

**LEGAL ANALYSIS OF POST-DISASTERS LANDSLIDE
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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze various obstacles faced in the implementation of post-landslide disaster mitigation in Bruno District, Purworejo Regency. Landslides are disasters that often occur in this area due to the hilly geographical conditions and are prone to landslides, so that they require fast, precise, and sustainable post-disaster handling. This research uses a normative-empirical legal method with a statute approach, case approach, historical approach, and also a sociological approach. The results of the study indicate that the landslide disaster mitigation policy implemented by the BPBD of Purworejo Regency in Bruno District has referred to the provisions of Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management. BPBD has implemented structural mitigation efforts (such as installing early warning systems and mapping vulnerable areas) and non-structural (such as disaster education and formation of volunteers) and there are five main categories of obstacles in the implementation of post-disaster mitigation, namely: institutional obstacles, regulations and planning, resources, socio-cultural, and technical and infrastructure obstacles. Weak coordination between agencies, limited budget and experts, and low community participation are dominant factors that hinder the effectiveness of post-disaster mitigation. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen institutional capacity, prepare locally-based regulations, and actively involve the community as part of a sustainable mitigation strategy.

Keywords: *Juridical analysis, post-disaster mitigation policy, landslides***Journal History**

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INTRODUCTION

According to the Disaster Management Law, a disaster is an event or series of events that threaten and disrupt the lives of people caused by natural and/or non-natural factors or human factors, resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property losses, and psychological impacts. Disasters are divided into three types, namely natural disasters, non-natural disasters, and social disasters ¹.

Disaster mitigation is a series of efforts to reduce the risk of disaster, both through physical development and awareness and increasing the ability to face the threat of disaster as stated in Law Number 24 of 2007, Article 1 paragraph (9) which regulates disaster mitigation ².

The mitigation stage in disaster management efforts is a cheap way to reduce the impact of hazards faced by the community compared to other actions, such as evacuation, rehabilitation and reconstruction. There are at least six steps that can be taken in carrying out disaster mitigation. First, by making efforts to protect life, infrastructure and the environment. Second, is to increase community understanding and participation. Third is to increase community preparedness for disasters. Fourth, is to increase coordination and institutional capacity for disaster mitigation. Fifth is to develop an effective legal umbrella in efforts to realize disaster mitigation efforts. Sixth is to encourage the sustainability of economic activities and improve community welfare through mitigation activities ³.

Through Law no. 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management and Government Regulation no. 21 of 2008 on Disaster Management, disaster management activities are regulated, especially emergency disasters that must be implemented immediately and cannot be postponed ⁴.

Purworejo Regency, especially the Bruno area, is an area with mountainous topography with a fairly high level of vulnerability to landslides. High rainfall, unstable soil conditions, and human activities that pay little attention to environmental sustainability are factors that trigger landslides in this area. Landslides that have occurred in Bruno in recent years have caused significant losses, both in terms of material, social, and environmental. Purworejo Regency, especially the Bruno District area, is one of the areas with a fairly high potential

¹ Uki Masduki M. Muchtar Riva'i Berlianingsih Kusumawati, Sulisty Seti Utami, "Analisis Kebijakan Resettlement Dalam Penanggulangan Bencana Alam Di Lampung Selatan," *Jurnal IUS Kajian Hukum dan Keadilan* 9, no. 1 (2021): 96–111, <https://jurnalius.ac.id/ojs/index.php/jurnalIUS/article/view/818>.

² Setia Nugraha Nugraha et al., "Implementasi Kebijakan Mitigasi Bencana Pada Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah Kabupaten Sumedang," *Journal of Regional Public Administration (JRPA)* 5, no. 9 (2020): 49–59, <http://jurnal.ilmuadministrasisebelasapril.ac.id/index.php/jrpa/article/view/52>.

³ Haeril Haeril et al., "Penerapan Kebijakan Mitigasi Bencana (Fisik Dan Nonfisik) Dalam Mengurangi Risiko Bencana Di Kabupaten Bima," *Journal of Governance and Local Politics (JGLP)* 3, no. 1 (2021): 23–47.

⁴ Jesicha Irma Dianty, Ollij Aneke Kereh, and Marthin Lambonan, "Tanggung Jawab Pemerintah Dalam Menyediakan Dana Penanggulangan Bencana Alam Menurut Undang-Undang No. 24 Tahun 2007," *Lex Administratum* 10, no. 4 (2022): 2.

for natural disasters, especially landslides. The geographical conditions in the form of hills with steep slopes, coupled with high rainfall, make this area vulnerable to landslides. In addition to natural factors, human activities such as land clearing without considering environmental conservation aspects also exacerbate these vulnerable conditions. In recent years, landslides in Bruno have had significant impacts, both in terms of material losses, fatalities, and disruption of social and economic activities of the community.

In dealing with disasters, post-disaster mitigation is an important part of disaster risk management efforts. This mitigation does not only focus on infrastructure recovery, but also on protecting the rights of affected communities, rearranging spatial planning, and preventing similar disasters from recurring in the future. However, the implementation of post-disaster mitigation policies in Bruno often faces various obstacles, such as lack of coordination between institutions, budget constraints, and less than optimal law enforcement in implementing mitigation policies. Disaster management, including post-disaster mitigation, is an important element in disaster risk management. Post-disaster mitigation aims to minimize the negative impacts of disasters, accelerate the recovery process, and ensure sustainable development in affected areas. Legally, disaster mitigation has been regulated in various regulations, such as Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management, which emphasizes the importance of an integrated approach between the government, community, and private sector in dealing with disasters.

Disaster management is the responsibility of the central and regional governments. The state institution formed by the government to organize disaster management is the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB). At the regional level, the regional government has a Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD)⁵.

BNPB carries out functions in the tasks as referred to in Law Number 24 of 2007 Article 13 concerning Disaster Management, namely: a. Formulation and determination of disaster management policies and handling of refugees by acting quickly and appropriately as well as effectively and efficiently. b. Coordination of the implementation of disaster management activities in a planned, integrated, and comprehensive manner⁶.

BNPB has the task of implementing integrated disaster management which includes pre-disaster, emergency response to disasters, and post-disaster⁷.

⁵ Lusi Apriyani, Agus Ngadino, and Fahmi Yoesmar, "Peran Stakeholders Dalam Penyelenggaraan Penanggulangan Bencana Tsunami Selat Sunda Di Provinsi Lampung Tahun 2018," *Simbur Cahaya* 27, no. 2 (2020): 176–187.

⁶ Ramdan Harmain, Berlian Manoppo, and Roy Victor Karamoy, "Kedudukan Dan Fungsi Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana Dalam Menanggulangi Korban Bencana Alam (Kajian Yuridis Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2007 Tentang Penanggulangan Bencana)," *Lex Crimen* 10, no. 11 (2021): 114–122.

⁷ Lidya Asterina Mokoginta, Debby Telly Antow, and Herry Tuwaidan, "KAJIAN YURIDIS KEDUDUKAN DAN FUNGSI BADAN NASIONAL PENANGGULANGAN BENCANA (BNPB) DALAM MENANGGULANGI KORBAN BENCANA ALAM 1 Oleh: Lidya Asterina Mokoginta 2 Debby Telly Antow 3 Herry Tuwaidan 4 ABSTRAK," *Lex Administratum* 2, no. 24 (2022): 1–19.

Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management Article 1 paragraph (1) defines a disaster as: An event or series of events that threaten and disrupt the lives and livelihoods of the community caused by natural and/or non-natural factors as well as human factors resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, loss of property and psychological impacts⁸.

Determination of national disaster status according to Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management. Article 7 paragraph (2) of the Disaster Management Law states that the determination of national and regional disaster status and level includes indicators including; number of victims; loss of property, damage to infrastructure and facilities; the extent of the area affected by the disaster; and the socio-economic impacts caused⁹.

Legally, post-disaster mitigation is regulated in various laws and regulations, such as Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management and other related regulations. However, the effectiveness of the implementation of this policy at the regional level is still a big question. The lack of integration of mitigation policies with the needs of local communities and weak supervision of policy implementation often hinder the achievement of sustainable mitigation goals. However, the implementation of post-landslide mitigation policies in Bruno faces various challenges. One of the problems that arises is the lack of coordination between authorized institutions in disaster management. The Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) is often constrained in synergizing mitigation programs with other related agencies, such as the Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency, and the Environmental Agency. In addition, budget constraints are also a major obstacle in implementing a comprehensive mitigation program. On the other hand, the implementation of mitigation policies often does not take into account the local needs of the affected community. Mitigation programs tend to be top-down, so they are not fully in accordance with the social, cultural, and economic conditions of the community in the Bruno area.

From a legal perspective, the existence of regulatory instruments such as Law Number 24 of 2007, Government Regulation Number 21 of 2008 concerning Disaster Management, and various related regional regulations, provide a fairly strong legal basis for implementing disaster mitigation. However, implementation in the field often shows a gap between regulation and practice. This is one of the main reasons for the need for a legal analysis of post-disaster mitigation policies in Bruno. With this background, this study aims to analyze post-landslide mitigation policies in Bruno from a legal perspective. This study will examine the extent to which the policies that have been implemented are in accordance with applicable

⁸ MY Khaerul Umam, "Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Pemanfaatan Lahan Pada Kawasan Rawan Bencana Di Kabupaten Bone," *Journal of Lex Generalis (JLS)* 1, no. 3 (2020): 1–25.

⁹ Moh Rifaldi, "Kewenangan Dalam Penetapan Status Bencana," *Tadulako Master Law Journal* 4, no. 2 (2020): 239–251, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jnc.2020.125798> <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.smr.2020.02.002> <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/810049> <http://doi.wiley.com/10.1002/anie.197505391> <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B9780857090409500205>

legal provisions, and identify the obstacles faced in their implementation. In addition, this study will also provide strategic recommendations to improve the effectiveness of mitigation policies in the future, especially in the context of handling landslides in Bruno, Purworejo Regency.

METHOD

The research to be conducted will be normative-empirical legal research. This approach aims to understand law in terms of norms (rules) and the implementation of legal rules in actual behavior as a result of the enactment of legal norms. This behavior can be observed in real life and serves as evidence of whether citizens have behaved in accordance with normative legal provisions (statutory regulations and other written documents). Abdul Kadir Muhammad stated that normative-empirical (applied) legal research examines the implementation of positive legal provisions (legislation) and written documents in action (factual) in specific legal events occurring in society.¹⁰

The approach used in this research is a statute approach, analyzing laws and regulations related to disaster mitigation, such as Law No. 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management. Additionally, this research utilizes a case study approach, a historical approach, and a sociological approach. Data collection techniques include document studies, interviews, and field observations. This study uses qualitative descriptive analysis by describing the post-disaster mitigation policies that have been implemented.

DISCUSSION

Landslide disaster mitigation policy implemented by BPBD in Bruno, Purworejo, based on Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management

This research was conducted through a qualitative approach with a document study method, interviews with village government officials, the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Purworejo Regency, and community leaders in the landslide-affected area in Bruno District. This study aims to analyze the legal basis, policy implementation, and the effectiveness of post-landslide mitigation measures in the area.

Landslide Data Table1. in Bruno District, Purworejo Regency

No	Date of Incident	Location	Cause	Impact	BPBD Action
1	19 Nov 2024	Plipiran Village, Peniron Hamlet	Heavy rain	4 people died, houses and showroom destroyed	Victim evacuation, search by BPBD & SAR, logistics to regional hospital (RSUD)

¹⁰ Eka NAM Sihombing dan Cynthia Hadita, *Penelitian Hukum* (Malang: Setara Press, 2022).h 49.

2	19 Dec 2024	Pakisarum Village	Heavy rain	2 houses damaged, 6 houses at risk	Data collection, logistics assistance, advisory for self-evacuation
3	March 2025	Cepedak Village, Gondosuli Hamlet	Heavy rain	Road access blocked by landslide, no casualties	Coordination for heavy equipment with DPUPR, logistics for community clean-up
4	5 Mar 2024	Gowong Village, Sidami Hamlet	1 hour of heavy rain	Gowong–Watuduwur road completely blocked, residents’ access disrupted	Rapid Response Team (TRC) assessment, road clearing by residents, village army (Babinsa), and community police (Bhabinkamtibmas)

1. Legal policies related to post-disaster mitigation

The Purworejo Regency Government refers to several regulations, including:

- a. Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management.
- b. Government Regulation Number 21 of 2008 concerning the Implementation of Disaster Management.
- c. Purworejo Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2016 concerning Regional Disaster Management.

The main legal basis for disaster mitigation in Indonesia is Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management. This law emphasizes the importance of systematic efforts in disaster management involving all elements of government and society, both in the pre-disaster, emergency response, and post-disaster stages. Article 1 paragraph (6) states that disaster management is a series of efforts that include determining low-risk disaster development policies, prevention activities, emergency response, and rehabilitation and reconstruction. BPBD as the spearhead of implementation in the region has a strategic role in implementing this policy operationally.

2. Implementation of policies in the field

After the landslide, BPBD Purworejo Regency together with related agencies took emergency measures such as evacuating residents, providing logistics, and building temporary housing. However, medium and long-term programs such as relocation, land restoration, and community education are still limited and unstructured.

BPBD Purworejo has implemented a number of landslide disaster mitigation programs as a form of disaster risk prevention and reduction efforts in landslide-prone areas such as Bruno District. These programs include:

1. Construction of Landslide Safety Belts (Retaining Embankments)

BPBD builds physical constructions such as gabions and retaining walls on steep slopes to reduce the risk of soil movement that can cause landslides. As part of the landslide disaster

mitigation efforts, BPBD Purworejo built a safety belt in the form of physical constructions such as gabions (woven steel wire filled with stones) and retaining walls on steep slopes. The main purpose of this construction is to reduce the risk of soil mass movement that can trigger landslides, especially during the rainy season with high rainfall. These gabions and retaining embankments function to:

- a. Restrain lateral soil pressure so that it does not shift downwards.
- b. Direct water flow so that it does not erode slopes directly.
- c. Protect settlements and road infrastructure located below or around slopes prone to landslides.

This construction is usually installed at points that have been identified as locations with high levels of vulnerability, based on the results of disaster risk mapping carried out by BPBD together with the technical team. Construction is carried out by involving technical personnel, local communities, and considering environmental aspects so as not to cause damage to the surrounding ecosystem.

Landslide Safety Belt Making Table 2. in Bruno District

No.	Type of Safety Belt	Location	Year of Implementation	Implementing Agency	Description
1	Green belt (vegetative)	Cepadak Village, slopes of Gondosuli Hamlet	2023	Environmental Agency & BPBD	Planting of vetiver grass, bamboo, and deep-rooted grasses on slopes to prevent erosion.
2	Mechanical belt (stone retaining wall)	Pakisarum Village (village roadside)	2022	Public Works Agency (DPUPR) & Village Government	Construction of a 30-meter soil retaining wall along landslide-prone road section.
3	Green belt (reforestation)	Plipiran Village, 2024 landslide zone	2024–2025 (ongoing)	Perhutani & BPBD	Reforestation of critical post-landslide land using hardwood and fast-growing shade trees.
4	Mechanical belt (integrated drainage)	Gowong Village, road area toward Watuduwur	2023	BPBD & Public Works Department	Repair of water channels and construction of drainage system to prevent water accumulation on slopes.

2. Making Evacuation Routes

Evacuation routes are built and marked with signs so that people can save themselves quickly and safely when a landslide occurs. In order to improve community preparedness in facing landslides, BPBD Purworejo built and arranged evacuation routes in disaster-prone areas such as Bruno District. This evacuation route is designed to allow people to save themselves quickly, safely, and in a targeted manner when a landslide occurs. The steps taken in building an evacuation route include:

- a. Determining a safe route based on the results of a risk assessment and the topography of the area.
- b. Cleaning and repairing the route so that it can be easily passed by pedestrians, the elderly, children, and emergency vehicles.
- c. Installing evacuation signs and directions in strategic locations so that they are easily recognized by residents during an emergency.
- d. Integrating the route with previously determined safe gathering points, such as fields, village halls, or other open areas.

The creation of evacuation routes is not only physical, but also socialized to the community through evacuation training and simulations. Thus, the community not only knows which route to use, but also has the mental and technical readiness to use it in an emergency situation.

Landslide Disaster Evacuation Route Creation Table 3. in Bruno District

No.	Village Location	Starting Point – Evacuation Route Destination	Year of Implementation	Responsible Agency	Description
1	Plipiran Village	Peniron Hamlet → Plipiran Village Hall	2024	BPBD & Plipiran Village Government	Constructed after the major landslide in Nov 2024, suitable for pedestrians and two-wheeled vehicles.
2	Pakisarum Village	RT 02 RW 01 → Village Field	2023	BPBD, Disaster Resilient Village Volunteers	Emergency evacuation route with visual signs and trimmed overgrown trees.

3	Gondosuli Hamlet, Cepedak Village	Settlement Area → Bruno–Cepadak Main Road	2022	Public Works Department & BPBD	Dirt path reinforced with stones and directional evacuation signs installed.
4	Sidami Hamlet, Gowong Village	Narrow alleyway → Village prayer house and security post	2023	Village Government & KSB Volunteers	Used when landslide blocks main access, serves as alternative route for residents.

3. Disaster Preparedness Training

Training activities are carried out for village officials and community volunteers on how to act before, during, and after a disaster. As part of the disaster risk reduction strategy, BPBD Purworejo routinely conducts disaster preparedness training for village officials, community leaders, and volunteers in landslide-prone areas such as Bruno District. This training aims to improve the community's understanding and ability to deal with disasters quickly, accurately, and in an organized manner. The training materials include:

- a. Pre-disaster steps, such as recognizing early signs of landslides, monitoring vulnerable areas, and preparing village contingency plans.
- b. Actions during a disaster, such as safe evacuation methods, operating an early warning system, and self-protection.
- c. Post-disaster steps, including recording victims, first aid, logistics distribution, and psychosocial support for affected residents.

The training is carried out in the form of direct simulations in the field, group discussions, and technical briefings involving teams from BPBD, TNI, Polri, and other supporting agencies. Through this activity, it is hoped that a disaster preparedness community will be formed that is able to act quickly and independently before external assistance arrives, so that victims and losses can be minimized.

4. Counseling to the community

Education through community meetings, social media, and leaflets are provided routinely so that the community understands the risk of landslides and how to deal with them. As part of efforts to build awareness and a culture of disaster resilience, BPBD Purworejo routinely provides counseling to the community in landslide-prone areas. This counseling aims to provide a proper understanding of disaster risks and the steps that must be taken to deal with them. The counseling methods used include:

- a. Community meetings (direct socialization) held in village halls, schools, or places of worship, by presenting speakers from BPBD and disaster experts.
- b. Distribution of leaflets, brochures, and posters containing practical information about early signs of landslides, evacuation methods, and safe gathering points.
- c. Utilization of social media and village WhatsApp groups as a means of delivering fast information and ongoing education.
- d. Introduction of early warning systems and mapping of disaster-prone zones to the community so that they know their living environment better.

Through this counseling, the community is invited to be more active and independent in preparing themselves for possible disasters. Collective awareness that grows from this education becomes an important foundation in creating a community that is resilient to disasters.

Landslide Disaster Mitigation Activity Table 4. by BPBD Purworejo in Bruno District

No.	Mitigation Activity	Location	Implementation Date	Description
1	Socialization of Communication, Information, and Education (CIE) on Disaster-Prone Areas	Plipiran Village	May 8, 2025	Educating the community about potential disasters and independent mitigation measures.
2	Monitoring and Assessment of Landslide Locations	Cepedak Village, Gondosuli Hamlet	March 3, 2025	Conducting site inspections and coordinating with the Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning (DPUPR) for landslide response using heavy equipment and logistics distribution for community cleanup efforts.
3	Data Collection and Logistic Aid	Pakisarum Village	December 19, 2024	Recording affected houses and providing logistical assistance, along with evacuation advisories for residents whose homes are at risk of further landslides.
4	Coordination of Emergency Response and Landslide Victim Evacuation	Plipiran Village, Peniron Hamlet	November 19, 2024	Together with a joint team, evacuating landslide victims from affected homes and distributing aid to the victims' families.
5	Public Warning on the Risk of Secondary Landslides	Bruno Sub-district	November 21, 2024	Urging the public to avoid landslide sites and remain vigilant during heavy rainfall to anticipate secondary landslides.

Evacuation Location Table 5. for Landslide Victims in Bruno District, Purworejo Regency

No.	Disaster Location	Temporary Evacuation Site	Available Facilities	Description
1	Plipiran Village, Peniron Hamlet	Neighboring houses & Plipiran Village Hall	Shelter, emergency food, BPBD logistics	Used to evacuate families and nearby residents after the landslide on November 19, 2024.
2	Pakisarum Village	Prayer room (mushola) and relatives' houses	Shelter, logistical aid	Residents whose homes are at risk of secondary landslides were temporarily evacuated.
3	Cepedak Village, Gondosuli Hamlet	Residents' yards & Hamlet Hall	Emergency tents, temporary public kitchen	Used as a temporary rest area when road access was blocked by a landslide.
4	Gowong Village, Sidami Hamlet	Residents' houses & neighborhood post	Coordination and rest area for volunteers	Used temporarily during road-clearing activities after a landslide.

Obstacles Faced by BPBD in Implementing Landslide Disaster Mitigation Policies in Bruno District, Purworejo

This study identified various obstacles faced by the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Purworejo Regency in implementing landslide disaster mitigation policies in Bruno District. These obstacles are structural, cultural, geographical, and technical-operational. The following is a description of each obstacle:

1. Institutional and human resource obstacles
 - a. Limited number of BPBD personnel who can be deployed for mitigation activities in remote areas such as Bruno.
 - b. Lack of ongoing technical training for officers and volunteers related to landslide disaster mitigation and evacuation techniques.
 - c. Suboptimal synergy between stakeholders (BPBD, village government, TNI/Polri, and volunteers) in planning and implementing mitigation activities.
2. Budget and facility obstacles
 - a. The budget allocation available for mitigation activities is still minimal, most of the funds are directed towards disaster response and post-disaster recovery.
 - b. Limited technical equipment such as early warning systems, heavy equipment, and operational vehicles to reach slopes and forests.
 - c. Dependence on assistance from the central or provincial government when a major disaster occurs.
3. Geographical and accessibility barriers

- a. Bruno's topography, which is dominated by hills, steep cliffs, and narrow and landslide-prone road access, hampers the rapid mobilization of the BPBD team to vulnerable locations.
 - b. Many residential areas are located on hillsides and landslide-prone areas, which are difficult to reach in emergency situations.
4. Social and cultural barriers
- a. Low public awareness and disaster literacy, especially among the elderly and residents with low levels of education.
 - b. The fatalistic view of the community that disasters are "fate", so that resistance to disaster education still occurs.
 - c. Lack of active community involvement in the process of preparing contingency plans or disaster simulation training.
5. Regulatory and planning barriers
- a. The lack of synchronization of regional regulations and planning documents (RPJMD, RTRW, and RAD-PB) with the real needs of disaster management in the field.
 - b. The absence of technical regulations that specifically regulate land use and infrastructure development in landslide-prone zones.

Author's analysis

Legally, the national legal framework has provided sufficient basis for the implementation of disaster mitigation, including post-disaster aspects. However, in a local context such as Bruno District, implementation still encounters many obstacles, especially in terms of technical policy derivatives and field operations.

The absence of specific regional regulations regarding the handling of geological disasters such as landslides is a structural weakness in effective mitigation efforts. Although there is a Disaster Management Regional Regulation, its contents are still general and have not touched on technical needs such as landslide-prone area management, relocation zoning, or contingency plans based on mountainous areas.

The ideal post-disaster mitigation policy should include three main aspects: (1) physical rehabilitation of the environment and infrastructure; (2) socio-economic recovery of affected communities; and (3) strengthening institutional and community capacity to face further disasters. In the context of Bruno, the first and third aspects are not optimal. The lack of community involvement also hampers the effectiveness of policy implementation.

From a legal governance perspective, the role of coordination between local governments, BPBD, and village governments is still not synergistic. In fact, according to the principle of subsidiarity in state administrative law, post-disaster mitigation efforts should encourage decentralized handling that is responsive to local needs, while remaining within the framework of national law. Thus, legally, there is a gap between existing legal norms and their implementation at the regional level. This indicates the need for the preparation of more contextual local regulations and strengthening institutional capacity in post-disaster mitigation.

Disaster is an event or series of events that threaten and disrupt people's lives caused by natural, non-natural, or human factors, which have an impact on loss of life, environmental

damage, property loss, and psychological disorders. Landslides are one type of natural disaster that often occurs in Bruno District, Purworejo Regency, with a significant impact on society and infrastructure.

Post-disaster mitigation is an important element in the disaster management cycle, which includes restoring community conditions, improving infrastructure, legal protection for victims, and efforts to prevent disasters from recurring. Therefore, it is important to analyze the mitigation policies implemented by the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in Bruno District.

The implementation of post-disaster mitigation policies in Bruno Purworejo is as follows:

1. Legal framework for post-disaster mitigation

Legally, post-landslide mitigation policies are regulated in various laws and regulations, including:

- a. Law No. 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management
- b. PP No. 21 of 2008 concerning Disaster Management
- c. BNPB Regulation No. 4 of 2008 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation of Contingency Plans
- d. Purworejo Regency Regulation No. 5 of 2015 concerning Regional Disaster Management

Although normatively the legal framework is adequate, its implementation in the field has not been fully optimal. In Bruno District, coordination between agencies is still sectoral and has not been well integrated, especially in the post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction stages.

2. Policy implementation at the local level

The results of interviews with village officials and the BPBD of Purworejo Regency showed that post-disaster mitigation is still concentrated on physical aspects such as the construction of embankments and drainage. Non-physical efforts such as community education, increasing local capacity, and preparing community-based contingency plans are still limited.

In fact, according to the principles in Law No. 24 of 2007, disaster management must be carried out comprehensively, covering the pre-disaster, emergency response, and post-disaster stages holistically.

Some of the obstacles found in the field include:

- a. Budget limitations at the village level;
- b. Lack of vulnerability data and risk maps;
- c. Lack of disaster experts at the local level;
- d. Weak community participation in the planning process.

3. Synergy between levels of government

In the legal context, the role of local government is very important in translating national legal norms into local policies. However, in practice, the Regional Regulation and derivative regulations in Purworejo have not specifically regulated the technicalities

of post-landslide disaster mitigation based on regional characteristics such as Bruno District which is a hilly area with unstable soil contours.

The lack of synergy between the district government and the village government makes mitigation programs often reactive, not preventive or anticipatory. In fact, based on the mandate of the Disaster Management Law, post-disaster management must be directed at restoring the social, economic, and psychological conditions of the community.

4. The role of the community and local wisdom

Post-disaster mitigation cannot run effectively without the active involvement of the community. In several villages in Bruno, there are local wisdom practices such as planting vetiver trees and a mutual cooperation system for post-landslide road repairs. However, there is no policy that systematically supports the preservation and development of this local wisdom.

The absence of regulations at the village level (village regulations) that regulate mitigation procedures or contingency plans also indicates a legal gap in community-based disaster management.

The following are the results of data processing using NVivo on obstacles to post-disaster mitigation in Bruno Purworejo as follows:



Figure 1. Word Cloud of Keywords of Landslide Disaster Mitigation Research Results in Bruno, Purworejo.

Disaster Management Findings table 6 and NVivo analysis:

Node / Theme	Data Source (Frequency of Citations)	Code Content / Findings
Compliance with Law No. 24 of 2007	Interviews: 7 citations	The Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) has developed contingency plans, conducted public

		outreach, and implemented community-based mitigation. However, not all stages are outlined in the Regent Regulation (Perbup).
Principle of Non-Discrimination	Community and volunteer interviews: 5 citations	Post-disaster aid distribution is considered fair, but access to information is more easily obtained by residents near the village center.
Principle of Participation	Village officials interviews: 4 citations	Community involvement is emerging through the Disaster-Resilient Village Volunteers, but remains suboptimal due to uneven training.
Effectiveness of Evacuation Routes	Observations and interviews: 6 citations	Evacuation routes exist, but some are not permanent and lack lighting and directional signs.
Field Barrier: Budget	BPBD staff interviews: 3 citations	Limited budget hampers the construction of mitigation infrastructure such as retaining walls and gabions.
Field Barrier: Topographic Access	Documents & community interviews: 4 citations	Steep slopes hinder the mobilization of heavy equipment and logistics distribution during disasters.
Strategy: Village-Based Training and Education	Community leader interviews: 4 citations	Regular training, evacuation drills, and capacity building for disaster response cadres at the hamlet level are needed.
Strategy: Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration	BPBD and village government interviews: 3 citations	An MoU between BPBD, the Department of Public Works, and civil society organizations is recommended to accelerate physical and educational mitigation efforts.

CONCLUSION

Compliance with the policy with Law No. 24 of 2007. The landslide disaster mitigation policy implemented by the Purworejo Regency BPBD in Bruno District has referred to the provisions of Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management. BPBD has implemented structural mitigation efforts (such as installing an early warning system and

mapping vulnerable areas) and non-structural (such as disaster education and the formation of volunteers). This shows an institutional commitment to carry out the legal mandate normatively. Compliance with legal principles and effectiveness of implementation. In terms of legal principles, BPBD policies have reflected the principles of protecting community rights, justice, public participation, and accountability. However, the effectiveness of their implementation in the field is still not optimal. This is due to low community involvement, limited early detection technology, weak coordination between institutions, and budget constraints. To increase the effectiveness of mitigation policies, a strategy is needed to strengthen capacity, actively involve the community, improve technology, and integrate mitigation programs into village development planning.

Implementation barriers. BPBD faced various obstacles in implementing disaster mitigation in Bruno, including: (a) limited personnel and budget; (b) difficult to access geographical terrain; (c) low public awareness; and (d) unsynchronized local regulations and policies. These obstacles hampered preparedness and early response to landslide disasters as a whole.

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