

DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN DOCUMENT



**RAJABASA VILLAGE, RAJABASA DISTRICT, SOUTH
LAMPUNG DISTRICT, LAMPUNG PROVINCE**

2024

APPROVAL SHEET

Disaster Management Plan (RPB) Document for Rajabasa Village, Rajabasa District, South Lampung Regency, Lampung Province. The aim is to guide village disaster management planning so that it is more focused.

Rajabasa, 25 March 2024

Approve
BPD Rajabasa,

Drafting team
FPRB Rajabasa Village,

RADEN PERMATA MARGA, SH

M. DAHLAN RAHMAN

Confirm
Head of Rajabasa Village,

HERMANSYAH HR

Know
BPBD South Lampung Regency,

Know
Paluma Nusantara,

ARISWANDI, SH, MH

NANANG PRIYANA

FOREWORD

All praise and gratitude to God Almighty, who has bestowed His grace and guidance, so that the preparation of the Rajabasa Village Disaster Management Plan Document can be completed.

This document was prepared as a form of accountability for the completion of the formation of the DRR Forum in Rajabasa Village, Rajabasa District, South Lampung Regency by Paluma Nusantara in collaboration with ADPC and BPBD South Lampung Regency. This document consists of; introduction, definitions, regional overview, recap of risk assessment recommendations, as well as a recap of tasks and resources as well as community action plans/priority plans.

Finally, the author hopes that this document will be useful, and hopes for constructive input to make this document even better. We really hope for criticism and suggestions so that in the future it will be even better. We would like to thank all parties who have helped with this activity.

Rajabasa, March 25 2024 Head of Rajabasa

Village,

Hermansyah HR

LIST OF CONTENTS

VALIDATION SHEET	i
FOREWORD	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF TABLES	iv
LIST OF FIGURES	v
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION¹	
A. Background	1
B. Purpose	2
C. Understanding	2
CHAPTER II GENERAL DESCRIPTION⁴	
A. Region Overview	4
B. General Overview of Disaster	7
CHAPTER III RECAP OF DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS	9
CHAPTER IV ALLOCATION OF TASKS AND RESOURCES	12
CHAPTER V COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN	14
A. Proposed community action plan priorities	15
CHAPTER VICLOSING	18

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1. Number of people in each hamlet	4
Table 2.2. Land Use in Rajabasa Village	4
Table 2.3. Population by livelihood	5
Table 2.4. Number of Neighborhood Units in Each Hamlet	7
Table 2.5. Rajabasa Village disaster incident	7
Table 2.6. Variety of Threats	8
Table 2.6. Recap of Disaster Risk Assessment Activities	9
Table 4.1. Pre-Disaster Management Activity Plan	11
Table 4.2. Disaster Response Management Activity Plan	13
Table 4.3. Post-Disaster Management Activity Plan	14
Table 5.1. RAK Priority Proposed Matrix for Rajabasa Village	16

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Map of Rajabasa Village

6

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

The village Disaster Management Plan (RPB) is prepared by the village government together with the community in a participatory manner. As a representative of the community, you can involve the Village Disaster Risk Reduction Forum/FPRB. The Village RPB contains a programmatic action plan for 5 (five) years based on the disaster risk profile in the village at a certain time. In a broad sense, RPB is a strategic program in all areas/scopes of disaster risk reduction, both in the areas of prevention, preparedness, emergencies, rehabilitation and reconstruction for all priority disaster threats.

The Village/Kelurahan Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM) is a master development planning document, the position of the RPB is a separate development planning document from the RPJM. The RPB is a reference document for villages in preparing development programs related to village disaster management through the development planning process at the village level, as well as a supporting document for disaster management programs.

The disaster management plan in the existing Village RPJM document also becomes a reference for development programs implemented by both government and non-government elements. As a planning document, this document apart from containing data and information about disaster risk, also contains strategies, policies and technical steps needed to realize disaster preparedness (Perka BNPB No. 4 of 2008).

RPB is also a means of coordinating village governments and stakeholders in disaster management which emphasizes synergy across development sectors through physical and non-physical development programs and activities. The village RPB also contains strategies, policies and administrative technical steps needed to realize disaster preparedness, adequate response capacity and effective mitigation efforts. The existence of the RPB document is a step forward and should encourage commitment and realization of action. Therefore, monitoring the realization of the RPB by the Disaster Risk Reduction Forum and the Village Government with intensive coordination through integration in village development plans is very important. RPB

it is necessary to update it periodically considering the changing level of risk.

The existence of the Rajabasa Village RPB will have an important role in efforts to reduce disaster risks (including long-term risks) which can then reduce the losses experienced by the community. This plan can be a conceptual basis for reducing the impacts caused by disasters, as well as adapting to natural hazards and disasters caused by human negligence.

B. Objective

1. Providing a systematic, directed and integrated disaster management plan.
2. Providing a reference for disaster management for implementing officials and stakeholders in the village.
3. Develop priority plans/Community Action plans to get the main treatment, both for pre-disaster activities, during a disaster and post-disaster.

C. Understanding

1. **Disaster** is an event or series of events that threatens and disrupts people's lives and livelihoods caused by either natural factors and/or non-natural factors or human factors, resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property loss and psychological impacts;
2. **Natural disasters** are disasters caused by events or a series of events caused by nature, including earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods, droughts, hurricanes.
3. **Disaster Threat** is an event or incident that could cause a disaster;
4. **Preparedness** is a series of activities carried out to anticipate disasters through organization and appropriate and effective steps;
5. **Mitigation** is a series of efforts to reduce disaster risk, both through physical development and awareness and increasing capacity to face disaster threats;
6. **Early Warning** is a series of activities to provide warnings as soon as possible to the public about the possibility of a disaster occurring in a place by authorized institutions;
7. **Disaster Risk** is the potential loss arising from a disaster in an area and a certain period of time which can be in the form of death, injury, illness, life at risk, loss of sense of security, displacement, damage or loss of property, and disruption of community activities;
8. **Disaster Emergency Status** is a condition determined by the Government for a certain period of time based on the recommendation of the Agency tasked with dealing with

disasters;

9. **Disaster Emergency Response** is a series of activities carried out immediately at the time of a disaster to deal with the adverse impacts caused, which include rescue and evacuation activities for victims, property, fulfillment of basic needs, protection, management of refugees, rescue and restoration of infrastructure and facilities;
10. **Disaster Emergency Assistance** is an effort to provide assistance to meet basic needs during an emergency.

CHAPTER II GENERAL DESCRIPTION

A. Regional Overview

According to data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) for 2022, Rajabasa Village is included in the self-supporting village classification. Rajabasa Village is geographically located in the Rajabasa District, South Lampung Regency, Lampung Province. The distance from Rajabasa Village to the sub-district capital is 2 km, the distance to the Regency capital is 12 km, and the distance to the Provincial capital is 82 km. Rajabasa Village is directly adjacent to:

North: Banding Village, Mount Rajabasa

East: Mount Rajabasa

South: Sukaraja Village and the Sunda Strait

West: Sunda Strait

Number of people in Rajabasa Village;

Table 2.1. Number of people in each hamlet

No.	Hamlet	Gender		Amount
		Man	Woman	
1	Rajabasa	175	174	349
2	Piabung	233	201	434
3	Ujau	229	218	447
AMOUNT		637	593	1,230

Source: Rajabasa Village Profile

Table 2.2. Land Use in Rajabasa Village

No	Land Type	Area (Ha)
1	Rice field area	64 Ha
2	Area of dry land/moorland	0 Ha
3	Residential area	15 Ha
4	Plantation land area	190 Ha
5	Wide public facilities	5.2 Ha
6	Forest land area	257 Ha
TOTAL LAND AREA		531.2Ha

Source: Rajabasa Village Profile

Table2. 3. Population according to livelihood

No.	Livelihood	Amount
1	Farmers/Plantation	203
2	Not Yet/Not Working	235
3	Freelance	26
4	Student/Students	198
5	Entrepreneur/trader	50
6	Private sector employee	122
7	Housewife	205
8	Midwife	1
9	Government employees	20
10	Village Apparatus	15
11	Honorary teacher	14
12	Retired	9
13	Driver	17
14	Trading	25
15	Household assistant	19
16	Civil servant teacher	6
17	Mason/Carpenter	16
18	TNI/POLRI	2
19	Fisherman	35
20	Motorcycle taxis driver	4
21	Breeder	8
TOTAL		1,230

Source: SID Rajabasa Village

Based on data from BPS in 2022, data on educational facilities in Rajabasa Village, there is 1 State Elementary School, 1 Aisyiyah Rajabasa Kindergarten.

RAJABASA VILLAGE MAP

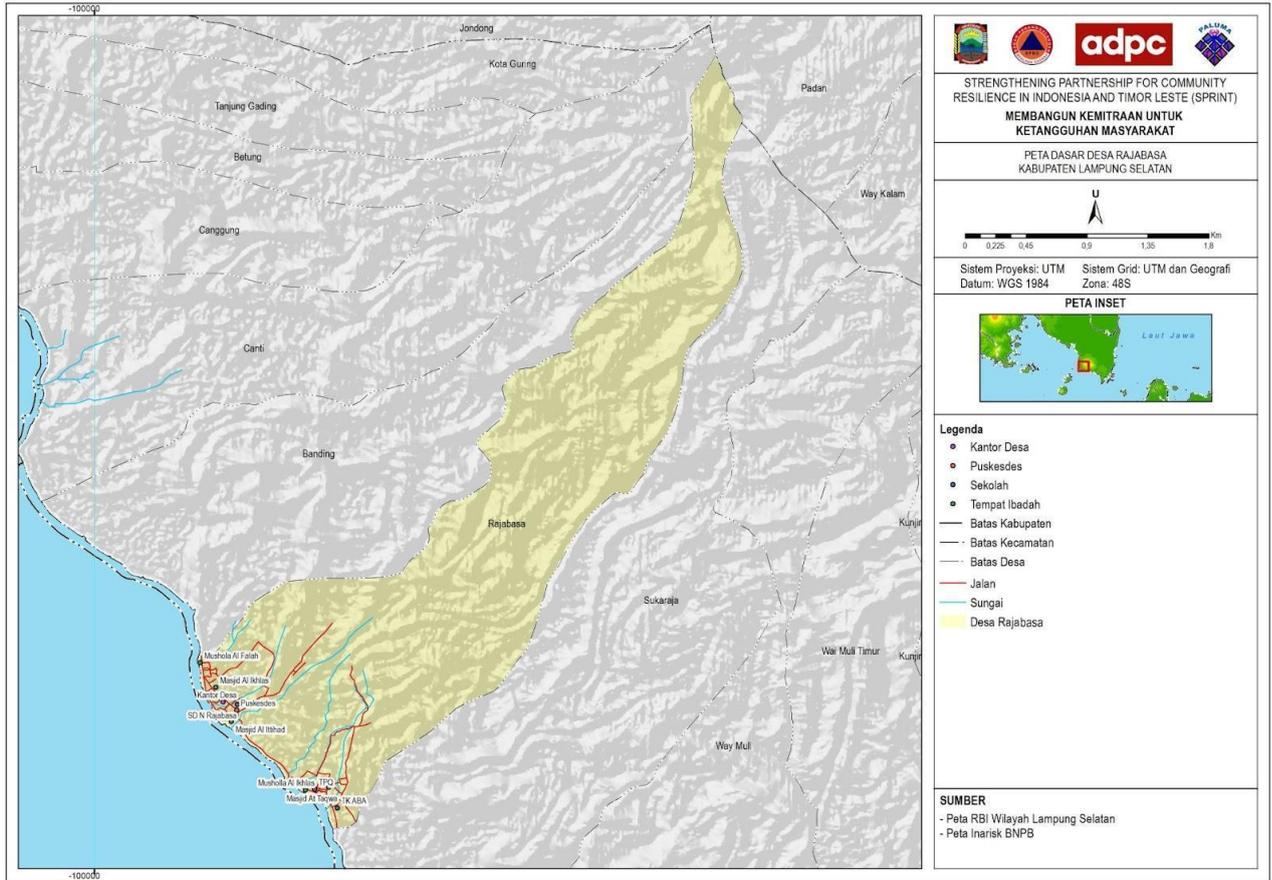


Figure 1. Map of Rajabasa Village

Table 2.4. Number of Neighborhood Units in Each Hamlet

No.	Hamlet	Citizens Association	Rukun Tangga
1	Rajabasa	1	3
2	Piabung	1	3
3	Ujau	1	3

Source: Rajabasa Village Profile

B. General Overview of Disasters

1. History of events

Disaster events or events related to damage, loss or loss of life have occurred in Rajabasa Village. The following events/incidents were recorded.

Table 2.5. Rajabasa Village disaster incident

NO	TIME	EVENTS / EVENTS	CHRONOLOGICAL
1.	1883	The eruption of Mount Krakatoa caused a tsunami	The eruption of Mount Krakatoa occurred on Sunday, August 26, 1883, with an estimated 36,402 fatalities and caused ash rain for months and the impact reached overseas.
2.	1986	Flash floods	Due to high intensity rain for two days and two nights in a row, causing flash floods in hamlet 1 Rajabasa RT 002, 3 houses were affected by flooding and the neighborhood road was covered with stone material, approximately 300 meters. One generator unit was swept away by the current.
3.	2020	Covid-19	Starting to enter Rajabasa Village in April 2020, there was 1 person who was exposed to Covid-19 and was isolated in hospital, and 50 people were in self-isolation.
4.	2018	Tsunamis	The tsunami caused by the eruption of Mount Anak Krakatau (GAK), on Saturday, December 22 2018, at 21.30 WIB, affected the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hamlet II had 6 houses heavily damaged, 6 houses slightly damaged and 1 prayer room slightly damaged 2. Hamlet I, RT 001 had 1 victim missing, 5 houses were slightly damaged, RT 002 had 12 houses heavily damaged, 5 moderately damaged, 4 slightly damaged, 1 mosque heavily damaged. 3. Hamlet III, RT 007 had 3 houses carried away by the tsunami, 1 prayer room was slightly damaged and 2 victims died, 4 houses were heavily damaged,

			6 houses were slightly damaged, RT 008 had 3 houses slightly damaged, RT 009 1 house was slightly damaged,
5.	2021	Strong winds	Occurred in Hamlet II RT 006, incident at 05.30 WIB. Resulting in 1 house being moderately damaged due to a falling tree, 6 other houses being moderately damaged, 10 houses being lightly damaged
6.	1994 and 2006	Earthquake	There was a change in the source of the spring water which was previously clear to become cloudy and caused panic
7.	2018, 2023	Drought	Drought caused clove trees and bananas to die resulting in crop failure.

Source: Rajabasa Village KRB Workshop 2024

2. Potential hazard

Potential hazards are possible events that could cause a disaster. From the results of the studies that have been carried out, there is a potential for danger in Rajabasa Village.

Table 2.6. Variety of Threats

TYPE OF THREAT	VARIETY OF THREATS
Geological threats	Tsunamis, earthquakes
Hydrometeorological Threats	Flash floods, tidal floods, landslides, tornadoes
Biological threats	Covid-19
Threat of failure technology	-
Environmental threats	fire
Social threat	-

Source: Rajabasa Village KRB Workshop, 2024

CHAPTER III
RECAP OF DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Recommended activities for threats

Table 3.1 Recap of Disaster Risk Study Recommendations

Stages	Activity
Before the disaster	1. Safety training;
	2. Construction of infrastructure for widening evacuation routes;
	3. Build and maintain a Warning System Early to provide quick information to community members regarding potential disasters;
	4. Health services
When there are signs of disaster	1. Announce to the community about signs of disaster
	2. Urge members of the public to be prepared and secure important items
	3. Prepare a standby bag
	4. Packing items to be evacuated
	5. Informs the location of TEA and TES
	6. Inform about evacuation routes
	7. Prepare the destana team from a contingency plan to an operational plan
During a disaster	1. Establish a command post
	2. Perform search and rescue
	3. Evacuate
	4. Providing health needs
	5. Conduct a quick review of reporting
	6. Receive and distribute ready-to-eat aid and non-food aid
	7. Carry out early breeding
Post-disaster	1. Carrying out data collection on human casualties, buildings and livestock
	2. Carry out data collection on affected land
	3. Create reports on the results of data collection and field verification
	4. Carrying out rehabilitation to restore functions
	5. Provide psychosocial assistance for severely affected residents

Source: Rajabasa Village RPB Workshop, 2024

CHAPTER IV

ALLOCATION OF TASKS AND RESOURCES

To facilitate the implementation of disaster activities in Rajabasa Village, a disaster management plan was prepared divided into pre-disaster activities when no disaster occurs, pre-disaster when there are signs of disaster, when a disaster occurs and post-disaster.

The Rajabasa Village Disaster Management Plan document contains activities, goals to be achieved, selected targets, activity actors, sorting of implementation time, cost amounts and also planned sources of funds that can be used to implement activities.

The activity plans written in this document are the result of looking back at what has been formulated in the Disaster Risk study by comparing historical disaster events that have occurred before, so that priorities for activities to be implemented can be determined.

Table 4.1. Pre-Disaster Phase Management Activity Plan

Phase: Pre-disaster (when no disaster occurs)							
No	Activity	Objective	Indicator/ Achievements	Perpetrator	Time	Cost	Source Cost
						(Rp)	
1	Personal safety training (individual)	Increase individual rescue knowledge capacity	400 citizens have knowledge of individual rescue	FPRB-Destana, OPDIS	6 days Year 2024-2025	3,000,000	APBDes, community self-help, assistance from other parties
2	Socialization of individual safety in schools	Increase students' capacity regarding individual rescue	All residents of SD N 1 Rajabasa and Kindergarten ABA Rajabasa	FPRB-Destana	2 days Year 2024-2025	500,000	APBDes, community self-help, assistance from other parties
3	Emergency First Aid Training - Treatment of Wounded People (PPGD-POL)	So that FPRB-Destana administrators have knowledge of PPGD-POL	All 35 FPRB-Destana members have knowledge of PPGD-POL	FPRB-Destana	3 days Year 2024-2025	10,000,000	APBDes, community self-help, assistance from other parties
4	Providing facilities and infrastructure for disaster management (evacuation signs, radio, megaphone)	So that people are better prepared to face disasters	Equipment is available to support the implementation of disaster activities	FPRB-Destana	7 days 2024-2025	30,000,000	APBD, APBDes, community self-help, assistance from other parties
5	Providing facilities and infrastructure for evacuation (barracks, radio rigs, stretchers, boat shoes, head lamps,	So that when a disaster occurs, victims can be evacuated, communication is	Availability of complete evacuation equipment	FPRB-Destana	10 days	70,000,000	APBD, APBDes, community self-help, assistance from other parties

	raincoats, chainsaws, hoes, generators, cables and lighting)	smooth, and handling is fast					
6	Socialization of disaster resilient families (KATANA)	Increase the knowledge capacity of disaster resilient families	400 Families	Village Government FPRB-Destana	3 days	4,500,000	APBDes, community self-help, assistance from other parties
Phase: Pre-disaster (when there are signs that a disaster will occur)							
No	Activity	Objective	Indicato / Achievements	Perpe trator	Time	Cost	Source Cost
						(Rp)	
1	Monitoring, observing and disseminating information on danger signs (warning system)	To know the signs of danger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get development information • Disseminate information to the public 	Early warning team and TRC Team	30 days Unlimited time	2,500,000	APBDes and community self-help, assistance from other parties
2	Preparation for the establishment of command post tents and other facilities and infrastructure	To facilitate evacuation when a disaster occurs	Evacuation facilities are available before a disaster occurs	FPRB-Destana Team	1 day When there are signs of disaster	3,000,000	APBDes self-subsistent
3	Provision of medicines	For treatment of affected residents	Availability of medicines	Health Team	1 day When there are signs of disaster	5,000,000	APBD, APBDes Self-help, other parties' help

4	Providing food for refugees	Provide appropriate logistics planning.	There is cooperation between logistics providers close to the disaster location	Logistics team	1 day When there are signs of disaster	10,000,000	APBD, APBDes, self-help Help from other parties
---	-----------------------------	---	---	----------------	---	------------	--

Source: Rajabasa Village RPB Workshop, 2024

Table 4.2. Emergency Response Phase Disaster Management Activity Plan

Phase: emergency response							
No	Activity	Objective	Indicator/ Achievements	Perpetrator	Time	Cost (Rp)	Source of fund
1	Mapping areas affected by disasters	Obtain information on affected areas, carry out search and rescue	Can determine the affected location to carry out search and rescue	TRC-FBRB DESTANA Team	When a disaster occurs according to the established emergency response deadline	5,000,000	APBD APBDES Self-subsistent Help from other parties
2	Evacuate residents	Evacuating disaster victims to a safe place (TEA)	All affected residents were able to evacuate safely	DESTANA Evacuation Team-FPRB	When a disaster occurs	2,000,000	APBD APBDES Self-subsistent Help from other parties
3	Establish a refugee camp	Facilities are available for sheltering refugees	Accommodated all displaced residents.	FPRB-DESTANA Team	When a disaster occurs	2,000,000	APBD APBDES Self-subsistent Help from other parties
4	Providing for Health needs	Treating affected victims	Health facilities are available for affected victims	FPRB-DESTANA Team	When a disaster occurs	15,000,000	APBD APBDES Self-subsistent Help from other parties

5	Do a quick assessment	Data on affected victims is available	All victims were recorded as members of the community	FPRB-DESTANA Team	When a disaster occurs	5,000,000	APBD APBDES Self-subsistent Help from other parties
6	Receive and distribute ready-to-eat aid and non-food aid	Helping victims affected by lack of clothing and food	Distribute aid to victims appropriately	FPRB-DESTANA Team	When a disaster occurs	20,000,000	APBD APBDES Self-subsistent Help from other parties
7	Make early recovery	Helping victims of trauma caused by disasters	Helping psychological victims from trauma as caused by disasters	Health Department/Puskesmas FPRB-DESTANA Team	When a disaster occurs	5,000,000	APBD APBDES Self-subsistent Help from other parties

Source: Rajabasa Village RPB Workshop, 2024

Table 4.3. Post-Disaster Phase Disaster Management Activity Plan

Phase: post-disaster							
No	Activity	Objective	Indicator/ Achievements	Perpetrator	Time	Cost	Source of fund
						(Rp)	
1	Infrastructure rehabilitation and reconstruction	Rebuilding public facilities and houses of affected residents	Restoration of public facilities and houses of affected residents	PUPR Village Government FPRB-Destana	1-2 Years	2,000,000,000	APBN, APBD, Department of Housing and Settlements, Donors

2	Working together to clean up the debris left by the disaster	Cleaning up trash left over from disasters	The environment is clean again so that it can be used by residents' activities	Village Government, FPRB, TNI, Polri and other volunteers	1 month	10,000,000	APBDES self-subsistent Other donors
3	Psychosocial activities / trauma healing	Recovering people who have experienced trauma	All affected residents are gradually returning to normal mentally	Health Department/Puskesmas Psychosocial team	1 month	10,000,000	APBDES and community self-help and other donors

Source: Rajabasa Village RPB Workshop, 2024

CHAPTER V

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

Community Action Plans or RAK are detailed or technical plans for disaster risk reduction (PRB) activities by stakeholders at the village level. The Community Action Plan was created as an effort to handle disaster risks both pre-disaster, during a disaster and post-disaster. RAK contains priority activities including prevention, mitigation and preparedness efforts.

Why priority? Because if this activity is not implemented immediately it will have a negative impact on community residents. The Community Action Plan/RAK is prepared for a short period of time (1-3 years) and will be re-evaluated according to the circumstances.

So this community plan is very important for the village government so that prioritizing village disaster budgeting becomes easier and more focused. Of course, activities can be carried out based on budget availability.

In implementing Community Action Plan activities between border village areas, it is hoped that there will be collaboration with these villages so that disaster mitigation can be handled well, because disasters are a joint matter, strategic cooperation between border villages needs to be handled as well as possible.

The following is a matrix of the results of a study of Rajabasa village activity priorities:

Rajabasa Village RAK priority proposal matrix

Table. 5.1 Matrix of Proposed Priority Action Plan for the Rajabasa Village Community

No	Activity	Volume	Location	Execution time	Amount of funds (Rp)	Source of funds	Executor
1	PPGD training	1 meeting, participants (30 people)	Rajabasa Village Hall	May 2024	3,500,000	APBD, APBDes, Paluma, Self-help	Village Government and FPRB-Destana Rajabasa
2	Tsunami disaster simulation	3 meetings - dirty rehearsal (30 people) - clean rehearsal (40 people) - simulation / field rehearsal (100 people)	Rajabasa Village	May 2024		APBD, APBDes, Paluma, Self-help	Village Government and FPRB-Destana Rajabasa
3	Procurement of tents and equipment	3 packages	Rajabasa Village	2024-2025	36,000,000	APBD, APBDes, Paluma, Self-help	Village Government and FPRB-Destana Rajabasa
4	Tent setting training	1 meeting, participants (30 people)	Field in Hamlet I RT 001	June-July 2024	3,500,000	APBD, APBDes, Paluma, Self-help	Village Government and FPRB-Destana Rajabasa

5	Procurement of generators	3 units	Rajabasa Village	2024-2025	10,500,000	APBD, APBDes, Paluma, Self-help	Village Government and FPRB-Destana Rajabasa
6	Development of goat farming for people with disabilities and women with family heads (PKK)	Procurement and training in goat farming (15 participants)	Rajabasa Village	August 2024	30,000,000	APBD, APBDes, Paluma, Self-help	Village Government and FPRB-Destana Rajabasa
7	Training and development of agricultural cultivation	1 meeting (30 participants)	Rajabasa Village	June-July 2024	3,500,000	APBD, APBDes, Paluma, Self-help	Village Government and FPRB-Destana Rajabasa
8	Training in making organic fertilizers and alternative pesticides	1 meeting (30 participants)	Rajabasa Village	June-July 2024	3,500,000	APBD, APBDes, Paluma, Self-help	Village Government and FPRB-Destana Rajabasa
9	Training to increase fish and banana processing capacity and expand marketing networks	2 meetings (30 participants)	Rajabasa Village	June-July 2024	7,000,000	APBD, APBDes, Paluma, Self-help	Village Government and FPRB-Destana Rajabasa
10	Procurement and installation of evacuation route	11 points	Road route to the final evacuation site/TEA	May 2024	3,850,000	APBDES Paluma sawadaya	Village Government FPRB

	signs						Public
11.	TEA trading and installation of signs	3 units	3 locations of Final Evacuation Points	May 2024	1,200,000	APBDES Paluma self-subsistent	Pemdees FPRB
12	Repair of evacuation roads, veteran roads	500 meters	The environmental road leads to the village hall and leads to the evacuation route	2025-2026	350,000,000	APBD APBDES Self-subsistent	PUPR Village Government FPRB

Source: Rajabasa Village RPB Workshop, 2024

CHAPTER VI

CLOSING

With the preparation of the Rajabasa Village Disaster Management Plan, it is hoped that the community will become aware that threats must be paid attention to and anticipated through a plan that is followed up in real work on how the Rajabasa Village RPJM reflects efforts to survive existing threats. This RPB document must be known by all elements in the village and agreed upon as a collective agreement, because no matter how good the planning is, if it is not known and agreed upon collectively it will be in vain.

This Disaster Management plan document is still far from perfect, so it needs refinement, time constraints and also the involvement of residents in discussions on the preparation of this document are future work to disseminate information to all elements and residents in the village for mutual knowledge, input and corrections for improvement.

Thank you and highest appreciation to all members of the Rajabasa Village Disaster Risk Reduction Forum who have taken the time and thought to prepare the Village Disaster Management Plan document. We hope that what has been sacrificed will be a good deed in efforts to reduce disaster risk in Rajabasa Village.

Lastly, we hope that this document will be a contribution for residents living in disaster-prone areas to live comfortably with threats.

Rajabasa, March 25 2024
DRAFTING TEAM,

FPRB-Destana Rajabasa

