

THE ROLE OF MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIP IN HUMANITARIAN DIPLOMACY IN THE SEROJA STORM EVENT IN EAST NUSA TENGGARA 2021

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ABSTRACT

This paper analyzes the role of multi-stakeholders in humanitarian diplomacy in the East Nusa Tenggara Seroja Storm event. This paper is analyzed using the concept of multistakeholder partnership, the concept of humanitarian diplomacy and the theory of liberalism. The selection of both concepts and one theory is described by the Seroja storm event as an event that causes serious impacts on human life which is closely related to the concepts and theories used as analysis knives. This research uses descriptive qualitative methods or literature studies. The purpose of the study is to explain to the readers about the issue of seroja which is the first natural disaster experienced by the people of Indonesia, and to explain the diplomatic steps taken by the government and the community in responding to the natural disaster experienced by the Indonesian people in the East Nusa Tenggara region. Based on the results of the study, it can be said that the Indonesian government, especially the NTT provincial disaster management agency and the community and volunteers affiliated to the FPRB have carried out appropriate coordination to help disaster victims. Coordination is rare to be important from the actions of the two institutions that have saved the people of NTT from serious impacts that reduce their rights. Successful efforts and roles are carried out in evacuating casualties, missing victims, injured, supplying food and sanitation needs, making evacuations, carrying out rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Keywords: *multistakeholder partnership, seroja NTT, humanitarian diplomacy*

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INTRODUCTION

The concept of humanity has become a very widespread thing in this era. Humanity has influenced every aspect of the international agenda and has become a top priority in global development (Parnell, 2016). Humanitarian action is no longer only concerned with the conditions of war, but is also dedicated to dealing with the effects of other emergency situations that affect human life (Spiegel, 2017). The wider use of the meaning of humanity is reflected by the emergence of a new paradigm that combines two major concepts in the world political order, namely diplomacy and humanity (Burch et al., 2019). This paradigm can be a driving force for activities that interpret humanity. Humanitarian diplomacy is articulated as an instrument for conducting negotiation and advocacy processes to protect principles that uphold human dignity and dignity (Donelli, 2017).

Natural disasters cannot be ignored in efforts to handle and act on humanitarian diplomacy in the world (Régnier, 2011). Disasters are defined as a series of events that have the potential to threaten people's lives and livelihoods, caused by natural and non-natural factors that can result in casualties, environmental damage, material losses, and psychological impacts. So far, the issue of disasters has been understood as part of social issues that are directly related to vital aspects of human needs, especially considering the risks and vulnerabilities that can threaten human life (Sinulingga, 2016). Therefore, natural disasters are a phenomenon that

increasingly attracts attention in the development of international relations, because it involves many actors and impacts that are not only local, but also global.

In line with that, the natural disaster that occurred in East Nusa Tenggara at the end of March to April 2021 became a fairly complex study to discuss, the complexity intended is that the disaster experienced by the people of NTT has included 2 elements of disaster at once, namely Natural and Non-natural disasters. In the midst of the world crisis due to the corona container that has not yet ended, as well as the social and economic impacts that burden the world community in general, at the same time the people of NTT must struggle to maintain their lives from the exposure of storms/cyclones that have ravaged the region and added to the existing suffering. The movement of tropical cyclone Seroja was detected on April 2, 2021 and arrived on April 5, 2021 with coverage of this area affected by 21 of 22 districts in East Nusa Tenggara province with the worst locations being in Kupang City, Adonara Flores, Lembata, Rote and also Alor. This cyclone also manifests in different forms in each region, Most areas experience heavy rains and flooding, as well as dangerous strong winds. Based on data dated April 28, 2021 reported by the Australia - Indonesia Partnership in Disaster Risk Management, it was notified that more than 180 people died, and 40 people are still missing. More than 500,000 people were affected and nearly 85,000 people had to evacuate. Around 13,000 houses were damaged, so some people are still living in tents (Resty, 2018).

This condition is exacerbated by geographical location, difficult terrain and the existence of social structures that have not been thoroughly touched resulting in hampered and suboptimal handling. This province is included in the 3T area which can indicate that the lives of the majority of NTT people were in poor condition long before the natural disaster struck. NTT society is difficult to develop also due to technical problems as categorized by the government regarding the 3T paradigm, namely underdeveloped, foremost, and outermost. Despite the existing limitations, in the context of its relation to humanitarian efforts, it certainly requires collaboration from authorities and sympathizers within the country and from abroad. The state as the highest authority is responsible for protecting the rights of its citizens by carrying out various interventions to help disaster victims (Boediningsih & Winandi, 2018). Representation of the government's role can be seen from the involvement of the Regional Disaster Management Agency of NTT province. BPBD NTT as one of the government units can play a role through policies implemented both national and policies tailored to social and geographical conditions in the region that have been studied and studied previously, such as carrying out disaster mitigation measures, creating evacuation points, socializing the impact of disasters for residents in vulnerable areas, relocating disaster-prone settlements and preparing basic necessities and proper sanitation for disaster victims.

In relation to humanitarian actions that have been formulated in policies carried out by the government, on the other hand the role of non-governmental organizations and volunteer institutions is also needed to overcome disasters. The empowerment of a number of NGOs and media is also expected to accelerate disaster risk management. Synergy and collaborative efforts are also mandated in Law number 24 of 2007 concerning natural disasters, which emphasizes that disaster management is a joint obligation of all entities in the state, carried out by the central government, regional governments, organizations and community groups in a planned, integrated, coordinated and comprehensive manner (Hidayati, 2008).

Therefore, based on humanitarian principles, it can be understood that the disaster that occurred in NTT is a phenomenon that requires humanitarian diplomacy. The role of multi-stakeholder partnerships is the key to the success of disaster threat and risk mitigation that can be done by coordination of local government, non-government organizations and the community to help prevent, evacuate disaster victims and help supply basic needs needed by local communities. In this paper, the author wants to discuss the coordinating role of the East Nusa Tenggara provincial government, namely the regional disaster management agency, and non-governmental organization and also how the role of civil society in seroja disaster management efforts in East Nusa Tenggara using humanitarian principles.

Multistakeholder Partnership

Multistakeholder Partnership or translated as the multi-stakeholder partnership is a view built to solve a complex problem by collaborating and integrating in dialogue, preparation of plans and actions in the field. Multi-stakeholder is often known as public-private partnerships for development, cross-sector collaboration and collective action, which means that this idea becomes a means by which interested players can collaborate in taking advantage of certain challenges or opportunities to achieve greater impact than the previous one. Multi-stakeholder partnerships involve organizations from different sectors of society working together, sharing risks and combining unique resources and competencies to generate and maximise value towards a more innovative, more sustainable and more efficient joint partnership. MSPs have the potential to i) leverage a wide range of resources around a particular issue; ii) create innovative approaches from diversity of contributions and iii) address complexity and implement system change, so as to complement each other, help each other and complement each other. In terms of building partnerships, the controlling and determining aspect of achieving partnership goals is coordination. Coordination is one element in the management system that functions to hold certain roles in the scope of work but still has the same proportion of importance as other functions in the management system. The importance of coordination is due to uniting and harmonizing different elements. Another opinion says that coordination is a form of adjustment of each connected part and an effort to move and operate certain parts at a synchronous time (Syafie, 2011). In the end, coordination can be interpreted as a form of effort that is able to harmonize the implementation of tasks or functions in a project or activity to be achieved (Hasibuan, 2011).

- Purpose of coordination

The purpose of coordination is to integrate (integrate), and harmonize various interests and also activities that are interrelated with each other along with all movements, actions and time in order to achieve common goals and objectives (Sembiring, 2012). Coordination is also needed in management, especially to unite common views among various parties who are also interested in the goals and activities of the organization. Coordination is needed to connect one part with other parts, so as to create an integrated activity that leads to the general objectives of the institution as the framework of activities. Without coordination, specialization and parts of work that have been done to each cooperation effort will be in vain because each part only tends to think about its duties or its own work and forget the purpose of the institution as a whole (Rukman, 2019).

Coordination indicators according to Handayani (2008) explain that coordination in the management process can be measured through indicators:

- Communication
- Public awareness
- Participant competencies
- Deal
- Planning continuity

Humanitarian diplomacy

The development of the concept of humanitarian diplomacy was identified in the 19th chapter, the concept of humanity seeks assistance to humans in times of crisis that affects human life. Conceptually, humanitarian diplomacy includes activities carried out by humanitarian organizations to gain space from political and military authorities to function and integrity optimally. Activities in question consist of organizing the presence of humanitarian organizations in a particular country, negotiating access to civilians in need of assistance and protection, monitoring aid programs, promoting respect for international laws and norms, supporting indigenous individuals and institutions, and engaging in advocacy at various levels in support of humanitarian causes. The movement of diplomacy takes place in several tracks, which are carried out in an interactive and stimulant way. Track 1, the existence of diplomacy, is based on official diplomacy which is then implemented by state officials with secrecy to achieve state interests and use methods that tend to be rigid. Track 2 diplomacy covers interactions of an informal nature such as civil society being actors, as well as NGOs and other individuals and the methods used are quite sweet given the involvement of very diverse actors. The expanding scope of diplomacy, which is characterized by the formation of the concept of humanitarian diplomacy, basically has principles that are required for the implementation of humanitarian diplomacy both conceptually and practically, including:

- Humanitarian Principle: The existence of human suffering must be addressed, meaning that there is protection of human security which refers to the protection of life, health, and also the guarantee of dignity and dignity as human beings.
- The principle of impartiality; It must be based on needs based on priorities, and does not involve certain entities such as religion, ethnicity, nationality and so on.
- The principle of independence: This means that in carrying out humanitarian missions, it is not allowed to be associated with any subject such as politics, economics and so on.
- The principle of neutrality :P humanitarian workers should not take sides in the context of hostility in a conflict (Regi Rahmawati, P. N, 2021).

Theory of Liberalism

Liberalism is a study in the science of international relations that emerged at the end of World War I around the 17th century, the presence of this theory is based on the thoughts of academics who seek the best solution for the settlement of wars that occur between countries in the world. The perspective of liberalism believes in the potential of the positive human side, the power between the rule of law, democracy and human rights (Steans, Pettiford, Diez, 2005: 22). Liberalism grew out of an optimistic view based on the values of self-restraint, human

values, compromise for stability and peace. According to the liberals man is the basic element of social reality, he affirmed that the human being existed first before the collectivity, including the state-organized collectivity, the human being having existed before the state was formed. Therefore the state should be formed for the benefit and welfare of humans (Gabriel, 1994: 149). In the view, liberalism also prioritizes the cooperation of various aspects to bring prosperity that allows mutual benefits. Another explanation of the variant of liberalism is that each actor is interdependent on other actors in terms of maintaining their survival and also has a destiny that is shared (Mansbach and Rafferty, 2008; 27). According to Mansbach and Rafferty (2008; 27), this condition of interdependence causes actors to cooperate in achieving their goals. Therefore, there are three basic assumptions that become the study of liberalism theory, namely liberalism believes in the positive side of human nature. Second, liberalism believes that there is a need for freedom of human rights, and third, liberalism believes that international relations can be cooperative rather than conflictual, ultimately bringing progress and prosperity. Liberal thinkers, including John Locke, also expressed his ideas in his theory of natural rights. Locke argued that the government was essentially obligated to protect society but with limited power over society, and under certain conditions could be overthrown by society. With another principle, namely the rule of law, Locke also considered that the state should ensure the continuity of respect for the rights to life, liberty and the existence of individual property (life, liberty, property) in society.

METHOD

This study examines and explains the analysis of the role of multi-stakeholder partnerships in humanitarian diplomacy during natural disasters in East Nusa Tenggara Province. In accordance with the focus of the study, this study uses a qualitative descriptive approach. Qualitative research seeks to build and understand existing social reality by examining existing processes and events. The research activities carried out are to find and review sources in the form of previous research, journals, as well as references and documents related to the research conducted by the author. Furthermore, the author conducted an analysis using the method of searching the literature based on related research sources. After that the author collects data, then the author describes and analyzes the phoneme studied in accordance with the concepts and theories previously described above.

Data analysis is a detailed process or formal attempt to find hypotheses or ideas proposed by data and is an attempt to provide support to existing arguments. In this study, the observation unit is the post-storm conditions in East Nusa Tenggara 2021, while the analysis unit is the role of multi-stakeholder partnerships in humanitarian diplomacy efforts during natural disasters. This means that the level of analysis of this research is the role of multi-stakeholder partnerships in humanitarian diplomacy in the 2021 East Nusa Tenggara hurricane event. Based on the description above, the data analysis methods used in this study include;

1. Data reduction is defined as the process of simplifying or selecting "rough" data that emerges from field notes to be more concise but contained. The reduction process is carried out since data collection, including making summaries, coding, tracing themes, writing memos, and so on.
2. Data presentation is the description of an organized set of information that provides the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. The presentation of qualitative data

is presented in the form of narrative text, with the aim of being designed to combine information arranged in a unified and easy-to-understand form.

3. Drawing conclusions is a process to determine conclusions from the data that has been collected along with verification, both in terms of meaning and truth of the conclusions agreed by the place where the research was carried out. The meaning that the researcher formulates from the data must be tested for correctness, suitability, and robustness.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Chronology and impact of Hurricane Seroja Event in East Nusa Tenggara Province

East Nusa Tenggara Province is located in a disaster-prone area and is considered one of the most vulnerable areas in Indonesia that has the potential to experience almost all types of natural disasters. This is due to its geographical location within the tectonic layer zone and the presence of volcanic arcs in the southern and eastern parts of NTT which is a series of volcanic mountains stretching from Flores Island to Alor and Lembata islands which often cause earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and even tsunamis. Moreover, NTT is often hit by storms that occur in Australia, such as cyclones and cyclones that form over the ocean bordering Indonesia and Australia. One of the deadliest natural disasters that occurred in NTT was the Seroja storm. Hurricane Seroja is a tropical cyclone that has a non-frontal synoptic scale low pressure system that grows over warm waters with areas of convective drag and maximum wind speed. The accumulated wind speed to form this cyclone reached 34 knots in more than half of the area surrounding its center and lasted at least six hours. Since April 2, 2021, BMKG Kupang has detected the formation of tropical cyclone 99S seeds around the Sawu Sea, East Nusa Tenggara. The potential for extreme weather due to cyclone seeds can cause heavy rain, strong winds, high waves, to hydrometeorological disasters in several areas of the province, with a peak on April 4-5, 2021. According to data from The International Best Track Archive For Climate Stewardship, the history of tropical cyclone trajectories shows that from 1908 to 2021, there have been 56 tropical cyclones that passed through the NTT region. The seroja storm that occurred in April 2021 was the largest type of tropical cyclone and the first time it occurred simultaneously in the NTT region. Initially, the cyclone movement was detected in the southern part of Indonesian waters and was not thought to expand to be close to the East Nusa Tenggara Province. The impact of the seroja tropical cyclone was felt in 21 regencies/cities in NTT, namely Kupang City, Kupang Regency, TTS, TTU, Belu, Malacca, Alor, Lembata, East Flores, Sabu Raijua, Rote Ndao, Sikka, Ende, Nagekeo, Ngada, East Manggarai, Manggarai, West Manggarai, West Sumba, Central Sumba and East Sumba.

Tropical cyclone disasters, floods, landslides, tidal waves and abrasion in East Nusa Tenggara Province in 2021 caused adverse impacts with a wide and massive area coverage on the community, such as casualties, missing people, injured people, damage to road infrastructure, bridges, house buildings, and social/educational facilities, damage to the residential environment, even resulting in loss of livelihoods due to the loss of rice field assets and business premises. Some other impacts recorded include access to land, sea, and air transportation in and to Sabu Raijua, Malacca, Rote Ndao, Alor, Sumba, and Flores districts at some points not functioning properly, communication network access (Telkom and Telkomsel) and electricity cannot be connected. The impact was not only local, but this storm also caused



BNPB/BPBD institutions and regulations in efforts to overcome natural disasters in East Nusa Tenggara

will act as the main actor in the realization of welfare, therefore the government forms regulations that aim to accommodate all the interests of the community.

At the national level, BNPB handles disaster issues by referring to the 2007 National Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction (RAN-DRR), which was prepared as a form of commitment from the Government of Indonesia to UN resolution No. 63 of 1999 followed up with the Hyogo Framework and Beijing Action. In line with the mandate of Law No. 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management Article 35, disaster risk reduction is a systematic effort to develop, implement policies and strategies, actions that can reduce the vulnerability and risk of disasters faced by the community, in order to avoid and limit the negative impacts of disasters.

At the provincial level, the main institution that specializes in disaster management is BPBD. BPBD is a Regional Work Equipment Unit of NTT Province which was formed based on NTT Provincial Regulation Number 3 of 2009. This Local Government Organization is tasked with formulating and determining policies for disaster management efforts that include disaster prevention and mitigation, preparedness, emergency management, rehabilitation and reconstruction in a fair and equal manner, as well as coordinating the implementation of disaster management activities in a planned, integrated, and comprehensive manner. BPBD does not work alone but cooperates with OPD, institutions, and related OPDs. In addition, BPBD is also supported by organizations that are members of the Risk Reduction Forum. Thus, referring to the trends that occur in the NTT region, NTT disaster management policies can be formulated based on national and regional regulations, namely:

Regulations Regulations that form the basis for disaster management in NTT Province include:

1. Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 66, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4723);
2. Government Regulation Number 21 of 2008 concerning the Implementation of Disaster Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 42, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4828);
3. Government Regulation Number 22 of 2008 concerning Disaster Relief Funding and Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 43, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4829);
4. Government Regulation Number 23 of 2008 concerning the Participation of International Institutions and Non-Government Foreign Institutions in Disaster Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 44, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4830);
5. Regulation of the Head of the National Disaster Management Agency Number 4 of 2008 concerning Guidelines for Preparing Disaster Management Plans;
6. Regional Regulation of NTT Province Number 16 of 2008 concerning Disaster Management in NTT Province;
7. Regional Regulation of NTT Province Number 3 of 2009 concerning Organization and Work Procedures of the Regional Disaster Management Agency of East Nusa Tenggara Province.

The regulation made by this government authority is expected to be a strong direction for the implementation of disaster management in the field. The existence of regulations means that the idea of disaster management is the government's commitment to protect the community from disaster risks. Regulation becomes the legal umbrella for carrying out and accountable for the actions that follow. Seeing natural disasters in NTT, the government and non-government have followed the dynamics of handling based on formulated regulations. The government works with communities to address the harmful effects of disasters. The cooperation carried out by the government represented by BPBD shows a significant role in disaster management and management.

Mechanisms/procedures for implementing disaster management by BPBD NTT

In carrying out disaster management, there are three stages, namely pre-disaster, emergency response, and post-disaster (Gerungan, 2019). Pre-disaster activities are carried out cross-sectorally and multi-stakeholder (Muis & Anwar, 2018). Therefore, the function of BPBD NTT Province is as a coordinator. The pre-disaster stage is divided into two conditions, namely in a situation where no disaster occurs and in a situation where there is a potential disaster. A non-disaster situation is one in which a region, based on an analysis of disaster vulnerability in a certain period, does not face a real disaster threat. The implementation of disaster management at this stage includes: (1) disaster management planning, where each region needs to prepare a series of other related plans; (2) disaster risk reduction; (3) prevention; (4) integration in development planning; (5) disaster risk analysis requirements; (6) implementation and enforcement of spatial plans; (7) research, education, and training focused on increasing regional capacity through disaster research; and (8) requirements of disaster management technical standards.

Furthermore, in situations where there is potential for disaster, what is needed is preparedness, early warning, and disaster mitigation in disaster management. Preparedness is a policy that needs to be taken to support prevention and mitigation efforts carried out by the provincial government. The main key to successful preparedness is the success of the community evacuation process supported by threat detection systems and early warning systems. Collaboration between local capacity and technology is critical in realizing an effective preparedness system.

It is also important to establish a comprehensive, measurable, and integrated regional preparedness system. The development of this preparedness system is focused on the construction of early warning systems and disaster contingency planning. The development of early warning systems focuses on priority disasters by combining technological advances and local wisdom. This system must be able to convey warning information to all communities in need to reduce risks that may arise. In addition, the NTT Provincial Government needs to encourage the Regency / City government to build an early warning system for local disasters. The development of the preparedness system has various aspects, one of which is the preparation of disaster contingency plans. The NTT Provincial Government together with the Regency / City government need to develop contingency plans for the main types of disaster threats as a priority in disaster management. With the preparation of the Contingency Plan, it is expected to ensure the availability of human, financial and logistical resources, as well as

preparedness in mobilizing available resources in the regions, based on mutually agreed mechanisms.

During the emergency response period, actions taken must be fast and appropriate to save disaster victims and help disaster affected communities to return to normal. Therefore, disaster management programs are focused on disaster emergency response. The implementation of disaster management during emergency response includes: quick and precise assessment of location, damage, and resources; determination of disaster emergency status; rescue and evacuation of communities affected by disasters; fulfillment of basic needs; protection of vulnerable groups; and immediate restoration of vital infrastructure and means. Furthermore, the Post-Disaster stage is carried out which the implementation of mitigation includes:

1. Rehabilitation;
2. Reconstruction

Role and Coordination Efforts for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Diplomacy of Tropical Cyclone Seroja in East Nusa Tenggara Province by BPBD, FPRB and other partnerships

1) Emergency Response Management

Initial Need Assessment with Rapid Assessment.

Rapid assessment is a series of activities carried out to obtain information quickly and accurately as a basis for taking effective actions against the conditions being faced. To ensure the latest conditions after the Seroja Tropical Cyclone disaster on April 6, 2021, coordination was carried out between the Provincial BPBD, BNPB, and District/City BPBD. The results of field monitoring related to rapid assessments of the impact of casualties and damage to residential settlements are as follows:

1. The impact of the Seroja Tropical Cyclone disaster in NTT Province hit almost all regencies/cities in NTT, except for Southwest Sumba.
2. Transportation access is very difficult, especially in the districts of Malacca, East Flores, Lembata, Alor, and Sabu Raijua. It requires the deployment of resources, both human resources and equipment, to open access.
3. Telecommunication and electricity networks were cut due to many networks being hit by trees and cut off.
4. The mode of transportation that is possible for the next 2-7 days from April 7, 2021 is to use a helicopter or Cessna aircraft that can access isolated areas and the use of ships.
5. The basic needs of the community are disrupted due to the closure of markets, stalls, or stalls.
6. Almost all community houses in the 5 districts visited were damaged.
7. There is a community initiative to help some local residents who lost their homes or were hit by trees to carry out cleaning and security in mutual cooperation.

Management of data/information and public relations at the Seroja Tropical Cyclone Disaster Emergency Response Post is carried out in the Field of Data / Information and Public Relations which is tasked with accommodating data for further follow-up based on existing mechanisms. Data was collected from the affected District/City Post through Video Conference (Vicon) held by BPBD, NTT Provincial TD Post, and affected District/City governments which were held every day at 10.00 WITA and 17.00 WITA. This information are in the form

of casualty and displacement data, house damage data, property loss data, damage data to public facilities and infrastructure, logistics data, and others. The processed data is announced through a press conference by the Spokesperson for the Seroja Tropical Cyclone TD Post, Head of the NTT Provincial Administration Bureau, every day at 11.00 WITA and 18.00 WITA.

2. Action in the field during emergency response.

Responding to the emergency situation due to Typhoon Seroja, joint efforts of the Search and Rescue Team, BPBD, BNPB, TNI, Polri, Linmas, volunteers, and the community were deployed to search, rescue, and evacuate victims on the first day of the disaster. disaster on April 4-5. BNPB/BPBD coordination succeeded in deploying the National Police Search and Rescue team as a reserve of the Indonesian Army / Navy with a special fleet, especially in the search for missing victims in Lembata and Adonara Regencies, East Flores. Rescue operations were also carried out in areas affected by flash floods in other districts, and isolated areas were successfully evacuated to safe zones. Most of the affected communities were evacuated to local homes/relatives, mosques/churches/schools, and guided by BPBD officers, along with TNI Polri and local government officials and other community members.



Image source 2; NTT Regional Disaster Management Agency

The following are the minutes listed in the NTT Provincial BPDB report regarding efforts to handle early/emergency response to disaster events in several affected areas in NTT:

- On Tuesday, April 6, 2021 at 19.10 WITA, a vicon meeting was held between the Head of BNPB Central Lieutenant General of the TNI Doni Monardo and his entourage with the Chief of the National Police, Pangdam IX / Udayana Major General of the TNI Maruli Simanjuntak, Head of Basarnas Marshal Muda TNI Henri Alfiandi, Governor of NTT Viktor Bungtilu Laiskodat, and all Regents / Mayors in NTT Province in the Meeting

Room of Rujab Regent Flotim Kel. Lokea Kec. Larantuka Kab. Flotim related to natural disasters that occurred in NTT Province.

- On Wednesday, April 7, 2021, at 08.00 WITA, garbage cleaning and cutting of fallen trees covering roads around Waingapu city, East Sumba Regency, were carried out directly led by Dandim 1601/ST.
- On Wednesday, April 7, 2021 at 02.00 WITA, hoax news spread about sea water rising ashore (tsunami) in the coastal complex of Kupang City, making residents panic and some residents fleeing to safer places.
- On Wednesday, April 7, 2021 at 13.07 WITA, a meeting was held on handling the natural disaster of the seroja storm that occurred in the Kupang City area at the Hall of the Kupang City Secretary office house, Jalan R. W. Monginsidi I No. 3, Kel. Pasir Panjang, Kec. Kota Lama, Kupang City, led by the Mayor of Kupang and attended by around 30 invited people.
- On Wednesday, April 7, 2021 at 08.00 WITA, repairs to clean water pipes leading to the main reservoir at Kilo Meter 7 Kel. Kambajara, RT 02 RW 01, Waingapu City, East Sumba Regency, led directly by Danramil 05 An.Captain Inf. Samiun along with Babinsa Koramil 05 and a total of 5 babinsa assisted PDAM officers of East Sumba Regency as many as 7 people.
- On Thursday, April 8, 2021 at 07.15 to 09.30 WITA, cleaning services along the Piet A Tallo road in Kupang City were carried out by the Kupang City Hygiene Office Agency and Kupang Ministry of Health Poltekkes Employees led by the Head of Kupang City PS, Mr. Adi Pali, followed by around 80 Kupang City Cleaning Office Employees and Kupang Ministry of Health Poltekkes Campus Employees.
- On Thursday, April 8, 2021 at 14.45 WITA, a vicon meeting of the Head of the Presidential Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia Heri Budi Hartono with Paspampres, Regent of Flotim Antonius H.G Hajon, S.T. Regent of Lembata Eliazer Yantje Sunur, S.T., M.T., and State Institutions was held in the Meeting Room of Rujab Regent of Flotim Kel.Lokea Kec.Larantuka Kab.Flotim. The meeting was held in the framework of the visit of the President of the Republic of Indonesia to NTT, especially to Flotim Regency (Adonara) and Lembata Regency.
- On Friday, April 9, 2021 at 14.15 WITA, the Kupang City Basarnas team conducted a search for victims washed away by the disaster in Takale Village, East Kupang District, Kupang Regency. The victim, named Nelci Sau, is 39 years old and has an address at RT.21/Rw 10, Naibonat Village, East Kupang District, Kupang Regency. The victim was carried away in the river on Sunday, April 4, 2021 at 17.35 WITA and was found on Friday, April 9, 2021 at 16.00 WITA on the river coast of Taklale Village RT 23/RW 008.
- On Monday, April 12, 2021 at 08.00-18.00 WITA, evacuation activities for residents from shelters to their homes were carried out at Post 2 for Flood Natural Disaster Management in the Malacca Regency Area in 2021, West Malacca Subdistrict Office, Malacca Regency

Disaster Status Determination

On April 7, 2021, at the Meeting Room of the NTT Provincial BPBD led by Assistant I of the NTT Provincial Setda, continued at the El Tari Hall Jln. Military Police. The meeting was chaired by the NTT Provincial Secretary who decided;

1) Disaster declaration

Immediately issued a Declaration of the status of Tropical Cyclone Seroja Disaster NTT Province as a provincial disaster because the disaster has covered more than 5 regions in the region, in accordance with regulations on disasters. The disaster declaration was then signed by the Governor of NTT as the Determination of the Emergency Response Period.

Determination of Disaster Status for the Emergency Response period of Tropical Cyclone Seroja of NTT Province for 1 (one) month / 30 days as contained in the Decree of the Governor of NTT Number 118 / / KEP / HK / 2021 concerning Emergency Response for a month (30 days) Management of Tropical Cyclone Disasters, Floods, Landslides, Tidal Waves and Abrasion in East Nusa Tenggara Province from April 6 to May 5, 2021.

2) Establishment of Emergency Ladder Command Post Organization

To ensure the handling of the emergency response of Tropical Cyclone Seroja NTT Province, the Governor established the organization of the Seroja Tropical Cyclone Emergency Response Command Post of NTT Province and appointed Danrem 161 Kupang as Command Post Commander and Regional Secretary of the Prov. NTT as Deputy Post Commander and equipped with supporting elements of the duties and functions of the Seroja Provincial Tropical Cyclone Command Post Organization. NTT.

The declaration of disaster emergencies and the establishment of emergency response organizations are a series of procedures that must be carried out by government authorities, this is because the determination of disaster status is the beginning of efforts to carry out handling efforts if there are elements of threat and danger to human life and livelihood. Disaster emergency declarations that occur for the provincial category are usually announced by the governor as the head of the region. The determination of disaster status is expected to be able to encourage the urgency of mitigation at every level both carried out by the government and the community with the activation of an emergency response command system as carried out by the NTT Regional Government.



Figure 3; Disaster Status Determination Meeting and Command System Determination

The role of FPRB NTT as a forum for community organizers and volunteers.

FPRB NTT acts as a forum for community organizers and volunteers in disaster risk reduction efforts. As a stakeholder organization forum in East Nusa Tenggara, FPRB NTT provides a coordination mechanism to improve multi-stakeholder collaboration. This forum consists of community members, religious leaders, youth, the business world, and academics who spearhead the government in disaster risk mitigation efforts. FPRB NTT contributes to disaster risk reduction through advocacy, monitoring, facilitation, and consultation, enabling mainstreaming disaster risk reduction for all stakeholders towards disaster-responsive and resilient communities.

During the disaster emergency response phase, a collaboration between NTT government officials and FPRB NTT becomes very important. Disaster emergency response includes a series of activities carried out immediately at the time of a disaster to deal with the adverse impacts caused, such as rescue and evacuation of victims, fulfillment of basic needs, protection, management of refugees, rescue, and restoration of infrastructure and facilities (Shah et al., 2020). FPRB NTT collaborates with government officials in this emergency response phase to ensure that all disaster risk management efforts are carried out effectively and efficiently. The purpose of emergency response activities is to save lives, reduce property damage, and improve early recovery from disaster incidents. This shows that the urgency of emergency response is very important, especially coordination carried out in a timely manner to minimize casualties caused. The implementation of disaster management during emergency response is controlled by the head of BNPB or the head of BPBD in accordance with his authority. Head of Division 1 of BPBD NTT Province, Richard Pelt, as the head of the emergency response coordinator, stated that disaster management carried out in the event of a seroja storm uses a pentahelix system, with coordination under the government. The coordination division is that BPBD provides access to collaboration coming from the government and SOEs, while FPRB coordinates parties from outside the government, both communities, NGOs, and the private sector, so that it can be directed and integrated.

In NTT Province, FPRB is led by an academic. Chairman of FPRB NTT, Norman Rihu Kaho, is one of the lecturers at the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry, Nusa Cendana University. The FPRB office is located in the same place as BPBD NTT, which shows that these two institutions have two-way communication in the disaster management process. Therefore, a number of activities arranged to overcome the risk of seroja storms in April 2021 were also carried out in a coordinated manner by giving implementation responsibilities in agreed proportions, namely assigning FPRB to control volunteers and communities who want to be involved in mitigation efforts.



Source; BPBD NTT volunteer desk

FPRB acts as a coordinator in the distribution of aid by the community and volunteers involved in the humanitarian action of the 2021 Seroja storm. To facilitate data collection, provide information, and transparency for donors and the people of NTT, a volunteer desk was created containing photos, videos, and the number of volunteers involved in distributing and handing over aid in disaster-affected locations. FPRB played a significant role in the humanitarian action of Hurricane Seroja with the participation of volunteers and the willingness to coordinate under the forum. However, there are some shortcomings that need to be corrected by the FPRB. FPRB, which is carried out as a partner of the government to overcome disaster hazards in the NTT region, still has shortcomings in terms of institutional strengthening. One important indicator is the lack of factual information about FPRB's actions in previous disaster events that are unknown to the public. The programs carried out by FPRB are also not widely known, so the network about FPRB in districts / cities can also not be run. When trying to follow FPRB's social media to find out FPRB's involvement and ability in dealing with disasters, there was no previous evidence of FPRB NTT in natural disasters, but only FPRB programs for the last two years in handling the COVID-19 pandemic. One of the other weaknesses is that FPRB cannot inform their involvement through available platforms, so FPRB has not optimized its existing resources to join the forum and strengthen its institutions. However, after the Seroja storm in NTT, FPRB NTT has emphasized the importance of the role of the media in campaigning disaster issues to the wider community and how the impact of disasters can be overcome with the involvement of many actors with their respective professions. FPRB asserts that accurate information is the key to success in pooling resources to reduce disaster risk. The Seroja storm event also provided important lessons regarding the formation of FPRB in districts/cities. This is evidenced by the establishment and inauguration of FPRB in Kupang City, West Manggarai, and Rote. Furthermore, the continued role of FPRB NTT by referring to the Seroja storm event reopened the discussion to compile a roadmap that can guide FPRB NTT in the future.

Stakeholder Collaboration			
		BNPB/BPBD	FPRB
The role of the institution;	Regional disaster management agencies socialize the impact of		Focusing on handling Covid 19 as a disaster that was

Pre-disaster Moment	disasters in general and how to deal with disasters	happening before the Seroja incident
Post-disaster	Evacuate and facilitate the fulfillment of the rights of affected communities. In the form of providing logistics, evacuation and clean water. Rehabilitation and reconstruction, which provides stimulant funds for the construction of housing for victims who have lost property	Assist BPBD in evacuating victims and providing the needs of affected communities. Socialize and strengthen the organization in disaster management after facing a seroja event
Network/resources	Coordinating state institutions, namely the TNI, police, BMKG, basarnas, and SOEs	Coordinating communities, NGOs, religious, private and academic leaders
Policy/Regulation	Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management and Regional Regulation of NTT Province Number 16 of 2008 concerning Disaster Management in NTT Province	Law No.24 of 2007, Government Regulation No.21 of 2008
Implementation Opportunities	There is a formulation of the pentahelix that requires countermeasures to be a shared responsibility, so that emergency response actions which are the toughest phase in the countermeasures process can be carried out properly.	Good cooperation between sympathetic parties facilitates the mitigation process to run well when a disaster occurs
Obstacles	Difficult terrain and archipelago area. Telecommunications that broke up The spread of hoax news Access to locations such as roads, bridges that are cut off/damaged.	Lack of access to information and networks for the establishment of forums that have not been carried out thoroughly in districts / cities in NTT, so that control over the distribution of aid and humanitarian actions in certain locations is not coordinated from the FPRB. Public awareness that is still completing the presence of FPRB as a forum to reduce disaster risk. FPRB is still less active in promoting its activities.

Analysis of the Role of Multi-stakeholder Partnership in the Dynamics of Humanitarian Diplomacy.

The rapid development of the world, influenced by increasing human activities, has given rise to new and increasing problems. The human obsession to rule the world in all aspects has driven an impact that has not always had positive connotations (Bertucci & Alberti, 2003). For example, increasingly advanced economic activity has caused widespread environmental damage throughout the world. Massive industrialization and the use of technology as the basis of modern life, although offering convenience, have led to unexpected negative impacts. This change in human activity also causes drastic climate change, which has both short-term and long-term effects such as CO₂ emissions, global warming, and the depletion of the ozone layer that is increasingly felt. Environmental issues often boil down to catastrophic events that harm humanity, and in some cases, catastrophic events have clear causation with human behavior (Goudie, 2018). Disaster events pose a threat to the state and society amid pressure on the security of other human beings. The existence of disaster risk makes countries and other stakeholders must prioritize disaster management as an interest that must be achieved together. If a disaster is an event that has the potential to endanger human dignity, then the study of disasters must be a series of ideas, plans, and actions that must be jointly implemented by all stakeholders. In dealing with disasters in Indonesia, the government has established institutions in charge of handling disasters and making regulations that underlie disaster management actions. One of these regulations is Law No. 24 of 2007 which encourages the participation of various parties through the pentahelix working mechanism to make disaster issues a planned, integrated, coordinated, and comprehensive joint responsibility. The pentahelix working mechanism involving the government, private sector, community, academia, and media is expected to overcome problems that arise during disasters. Learning from past experiences, good coordination is the key to success in disaster management (Jiang & Ritchie, 2017). Although each institution has its own work system that must be accounted for, when a disaster occurs both at the national and regional levels, these institutions must join the same effort to provide fast and appropriate handling. It is the moral responsibility of every agency to coordinate well for effective disaster management.

The Seroja storm incident in East Nusa Tenggara is part of the Indonesian nation's long history of optimizing the direction of resources to deal with disaster emergencies. Coordination efforts can be observed since before the preconditions occurred, namely with an early warning by BMKG regarding wind vortices in the NTT area that have the potential for disaster. Early Warning System (EWS) issued by authority institutions such as BMKG, or based on community reports related to signs or symptoms of natural and non-natural phenomena that disturb and threaten people's lives. The role of BMKG is very important as a disaster information center to accelerate the dissemination of the information in question, so as to increase the preparedness of people who have the potential to get hydrometeorological disasters, such as floods, landslides, strong winds, and tidal waves, and followed by emergency preparedness and emergency response in accordance with the scenarios stated in the provincial RPB. In addition, during the emergency response period, namely on April 5, 2021, the Regional Disaster Management Agency which has authority in this matter has directed resources to deal with existing problems. BPBD does not act alone, but coordinates with the TNI-POLRI, Basarnas, and a number of NGOs and volunteers by taking action in the field. Cyclone Seroja

is a type of disaster that is classified as difficult to handle because it has several obstacles. First, the main obstacle was the occurrence of Seroja storm in 21 districts in NTT at the same time. Second, the geographical location of NTT Province, which is in the form of an archipelago, is a challenge for the government and the community. Third, telecommunication access is cut off causing inefficient coordination between provincial and district governments. Fourth, the government's capacity to distribute aid is hampered due to uninterrupted mobilization access to severely affected locations, and its location in the archipelago requires considerable funds and a long time. In facing existing threats, the NTT provincial government coordinates with the district government to provide emergency response assistance for disaster victims. In several areas in NTT district, emergency assistance is carried out by relocating people from the disaster center, supplying food, water, and clothing, and evacuating disaster victims both injured and dead. Government authorities are supported by communities who help search for missing victims, provide appropriate clothing, and provide available food. The majority of people who were not directly affected formed posts to collect donations in the form of foodstuffs, clothing, and medicines to be sent to severely affected locations, as did people in Alor Regency. The same thing happened in Kupang City, where the role of the community and a number of NGOs became important in helping disaster victims.

In this context, the idea of coordination and collaboration reflects the values promoted by the theory of liberalism. Liberals have a revolutionary mindset that aspires to a more humane and stable human life in social interaction and world order. Liberal theory believes that human beings are rational beings, who can think positively and rationalize these positive wills to realize common ideals, including peace. In addition, liberalism also emphasizes the importance of maintaining and respecting human rights, which is particularly relevant in disaster situations such as the one in Seroja, where disasters can threaten human rights. The disaster has caused suffering to the victims as well as usurped the rights they had. Therefore, it is important to uphold the fulfillment of human rights. This has become the basis for the formation of a new paradigm in humanitarian diplomacy that prioritizes the same values, namely protecting human dignity and dignity. In this storm, the disaster management process is also based on humanitarian indicators, such as:

Humanity, which is a humanitarian action that prioritizes saving human life and eliminating suffering wherever disasters occur. Priority is given to vulnerable groups such as children, women, refugees, and the elderly. The emergency response action of the NTT Provincial Government and all stakeholders has directed available resources to help victims when disasters occur, such as human resources to meet the needs in terms of logistics distribution, searching for dead and missing victims, opening damaged road access, and building evacuation tents for victims.

Protection of Vulnerable Groups (Refugees):

A total of 53,745 affected people were displaced and scattered in various regencies/cities (Kupang City 1,747 people, Kupang Regency 14,613 people, TTS 155 people, Belu 46 people, Malacca 1,798 people, East Sumba 20,000 people, Rote Ndao 5,563 people, Sabu Raijua 59 people, Alor 550 people, Ende 42 people, Nagekeo 579 people, Lembata 5,490 people, and East Flores 3,103 people) who occupy evacuation points such as mosques, churches, schools, other public facilities, and safe neighbors or family homes. To meet the needs of vulnerable

groups (refugees), related parties provide soup kitchens, necessities such as sarongs, blankets, mats, ready meals, clean water/sanitation, and lighting.



Figure 4; BPBD NTT documents

Communal Kitchen Services

Public Kitchen Services To meet the food needs of the affected population, approximately 105,797 people (66%) out of a total of 159,736 residents, public kitchens serving affected communities were established at 7 points and produced as many as 27,450 packets of rice during the emergency response period. The soup kitchen was set up by volunteers and other communities. However, with so many residents affected, the availability of soup kitchens is not comparable. The affected area is very large and the large number of affected populations, coupled with paralyzed economic activity, makes people voluntarily prepare packaged rice for directly affected groups during the emergency response period, especially during critical periods, which are a week after a disaster occurs. This is because the affected communities no longer have kitchen utensils and food supplies.



Figure 5; Public dampur, NTT BPBD document

The second principle is impartiality which means the implementation of humanitarian actions must be carried out without discrimination, regardless of nationality, ethnicity, religion, gender, or race. This principle can be seen in the management of the Seroja disaster in NTT, where aid is distributed to all affected areas regardless of various ethnicities, races, and groups in NTT. This can be seen from the health services provided after the disaster. Tropical Cyclone disasters cause fatalities, missing, and injuries. Health services are carried out simultaneously

in health centers such as Puskesmas and Hospitals. Public health services in several districts are also carried out by mobile cars by health workers of puskesmas, pustu, and polindes. After the Tropical Cyclone, many people needed health services, especially for injuries from cleaning their homes from broken glass, nails, and others. In addition, other diseases such as hives and fever also appear. Health posts were also established by TNI from Kodim, volunteers, and others in some of the worst-hit locations such as Lembata, Alor, Flotim, Malacca, Rote Ndao, and Sabu Raijua.



Figure 5; Health services, BPBD NTT documents

The distribution of logistical assistance to disaster locations are:

Lembata District

Rice 1,250 kg, sugar 250 kg, sardines 990 cans, milk 960 sachets, baby milk 104 boxes, baby porridge 256 pcs, instant noodles 53 doses, eucalyptus oil 125 bottles, pepsoden 144 pieces, body soap 168 pieces, toothbrush 144 pieces, press 1,200 doses, sanitary napkins 480 doses

Kupang District

Rice 20,050 kg, mineral water 400 doses, indomie 249 doses, biscuits 1 dose, sardines 3 doses, cooking oil 1 carton, medicine 4 packages, milk 1 carton, large generator 1 piece, tarpaulin koli

Flores District, Timor

Rice 5,250 Kg, Sugar 250 Kg, Sardines 990 Cans, Milk 960 Sachets, Baby Milk 104 Boxes, Baby Porridge 256 Pcs, Instant Noodles 53 Doses, Eucalyptus Oil 125 Bottles, Pepsodent 144 Pieces, Body Soap 168 Pieces, Toothbrush 144 Pieces, Pampers 1,200 Dos, Pads 480 Doses, Aqua Gallons 150 Gl, Clothes 20 Sacks, Eggs 24 Shelves, Milk 8 Dos, Pampers 20 Doses, Mattress 50 Pieces, Water Reservoir 3 Pieces, Medicine and Mask 2 Dos, Sardines 30 Dos, Instant Noodles 200 Dos, Porridge Baby 10 Dose.



Figure 6; Distribution of basic goods at Tenau kupang port, BPBD document

In addition to emergency response, assistance is based on the second principle, namely post-disaster assistance, namely the provision of Shelter Waiting Funds (DTH). In order to prevent the collection of refugees in refugee camps, BNPB has allocated a Shelter Waiting Fund (DTH) of Rp. 500,000/KK/Month to help with housing contract costs. The DTH was given for 6 months, and of the 21 affected districts/cities, as many as 17 districts/cities have received DTH. However, 5 districts (SBD, Sikka, Nagekeo, Central Sumba, Manggarai) did not accept DTH and DSR because the Regent did not issue a Decree on Determination by Name by Address (BNBA). However, in line with the second principle of avoiding discrimination, this cannot prove the existence of acts of discrimination. The implementation of humanitarian assistance is also carried out based on relevant government regulations, so it can be stated that the non-receipt of DTH assistance by the five districts is due to errors by the relevant district/city authorities in meeting the criteria for implementing the program that has been proposed by the provincial government.

The third principle is neutrality, which means that humanitarian action must be free from the influence of any party in an armed conflict or other dispute in which it is carried out. This principle requires that humanitarian action should not take sides with either party to the conflict. The NTT government and all stakeholders who had the opportunity to take humanitarian action for the victims did not show deliberate partiality. Instead, the government allocated needs and assistance equitably by studying and observing which locations needed resources for handling and recovery. Based on the data attached to the second principle, the government does not discriminate between affected districts, so aid is distributed in an equitable manner using clear parameters according to events on the ground.

Kabupaten/Kota	Kecamatan	Desa	Unit	Jumlah (Rp. 000)	% Progres
11.01.01	11.01.01	11.01.01	11.01.01	11.01.01	11.01.01
11.01.02	11.01.02	11.01.02	11.01.02	11.01.02	11.01.02
11.01.03	11.01.03	11.01.03	11.01.03	11.01.03	11.01.03
11.01.04	11.01.04	11.01.04	11.01.04	11.01.04	11.01.04
11.01.05	11.01.05	11.01.05	11.01.05	11.01.05	11.01.05
11.01.06	11.01.06	11.01.06	11.01.06	11.01.06	11.01.06
11.01.07	11.01.07	11.01.07	11.01.07	11.01.07	11.01.07
11.01.08	11.01.08	11.01.08	11.01.08	11.01.08	11.01.08
11.01.09	11.01.09	11.01.09	11.01.09	11.01.09	11.01.09
11.01.10	11.01.10	11.01.10	11.01.10	11.01.10	11.01.10
11.01.11	11.01.11	11.01.11	11.01.11	11.01.11	11.01.11
11.01.12	11.01.12	11.01.12	11.01.12	11.01.12	11.01.12
11.01.13	11.01.13	11.01.13	11.01.13	11.01.13	11.01.13
11.01.14	11.01.14	11.01.14	11.01.14	11.01.14	11.01.14
11.01.15	11.01.15	11.01.15	11.01.15	11.01.15	11.01.15
11.01.16	11.01.16	11.01.16	11.01.16	11.01.16	11.01.16
11.01.17	11.01.17	11.01.17	11.01.17	11.01.17	11.01.17
11.01.18	11.01.18	11.01.18	11.01.18	11.01.18	11.01.18
11.01.19	11.01.19	11.01.19	11.01.19	11.01.19	11.01.19
11.01.20	11.01.20	11.01.20	11.01.20	11.01.20	11.01.20
11.01.21	11.01.21	11.01.21	11.01.21	11.01.21	11.01.21
11.01.22	11.01.22	11.01.22	11.01.22	11.01.22	11.01.22
11.01.23	11.01.23	11.01.23	11.01.23	11.01.23	11.01.23
11.01.24	11.01.24	11.01.24	11.01.24	11.01.24	11.01.24
11.01.25	11.01.25	11.01.25	11.01.25	11.01.25	11.01.25
11.01.26	11.01.26	11.01.26	11.01.26	11.01.26	11.01.26
11.01.27	11.01.27	11.01.27	11.01.27	11.01.27	11.01.27
11.01.28	11.01.28	11.01.28	11.01.28	11.01.28	11.01.28
11.01.29	11.01.29	11.01.29	11.01.29	11.01.29	11.01.29
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11.01.47	11.01.47	11.01.47	11.01.47	11.01.47	11.01.47
11.01.48	11.01.48	11.01.48	11.01.48	11.01.48	11.01.48
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11.01.96	11.01.96	11.01.96	11.01.96	11.01.96	11.01.96
11.01.97	11.01.97	11.01.97	11.01.97	11.01.97	11.01.97
11.01.98	11.01.98	11.01.98	11.01.98	11.01.98	11.01.98
11.01.99	11.01.99	11.01.99	11.01.99	11.01.99	11.01.99
11.01.100	11.01.100	11.01.100	11.01.100	11.01.100	11.01.100

Figure 7, physical and financial progress of handling stimulant assistance for NTT storm houses

Based on these data, the role of the government represented by BPBD has tried to provide assistance not only during disaster emergencies but assistance also continues to run in the post-disaster period by providing home stimulant assistance in 21 regencies/cities in accordance with the details of the data above. The government classifies beneficiaries into three categories based on the level of damage to houses experienced, namely severe, medium, and light. This category is based on field observations and is used as a reference in the distribution of funds. With respect to the principle of neutrality, this categorization does not reflect injustice, but is an act that represents the meaning of justice. The use of funds for this assistance should be based on the urgency faced by the community so that distribution can be right on target.

The last principle is independence, which means that humanitarian action must have autonomy to achieve humanitarian goals and be free from political, economic, military, and other goals. In general, implementation involves the role of stakeholders, namely beneficiaries, national and local authorities, donors, and community institutions. In this action, the role of stakeholders is autonomously responsible to the beneficiaries and is not influenced by the political interests of the existing authorities. At this level, humanitarian actions carried out are independent even though the provision of aid is known to have their respective symbols such as those carried out by the TNI-POLRI, Basarnas, fprb, Siap sia, GMIT synod, and the community. However, the purity of such actions can be guaranteed solely for humanity because the actions on the ground are not to campaign for values outside humanitarian principles. There is no element of compulsion to believe in a particular understanding or value, although the provision of assistance is also accompanied by the identity or symbol of the giver.

CONCLUSION

The preparation of this research departs from the research question, "What is the role of multi-stakeholders in humanitarian diplomacy efforts during natural disasters, such as the seroja storm in East Nusa Tenggara? Based on the results of existing research, it can be concluded that the role of multistakeholder, namely regional disaster management agencies and FPRB forums, has made good mitigation efforts, which are also based on humanitarian

principles. BPBD and FPRB coordinate cross-sectorally to ensure that all communities receive assistance according to their needs. The coordination level has combined existing resources, namely the TNI, POLRI, basarnas, PLN, Telkomsel, health offices, volunteers and the community to seek disaster relief.

Diplomacy carried out by stakeholders is also based on four principles, namely, Humanity, which is humanitarian action that prioritizes saving human life and eliminating suffering wherever disasters occur. Priority is given to vulnerable groups such as children, women, refugees, and the elderly. The emergency response action of the NTT Provincial Government and all stakeholders has directed available resources to help victims when disasters occur, such as human resources to meet the needs in terms of logistics distribution, searching for dead and missing victims, opening damaged road access, and building evacuation tents for victims. The second principle is impartiality which means the implementation of humanitarian actions must be carried out without discrimination, regardless of nationality, ethnicity, religion, gender, or race. This principle can be seen in the management of the Seroja disaster in NTT, where aid is distributed throughout the region. The third principle is neutrality, that the actors involved must be fair and not side with one group only, in this section BPBD and FPRB also do according to existing principles, because there is no conflict, a strong indicator to describe this situation is, the government fairly distributes aid impartially and the capacity of aid is only based on the actual needs needed on the ground. The last principle is independence, which means that humanitarian action must have autonomy to achieve humanitarian goals and be free from political, economic, military, and other goals.

From these four principles, it can be concluded that the involvement of stakeholders for disaster management efforts has forgiven considering the obstacles that exist are also very large, the role of BPBD and FPRB has pushed far ideas about humanitarian diplomacy itself, thus it is hoped that with disaster events it can reaffirm the idea of humanity to become the main study in interactions between actors. Furthermore, regarding the obstacles that exist in humanitarian handling efforts in disaster situations, it needs to be addressed in line with the development of studies on disaster issues in the dimension of humanitarian diplomacy, so that rare things that were not thought of before can be learned from the NTT storm, can also provide guidance on optimizing institutions that play a role in humanitarian action.

Based on the data found, it can be concluded that multistakeholder commitment to seek humanitarian diplomacy towards communities in disaster emergency situations shows that harmonious living together is a shared responsibility. The practice of human values is key in social interaction, but the role of coordination and collaboration is also very important given the challenges associated with uniting actors in the public sphere. Although various interests can be obstacles, in this case it has been proven that in times of potential disasters and their impacts, stakeholders unite to move together for the sake of humanity. Disaster management by multistakeholders in this study proves that human values have a very important meaning, so all available resources must be directed to overcome problems arising from disasters. In this case, the government represented by BPBD as the coordinator to handle disasters in NTT, and FPRB as a community forum for disaster risk reduction have carried out adequate coordination with the implementation of roles in the field that have succeeded in saving and helping victims from disaster hazards.

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