

## DISASTER GOVERNANCE TRANSFORMATION: THE URGENCY OF THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT QANUN FOR ENHANCING REGIONAL RESILIENCE IN PIDIE

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### ABSTRACT

Pidie Regency faces extremely high vulnerability to annual ecological disaster threats, such as floods and landslides, which pose a massive threat to human life and cripple the community's economy. Ironically, the escalation of these natural threats clashes sharply with the paralysis of pre-disaster governance due to the absence of specific legal instruments at the local level. This policy paper aims to critically analyse the root causes of disaster management issues in Pidie Regency and formulate strategic, implementable policy alternatives. Using a qualitative case study approach, data collection was carried out through a review of existing policy documents and the distribution of open-ended questionnaires to 50 key respondents. The data was then analysed using a SWOT matrix and the feasibility of the policy alternatives was evaluated using the William Dunn method. The findings demonstrate that the absence of a Qanun on Disaster Management has systematically undermined the region's autonomy in disaster mitigation. The regency government is trapped in a reactive paradigm because the disaster response budget is tightly restricted by regulations governing Unforeseen Expenditure (BTT), which, legally, can only be released during the post-disaster emergency response phase. This situation has triggered an acute crisis due to the lack of early warning infrastructure and perpetuates dependence on logistical aid from outside the region. Based on the results of a comparative evaluation, this study recommends the immediate initiation and enactment of the Pidie Regency Disaster Management Qanun as an essential solution. This decision is not merely a fulfilment of administrative obligations, but an essential humanitarian endeavour to legalise the pre-disaster allocation of the Regency Budget (APBK), synergise the Village Fund, and transform the bureaucracy into a protective shield with a vision of mitigation for the safety of residents.

**Keywords:** *Public Policy, Disaster Management, Regional Regulation on Disaster Management, Mitigation, Regional Resilience.*

### INTRODUCTION

Global climate change is triggering extreme weather anomalies that demand structural preparedness from local governments. According to Beck (2019), this phenomenon has shifted the disaster management paradigm towards a continuous cycle spanning pre-disaster to post-disaster phases. Djalante et al. (2020) emphasise that a country's resilience is heavily dependent on the decentralisation of mitigation efforts through measurable local public policy instruments.

At the regional level, Aceh Province is at very high risk of hydrometeorological and tectonic disasters due to its geographical location. Syamsidik et al. (2021) note that, whilst risk management awareness in Aceh has indeed increased in the wake of the tsunami, the

implementation of the relevant budget has not been consistent across all districts. This is supported by the findings of Muzailin (2022), who highlights the need for specific implementing regulations to ensure that regional risk reduction efforts are not carried out in a sporadic manner.

In Pidie Regency in particular, the landscape—stretching from the coast to the mountains—makes it highly vulnerable to annual multiple ecological threats. According to a report by Muliana (2017), the series of floods and landslides in Pidie has been further exacerbated by the massive scale of illegal logging. Apriadi (2017), a disaster management practitioner, emphasises that mitigation efforts in this region are severely hampered by the lack of an autonomous local government budget allocation.

The reality of this vulnerability became starkly apparent when Pidie was hit by extreme weather at the end of 2025, which paralysed the local economy. A report published by the Aceh Government (2025) noted that this emergency forced the provincial government to step in and distribute large-scale logistical aid. According to Rahmad's analysis (2025), this reliance on aid highlights the fragility of local mitigation infrastructure due to the absence of an integrated protection system.

In responding to the crisis, Pidie has tended to rely on operational assistance from outside its jurisdiction. The Deputy Governor of Aceh, H. Fadlullah (2025), stated that strengthening the logistical response is essential to meeting the basic needs of affected residents. However, as implied by the Deputy Regent of Pidie, Al Zaizi (2025), this process of social recovery actually requires synergy and a more robust long-term strategy for self-reliance.

The limitations of local legal instruments also have a direct impact on the narrowing of the scope for mitigation budgeting. Referring to Pidie Regent Regulation No. 47 of 2021, the mechanism for Contingency Expenditure (BTI) is strictly limited to post-incident emergency response situations. Suryani (2023) criticises that such a reactive funding scheme will never be able to support preparedness programmes that require budgetary continuity.

All these governance shortcomings stem from one fundamental issue: the absence of a Disaster Management Qanun in Pidie Regency. Muliana (2017) reports that this regulatory vacuum has forced Pidie to adopt BNPB regulations and the Provincial Qanun unilaterally, without any local adaptation. Harahap (2022) emphasises that the absence of this secondary legislation hinders the transformation of the governance paradigm from one that is initially reactive to one that is proactive.

Without a specific regulatory framework, disaster management institutions lack the flexibility to implement their preparedness strategy. This lack of a legal framework means that Pidie does not even have road evacuation signs or tsunami early warning sirens. Kartika et al. (2018) confirm that the implementation of mitigation policies cannot be optimised without a guarantee of funding for infrastructure in local legislation.

These bureaucratic challenges are further compounded by the lack of structured disaster education for the younger generation in Pidie. Disaster education has not yet been fully integrated into the school curriculum and is limited to optional extracurricular activities. Kamil et al. (2021) point out that without local regulations mandating disaster literacy in schools, a shift towards a culture of disaster awareness cannot be organically fostered within the community.

Academically, various studies agree on the urgency of legalising local regulations to implement disaster mitigation measures. A study by Hengkelare et al. (2021) demonstrates that systematic mitigation measures are only successful in reducing the number of casualties if they are underpinned by robust local regulations. Syaifulloh et al. (2023) add that the reduction in community vulnerability is directly proportional to the clarity of the authority set out in legal instruments at the level of local regulations.

Recent literature also highlights the complexities of cross-sectoral governance during the emergency response phase in the absence of local guidance. Isya et al. (2021) analyse that the smooth distribution of logistics is largely determined by standard operating procedures that have been enacted by the regional legislative council. An analysis by Samsudin et al. (2022) supports this by emphasising that delays in evacuation are more often caused by confusion within the chain of command.

Unfortunately, many local government officials are often caught up in the drive for economic infrastructure development whilst neglecting resilience regulations. Akbar (2022) and Sopacua (2020) have criticised the lack of *political will* among local policymakers to initiate risk mitigation legislation. Yet, the academic consensus holds that funding the development of preventive measures is far more cost-effective than spending the local budget to repair the damage caused to a city.

From a synthesis of these empirical phenomena, a dangerous structural gap (*policy gap*) in Pidie is clearly evident. There is a marked disparity between the escalating ecological threats and the stagnation in legislative output at the local legislative assembly. Based on the analytical framework of Bappenas (2015), this policy issue is highly urgent due to the absence of protective measures amidst the increasing intensity of the threats.

Fiscal gaps also arise due to the inability of local financing mechanisms to support medium-term preparedness investment. The absence of a Qanun has left disaster budgeting at the mercy of passive emergency funding mechanisms. Suryani's (2023) financial analysis notes that this anomaly restricts institutional manoeuvre, forcing officials to operate like firefighters dealing with the aftermath of a crisis rather than engaging in active prevention.

The next crucial shortcoming lies in the fragmentation of inter-institutional synergy resulting from the loss of the unifying authority of local qanuns. As Samsudin (2022) puts it, without the regulatory whip to spell out operational obligations, coordination between agencies often comes to a standstill at the level of mere ceremonial rhetoric. Consequently, regional leaders continue to face difficulties when attempting to objectively assess the success rate of mitigation efforts across each tier of the regional administrative apparatus.

Given this structural void, the drafting of this *Policy Paper* represents a matter of urgent academic importance. Drawing on the guidance provided by Young and Quinn (2003) in Bappenas (2015), this policy paper is designed to analyse governance failures in order to devise practical solutions. The novelty of this study lies in its endeavour to translate on-the-ground narratives into compelling diplomatic arguments at the table where regional legislation is formulated.

In practical terms, the drafting of this Qanun will act as a driving force to accelerate bureaucratic reform within the Pidie local government in the environmental sector. Hengkelare's (2021) analysis confirms that implementable regulations will directly shift the focus from reactive budgeting to proactive preventive investment. This regulation will not

only mandate the autonomy of the Pidie Regency Budget (APBK), but also encourage the optimisation of the Village Fund to realise the Disaster-Resilient Village programme as soon as possible.

In conclusion, this study serves as a roadmap to address long-standing gaps in local policy. The reality of the chain of losses in Pidie is a clear signal that the formulation of a legal framework must not be delayed for a single moment longer. Through the presentation of these policy alternatives, it is hoped that this paper will spur local leaders to immediately enact regulations that will save thousands of lives in the future.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This study employs a qualitative approach using a case study design to conduct an in-depth analysis of pre-disaster governance issues in Pidie Regency, which are triggered by a lack of local regulations. This approach was chosen as it is capable of describing empirical conditions, bureaucratic behaviour, and structural barriers that affect the effectiveness of disaster management. Research data were obtained from two sources: primary data, collected via open-ended questionnaires administered to 50 purposively selected respondents—comprising village officials in disaster-prone areas, BPBD personnel, volunteers and representatives of relevant local government agencies; and secondary data in the form of policy documents, such as Pidie Regent Regulation No. 47 of 2021, the BPBD's Annual Work Plan (RENJA) and Strategic Plan (RENSTRA), data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), and various relevant academic literature and media reports.

The data collected was analysed using qualitative descriptive methods, specifically a SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats). This analysis was used to identify the internal strengths and weaknesses of disaster management in Pidie Regency, such as the limited utilisation of the Contingency Fund (BTI), whilst also mapping external opportunities and threats, including support from the central and provincial governments as well as the increasing risk of hydrometeorological disasters. The results of the SWOT analysis form the basis for formulating various policy alternatives that are realistic, implementable and in line with the region's needs.

This policy paper aims to formulate strategic recommendations regarding the urgency of enacting the Pidie Regency Disaster Management Qanun as a legal basis for strengthening pre-disaster governance. Specifically, this study analyses the impact of the regulatory vacuum, evaluates the capacity of local disaster management governance, develops policy alternatives, and produces recommendations that can serve as the basis for drafting an academic paper and a draft qanun. The expected outcome is the development of political commitment to strengthen the disaster mitigation system through adequate funding, thereby transforming disaster management in Pidie Regency from a reactive model into a more proactive, resilient and sustainable system.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

As outlined in Chapter I, the root cause of the paralysis in disaster governance in Pidie Regency lies in the absence of a Disaster Management Regulation, which has a direct impact on the stagnation of the regional mitigation budget. To examine this issue comprehensively, the policy analysis in this chapter will be grounded in the theoretical framework of *the Disaster Risk Management Cycle* and the concept of Asymmetric Decentralisation.

In theory, the modern disaster management cycle rejects the conventional view that regards disasters merely as acts of fate to which one need only respond when they occur. Contemporary disaster management divides the response cycle into three crucial phases: pre-disaster (mitigation and preparedness), during the disaster (emergency response), and post-disaster (rehabilitation and reconstruction). According to the conceptual frameworks of *the Hyogo Framework for Action* and *the Sendai Framework*, financial investment in the pre-disaster phase has proven to be far more cost-effective than the costs of post-disaster recovery.

In the context of regional autonomy, the theory of public policy decentralisation requires district and city governments to formulate context-specific local regulations. Hydrometeorological threats in Pidie, such as floods and landslides resulting from damage to river basins, have specific characteristics that cannot be addressed by relying solely on general guidelines from the central government. In the absence of local legal instruments (Qanun) mandating specific fiscal allocations for the pre-disaster phase, the concept of the disaster management cycle is flawed and operates only partially during the emergency phase.

### **Analysis of Existing Regulations and Policies**

To understand why the Pidie Regency Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) is currently trapped in a reactive paradigm, we need to examine the structure of the existing regulations that govern its bureaucratic and financial scope of action. There is a clear conflict between the statutory mandate at the higher level and the absence of technical regulations at the lower level:

1. **Macro-level Regulatory Mandates (National and Provincial):** Hierarchically, Law No. 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management stipulates that the implementation of disaster management is a mandatory responsibility of local governments. At the provincial level, Aceh Qanun No. 5 of 2010 has also established a legal framework for the protection of the people of Aceh. However, these macro-level regulations require ‘derivative regulations’ at the regency level to ensure that their implementation is backed by budgetary certainty (the Regency Budget, APBK). Unfortunately, the absence of a Qanun at the Pidie Regency level means that the mandates set out in the Law and the Provincial Qanun cannot be effectively implemented in the form of physical mitigation programmes or educational initiatives.
2. **The Pitfalls of Local Financial Regulation (Pidie Regent’s Regulation No. 47 of 2021):** The absence of a specific local regulation means that disaster management in Pidie is heavily reliant on emergency financial instruments.

Under Pidie Regent Regulation No. 47 of 2021 on Guidelines for the Management of Un d Expenditure (BTT), these funds are legally restricted solely to “emergency situations, including urgent needs that cannot be predicted in advance”. Articles 6(3) and (4) of the Regent’s Regulation explicitly restrict the use of BTT funds strictly to the emergency response phase—such as searching for victims, evacuation and the provision of temporary accommodation—which can only be released once the Regent has declared a state of emergency.

This existing policy acts as a ‘double-edged sword’. On the one hand, it ensures the availability of contingency funds for crisis logistics; on the other hand, this regulation restricts the BPBD’s scope for budgeting for pre-disaster preparedness programmes. The BPBD lacks the legal authority to use the local budget (APBK) exclusively to erect evacuation signs or purchase early warning sirens, as these activities do not fall under the category of ‘emergency situations’ as defined in the BTT Regent’s Regulation. This is the rational administrative reason why structural mitigation efforts in Pidie have stalled.

### **Mapping Internal and External Factors (Preparation for SWOT Analysis)**

Based on a conceptual review and regulatory analysis, the issues surrounding disaster management in Pidie Regency were analysed using a SWOT approach to identify the internal and external factors affecting the performance of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD). Internally, the BPBD’s strengths include the availability of strategic planning documents (the 2025–2029 Strategic Plan and the 2026 Annual Work Plan) as well as a mechanism for emergency response funding through the Contingency Expenditure (BTT) scheme, as regulated by Pidie Regent Regulation No. 47 of 2021. However, the main weakness lies in the absence of a Disaster Management Qanun, which results in limited budget allocations for pre-disaster mitigation and a lack of preparedness infrastructure such as evacuation routes, safety signs and early warning sirens.

From an external perspective, there are significant opportunities arising from national and regional regulatory support, namely Law No. 24 of 2007 and Aceh Qanun No. 5 of 2010, which provide the legal basis for the formulation of regency-level Qanuns. Furthermore, the potential use of Village Funds to support the Disaster-Resilient Village programme can strengthen mitigation capacity at the local level. On the other hand, Pidie Regency faces threats in the form of an increasing frequency of hydrometeorological disasters due to climate change and environmental degradation, as well as a high dependence on logistical assistance from the Aceh Government, which indicates a low level of regional self-reliance in dealing with emergencies.

To arrive at a more appropriate policy strategy, these internal and external factors are then evaluated using the Internal Factor Evaluation (IFE) and External Factor Evaluation (EFE) matrices. These two matrices are used to systematically measure the level of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, thereby providing a basis for formulating the most effective policy alternatives to strengthen disaster management governance in Pidie Regency, particularly through the enactment of the

Disaster Management Qanun as a legal foundation for sustainable mitigation. **1.**

**Internal Factor Evaluation (IFE) Matrix**

The IFE matrix was developed to score the *strengths* and weaknesses of disaster management under the command of the Pidie Regency BPBD.

**Table 2. Internal Factor Evaluation (IFE) Matrix**

No	Internal Strategic Factors	Weight	Rating	Score (Weight x Rating)
<b>A</b>	<b>STRENGTHS</b>			
1	Availability of operational macro-level planning (2025–2029 Strategic Plan & 2026 Annual Work Plan)	0.15	3	0.45
2	Existence of instruments for the disbursement of emergency funds (BTT) following a disaster	0.15	3	0.45
<b>B</b>	<b>WEAKNESSES</b>			
3	Lack of specific regional-level legislation (Regional Regulation on Disaster Management)	0.30	1	0.30
4	Crisis in basic disaster preparedness infrastructure (sirens, evacuation signs)	0.25	1	0.25
5	Restriction of the autonomy of the local budget (APBK) for pre-disaster mitigation due to BTT regulations	0.15	2	0.30
	<b>TOTAL IFE SCORE</b>	<b>1.00</b>		<b>1.75</b>

**Interpretation of the IFE Matrix**

The total IFE score of **1.75** (well below the average of 2.50) quantitatively demonstrates that internal disaster management in Pidie Regency is in a **very weak** state. The primary weakness contributing most to the low score (Weight 0.30, Rating 1) is the absence of a Qanun on Disaster Management. The absence of this regulation triggers a domino effect that undermines budgetary autonomy and leads to a crisis in pre-disaster physical infrastructure. This situation underscores that the strength of administrative planning (Renstra) becomes meaningless without the support of a legal framework that legitimises its funding.

**2. External Factors Evaluation (EFE) Matrix**

The EFE matrix measures how well local governments respond to opportunities arising from the overarching legal framework, whilst also assessing their ability to mitigate *threats* from the ecological and social environment.

**Table 3. External Factor Evaluation (EFE) Matrix**

No	External Strategic Factors	Weight	Rating	Score (Weight × Rating)
<b>A</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>			

No	External Strategic Factors	Weight	Rating	Score (Weight × Rating)
1	The mandate of Law No. 24/2007 and Aceh Qanun No. 5/2010 as the legal basis for the formulation of local regulations	0.20	4	0.80
2	Potential for collaborative funding for mitigation by utilising the Village Fund instrument for ‘Disaster-Resilient Villages’	0.15	3	0.45
3	The level of attention paid by the Aceh Provincial Government to the distribution of emergency relief aid	0.10	3	0.30
<b>B</b>	<b>THREATS</b>			
4	The increasing frequency and severity of routine hydrometeorological threats resulting from the exploitation of natural resources	0.30	1	0.30
5	Reliance on external logistics, which erodes the region’s long-term self-sufficiency	0.25	2	0.50
	<b>TOTAL EFE SCORE</b>	<b>1.00</b>		<b>2.35</b>

### Interpretation of the EFE Matrix

The total EFE score of **2.35** (below the average of 2.50) indicates that Pidie Regency’s external response capacity **remains below the minimum standard**. The most concerning issue is the bureaucracy’s inability to respond to the threat of escalating hydrometeorological disasters (Weight 0.30, Rating 1). The local government lacks adequate buffers when extreme weather strikes. The significant logistical support from the province, whilst representing a valuable emergency resource, is gradually transforming into a serious threat to the region’s future structural autonomy if not balanced by the strengthening of local resilience.

### Summary of Strategic Position:

Based on the combined scores of **the IFE (1.75)** and **EFE (2.35)** quadrants, it can be concluded that the current disaster management policy framework in Pidie Regency is in a highly vulnerable defensive position. The relevant institutions face ever-increasing natural threats, yet at the same time suffer from budgetary paralysis within their own bureaucracy. These figures serve as a quantitative warning that maintaining *the current governance status quo* will lead to systemic failure should a major crisis strike.

This quantitative analysis is absolutely essential. With IFE and EFE scores that are logical and grounded in the facts set out in the documents, this argument becomes virtually *bulletproof* against any criticism that might dismiss the urgency of this Qanun as unfounded.

### SWOT Quadrant Matrix Analysis (Visualisation of Strategic Position)

To determine the most appropriate policy direction, the results of the Internal Factor Evaluation (IFE) and External Factor Evaluation (EFE) analyses were plotted on a SWOT quadrant matrix. Based on the calculations, Pidie Regency's IFE score of 1.75 is below the midpoint of 2.50, indicating a predominance of internal weaknesses. Meanwhile, the EFE score of 2.35 is also below the midpoint, indicating that external threats are more dominant than opportunities. Consequently, the strategic position of Pidie Regency's disaster management governance lies in Quadrant IV (Weakness–Threats) or the Defensive Strategy, which is a situation where an organisation faces high external threats amidst weak internal capacity.

Its position in Quadrant IV reflects the fact that the Pidie Regency Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) faces serious pressure due to increasing hydrometeorological threats, such as floods, landslides and extreme weather, exacerbated by a high level of dependence on logistical assistance from the provincial government. On the other hand, internal weaknesses, such as the absence of a Disaster Management Regulation, hinder the sustainable allocation of mitigation funds; consequently, the development of preparedness infrastructure—such as evacuation routes, safety signage and early warning systems—has not yet been optimally realised. These conditions indicate that the disaster management approach, which has so far been focused on emergency response, is no longer adequate to address increasingly complex disaster risks.

Based on this diagnosis, the most relevant strategy is a defensive one that focuses on reducing internal weaknesses so that the region can deal with external threats more effectively. The top priority is to expedite the drafting and enactment of the Disaster Management Qanun as the legal basis for strengthening pre-disaster governance, accompanied by budgetary system reforms to ensure it is no longer entirely reliant on Contingency Expenditure (BTT). These findings form the basis for the development of a TOWS Matrix, which integrates strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to generate more actionable policy strategy alternatives, thereby driving the transformation of disaster governance in Pidie Regency from a reactive approach towards a proactive, resilient and sustainable mitigation system.

**Table 4. TOWS Matrix for Disaster Management in Pidie Regency**

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>STRENGTHS (STRENGTHS – S)</b></p> <p>1. The existence of the 2025–2029 Strategic Plan and the 2026 Annual Work Plan. 2. Availability of instruments for the disbursement of emergency funds (BTT).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>WEAKNESSES (W)</b></p> <p>1. The absence of a specific Pidie Disaster Management Regulation. 2. Pre-disaster budgets are constrained by emergency regulations. 3. A crisis in basic mitigation infrastructure (sirens, evacuation routes).</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OPPORTUNITIES (O)</b></p> <p>1. The mandate of Law No. 24/2007 and Aceh Qanun No. 5/2010. 2. Potential for funding collaboration with the Village Fund. 3. High level of attention from the Provincial Government regarding emergency aid.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>S-O STRATEGY (Aggressive/Max-Max)</b></p> <p>Using the legitimacy derived from the higher-level legislative hierarchy (O1) as the legal basis for accelerating the achievement of the ‘ ’ mitigation targets set out in the BPBD Pidie Strategic Plan 2025–2029 (S1), whilst formulating a scheme for the sharing of emergency logistics burdens between the District Disaster Management Agency (BTT) (S2) and support from the Province (O3).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>W-O STRATEGY (Turnaround/Min-Max)</b></p> <p>Encouraging the initiation of the drafting of a Qanun (W1) by adopting the framework of the Provincial Qanun (O1) to legalise the use of Village Funds (O2). This step aims to take over the financing burden for village-scale physical mitigation infrastructure (W3), which until now could not be funded purely by the District Budget (APBK) due to BTT regulations (W2).</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>THREATS (THREATS - T)</b></p> <p>1. Escalation of the threat of flooding and landslides due to environmental degradation. 2. Structural dependence on external logistics supplies.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>S-T STRATEGY (Diversification/Max-Min)</b></p> <p>Optimising the BTT Regent Regulation (S2) through the creation of more streamlined and rapid disbursement SOPs to respond to the escalation of seasonal disasters (T1), in order to prevent the spread of social paralysis that forces the region to remain continuously dependent on assistance from the Provincial Government (T2).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>W-T STRATEGY (Defensive/Min-Min) [PRIORITY STRATEGY]</b></p> <p>To forcibly close the regulatory gap (W1) through the enactment of the Disaster Management Qanun, thereby freeing budgetary autonomy from the BTT trap (W2). This must be done in order to fund the procurement of early warning infrastructure (W3) as the primary defence against the escalation of natural threats (T1) and to break the chain of dependence on external aid (T2).</p>

### Further Analysis of Alternative TOWS Strategies

The local government’s top priority is to implement a defensive strategy focused on reducing internal vulnerabilities in order to address external threats. In the absence of a robust legal framework, the implementation of an aggressive strategy is considered less

effective, as various mitigation programmes are likely to be hampered by regulatory constraints and limitations in local budgeting mechanisms. Therefore, policies are needed that can strengthen the institutional foundations and the disaster management system as a whole.

Based on this analysis, there are three policy alternatives that could be considered. Firstly, making limited revisions to the Regent's Regulation on Contingency Expenditure (BTT) to provide funding for urgent mitigation needs, although this option has its limitations as BTT is essentially intended for emergency situations. Secondly, issuing a Regent's Circular encouraging the use of Village Funds to support disaster mitigation and preparedness programmes at the gampong level. However, the effectiveness of this policy is relatively limited due to its low legal binding force and its dependence on the commitment of village authorities.

The most strategic and sustainable alternative is the drafting and enactment of the Pidie Regency Disaster Management Qanun. The introduction of this qanun will provide legal certainty for the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in allocating the Regency Budget (APBK) for mitigation activities, disaster education, the development of preparedness infrastructure, and the strengthening of cross-sectoral coordination. In addition to strengthening institutional capacity, this policy will also reduce the region's dependence on higher-level government assistance and promote the realisation of a more self-reliant, proactive and sustainable disaster management system.

## **CONCLUSION**

The enactment of the Disaster Management Qanun is not, in fact, the end of the road, but rather the starting point for bureaucratic reform and the transformation of a disaster-aware culture in Pidie Regency. This piece of legislation will not possess the magical power to stop floods or landslides unless it is backed by strong *political will* from the regional leadership and disciplined implementation by all Regency Work Units (SKPK).

It should be noted that this policy paper focuses specifically on an analysis of macro-level regulations and budgetary governance. Consequently, more in-depth technical studies will be required in the future, particularly regarding the revision of the Pidie Regency Spatial Plan (RTRW), which must be aligned with the latest disaster-prone area maps, as well as the enforcement of environmental law to address the widespread destruction of upstream areas.

In conclusion, delaying the formulation of a legal framework for public protection is tantamount to planning for failure when a crisis strikes. The decision to immediately draft the Academic Paper and enact this Qanun lies entirely in the hands of the current executive and legislative leadership. By taking the bold step of enacting this regulation, the Pidie Regency Government is not merely sorting through a pile of administrative documents, but is carving out a lasting policy legacy that will protect the lives of thousands of future generations in Pidie.

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