

**STRATEGY OF RESPONSE TIME
AT SEARCH AND RESCUE OFFICE OF JAKARTA
TOWARD IN FLOOD DISASTER MANAGEMENT
IN TANGERANG REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

Floods are the disaster that anually occure in Tangerang Regency. Floods are caused by natural and human factors. The existence of floods triggered by the impact of the lowlands, coastline, basin area, bad river drainage, and flood shipments from Bogor Regency. Efforts to deal with floods require a careful, directed and integrated arrangement and planning. Flood disaster management by the Search and Rescue Office Jakarta is measured through response time. Response time is the most important element in increasing the effectiveness of search and rescue services and for identifying potential improvements in government institutions / organizations regarding performance. Flood disaster management efforts are postponed and planned carefully, directed and integrated. This study aims to analyse the disaster prone floods, response times and determe priority strategies used for flood management in Tangerang Regency.

The research method in this study is description qualitative research with observation, interview, literature, and SWOT analysis. The analysis technique applied through reduction, categorization, data display and SWOT analysis. The applicable methods provide several results, such as predicting flood prone area spots, response time analysis, how efficient the response time for flood disaster management, as well as the improvement strategy of response time at Search and Rescue Office of Jakarta in flood management.

Flood areas in Tangerang Regency are relatively located in areas that are crossed by rivers with flat topographical conditions, basins, and medium rainfall levels between 101-170.5 mm, and land use that is dominated by non-agricultural land which is the yard that is amounted to 38,731 ha. The floods events always hit 8 sub-districts, namely Pakuhaji, Kosambi, Teluknaga, Sepatan Timur, Kronjo, Mauk and Kresek. The implementation of the response time of Search and Rescue Office exceeds the set time of 30 minutes. However, this study found the unavailability of response time procedure, the limited number of officers, ego sectoral problem, the limited of facilities and infrastructure, lack of socialization from the office. Furthermore, strategy implemented for response time through recommendation to procedure makers regarding flood management, evaluation of multi-institution cooperation, improvement of quantity problem of the officers, additional facilities and infrastructure that support flood prevention, evaluation of budget allocation, and socialization of main duty of Search and Rescue Office.

Key Words: Response Time, Flood Disaster, SWOT Analysis