki Rempel, Gangga sub-district, there were 158 children, Gudang, Gangga sub-district, 128, Lading sub-district, 93 children and Kananga Baitlayer sub-district there were 55 children. The several activities carried out include:

3.1. Recruitment

Recruiting and increasing volunteer capacity with the aim of how volunteers who have been recruited have the ability to carry out the first treatment during the disaster. The target of this activity includes students in East Java and NTB. The achievements obtained include:

- The training was conducted in 3 batches, where batch 1 and batch 2 were conducted in September and October recruited from the campus and JFI member organizations. While batch 3 is a combination of the East Java campus which includes: UINSA, UNAIR, UNSURI and a consortium of Private Universities in the NTB region which included: UMMAT, UNW, STIKES, University 45, Namawanda University and UNTB.
- Some of the training materials taught include: 9 basic principles of humanitarian officers, trauma healing techniques, monitoring techniques and data collection on child situations PA management techniques and basic knowledge about the caregiving of volunteers who are recruited and have undergone activities in the evacuation post. From this activity recruited
Batch 1: 20 people
Batch 2: 20 people
Batch 3: 34 people

3.2. Data Collection

Collecting data and information on refugee children with the aim of providing data on children affected by natural disasters. Second, to become a center of information regarding developments that occur. The target of this activity includes approximately 700 children in five refugee camps. The results of this activity include, among others:

Establishment of SPA service posts for children which were originally set up in 5 places to establish only 4 places. The total number of children who have accessed SPA assistance is 426 children.

3.3. Psychosocial Recovery

Psychosocial recovery in order to find out the psychosocial conditions of the community after the earthquake. The targets of this activity include: teachers, children and parents. Some of the results of the activities carried out include:

- Cleansing negative memory (self healing) which is taught directly by volunteers to teachers in Gudang and Lading-lading
- Physiotherapy exercise taught by speech / psych linguistic methods for traumatized children is facilitated by UNAIR. Whereas in gross motor training carried out by volunteers from Germany
- Art activities and skills such as storytelling, making origami, coloring and outdoor games. d. Cheerful gymnastics and traditional games every morning and evening
- Making recycled works from garbage around the refugee camp

3.4. Health Activities with the Aim of Providing Health Education

Health Activities with the aim of providing health education. Second, providing health services for residents in need. The targets of this activity include: children and parents. The results of this activity include, among others:

- Fulfillment of children's nutrition every day and healthy snacks every afternoon
- Regular medical examinations in collaboration with local health centers
- Alternative treatment by comitology teams from JFI members
- Referral for severe ill cases in collaboration with SSR St. Antonius Ampenan.

3.5. Educational activities

Educational activities with the aim that parents and children while in refugee camp can learn educational methods developed during the disaster.

The target of this education is parents and children. The results of this activity include:

- Establishment of emergency schools in Gudang (SDN Gondang 1), SDN 05 Lading- lading, Mts and TK in Rempek Station.
- Supply of school supplies includes: bags, notebooks, stationery, shoes, uniforms
- Disaster response socialization and risk prevention or disaster mitigation through film screening and practicing songs about disaster hazards.
- Assistance in emergency school classes for self healing of students and teaching techniques without abuse / violence
- Environmental awareness education by inviting children to manage waste around the SPA and planting trees.

3.6. Family Empowerment

Family Empowerment which aims to create an atmosphere or climate that enables the potential of the community to develop around temporary shelter. Second, strengthen the potential or power that is owned by the community through concrete steps. Third, protect so that the weak do not become weaker because they are helpless in facing the strong. The targets of this activity include: parents and orphans. The results of this activity include:

- The socialization of the dangers of sexual abuse through child care when parents need biological needs in the Lading-lading region
- Home visit at 12 Kapampangan regional command posts while counseling mothers about the problem of polygamy, early marriage and the phenomenon of uterine tumors in several posts
- The practice of utilizing and processing local food ingredients such as: coconut pudding, banana peel chips, cashew noodles and shredded fruit
- The practice of making cooking oil made from coconut in the area of Paemp Rempek and Gondang
- The practice of processing used clothing for the production of doormats in the Paok area Rempek
- Discussion and practice of making houses grew in the Krandangan area, Paok Rempek and Lading-lading
- Waste management of the refugee camp and sanitation making as well as hygienic public kitchens in the Gondang area, Krandangan and Paok Rempek as well as utilization of waste for composting and used for vegetable planting media.

3.7. Protection of children

Protection of children from violence with the aim of ensuring the fulfillment of the rights to survival, growth and participation in children. The target of this activity included children in the evacuation post and those around the evacuation post. The results of this activity include:

- He existence of the PERLINA (child protection) class where children practice doing self- protection business through self protection from all kinds of dangers and violence. This activity ran at four posts and was carried out in the afternoon after the Koran was recited in Surau.
- Gross motoric training taught by volunteers from Germany and psychotherapy experts on self defend basic movements and physical children's games
- Day care or child care functions to be an alternative caregiver when parents are busy taking care of debris and seeking temporary shelter assistance.
- Face to face counseling with parents and teachers through home visit activities according to findings during activities with children. Because there are indications that children experience mistreatment when at home.

3.8. Coordination with service

Coordination with service provider institutions and the State aims to establish communication and interaction with service provider institutions. The objectives of this activity include BNPB, Pemako and Pemprop. The results of this activity include.

- Coordinate by reporting activities on the SPA through the WA Group
- BNPB is the joint command of the education sector
- b. Building a network of volunteers with a consortium of universities throughout NTB for handling disaster victims. So that there is cooperation between universities and a network of help that has been built by the university in accordance with the scientific field.

4. Findings

The impact of natural disasters not only causes environmental damage but also raises a variety of social and economic problems for residents of affected communities. Empirical social problems that can be identified are: family resilience is weakened due to physical conditions and the natural environment has been destroyed, including loss of residence, property, and food rations; social relations between citizens may be disrupted because each party feels the severity of the suffering they must endure and as a consequence the young people are vulnerable to take asocial actions, such as looting relief items and theft in the surrounding area. For children, pregnant women and the elderly are also susceptible to illness, because their weak conditions make it difficult for them to be able to access appropriate places for shelter. Even if they do, they will live in refugee camps that are quite dense with inadequate conditions. While the economic problem faced by communities affected by disasters is the loss of livelihoods and resources that can be utilized to sustain their lives.

Social problems that may have long-term consequences for affected communities include: (1) families that are no longer intact due to the loss of one or several of their members so that the family's role will also be weakened; (2) with the large number of victims, it is likely that many abandoned children will emerge because their father or mother became victims; (3) the level of poverty and unemployment becomes increasingly high due to the loss of work and business, so that there may be enough earthquake affected victims who will look for work abroad as TKI / TKW; (4) the incidence of crime and social deviation will probably increase because many young people do not have jobs and they become unemployed; (4) children's education is neglected, or even if school buildings have been established, children are still traumatized and reluctant to go to school or take lessons at school; (5) children may experience malnutrition due to limited food, and even for children in the future tend to experience stunting.

The parties most vulnerable to the negative impacts of natural disasters are first of all children, adolescents, disabled people, then mothers who are still breastfeeding or in a state of pregnancy, and elderly people who experience limitations in mobility.

Anticipating social problems that arise in children who are traumatized by natural disasters requires comprehensive child protection efforts. In addition, strengthening families by increasing family resilience in facing all risks due to disasters, is also an important agenda in disaster mitigation. For this reason, a comprehensive effort is needed to embrace all elements and subsystems of the community that are part of the family ecology, to jointly build a pre-disaster early warning system, to prepare a system and mechanism for post-disaster protection.

4.1. Kerandangan Post, Senggigi, Batu Layar West Lombok

In solving the problem of paving blocks, the S1 has realized that the 1st image, 2nd image, and 3rd image formulate a pattern. At the stage of observing cases, the students S1 observed and counted the number of paving blocks as a whole, without distinguishing black and white. In Picture 1, there are 7, picture 2 there are 11, and picture 3 there are 15. Following are the results of the work of the subject S1 in observing the cases in Figure 3 as follows.

Kerandangan Village is one of the areas located in the Batu Layar District, which is one of the districts in West Lombok. The boundary of this sub-district to the east is bordered by the Bali Sea, to the south by the Senggigi coast.

This village has the majority of its population to rely on marine products and agriculture. In the past earthquake situation, there were 6 areas that were damaged worse than 11 posts established. According to Pak Amin, the coordinator of the post in the Kerandangan area, 20 villages were built and 1 MCK was still functioning today.

In accordance with what is said that the condition of entering January is very safe. It was very different from before in December 2018 and the month after the earthquake with the note that there were still aftershocks that did not stop and there were issues that made the refugees feel uncomfortable so that activities in life were hampered. However, entering 2019, there is no more concern for refugees to carry out activities according to their daily needs.

There are several trainings conducted in this village, one of which is processing abon tongkol. However, constrained by strong winds and unstable situations for fishing, residents are reluctant to catch fish. Even if there is only a tuna that is small and does not meet the requirements for making the shredded cob. Secondly, in the last few weeks there have been representatives of the GKI who are part of the East Java for Indonesia consortium descends training for making beads and brass from the remains of fabric. Of the 10 people invited, the participants' enthusiasm swelled to 25 people.

4.2. Gondang Post, District of Gangga, North Lombok Regency

Gondang Village is one of the villages in the Gangga sub-district. This village has the majority of its population to depend on agriculture and trade. The area of the village is bordered by the North, the coast of Tebing. On the east side of the Bali Strait. While on the west side with Scanting Village and on the south side with Tegal village. In this village area, ALIT provides creative economic assistance in the form of coconut oil processing and peanut butter.

In this village area, ALIT provides creative economic assistance in the form of processing coconut oil and peanut butter. In the production of coconut oil processing, it involved 15 earthquake victims who produced 10 kg of peanut butter.

While the processing of coconut oil produces 100 liters involving 10 different mothers from peanut butter production. Production is carried out to meet the daily needs of residents.

Where the effects of the earthquake caused the uprooting of the economic needs of the residents. Second, the production of the mothers affected by the earthquake is marketed to Bali, Malang, Yogyakarta and Jakarta.

4.3. Lading-Lading Post, Tanjung Sub-District, North Lombok Regency

Tanjung Subdistrict is one of the sub-districts in North Lombok with an area of 115.64 km². This sub district is located 35 km to the north from the city of Mataram. There are seven villages in the Tanjung sub-district including: Jenggala, Medana, Sigar Penjalin, Sokong, Tanjung, Tegal Maja, Teniga. The Lading- lading post is located in Tanjung Village, Tanjung District. Tanjung village is a village with a flat and urban area typology located in the center of the sub-district and district. The livelihoods of the inhabitants of Tanjung Village are very dominant on fields of trade, animal husbandry, agriculture and fishermen.

In this region, ALIT provides training in developing creative economy in the form of knitting bags and handicrafts. In the production of knit and handy craft bags, there are 10 people who are interested in the production process. After the earthquake, several residents were seen to have started returning to their homes using the remaining buildings to be repaired to make it livable even though not a few still lived in some of the available shelters.

4.4. Paok Rempek Post, Gangga District, North Lombok Regency

Gangga Subdistrict is one of the largest sub-districts in North Lombok, with an area of 366.10 km², and a density of 131 inhabitants / km². This sub-district is about 7 KM from the capital city of North Lombok, Gondang Village. There are five villages included in the Ganges sub-district including: Bente, Ganggeling, Gondang, Rempek and Sambil Bangkol. The boundary of this sub- district is to the

north bordering Kayangan and Bali Sea Districts. On the South side, it borders Tanjung District and West Lombok Regency. On the West side, it borders on Tanjung and Bali Sea Districts, while on the East side it borders Kayangan District.

The biggest agricultural and plantation products from this sub-district are rice, secondary crops, coconut, banana, coffee and chocolate.

Paok Rempek Village is one of the villages in the Gangga sub-district. This village has a majority of its population living on agricultural and plantation products. In this village, ALIT provides assistance in the form of a community creative effort in the form of coconut processing into oil which has been produced twice with a capacity of 100 liters for one production in one month. In the production process involved 10 village women.

In addition, there is a form of cultivation of new commodities in the form of oyster mushrooms managed by boarding schools. According to Pak Sati, the coordinator of the Command Post in the village explained that in addition to providing creative economic assistance, ALIT established two tents that were used as teaching and learning sites and save play areas. In this village when the earthquake established 13 posts which were located not far from the main residence. Nearly 95% of houses were damaged because here is the center of the 7.5 SR earthquake. In its development, shelters that have been abandoned because most of the people here build *berugag*, namely houses that use the remains of debris from buildings. which is still intact to be rebuilt becomes a place to live.

5. Discussion

Period of Closing Intervention (December 2018-January 2019). Panel Discussion on Preparation of Academic Scripts.

5.1. Panel Discussion on Preparation of Academic Scripts Panel I discussion: Deepening the variable aspects of the post-disaster situation

Talking about the handling of rights-based children in the emergency response to natural disasters, it needs to be understood in advance about the concept of rights and children. Rights are often defined as the most basic needs for every human being and when these needs cannot be met, they will adversely affect the survival and social functioning of these people. For example: the right to nutritious food is the basic right of every person / child who if not fulfilled will result in poor health and even the death of someone.

In the deepening of the variable aspect of the post-disaster situation, ALIT-JFI held a focused discussion to determine how many variables were used, what the variability of the variables were to develop and how variable limits can be implemented.

The activity took place on December 12, 2018 at UMMAT Campus which was attended by Alit-JFI from Surabaya The panel discussion resource persons from the consortium included: Yuliati Umrah, Prof. Dr. Budi Prasetyo, Drs, M.Sc., Dr. Tuty Budirahayu, Dra, M., Andik Fadjar Tjahyono, M.Sc., Dr. Luita Aribowo, SS. M.Sc., Dr. Fauzan Fuad, M.Sc., Dr. Abdul Kadir, Dr. Firman, Taufan Rahmadi.

5.2. Panel discussion II: The maturation of the structure and empirical foundation, theory and Advocacy strategies towards constitutional policy change

A series of natural disasters that hit the Indonesian nation in mid 2018, starting from the earthquake in Lombok, in August 2018, followed by an earthquake in Palu, Lampung, Anyer, Banjir Bandang in Bekasi, showing that Indonesia is one of the countries prone to natural disasters. These disasters, besides causing fatalities, also destroyed most of the infrastructure, settlements, educational, health, security, social and economic buildings, and affected the social and economic conditions of the community, including psychological conditions and welfare levels.

One of the groups most vulnerable to natural disasters is children because physically and mentally are still in growth and are still dependent on adults. Experiencing a very traumatic and horrific event due to disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis and flash floods can cause stress and deep trauma for even children and adults. The experience of trauma experienced by the child if it is not addressed immediately will have a negative impact on the mental and social development of children to adulthood.

In addition, in post-disaster situations, emergency lives often make parents lose control of care and guidance to their children.

This situation can threaten children's mental, moral and social development, while placing children in a position vulnerable to possible acts of exploitation, kidnapping, violence and trafficking.

Although there is a Child Protection Act No. 23 of 2002, but does not specifically regulate how children's rights during the disaster. Some findings from the conditions of assistance experienced in addition to the density of refugee shelter tents which caused the air to heat up, the difficulty of water supply and the absence of sanitation facilities, especially waterways and MCK, made the children's conditions difficult and very vulnerable to ARI, vomiting and skin diseases.

Therefore, ALIT invites several stakeholders concerned to sitting together in order to develop a collaborative framework for drafting academic texts for the protection of children during disasters.

The agenda that is held on Wednesday, February 6, 2019 is located at Campus B, Building A FISIP UNAIR, R. Adisukada has the following objectives, among others, first, providing an overview of efforts to protect children in any situation so that children do not lose their rights. Second, conducting criticism and comparison of several child protection rules include: CRC, Child Protection Law and other laws relating to child protection. Third, compile a sociological, historical, philosophical and juridical study to complete the draft academic text that is being made.

The activity which was attended by 35 participants of the discussion which took place on February 6, 2019 on the Unair FISIP campus with the speakers was as follows:

Dr. Fauzan Fuad, M.Sc, head of the North Lombok District Education, Youth and Sports Agency

Delivering that from the earthquake situation that occurred 163 schools were lost in North Lombok Regency, 36 junior high schools collapsed, 80 Madrasah buildings were left in ruins. This is very affected for us especially in the education sector. As well as many thousands of houses collapsed, the rest were lightly damaged and moderately damaged. This event was experienced in 1979. At that time still in grade 4 elementary school, and remember that Pak Harto really woke us up to school with the name SD INpres. In the 1990s we replaced it with ordinary walls because we felt there would be no more earthquakes like that. We strive to make or contribute to regulations related to how we provide protection to children. Because only by actively participating in making these regulations can we influence policies.

Because to be a volunteer, its nature is only momentary but if we move further into the realm of regulation, we can influence macro policies and activities a source of inspiration on and can discuss with what regulations are appropriate. Secondly, the communication relationship built between the local government of North Lombok Regency and the networks that were actively involved in handling the earthquake in Lombok up to now has been very extraordinary. Communication is built as a form of efforts to protect fellow humans when a disaster strikes. The consistency of ALIT and the networks built in JFI and the consortium in particular in efforts to protect children are deemed necessary to continue to be developed.

We are very grateful that someone came to help at such a difficult time. Among them are friends from ALIT, especially in the epicenter areas such as the Sports Building which has collapsed in the Gondang area. And targeting to remote areas such as the Rempek area. Besides doing activities related to education, psychosocial and others. Friends from ALIT provide guidance directly to mothers. Because this earthquake also affected the economy of the community. The creative economic network that was built later was sold to Surabaya, this was enough to help the economic recovery there. ALIT friends had

visited my shelter, for three months. And we contacted Muhammadiyah University and Hamsanwani University

Ms. Yuliati Umrah, Executive Director of ALIT

Delivered that at the time of the earthquake, children were not taken care of in refugee camps, because generally caregivers were preoccupied with managing their homes. In addition, displacement that is dense, hot, difficult to supply water and the absence of sanitation facilities, especially waterways and MCK, make the condition of children increasingly difficult. In the emergency period, there is a condition where parents' abilities and understanding of care are still very minimal so cases of violence and exploitation are often found. Second, many mothers who are very young with more than two children and do not have adequate abilities to fulfill nutrition and children's education. Third, the condition of anti-care children who are not properly accompanied so that the cases of starving orphanage often occur especially after the disaster.

In terms of health, the Puskesmas is not able to reach all points of the existing post. While the volunteer team cannot take action without a signature from Local health center. In addition, almost all children experience high blood pressure because food aid is generally given in the form of rice, instant noodles and salted fish. On the other hand, domestic violence often occurs because not a few teenagers are married at a young age and experience very difficult situations when in an earthquake situation. On the regulatory side, the Child Protection Law does not clearly mention child rights during disasters. A total of 70 volunteers deployed by ALIT-JFI went down using article 22 in the CRC.

So that in the future, in an effort to accelerate the recovery of the situation of children in accordance with the mandate of ART 22 UNCRC are as follows: a) Establish community-based child center, b) Increase family capacity in the role of Good Parenting which is carried out linearly with the development of family economic business, c) Encouraging the birth of government policies in educational orientation primarily prevents disaster risk in children and social disasters due to risky behavior, and d) Build business / business collaboration by involving a wider network.

Mr. Prof.Dr. Budi Prasetyo, Drs, M.Sc, Teaching Staff FISIP UNAIR, WADEK I FISIP UNAIR

The panel discussion in UNAIR was a continuation of the first panel discussion that had been carried out before on the UMMAT Campus on 12 December 2018. Results from the panel discussion.

The first points are formulated, namely: 1) lemahnya payung hukum yang harus dipakai dalam penyelenggaraan aktivitas pemerintah merespon situasi bencana, 2) Aparatur pemerintah masih gagap dan belum mampu bekerja secara sistemik karena belum memiliki kemampuan yang memadai serta lemahnya landasan hukum yang dibunakan dalam aksi penyelamatan hingga rehabilitasi korban bencana secara sistemik. 3) Belajar dari pengalaman di wilayah bencana sebelumnya di Lombok, Aceh, dan Palu, 4) Ke depan harus didorong munculnya payung hukum atau landasan konstitusional yang dapat mengatur hak-hak anak pada masa kebencanaan.

So, the series of meetings between UNAIR, UINSA and PTS in Lombok which are members of the Consortium is very important to contribute ideas scientifically in the framework of encouraging the emergence of child-friendly regulations in any situation. Considering that Indonesia is a ring of fire region where disasters will arise and are at high risk of damage that has a negative impact on humans, especially children, the academic text is expected to encourage legislative members in the legislative process to become additional articles / amendments to existing laws, namely the Child Protection Act and the Disaster Law.

Dr. Abdul Kadir, deputy chairman of the NTB Province PGRI

Stating that our education curriculum does not specifically design disaster mitigation. Child protection practices have not been specifically planned, implemented and evaluated in a total manner in the province of West Nusa Tenggara. The delivery is still integrated in a series of other activities and only follows advice from stakeholders such as BNPB, NGO's, incidental LPMP and District Education Offices, there are no standard provisions. Some of the alternatives that have been taken remain firmly influenced by mental education, morality, and by holding on to the values of diversity. Second, prioritizing the values and practices of education. How can we integrate the concepts of disaster and child

protection. The existence of regulations related to children during the disaster will make children more prepared for disasters. Related to political implications, is a process of mutual respect for children

Dr. Anis Farida, S.Sos, SH, M.Si, Lecturer at UINSA

Delivering about the principles in the Child Protection Act is noted as providing special protection for children when a disaster refers to Law 35/2014, Law 23/2002 For KPPA, there are already SOPs, the problem is that in the field there is a sectoral ego so that there is no one roof to handle children.

This is actually worked out in article 61, is there any additional formulation, if it is felt sufficient, the handle is in the article described in detail. This can be reduced in the form of PP and if in the SOP there is a proposed BNPB that is strengthened. If it only applies straight, it will be very problematic. How difficult it is to coordinate, you should be able to find an umbrella that anyone can hold. It is precisely children who are vulnerable to being victims. This can be minimized the highest umbrella can be lowered.

We will cut down on the disaster management law, in which article the protection is children and women are arranged in it. In North Lombok District, teachers get money for home loans, they then pick up in front of destroyed homes because they bear the burden of credit on destroyed homes. Several times came to the post, imagining how hard it was to be displaced. Because the situation that occurs during a disaster will be difficult to develop.

Dr. J unaidin, M.Sc, secretary of the University Education Quality Assurance Agency Muhammadiyah Mataram

Delivering that West Nusa Tenggara consists of two islands (Lombok and Sumbawa). Each region has different cultural characteristics. If Lombok is identical to Bali, then Sumbawa is identical to the Bugis tribe. This can be seen from the traditional arts and traditional clothes of each. Lombok consists of one tribe, namely the Sasak tribe while Sumbawa consists of two tribes namely Samawa and Mbojo. The tribes are in different geographical regions. The three major tribes were added by other tribes such as Bali, Bugis, Java, Sumatra, and even from NTT. Lombok's geomorphological conditions which are leaning horizontally are very different from Samawa and Mbojo which tend to be hilly and steep.

This has led to social sentiments in the form of; genealogy, ethnicity, spatial, even ideological in accordance with local wisdom. The accumulating sentiment will tend to present dominance. Domination will give birth to superior feelings from certain groups towards other groups. This can be considered as a potentially dangerous conflict. The pattern of handling children in social frames lies in discussion groups designed to involve different tribes or regions of origin. So that the existence of geospatial awareness as the beginning of the presence of co-existence peacefully in the same space namely earth.

Mr. Dr. Lukman, M.Pd, Chair of the Nusa Province Curriculum Development Association West Southeast

Conveying that there are key words in the discussion of experts including, handling children is still a lot of problems. If we reflect a little there is a chance to be revised. This is so extraordinary that we can enter that domain. I also convey that in the BNPB Law there is a ready-to-use budget from the APBN and APBD that we continue to encourage, which is our question, what we do is expected to be used by all the people of Indonesia. Judging from the objective and subjective behavior of all of us, is it serious about behavior change so that what is conveyed about the foundation of education still has laws or regulations in the regions that can run well.

The results of the results of the above activities can be formulated as follows: 1). There needs to be rules specifically for the protection of children during disasters, whether in the form of a draft law, draft government regulations and or amendments to the articles in the law that regulate child protection that are integrated in the ministry of women's and children's empowerment and the social ministry, 2) There needs to be a network that guards this rule by forming a small team, 3) The rules made must be specific and emphasized on the protection of children during the disaster, 4) Need to be regulated in the curriculum or included in extracurricular activities related to disaster mitigation education starting at the

elementary level.

5.3. Regular meetings of the drafting team and program implementation team

It takes place in the form of activities of monitoring and evaluation visits to locations of affected residents living. This activity involved several ALIT Lombok volunteer teams to monitor the progress of the assisted post that has been formed. Some of the results of monitoring and evaluation that have been carried out in general include: In terms of monitoring education and health of children after returning from refugee camps to shelters, the condition of the children affected by the earthquake after being lived by volunteers was found that children did not want to learn as they did when there was assistance from volunteers. On the socialization side, PERLINA found that there were some children who could not recall about what had been said before.

5.4. The process of community independence

a. Discussion on strengthening capacity for local volunteers

The evaluation, led directly by Ms. Yuliati Umrah, seeks to capture how the development of ALIT volunteer monitoring at four posts in the North Lombok region is related to the conditions that developed in the field. Second, how does the ALIT field team in Lombok take a role in providing assistance in the field related to PERLINA socialization and community economic assistance. Third, concentration mentoring was directed at two posts, namely the Rempek and Lading-lading groups. Fourth, how is there a place for coordination and meetings.

The meeting which was attended by ALIT volunteers concluded as follows: 1) Some volunteers are divided into several main categories of full-time program implementers, part time and volunteer, 2) Of the four posts that were accompanied by ALIT, there were 3 posts that were able to develop community economic activities, namely, Gondang, Lading, and Rempek Branch. At the Gondang post, the community of mothers produces peanut butter and coconut oil. On the other hand, there is a lading-lading post, where the community of mothers there produces knit bags while at the Paok Rempek post, the community of mothers produces coconut oil and develops the cultivation of oyster mushrooms in Islamic boarding schools.

b. Economic practices for assisting local and community volunteers

In general, the economic practice of assisting local volunteers and communities is quite good. This is indicated by the ongoing production process of several commodities developed at each post. Although there are some technical and non-technical constraints, for example, the existence of materials for production is limited and brought directly from outside the city. On the other hand, it is related to the marketing of products from processed products of the affected community.

Conclusion

In order to follow up on a number of previous programs, further forms of future activities need to be formulated which include: 1) Carry out monitoring related to social, economic and health developments in two the place of the main post located in the village of Paok Rempek, Gangga District and Lading-lading Village, Tanjung Subdistrict periodically; 2) Exploring other potential of existing commodities to be reprocessed so as to increase their economic value in the villages of Paok Rempek and Desa Lading-lading; 3) ALIT volunteers on duty in the field routinely provide assistance to two villages which will be prioritized, namely the villages of Paok Rempek and Desa Lading-lading involving 8 remaining volunteers focused on three fields, education, health and development of the creative economy; 4) Building and facilitating the formation of small teams in order to encourage policies that have a perspective on the protection of children during disasters; 5) Disseminate the results of discussions of academic texts to the empowerment ministry women, social ministries and BNPB; 6) Maintain harmonious communication with stakeholders in the region North Lombok.

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