



The Roles of Social Worker During Flood Disaster Management in Dayeuhkolot District Bandung Indonesia

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ABSTRACT: Social work profession has long been involved with disaster management. In this study tried to discover the roles of the social worker of during flood disaster management of Dayeuhkolot community, Bandung, Indonesia. The study was conducted from 2015 to 2017 in Dayeuhkolot district, Bandung, west java, Indonesia

This study was qualitative approach with descriptive analysis. The primary source of data was collected from informant through in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, formal and informal discussion, and observation. Informants were selected purposively. Meanwhile, secondary data were collected from books, journals, and various Internet sources.

The result of the study shows that the roles of the social worker in the during-disaster phase are catalyst includes evacuation and search and rescue, advocate includes creating a support group, facilitator for fundraising, outreach for social service provider and community health worker, supervisor, volunteer, and coordinator.

Social worker is playing these roles spontaneously, but sometimes they are facing problems like; limited worker for a large population, lack of practice experiences, an acquaintance of social work profession. As a result, they are removing their limitations from seniors and experts social worker. They are rewarded by community people, the government through material and non-material assets.

In Indonesia has no but little application of social work knowledge in disaster management while their government policy recognizes wellbeing of every citizen of the country. So government should apply social work knowledge in every setting including flood disaster management for the welfare of the nation.

Keywords: Flood, Disaster, Management, Social Work, Role.



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1. INTRODUCTION

Compared with other countries, Indonesia is considerably more vulnerable to flooding disasters. It ranks fourth by density and seventh in the world regarding flood occurrence and the number of people affected, respectively.

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Flooding is one of the worst and common disasters in this world. Many lives around the world have been affected by this disastrous floods. Apart from the human loss, it also has a negative impact on the economic condition of a country. Based on the data from the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), flood incidence as much as 5394 occurs every year in the period 1815-2011 and Bandung Regency is the topmost ranked from all districts/cities in West Java Province in Indonesia.

Table 1: Number of Flood Disaster in West Java Province from 1815-2013

No	District / City	Numb	No	District / City	Number
1	Bandung	134	14	Kuningan	16
2	Ciamis	39	15	Tasikmalaya	13
3	Karawang	34	16	Kota Depok	11
4	Cianjur	31	17	Kota Banjar	9
5	Bekasi	30	18	Purwakarta	8
6	Cirebon	30	19	Kota Bekasi	7
7	Subang	29	20	Kota Bandung	6
8	Indramayu	29	21	Kota Bogor	4
9	Sumedang	27	22	Bandung Barat	4
10	Bogor	25	23	Kota Sukabumi	3
11	Garut	22	24	Kota Tasikmalaya	2
12	Maialangka	20	25	Kota Cirebon	2
13	Sukabumi	20	26	Kota Cimahi	1

Source: Tri Widodo, 2014

With the enactment of Law Number 24 Year 2007, Indonesia has a legal safeguard or constitutional for providing services for refugee's victims of natural disasters. The opportunity of the Social Work profession to actively participate as a member of the Disaster management team under the name of "Social Worker" as an executive in the articles of the Disaster Management Act of 2007. (Putri: 2015)

In 2009, the Government of Indonesia had also established and enacted laws, no. 11 of 2009 on Social Welfare. In the law, no 11 of 2009 on Social Welfare explained that has the responsibility to protect the entire nation of Indonesia and promote the general welfare to establish social justice for all the people of Indonesia and realize a decent life of livelihood and dignity with the aim of fulfilling the basic rights and needs of citizens for the achievement of social welfare. (Ministry of Social Affairs: 2015)

The role of social worker in different settings like crisis management (Irvani, 2014), Disaster Risk Reduction (Maripe, 2014), Community Building and disaster recovery (Terry, 2007), Strategies for working with Refugee problem (Pujino, 2002), social work role for disaster management by community (Mathbor; 2007) working with refugee (STARTTS, 2004), and the study explored the role of social worker for during flood disaster management in Dayeuhkolot, Bandung, Indonesia.

According to previous studies, social worker played roles before the disaster in Bangladesh (Hossain, 2013), during the disaster in Sweden (Carin, 2015), in Jerusalem (Yanay, 2005) and United States (Stephan, 2010) and post-disaster Social services (Fahrudin, 2005) in Malaysia and this research discovered the role of social worker for during flood disaster management in Indonesia.

There are several pieces of research in India (Jalal, 2006), in Pakistan (Hasan, 2016), In Japan (UNISDR, 2015), in Nordic countries (Eydal et al., 2016) explained the role of the social worker before, during and after a disaster. Research carried out by Jalal (2016) focus on small portion of India, Hasan (2016) more focus on rebuild life in Pakistan and UNISDR, (2015) focus on process of implementing program in Japan, and Eydal et al., (2016) focus on the application of social work in five Nordic Countries context named; Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. So, the study researched by Eydal et al., (2016), Hassan, (2016), and UNISDR (2015) to discover the role of social worker for during flood disaster management in Indonesia.

2. Methodology

Based on the background of the study, the research question was as follow: how are the roles of social worker for during flood disaster management in Dayeuhkolot Bandung, Indonesia? To answer the research question, sub research problem as follow: what types of the role of social worker in during flood disaster management in Dayeuhkolot district, Bandung, Indonesia? Based on the background and above research problems, the objective of the study is as follows:

1. To discover the roles of the social worker of during flood disaster management of Dayeuhkolot community, Bandung, Indonesia

Based on the purpose of the study, this research is qualitative approach with descriptive analysis. With this type of research, it is easy to understand and explain the role of social worker for during flood disaster management.

The technique used in this research was a case study. Case study research is an in-depth study of a social unit to provide a broad and in-depth overview of a social unit. Furthermore, the case study method (Creswell; 2013), as one of the descriptive approaches is intensive, detailed and in-depth research on a particular organism (individual), institution or symptom with a narrow area or subject.

For getting the answer of the research question of the roles of social worker for flood disaster management in during stages were interviewing and FGD conducted among social worker as well as non-social worker personnel from Central Disaster and Refuge Management Centre (PUSKASI), Bandung school of social welfare, STKS Bandung, Indonesia. Social Service Department, district level and west java province of Indonesia, Indonesia's disaster management agencies (BPBD), District level and west java province of Indonesia. Ministry of Social Affairs, Jakarta, Indonesia, community people for associate

information's concerning the roles of social worker for during disaster Management.

3. Results

Emergency management in social work disaster research is defined as management of the disaster social service system, which includes disaster organizations as well as the mass assault after a disaster. Emergency management focuses on preparedness for disasters and planning for coordination of community resources during disasters. Here the roles of the social worker in Dayeuhkolot, Bandung, Indonesia as follows;

Catalyst

Social Worker as catalyst person acting as the stimulus in bringing about or hastening a result. The social worker through the utilization of various skills and techniques acts as the stimulus to empower client systems to effect change. In Dayeuhkolot context voluntary and functional social worker playing evacuation, individual search, and rescue activities in an emergency situation.

Evacuation

Flood is Common Era for Dayeuhkolot, Bandung, Indonesia. Community people are living with the flood for long decants. For flood disaster management, the government of Indonesia develops and practicing evacuation process for flood victims through BPBD, MoSA, DINSOS. All of these organizations have same strategies for evacuation sacredly under the commando of BNPB in flood area.

Special Search and rescue activates.

In Dayeuhkolot community, during disaster period, social worker establish unique search and rescue team among GOs, and all NGOs like; Red Cross / PMI for evacuation, ACT for Logistic, Dompot Dhuafa for health care, IOM for Training, BINA Sehat for health care, Rumah Zakat for medical services, BAZNAZ for clean water distribution, Administers in Dayeuhkolot Community Police department, District office of Dayeuhkolot Community, BBSW for Citarum river normalization, cleaning river, cleaning Sediment/poli, for cooperative, systematic and fruitful evacuation process.

The social worker identifies vulnerable people through physical, social, economic, and environmental factors. In addition to that social workers assess the processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of flood hazards.

In social work practice, mostly the area of interest includes the well-being of socially vulnerable groups of woman, children, disabled and old people. Same in disasters, social worker's focus of attention can be deprived and vulnerable groups of people who demand his attention more than anyone else.

Social workers fully extend their services towards the safe evacuation of victims especially to socially vulnerable groups, i.e., woman & children, old people and disabled. Mostly people and especially vulnerable groups secured just after a disaster by providing proper support in the safe evacuation, as they are most of the times, not capable of evacuating by themselves. The special food, psycho-social, environmental, emotional, protective and shelter needs of each vulnerable group considered and fulfilled by social workers. Social workers also make a checklist for the volunteer.

Advocate

In Dayeuhkolot community, social worker is preparing volunteers to respond to the disaster needs of vulnerable populations and communities, educating and experiencing in simulations of disaster problems, disaster training and cross-training, the scope of practice and certifications. Social Worker thereby ensures the social development in the Dayeuhkolot community. In emergency time, social worker was created support group for helping the flood disaster-affected people.

Creating Support Group

In Dayeuhkolot community, on the basis of losses/damages data, which presents an accurate picture of victims and losses, government authorities or agencies provide assistance to affect. However, it could not be sufficient for the community people. In this context, flood risk assessment is very important which could be done by a local, national and international support group. Social worker conduct research, studies/surveys for accurate and real risk assessment for planners and policymakers for the provision of services.

Social worker used GOs, NGOs, volunteer organizations, key persons of the community for creating support group which includes following groups: Ministry of Social Affair, Jakarta, Indonesia, (MoSA), Social Service Department, West Java, Indonesia (DINSOS), Social Service Department, District level, Indonesia (DINSOS), Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), West Java, Indonesia, Local Disaster Management Agencies (BPBD), District level, Indonesia, Central Disaster and Refuge Management Centre (PUSKASI), Bandung School of Social Welfare (STKS), Bandung.

Volunteer organizations are as follows: Youth for Disaster-Preparedness (Taruna Siaga Bencana /TAGANA), Prevention and Preparedness Unit (Unit Cegah Siaga/ UCS), Social Community Worker (Pekerja Sosial Masyarakat/ PSM), Disaster Preparedness based on Community (Relawan Siaga Bencana Berbasis Masyarakat/ SIBAT), Youth Care Disasters Preparedness (Pemuda Siaga Peduli Bencana/ DASI PENA), Disaster-Preparedness Unit (PM), Fast Action Response (Aksi Cepat Tanggap/

ACT), Indonesian Volunteers (Relawan Indonesia/Relindo), National Volunteer Committee and Volunteer of Alms House (Komite Relawan Nusantara/KRN and Relawan Rumah Zakat/RZ), Preparedness Volunteers (Relawan Siaga), Save the Children, Volunteer of Disaster Management Agency (Relawan Badan Penanggulangan Bencana/ Baguna).

In Dayeuhkolot community key persons as follows: Head of the Dayeuhkolot, head of Military, doctor of the BINA Sehat Hospital, Head of local clinic, head of Dayeuhkolot district office, local religious leaders, local Political leaders, local experts, representative from police, Philanthropic people from the Dayeuhkolot community, representative from ordinary people of Dayeuhkolot.

Facilitator

Social worker In Dayeuhkolot facilitates with the various benefits provided by the government, NGOs, international agencies in relation to disaster management through different programs to the disaster impacted individuals and groups and marginalized sections of the society. Social worker has often involve; identifying community skills, assets, issues and needs, ensuring that local people have their say, developing new resources in dialogue with the community and evaluating existing programs, building links with other groups and agencies, helping to raise public awareness on issues relevant to the community, raising and managing funds, developing and implementing strategies, etc. The fundraising techniques of the social worker in Dayeuhkolot as follows;

Donation / Fund Raising

Social worker acts as an agent towards mobilizing the communities to support vulnerable people and groups by rendering their valuable support at the time of need. Fundraising campaigns may alleviate the sufferings of sufferers.

According to informant "Local organizations MATAHARI shops given 50 million (IDR) goods and foods directly to the community people by facilitation of social worker from DINSOS district level and Islamic school NURUL HAQ also given support to the community people every year through a social worker."

Social workers are taught to organize, develop and support individuals and communities by utilizing the community resources and by a collection of scattered resources where they are available or abundant. From the early social work practices, fundraising and donation collection are essential towards human wellbeing. Early of the Dayeuhkolot history, whenever they faced flood disaster frequently, social workers manage special fund from following sources; National Budget, Local government budget, Village budget, Philanthropic people donation, CSR Fund from Mills and factories of Dayeuhkolot community.

For fundraising, social worker have to recruit volunteer, persons who are interested to work for the community. They also develop effective and implementable fund-raising plan. Also, social worker retains reward and praise for the volunteer. A social worker in Dayeuhkolot community planned to recruit, replacements, and use existing volunteers to help inspire the next group.

Outreach

In outreach roles, social workers inform a variety of audiences about social problems, describe social injustices, and suggest services and policies address these issues. Workers disseminate information to inform the community about public and private social service organizations, thereby enhancing service accessibility. In Dayeuhkolot community during emergency time social worker played a role as Social Service Provider, Community health worker in the emergency post of disaster management.

Social Service Provider

In Dayeuhkolot community, community people need direct services such as food items, shelter and, blanket to fulfill basic emergency needs of affected people as follows; fulfill basic needs (food, clothing and shelter) by way of direct distribution or establishment of a public kitchen, the establishment of temporary shelter / refuge, the deployment of Disaster Preparedness (TAGANA) personnel and the KSB Team in the implementation referred to above, special treatment for vulnerable groups (elderly, children, pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, disabilities or others), services for disaster victims who are traumatized or depressed, social advocacy includes rescue and creation of security for the survivors, fulfill basic needs, special needs and urgent matters that must be met immediately, reduction of unpleasant emotional reactions, conditioning to restore to typical situations and routines.

Social workers play important roles by providing assistance in the following ways during flood disaster; various communication tools to engage in public awareness campaigns about disasters, coordinating disaster management and development activities, community capacity building at the social, economic and environmental levels, enhancing community preparedness for disasters and in building social capital, educating people on how to mitigate the consequences of disasters during relief (the short-term), recovery (the mid-term) and reduction (the long-term) prevention strategy periods, strengthening the capacities of existing civil society institutions, playing a monumental role in providing psychological support, e.g. counseling, for disaster survivors, assessing the impact of disasters, participating in the community's active involvement in disaster management activities, relief operation activities, resource mobilization using social and human capital, tracking people down for family reunions after disasters, communication, mainly utilizing interpersonal communication for disseminating warning signals, recruiting local volunteers who are familiar with the local logistics, resources and coordination plan.

A central concern for social work is facilitating access to needed services. The mission of the social work profession includes creating linkages between vulnerable populations and service systems and creating linkages among service systems to make resources more accessible to people. This is of particular importance to disaster services in social work because the populations most vulnerable to disaster are often protected by fewer mitigation projects and served by fewer disaster relief organizations with relatively low service capacities. These

social and demographic conditions are associated with lessened access to disaster services.

In Dayeuhkolot, voluntary social workers have been divided into nine areas for flood disaster management;

1. Department of Information and Communication is gathering all the general or special information of the field. Disaster response, specifically assignment during a disaster, assistant of disaster relief post, and as a social volunteer for the disaster session. The primary task of this group is to establish and manage disaster management posts and integrate the full potential of other posts in relation to disaster management.
2. Early Warning System (EWS) Early warning system, which is conducting a study situation, needs assessment, referral review and follow-up assessment and evaluation for a disaster event in as shortest possible time. Fast reaction team (TRC) accommodate all data and information from various sources during disaster time. The results that have been collected and submitted to decision makers (including disaster managers and posts) for decision making.
3. Field Quick Assess / Assessment, thorough data collection and reporting process quick assessment team tries to ensure the accuracy of the disaster condition side by side they try to collect all the needs as well consequences caused by disasters, emergency response, and post-disaster plan.
4. Field Operations, providing all forms of the need of tools or equipment during the emergencies.
5. Evaluation Division has the following tasks of disaster management: the search for survivors, handler's refugees, injured, dead and others, with rescue expertise or rescue for disaster, managing relief as social assistance during emergencies.
6. Field of health post (P3K), has a task force to provide proper medical equipment like; drug-medicines, or medical devices and supplies used in handling disaster victims.
7. Logistics is a team formed for the assignment in the field, collection of potential sources and assistance and distribution for the mitigation disaster. The main logistics task force is the management of assistance, especially in the first moment of disaster happened to meet the needs of the disaster victims based on rules of logistics management and field officers.
8. Public Kitchen, has the task of carrying out data collection, providing and managing a public kitchen for the needs of the victims, in particular, the need for food and drink, taking into account for potential availability in emergency situations in the affected area.
9. Field of Training and Capacity building has the task to provide practice and stabilization training to all personnel who are providing understanding to the community and giving them psychological support. Especially for social and humanitarian service needed people such as psychosocial problematic, elderly services provider, children, disabled and other vulnerable groups especially in during and post-disaster phases.

Community Health Worker

In Dayeuhkolot community besides the injured persons, the emergence of diseases, due to a polluted environment, poor sanitation and unsafe water and food issues, are a severe concern in disasters. Voluntary social workers, as trained, arrange free medical camps to check the general health of affected in relief camps and also ensure the timely availability of medicines for people. Other functions health social workers include: facilitating psychosocial support groups for persons newly diagnosed with a condition or recovering from treatment, finding help for caregivers, and financial benefits.

For the context of Dayeuhkolot community social worker playing following activities for health care facilities during the flood; recognize various strengths, needs, values and practices of diverse cultural, racial, ethnic and socio-economic groups to determine.

Supervisor

Functional and voluntary social worker as a supervisor for implementing intervention model for emergency management in Dayeuhkolot community, the following interventions done by the onsite disaster management teams in collaboration with local volunteers:

A. Relief Distribution: The relief distribution began as soon as the people started to be rescued from the affected areas and started settling down in relief camps or at any safe place. With the help of extensive field visits by the disaster management teams, the rescue points have been identified where they started distribution of essential items like- torches, biscuits, slippers, clothes, plastic sheets, baby food, food, etc. The team members mobilized and engaged local volunteers and work collaboratively with them.

B. Health Care: For serving the Dayeuhkolot community, Rumah Sakit Bina Sehat hospital, PUSKESMAS, Dompot Dhuafa medical team, other NGOs are playing a vital role for healthcare management. In this circumstance, social worker working with a doctor, nurses, and different health care posts for serving primary health care during flood disaster. In addition, a mobile medical team can be created by a social worker for better output of health care for the community people.

C. Education & Awareness: In this intervention, a social worker playing a role as an educator for refugee children in the different camp. Also using innovative techniques, the social worker provide critical health-related messages like- '*Don't use river water for bathing or drinking purposes.*' The primary purpose to start this method is to engage the children so that they could come out of the trauma caused by the disaster.

D. Child Health (RCH) Care: The onsite disaster management teams has its operations with extensive training in child health care focusing on the victims of the flood-affected identified area. The team members went to the interiors of the community and identified affected children for intervention. A group of children form and awareness program implementing for the most vulnerable among the flood-affected children.

E. Mobilization of Adolescent Girls and Boys: Adolescent girls and boys are also mobilized and involved in various activities of the disaster management process. These volunteers have chosen to continue to work that evolved out of relief engagement of CBO (Community Based Organization).

Social Worker and disaster management teams to identify locations in Dayeuhkolot community with medical and relief materials. Each subsequent team is to the destination and worked with the previous onsite team in order to ensure smooth functioning of the management process further, each team was divided into sub-groups to perform above-mentioned interventions, such as relief distribution team, hospital management team, school management team, mobile medical team and community mobilization and awareness team.

Volunteer

Social work is a profession and discipline which emerged from volunteerism. Without any greed, salary or benefit, only due to the personal urge, motivation and inspiration remedial work is initiated. Social workers play their role in disasters as volunteer workers by feeling and analyzing the pain of victims and contributing their part in national mainstreaming and development. In Dayeuhkolot community social worker do following activities in relation to volunteer for flood disaster management;

Volunteers Registration

Volunteers are a source of power for social workers, GOs, and NGOs for disaster management. There are many job holders, students or passionate persons who want to render their services in disasters. Need is to identify them and create a log in order to avail their services at the time of disaster. Social workers register them and also train them for disaster management.

Partnership among volunteers

According to an interviewee from BPBD, there are many volunteer communities in Bandung Regency, some of which are formed by government agencies, the private sector, political parties, professional communities, the general public, etc. The volunteer communities are as follow: TAGANA, Prevention and Preparedness Unit (Unit Cegah Siaga/ UCS), Social Community Worker (Pekerja Sosial Masyarakat/ PSM), Disaster Preparedness based on Community (Relawan Siaga Bencana Berbasis Masyarakat/ SIBAT), Youth Care Disasters Preparedness (Pemuda Siaga Peduli Bencana/ DASI PENA), Srikandi Basarnas/ Indonesian Agency for SAR, Disaster-Preparedness Unit (Satuan Penanganan Bencana/Satgana), Fast Action Response (Aksi Cepat Tanggap/ ACT), Indonesian Volunteers (Relawan Indonesia/Relindo), National Volunteer Committee and Volunteer of Alms House (Komite Relawan Nusantara/KRN and Relawan Rumah Zakat/RZ), Preparedness Volunteers (Relawan Siaga) Preparedness Volunteers is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) engaged Religious, Education, Empowerment, Greening, Humanities, Social Activity, Save the Children, In this study TAGANA, KSB, and DESTANA social worker make partnership program among all volunteers for solving the flood-related problem in Dayeuhkolot community.

Training

Social worker gaining basic, advanced training from GO, NGOs on disaster management, teaching necessary information to the volunteers, giving basic, advanced training of disaster

management and establishing volunteerism among community people, there is no salary in cash for the volunteers. Volunteers stand for Incentive from God (Honor from Allah), Patience (Sabar), Honesty (Jujur), and trusting in God's plan (Tawakal), spreading Philanthropic activities in the community.

Though volunteerism is contradictory with professional social worker in Dayeuhkolot context all social worker from BPBD, DINSOS, PUSKASI, a local and voluntary organization including professional social worker are giving services to the ordinary people of Dayeuhkolot.

Coordinator

In Dayeuhkolot, as coordinator professional social worker coordinates with different disaster management organizations, as well as Professional social worker coordinated among eight clusters for disaster management as follows: logistics, health, economy, refugee services, education, water and sanitation, early warning, search and rescue. The social worker is also networking among all of these stakeholders for managing flood problem permanently. Usually all of these clusters have own mechanism for helping the community but for achieving more benefit need to integrated services.

Table 2: Indonesian Clusters of Disaster Management

Clusters	Cluster Lead	IASC Cluster (co)Lead
Education	Ministry of Education & Culture	UNICEF/Save the Children
Displacement & Protection*	Ministry of Social Affairs	UNHCR/IFRC. (incl: Camp management, Protection)
Health	Ministry of Health / Centre for Health crisis	WHO (incl: Nutrition)
Logistics	Ministry of Social Affairs / BNPB dep. For logistics & equipment	WFP
Structure & Infrastructure*	Ministry of Public Works	UNICEF/WFP (incl: WASH, Telecommunications)
Economy	Ministry of agriculture / Ministry of Cooperatives & Enterprises	FAO/WFP (incl: food security)
Search & Rescue	BASARNAS	n/a
Early Recovery	<i>Not yet fully agreed</i>	n/a

Sources: National cluster system (as of 26 Feb 2014)

For solving the flood disaster problem in Dayeuhkolot social worker as coordinator made networking through volunteer organizations; Youth for Disaster-Preparedness (Taruna Siaga Bencana /TAGANA), Prevention and Preparedness Unit (Unit Cegah Siaga/ UCS), Disaster Preparedness based on Community (Relawan Siaga Bencana Berbasis Masyarakat/ SIBAT), Youth Care Disasters Preparedness (Pemuda Siaga Peduli Bencana/ DASI PENA), Disaster-Preparedness Unit (PM), National Volunteer Committee and Volunteer of Alms House (Komite Relawan Nusantara/KRN and Relawan Rumah Zakat/RZ), Preparedness Volunteers (Relawan Siaga), Save the Children, Volunteer of Disaster Management Agency (Relawan Badan Penanggulangan Bencana/ Baguna).

Social workers, working with the team and beneficiaries, observe community behavior and assess the needs, suggesting the possible intervention (help). In this way, they can become efficient actors to coordinate for the exact help needed using the skill of networking. Social workers often

link needy communities with financial and public institutions that include international organizations. Social Worker should co-ordination of a variety of sectors to carry out for flood disaster management which includes: valuation of the risk, adopt standards and regulations, organize communication and response mechanism, ensure all resources- ready and easily mobilized, develop public education programs, coordinate information with news media, disaster simulation exercises.

4. Analysis and Discussion

The roles of the social worker in Dayeuhkolot community, Bandung, Indonesia in the during-disaster period are motivator includes evacuation and search and rescue, advocate includes creating a support group, facilitator for fundraising, outreach for social service provider and community health worker, supervisor, volunteer, and coordinator. While the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir social workers play vital roles in during- disaster phase are as follows; to identifying the risky areas and taking up the safer routes. According to them, if the social worker has worked very well in the pre-disaster phase, then it will be easy for him or her to manage the crises phase. If not then it will be too complicated to handle the situation. To rescue, to evacuate, to coordinate and to utilize the internal and external resources in a stipulated time are a big challenge for social workers. (Jalal, 2006)

In Pakistan, response phase social worker is playing following roles; evacuation, blood bank, direct services, donation / fundraising, volunteer work, working with NGOS, emotional and psycho-social first aid, working with vulnerable groups, lost child registration and protection, and community based disaster risk management (CBDRM), free medicines and medical camps, human right violation watch and risk assessment (Hasan, 2006). On the other hand in Japan, (UNISDR, 2014), the role of social worker as follows; volunteers, educator, social service advocate, organizer, and trainer.

While the United States, (Stephan, 2010) in during disaster social worker playing follows roles; medical assistants, assess clients for psycho-social issues, provide resource referrals, provide age-appropriate activities for children, interact with shelter clients to continually assess them, discharge planning, mass care shelters includes; client assessment, resource referral, assessment teams, flexible, crisis counseling, discharge planning, FEMA crisis counseling, case management, advocacy, resource referral and provide includes; true human connection, compassionately, enhanced immediate and safe comfort, calm and stability to survivors of trauma, useful needs assessments, practical resource information and referral to respond to survivor needs, support, validation, and empowerment to survivors.

In Jerusalem, social worker during emergencies to assess needs, exchange information, make referrals and try to reduce anxiety and panic which may require immediate attention. Social worker will also process in formation on missing persons with the police department. Social workers are part of hospital teams. Emergencies flood hospitals with injured people. (Yanay, 2005). In the meantime, Nordic countries, (Eydal et al., 2016) the roles of social worker in during

disaster were full-flagged and well organized as follows; specialized programs for lightly vulnerable populations, overseas aids, management, and distribution, defining victim status and access to assistance, clinical assessment of reactions, compassion fatigue timely support and training for helpers, crisis intervention and PTSD treatment and family reunification.

According to Terry (2007) explained the role of social worker in response stages as follows; mobilizing resources for vulnerable populations, providing food, shelter, and other survival resources, targeting health and social services.

In Indonesia has no but little application of social work knowledge in disaster management while their government policy recognizes wellbeing of every citizen of the country. So government should apply social work knowledge in every setting of flood disaster management for the welfare of the nation.

5. Conclusions and Recommendation

The study is explained and find out the roles of social worker for flood disaster management in Dayeuhkolot district, Bandung Indonesia as follows: motivator includes evacuation and searches and rescue, advocate includes creating a support group, facilitator for fundraising, outreach for social service provider and community health worker, supervisor, volunteer, and coordinator.

It is, therefore, appropriate to highlight some policy consideration which, if implemented could play an important role in flood disaster management. The following practice recommendation needs to be followed:

- Taruna Siaga Bencana (TAGANA), Desa tanggu bencana, Kampung siaga bencan (KSB) almost same program with a different label. So, it is better to make a unique platform for flood disaster management.
- It seems that people of Dayeuhkolot district, Bandung, Indonesia living with flood not coping with flood near about 85 years. So, need to cognitive changing of community people for solving the problem permanently.
- Construction and improvement of switch gate and proper water flowing system into the main
- Ciarum river should be considered.
- Multi-sectorial approach to flood mitigation should be promoted as there are inter-linkages in terms of flood impact on various aspects of society.
- Women, children, and elderly persons are the most vulnerable sections in an emergency situation, and they need particular attention. The importance should be laid down on their vulnerability.
- Without having these, the following academic recommendation need to be followed:
- To establishe disaster curriculum from the primary school level.

- To increase the number of the trainee for disaster training
- To establish social work as a full-fledged profession in Indonesia in every setting including flood disaster management.

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