



GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY EFFORTS IN FLOOD DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

CASE STUDY: TOAHA VILLAGE - PAKUE DISTRICT - KOLAKA UTARA - SOUTHEAST SULAWESI - INDONESIA

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Abstract

This research is motivated because the flood disaster that occurred in Toaha village was caused by having a lowland area, overflowing river water exceeding the capacity of the river, low topography, the effect of the collapse of the embankment and the amount of sediment in the sewer. This study discusses the efforts of the government and the community in managing flood risk in Toaha Village, Pakue District, North kolaka Regency seen from 1) Efforts, 2) Impact, 3) Cooperation Relationships, 4) Government Policies, the purpose of this research in general is to get an overview of the efforts of the government and the community of Toaha Village, Pakue District, Nort Kolaka Regency. This type of research is qualitative. The type of sampling used is purposive, assign informants based on research criteria. Collecting data carried out interview techniques. Based on data analysis using analysis that makes an explanation that can later provide a concrete explanation. From the result of this study indicate that the efforts made by the Toaha village community before the flood occurred were to be alert and careful when the rainy season arrived, when the flood came, people ran to a high and safe place, after the flood the people returned home, the second effort made by the government before the flood occurred was to urge the public to be careful during the rainy season, when the flood came, the local government contacted the sub-district head and the central government to the community, when the plood recedes, the government directs its people to return home and clean up the garbage that enters the house, the three impeach that often occur after a flood are that people cannot carry out their usual activities because people are busy cleaning their homes, children cannot go to school. Fourth, the relationship between the community and the government is good, the government has facilitated in terms of flood disaster management. Government policy.

Keywords: *Government and Community Efforts, Flood Disaster*

A. Introduction

Indonesia is a region prone to various types of disasters, including natural disasters. Natural disasters are natural phenomena that can cause environmental damage and destruction which in turn can cause loss of life, loss of property and damage to developments that have been built so far. Natural disasters occur as a result of over-exploitation of land, forest and water natural resources and as a result of changes in global weather and climate which have resulted in an increase in critical land, besides that the impact will change water use, which can result in floods, drought, landslides, forest and land fires. as well as increased rates of erosion and sedimentation (Pahrul, 2017).

Natural disasters have always been seen as force majeure, namely something that is beyond human control. Therefore, to minimize the occurrence of victims due to disasters, the awareness and readiness of the natural community in dealing with disasters is needed. Awareness and preparedness for dealing with disasters should ideally already be owned by the community through the local wisdom of the local area, because considering that the territory of Indonesia is an area that has a risk of disasters. Disasters can occur anytime and anywhere, but people only see and monitor natural conditions and identify areas where disasters have occurred

According to Marlina (2012), flooding is an event where the plains are immersed by water. This is due to excessive overflow of water in a place due to heavy rainfall, overflow of river water, or rupture of a river dam. According to Cuba (2012), flooding is an overflow of a river flow due to water exceeding the capacity of the river's reservoir so that it overflows and inundates the plains or lower areas around it. Flood is a situation where an area is being inundated by large amounts of water. The capacity/capacity of the water irrigation system is not always the same, but changes due to sedimentation, narrowing of the river due to natural phenomena and human behavior, blockage of the water flow due to garbage and other obstacles.

The floods that occurred were caused by the Pakue District area having lowland areas, river overflow due to water exceeding the capacity of the river, poor drainage, low topography, the effect of the collapse of the embankment, the amount of drainage and sediment in the gutters/drainage and water transfers from neighboring areas. Community behavior in waste handling plays a very important role in the process of bad drainage in North Kolaka, this occurs because people often throw garbage out of place. Seeing this problem, it is necessary to have government and community efforts in managing the risk of flood disasters which aim to minimize the impact of flooding because the effects of flooding are so detrimental and have an impact on humans, both physical, social, economic and environmental impacts (Multazam, 2021).

Government effort is an effort or endeavor carried out by an organization that has the power to solve problems or find a way out in order to achieve the goals of people's lives. The government plays an important role for people's lives, especially in flood disaster management in order to reduce the risk of the impact that occurs. So that cooperative action is needed between the government and the community, if the cooperation goes well then disaster management will also work well and be successful in reducing disaster risk (Triana, 2020). So, based on the description of the background above, it is necessary to have efforts and collaboration between the government and the community to reduce or minimize the possible impacts caused by flooding, so the authors are interested in conducting research on Government and Community Efforts in Flood Disaster Risk Management in Toaha Village, Pakue District, North Kolaka Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province, Indonesia.

B. Methodology

1. Research Design

The type of research in this research is qualitative which is a method that utilizes qualitative data and is described descriptively with the aim of analyzing and describing phenomena or research objects through social activities, attitudes, and perceptions of people individually or in groups. In addition, this study also wanted to know a specific description of the efforts of the government and the community in managing the risk of flood disasters in Toaha Village, Pakue District, North Kolaka Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. Determination of research subjects in this study using a purposive sampling technique.

2. Instruments

This study uses data collection techniques with interview, observation, and documentation methods. The data collected using this instrument is data from interviews with respondents about the efforts of the government and the community in managing the risk of flood disasters as well as supporting data collected in the form of government documents, news in online media, and other information that supports this research.

3. Technique of Data Analysis

The data analysis technique in this study was descriptive analysis using the Miles and Huberman approach (Sugiyono, 2013) with four data analysis components consisting of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

C. Findings and Discussion

1. Government Efforts in Mitigating Flood Disaster Risk in Toaha Village, Pakue District, North Kolaka Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province, Indonesia

There are 3 stages of flood management, namely pre-disaster, during the disaster, and post-disaster. Pre-disaster namely mitigation actions and early warning. During a disaster, namely emergency response and management when a flood disaster occurs. And the last is post-disaster namely rehabilitation and reconstruction. The government's efforts made in flood disaster management before the flood occurs, during the flood, and after the flood are presented in table 1.

Table 1. Government efforts in Mitigating Flood Disaster Risk in Toaha Village, Pakue District, North Kolaka Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province, Indonesia.

No	Efforts Made by the Government	Description
1	Pre-Disaster <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Destana b. Socialization c. River Embankment d. Drainage e. Talud 1.2 Early Warning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Create an Alert System 	Pre-disaster activities, namely mitigation, can be seen from the programs and activities carried out by the North Kolaka BPBD, namely forming a Disaster Resilient Village (Desa Tangguh Bencana - Destana) to be able to recognize what disasters have the potential to occur. As for the activities carried out by the Pakue Sub-District Head in this mitigation stage, namely, he is happy to always appeal to the public to remain vigilant during the rainy season. The activities carried out by the Village Head in Flood Disaster Management are conducting outreach and directing the community to clean up the waterways where there are materials that interfere with the flow of water. The form of early warning in efforts to deal with floods carried out by the North Kolaka Flood Disaster Mitigation Agency is to create a flood warning system in areas close to rivers. The warning system that has been built still relies on traditional methods such as still using direct observation of the river by officers or volunteers, and also the equipment used is still simple, such as still using a river flow meter which relatively only shows the number of the river water level.
2	During Disaster <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Emergency Response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Evacuate Disaster Victims to a Safer Place 1.2 Flood Disaster Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Logistics Assistance b. Service 	At this stage, when there is a report of a flood disaster somewhere, the North Kolaka Regional Disaster Mitigation Agency will immediately dispatch personnel to the incident location to confirm the information, then take further action. When we arrived at the location, we immediately provided logistical assistance to the people affected by the flood disaster. At this stage the efforts made by the Camat and Head of Toaha Village were contacting the authorities in terms of flood disaster management and directing the community to save themselves to a safer place and move things to a higher place. Apart from carrying out emergency measures when a flood occurred at the location, the North Kolaka Regional Disaster Management Agency also carried out supporting activities for the emergency, namely by providing logistics to flood victims. The provision of logistics for the flood disaster is intended so that the victims of the flood disaster who are in the location can evacuate while still getting supplies of normal daily needs. The actions taken by the local government are to provide services to the community by distributing aid in the form of rice, drinking water, medicines and directing the community to evacuate to a safer place.
3	Post Disaster <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Rehabilitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Health Sector b. Economic Sector 	The rehabilitation activities carried out by the North Kolaka Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) include activities aimed at improving and restoring the conditions of the flood victims. Rehabilitation efforts carried out there are

c. Security and Order Sector	various sectors that must be achieved. The recovery sector is
d. Functions of Government and Public Services.	the health sector, the community socio-economic recovery sector, the security and order sector, the government function sector and the public service function.
1.2 Reconstruction	The efforts made by the Government in this stage are the repair of roads, waterways, river embankments, water disposal sites. With this effort, it can reduce the risk of flood disasters that occur in Toaha Village, Pakue District, North Kolaka Regency.
a. Street	
b. River Embankment	
c. Talud	
d. Water Disposal	

Based on the results of table 4.3, it can be described that the efforts made by the government in flood disaster management have 3 stages, namely pre-disaster mitigation, early warning. During an emergency response disaster, flood disaster management. Post-disaster rehabilitation, reconstruction. At this stage, it can reduce the risk of a flood disaster that occurred in Toaha Village, Pakue District, North Kolaka Regency. During the pre-disaster stage, the activities carried out by the government are mitigation and early warning. Efforts in the mitigation stage are to form a disaster alert village, as well as with early warning, namely by direct observation to measure water discharge.

In accordance with the pre-disaster stage, namely mitigation, it can be seen from the programs and activities carried out by the North Kolaka BPBD, namely carrying out developments that can prevent flood disasters such as river embankments, drainage, talud, roads, forming disaster alert sub-districts and disaster-resilient sub-districts in order to reduce the risk of the impact of the flood disaster that occurred. As for what the Head of Pakue Sub-district did in this mitigation stage, that is, appealed to the public to remain vigilant during the rainy season, while the activities carried out by the Village Head in Flood Disaster Management were to direct the community to clean up drains where there were materials that contained interfere with the passage of water.

At the stage of the flood disaster, the activities carried out by the government were emergency response and response. In the emergency response efforts that were carried out, namely evacuating the community to a safe place and providing logistical assistance to the community. Kumalawati (2015) explains that emergency response activities carried out when a disaster occurs aim to deal with the adverse effects arising from a disaster. Disaster emergency response is a series of activities carried out immediately at the time of the incident to deal with the adverse impacts that have arisen, which include activities to rescue and evacuate victims, property, fulfillment of basic needs, protection, management of refugees, rescue and restoration of infrastructure (Larasati, 2017).

During the emergency response stage, when there is a report of a flood disaster somewhere, the North Kolaka Regional Disaster Management Agency immediately sends personnel to the scene of the incident to confirm this information. society to a safer place. Then at the flood disaster management stage. In addition to carrying out emergency measures when a flood disaster occurs at the location, the North Kolaka Regional Disaster Management Agency also carries out supporting activities for the emergency earlier, namely by providing logistics to flood victims. The provision of logistics for the victims of the flood disaster is intended so that the victims of the flood disaster who are in the location can evacuate while still getting supplies of their daily needs.

After a disaster, this stage includes carrying out rehabilitation and reconstruction measures to repair facilities and infrastructure to restore the situation so that it can function again. Rehabilitation efforts carried out there are various sectors that must be completed. Among them are the health sector, the socio-economic sector, the security and order sector, the government function sector and the public service function. While the reconstruction activities that the government is pursuing at this stage are the construction of roads, talud, river embankments and tree planting (reforestation).

2. Community Efforts in Managing Flood Disaster Risk in Toaha Village, Pakue District, North Kolaka Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province, Indonesia

Communities must have the ability in flood disaster management efforts to reduce the impacts that occur. The capabilities of the community include increasing awareness in protecting the environment, saving themselves by fleeing to a safer place or to relatives' homes, cooperating with the government. According to Mahardika (2017), flood disaster management has 3 stages, namely pre-disaster, during disaster, and post-disaster. The efforts made by the community in managing flood risk before the disaster, during the disaster and after the disaster are presented in table 2.

Table 2. Community Efforts in Managing Flood Disaster Risk in Toaha Village, Pakue District, North Kolaka Regency, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia

No	Community Efforts in Flood Disaster Management	Description
1	Pra Disaster <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Alert b. Safeguard Valuables c. Make Preparations for Evacuation. d. Waiting for Information from The Goernment 	Activities carried out at the pre-disaster stage, the efforts made by the community are to remain vigilant when the rainy season arrives and wait for further information from the government, besides that, securing valuables such as important files or documents to a safer place, and preparing tools - tools that can help us later when there is a flood such as flashlights, hoes, and we prepare drinking water that will be consumed later.
2	During Disaster <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Evacuate b. Waiting for Logistical Assistance from the Government c. Watch Out for Undercurrents 	Efforts made by the community when a flood occurs are evacuating themselves by running to a higher place or a safer place. During a flood, some people safely leave their houses to higher ground and some still stay at home to observe the situation and conditions to ensure progress. But when the floods can no longer be overcome, the people have to leave their homes to save themselves.
3	Post Disaster <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mutual Cooperation b. Repairing Damaged Facilities c. Help the Driver to Cross the Road Which is Flooded with Water. 	At this stage, when the flood has receded, the community returns to their homes to clean up the dirt or trash inside and outside the home. Besides that, the community also works together to clean up the environment or damaged buildings and help motorbike riders. car to cross a flooded road.

Based on table 2, it can be explained that the community's efforts in dealing with flood disasters, namely there are 3 stages, namely pre-disaster, during the disaster, and post-disaster. In the pre-disaster stage, the efforts made by the community are to remain vigilant during the rainy season, wait for further information from the government, secure valuable items such as important files or documents. The community also has the view that floods occur due to very high intensity rainfall. The efforts made by the community to reduce disaster risk are by doing voluntary work with village officials to clean up the environment.

During a disaster, people evacuate to places they think are safer, some people stay at home to see the progress of the flood disaster, when it can no longer be anticipated, residents must save themselves. The actions taken by the community when a disaster occurs are limited to saving themselves and moving valuables to a safer location.

After the disaster, after the flood had receded, the people immediately returned to their homes to clean up their houses which were full of mud as well as their surroundings. Regarding the activities carried out at the post-disaster stage, the village community in general did not have the knowledge about what to do. This limitation is due to the lack of information they obtain regarding disaster management. The community only understands that if after a disaster occurs, they will work together to rebuild the areas affected by the disaster.

D. Conclusion

Efforts made by the government before the flood occurred, namely creating a Disaster Resilient Village (Desa Tangguh Bencana - Destana) and conducting early warnings to the community, are always encouraging the public to always be vigilant during the rainy season to avoid unwanted things. When a flood occurs, the efforts made by the government are evacuating victims and providing logistical assistance to the community. The local government also immediately moved quickly to contact the sub-district head to request assistance as soon as possible to the community. When the flood has receded, the government directs the community to clean their houses and repair damage caused by flooding, such as fences, roads, and damaged surroundings.

Efforts made by the community before the flood occurred, namely being prepared, being careful, being alert during the rainy season and waiting for the next government directive. When the floods came, the people immediately secured their valuables and looked for safer places to evacuate, some people did not leave their homes. When the floods receded, the efforts made by the community gotong royong to clean up the houses, roads and the surrounding environment.

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