

The Analysis of Post-Flood Disaster Management at North Luwu Regency

Rasyid Thaha¹, Ulfah Zakiah Drajat¹

Corresponding Email: rasyid_thaha@yahoo.com

¹Department of Government Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Postgraduate Program, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

Abstract

The reaserch aims at analyzing the programs of the rehabilitation and reconstruction activities carried out by the Regional Disaster Ma nagement Agency (RDMA) of North Luwu Regency in the post-flood disaster management. The reaserch used the qualitative approach, carried out a literature study and in-depth interview with the authorities in the implementation of the post-flood rehabilitation and reconstruction programs in North Luwu Regency. The research result show that in the implementation of the post-flood rehabilitation and reconstruction program in the 1st year, The RDMA of North Luwu has implemented a rehabilitation program which is manifested in the activities of (1) Providing assistance for community home repairs, (2) Restoration of health services, (3) Psychological social recovery, (4) Reconciliation and conflict resolution. Moreover, the reconstruction programs carried out are: (1) The permanent settlement construction; (2) Road construction; (3) River embankment construction; (4) Drainage construction.

Keywords: Disaster Management, Flood, North Luwu Regency

Received: March 9, 2023

Revised: April 4, 2023

Accepted: April 15, 2023

Introduction

Disaster management is an integral part of national development, namely a series of disaster management activities before, during and after a disaster occurs. Often disasters are only partially considered by the government (Andor et al., 2020). Even disasters are only responded to with an emergency response approach (Slepski, 2007), even though disasters always bring suffering, cause victims of property and lives, destroy the socio-economic order, form traumatic individuals and many other things. The frequency of disaster situations that hit the community makes it a common and public problem that demands the presence of collective intervention from various parties.

The pattern of disaster management gained a new dimension with the issuance of Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management, Government Regulation (PP) Number 21 of 2008 concerning Implementation of Disaster Management, Government Regulation (PP) Number 22 of 2008 concerning Funding and Management of Disaster Aid, Regulation Government Regulation (PP) Number 23 of 2008 concerning the Participation of International Institutions and Foreign Non-Governmental Institutions, Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 8 of 2008 concerning the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), Minister of Home Affairs Regulation (Permendagri) Number 48 of 2008 concerning Guidelines BPBD Organization and Work Procedure, and Regulation of the Head of the National Disaster Management Agency (Perka BNPB) Number 3 of 2008 concerning Guidelines for Establishing

a Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), as well as Regional Regulation of North Luwu Regency Number 9 of 2011 concerning Disaster Management.

With the enactment of Law Number 24 of 2007 and other regulations regarding disaster management, it is hoped that the implementation of disaster management will improve, because the government and regional governments are responsible for implementing disaster management.

In Indonesia itself there is the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) which is a non-departmental government agency whose task is to assist the President of the Republic of Indonesia in coordinating the planning and implementation of disaster and emergency management activities in an integrated manner, as well as carrying out disaster management including prevention, preparedness, emergency response, and recovery.

Natural disasters that occur in Indonesia do not only hit one place, but in various regions in Indonesia it is possible for disasters to occur. In accordance with Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management, it is mandated in articles 35 and 36 that each region in disaster management efforts has a disaster management plan. Therefore, in each region it is necessary to form a Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) as a bridge in dealing with disasters.

The Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) is a non-departmental government agency that carries out disaster management tasks in both provincial and district/city areas based on the policies set by the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB). The working relationship between the Provincial BPBD and BNPB is disaster coordination and technical in nature in the context of efforts to improve the quality of disaster management. Meanwhile, the working relationship between the Provincial BPBD and Regency/Municipal BPBD is in the nature of facilitating or coordinating and during the handling of disaster emergencies the Provincial BPBD can also carry out the functions of command, coordination and implementation.

In disaster management there are several stages, namely pre-disaster where there is no disaster then disaster mitigation is carried out as an effort to eliminate and/or reduce disaster risk such as socialization about the impact of disasters, during disasters such as emergency response activities carried out immediately, at the time of the disaster to deal with the impact damage caused, which includes activities to rescue and evacuate victims, property, fulfillment of basic needs, protection, management of refugees, rescue and restoration of infrastructure and facilities needed by victims to the location of the disaster, and post-disaster such as rehabilitation and reconstruction (Chong & Kamarudin, 2018; Lin Moe & Pathranarakul, 2006).

Post-disaster disaster management mentioned in article 1 paragraph 10 and 11 of Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management that the government is responsible for carrying out rehabilitation in the form of repair and restoration of all aspects for normalization in post-disaster areas, as well as carrying out reconstruction in the form of rebuilding all infrastructure and means for the survival of society for the next life. Which the management process will be useful for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the future because the cycle of disasters that occur will continue.

After the disaster, flash floods and landslides had such a big impact on the people of North Luwu Regency, which are spread over 6 (six) affected districts, namely Masamba District, Baebunta District, South Baebunta District, Sabbang District, Malangke District and Malangke

West District. Based on data compiled by the North Luwu Regency BPBD as of August 21 2020 in the North Luwu Regency area, the flash floods and landslides caused 39 people to die, 9 people were not found, 106 people were injured, 20,430 people were displaced, and resulted in damage to houses, infrastructure and public and social facilities with a level of severe, moderate or light damage. The consequences and impacts of flash floods and landslides resulted in a total value of damage and losses of Rp. 613,945,276,587, -

Empirical facts found that the flood disaster that occurred in North Luwu Regency greatly affected the survival of the community (Derlius et al., 2022) which had impacts and damage in various sectors where from these events the community's survival could not proceed as it should and could cause many new problems due to poor community survival. going well such as social conflict, health problems and so forth. Therefore, the participation of the Government is needed to carry out rehabilitation and reconstruction through the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) as an institution that has duties and functions in disaster management considering the environmental damage, property loss, and casualties caused by flooding in North Luwu Regency

Disaster management is an integral part of national development (Djalali et al., 2012), namely a series of disaster management activities before, during and after a disaster occurs. Often disasters are only partially considered by the government. Even disasters are only responded to with an emergency response approach, even though disasters always bring suffering, cause victims of property and lives, destroy the socio-economic order, form traumatic individuals and many other things. The frequency of disaster situations that hit the community makes it a common and public problem that demands the presence of collective intervention from various parties (Perry, 2007).

Methods

This study uses a qualitative approach which aims to describe and describe events and phenomena that occur in the field and present data in a systematic, factual and accurate manner regarding the facts in more detail the problems to be investigated by studying as much as possible an individual, a group or an incident.

This research uses an approach with a case study type that aims to find out the function of local government through BPBD in flood disaster management in North Luwu district. The research locations were carried out in North Luwu Regency including the BPBD Office and Locations related to Post-Flood rehabilitation and reconstruction programs/policies covering Masamba District, Baebunta District, South Baebunta District, Malangke District, West Malangke District, and Sabbang District.

The main focus in this research is the Government's Role in relation to Post-Flood Disaster Management Variables. The role of BPBD includes Post-Flood Rehabilitation and Reconstruction with an explanation of the focus and sub-focuses determined in the research, namely Implementation of the duties and functions of the Regional Disaster Management Agency in the post-flood rehabilitation program in North Luwu Regency and Implementation of the tasks and functions of the Regional Disaster Management Agency in the program post-flood reconstruction in North Luwu Regency.

Results and Discussion

Implementation of Post-Flood Rehabilitation Carried out by the Regional Disaster Management Agency of North Luwu Regency

The implementation of rehabilitation activities includes physical repair activities and non-physical recovery. Rehabilitation activities are carried out in disaster-affected areas as well as in other areas where it is possible to become target areas for rehabilitation activities. Of course, the purpose of post-flood rehabilitation in North Luwu Regency is to normalize or run normally all aspects of governance and people's lives in post-disaster areas.

Based on the results of research at flood-affected locations in North Luwu Regency, several rehabilitation activities carried out by the local government through the North Luwu Regency Regional Disaster Management Agency together with other elements such as the National Disaster Management Agency, related Ministries or Institutions, Private Institutions, Community and Community Institutions are as follows:

Provision of Community Home Improvement Assistance

Based on the results of several interviews obtained from informants, in the context of post-flood management, the North Luwu Regency Government has established a Stimulant Assistance Program for Damaged House Repairs to flood survivors who fall into the category of mild and moderate damage. This is contained in the 2020 Post-Flood and Landslide Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plan document which contains data on the needs of the post-flood housing sector in North Luwu Regency.

Housing stimulant assistance for flood survivors in North Luwu Regency was provided in accordance with indicators and technical guidelines set by the Regional Disaster Management Agency for North Luwu Regency in accordance with the damage criteria, namely light damage and moderate damage. Where, survivors who fall into the category of lightly damaged receive stimulant funding assistance of Rp. 10,000,000 per head of family and assistance for survivors who are in the damaged category are receiving stimulant funding assistance of Rp. 25,000,000 per head of family based on the criteria for building damage due to the disaster.

Recovery of Health Services

Disasters have an impact on decreasing the quality of life of the population, including health. One of the problems faced after a disaster is health services for disaster victims. The provision of health services during disasters often encounters many obstacles due to damage to health facilities, inadequate number and types of medicines and medical devices, limited health personnel and operational funds. This condition will certainly have a worse impact.

If it is not handled immediately (Center for Health Problem Management, Secretariat General of the Ministry of Health, 2001). Therefore, the role of the National Disaster Management Agency, Provincial BPBD, and Regency/City BPBD as well as related technical institutions/agencies in disaster management is urgently needed.

Based on the results of several interviews obtained from informants regarding the rehabilitation program in the Recovery of Health Services, the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of North Luwu Regency carried out the rehabilitation of PSC 199 North Luwu building with a detailed budget of Rp. 1,097,400,000 which has been completed, the rehabilitation of the Poskesdes with a detailed budget of Rp. 2,606,800,000, - , improving the human resources component, it can be concluded that the BPBD of North Luwu Regency has

carried out its role in the health sector related to post-disaster management in North Luwu Regency where in the implementation of the health recovery program by BPBD and/or BNPB and the government by functioning all related agencies and regional resources that can be mobilized to ensure the running of the program and can involve non-governmental and foreign organizations that have the same goals in humanitarian terms so that services in the health sector can run as before the disaster occurred.

Psychological Social Recovery

The flood disaster in North Luwu Regency left survivors traumatized by the loss of loved ones, property, destroyed homes, and plantation and agricultural land which has been the source of livelihood for survivors so far which often causes feelings of worry, fear and even prolonged trauma due to the impact from the disaster made them poor and they felt afraid that the disaster would happen again. Coupled with the conditions at the evacuation sites which were in very limited conditions, the psychological pressure was getting heavier.

Based on the results of an interview with the Head of the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Division of North Luwu BPBD Pak A. Awaluddin, S.T, M.T regarding the social psychological recovery activities of flood survivors in North Luwu that ""The impact of the disaster was not only infrastructure damage but also trauma for the people who experienced it. disaster. Therefore, the law on disaster management also contains psychological impacts on society. So, we also carry out activities that can relieve trauma for survivors. Psychological social activities were carried out a lot during the emergency response period where lots of volunteers arrived to carry out psychosocial activities, social intervention activities where the community was given help to ease the psychological burden so that this burden did not reach mental disorders. There was also family counseling assistance for mothers, there were also cooking training activities, handicrafts made from used clothes because it happened that at that time a lot of used clothes aid had arrived so that they were used to make handicrafts that had economic value, trauma healing activities from the health service and there were also many volunteers who came from various regions such as ACT MRI South Sulawesi, Chakra Abipraya, KPA throughout Luwu Raya and many more, both from organizations and groups of volunteers who work on behalf of humanity""

With the occurrence of this disaster, the implementation of the function of empowering the government to the community is very necessary, where the government must be present to protect the community. This empowerment is carried out with the aim of restoring the psychological condition of people who are depressed due to the disasters they experience so that they do not live in fear or trauma and are expected to be able to improve the quality of human resources for survivors of natural disasters.

Based on direct observations made at the evacuation sites for disaster victims in North Luwu Regency, there are still people who experience trauma and deep fear after the floods and find that there are people who think unrealistically and seek supernatural powers to prevent floods from happening.

Reconciliation and Conflict Resolution

In line with the regulatory function of North Luwu BPBD in the rehabilitation program in reconciliation and conflict resolution where this aims to help communities in disaster areas to reduce the escalation of social conflict and tension and restore the social conditions of life for flood survivors in North Luwu Regency.

Based on the achievement indicators of the post-flood conflict reconciliation and conflict resolution program in North Luwu Regency, the North Luwu BPBD together with related agencies have played a role in resolving existing conflicts in the community. loss of property and loss of life. But back to the concept of a government regulatory function where this function is carried out with policies in the form of regulations or written rules, in this case the technical plan for reconciliation and conflict resolution programs for survivors of flood victims in North Luwu Regency where the preparation is carried out by BPBD and/or BNPB assisted by relevant institutions/agencies/agencies, where it is hoped that a change in a better direction will be created with the harmonization of the government and the people in harmony. The regulations that will be made cannot be separated from the participation of the community as those who feel the direct impact of the existence of a regulation.

Implementation of Post-Flood Reconstruction Carried out by the Regional Disaster Management Agency of North Luwu Regency

In terms of post-disaster management, especially the handling of the reconstruction program, it is necessary to have an appropriate reconstruction process, based on good planning, so that it is right on target and also in an orderly use of funds, and is able to increase community resilience to future disaster threats through efforts to reduce disaster risk.

Permanent Residential Development

BPBD North Luwu Regency together with BNPB and BPBD South Sulawesi Province as well as Ministries/Agencies and the community created a permanent housing assistance program for survivors who fall into the Heavily Damaged category. In the condition of the house being severely damaged with a damage level above >70%, which causes the house to not function as a place to live due to collapse/collapse.

The government has allocated a budget through the Ready-to-Use Fund (DSP) at the National Disaster Management Agency for the construction of permanent residential houses as a priority for handling.

Based on the results of an interview with the Head of BPBD North Luwu Regency, Mr. Drs. Muslim Muchtar, M.Si that "In carrying out the reconstruction, of course we, in this case the North Luwu Regency Government, have limitations in terms of budget and also a team of experts, so according to what is contained in the Disaster Management Law, if the Regency APBD is inadequate, the Regency Government can request financial assistance from the provincial and/or central government. Therefore, in this rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, the source of the budget is from the Regency APBD, Provincial APBD, APBN Ministries and Institutions, Ready-to-Use Funds (DSP) for the National Disaster Management Agency, as well as the community and the business world. Prioritizing because this is very basic for flood survivors"

The construction of permanent housing for survivors of heavily damaged houses is a priority program for the Government of North Luwu Regency, in this case the BPBD of North Luwu Regency, as the leading sector in carrying out the reconstruction, of course, also with assistance from various institutions and also the community. If you look at the progress of the construction of permanent housing, it can be concluded that the government is carrying out its function in handling the aftermath of a flood disaster. This is proven by the government's seriousness in making the permanent housing development program a priority program and to this day the acceleration of permanent housing development continues to be pursued. However, the construction of permanent shelter cannot be separated from various problems such as the

mechanism for distributing permanent housing for survivors, most of these problems come from internal families of survivors and there are also people who think that the value of permanent housing does not match the losses they experience.

Road Construction

The flood natural disaster in North Luwu Regency also had an impact on the infrastructure sector such as national roads and regency roads. For this reason, in the implementation of post-flood reconstruction, the North Luwu Regency Government and all parties involved, from the Central, Province to the community, were involved and took part in it.

From the damage and loss assessment data on post-flood National roads and Regency roads in North Luwu Regency, the North Luwu Regency Government, in this case the North Luwu Regency BPBD as the leading sector in the Post-flood Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plan document, established a program for the reconstruction of National roads and Regency Roads that affected.

The current implementation of road reconstruction in North Luwu Regency is the construction of a national road carried out by the National Road Implementation Agency (BBPJK) VI under the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing. Meanwhile, the construction of regency roads has not yet been carried out considering that the main focus of the North Luwu Regency Government is the construction of permanent housing for survivors of heavily damaged houses.

Embankment Development

The floods that occurred in North Luwu Regency in 2020 resulted in a large amount of material being carried along with the overflow of water, making the area on the banks of the river the same height as 150 rivers. This triggers when it rains again, river water easily overflows and enters residential areas around the Masamba, Radda and Sabbang rivers. This prompted the government to create a permanent embankment construction program to reduce the impact after the flood occurred, so in the post-flood reconstruction program a program was created, namely the construction of embankments in three different river locations namely the Masamba river embankment, Radda river embankment, and Sabbang river embankment.

the reconstruction program for the construction of embankments Three major rivers which were affected by flooding in North Luwu Regency in 2020, namely the construction of the Masamba river embankment, the construction of the Radda river embankment and the construction of the Sabbang River have been carried out quite well although 153 experienced a few obstacles due to the rejection of the Lombok community on the Masamba Riverbanks but if you look at this as a whole, it already shows how the implementation of government functions is carried out.

Drainage Development

The impact of the flood disaster that occurred in North Luwu Regency in 2020 also had an impact on the damage to several drainage buildings due to materials such as large tree branches, stones, soil and sand that were carried along with the floods. From the data obtained from the BPBD of North Luwu Regency regarding drainage damage due to flooding, there are two sub-districts that have experienced damage to drainage, namely Baebunta District and Masamba District. Disturbance caused by damaged drainage, namely when it rains water from the drainage canal which is covered with residual flood material overflows to the ground surface, causing stagnant water and even water can overflow into residents' homes. Therefore, BPBD

North Luwu Regency created a drainage building repair program in the post-flood disaster management stage, namely drainage reconstruction.

The implementation of the drainage construction reconstruction program was carried out in stages during the post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction period. The drainage construction was carried out in the first year, second year and third year of rehabilitation and reconstruction and the source of the budget came from the Regency APBD, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Grant Proposals and from Ministries and/or Agencies. The drainage building reconstruction program, which is planned to be carried out in the first year, namely Drainage/sewerage in Bone Sub-District and Bone Tua Sub-District and also drainage and pedestrians in Bone Sub-District whose budget sources come from the Year 1 Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Grant Proposal which is in the process of being built, Drainage the Kelapa Gading housing complex which was planned to be built in the first year but there has been no development using the 1st year Ministry/Institution budget, drainage/sewer in Meli Village has also not been implemented, and Drainage/sewer in Radda Village which is in the development stage which the source of the budget is from the proposed year 1 Rehabilitation and Reconstruction grant

Conclusion

The implementation of post-flood rehabilitation by the BPBD of North Luwu Regency was carried out through several programs, namely (1) Providing assistance to repair people's houses that suffered minor and moderate damage sourced from the National Disaster Management Agency's Ready-to-Use Fund (DSP BNPB). (2) Recovery of health services which is based on health service achievement indicators in post-disaster rehabilitation activities which include components of health human resources, health facilities/infrastructure, and the community that BPBD North Luwu Regency has carried out its role in the health sector related to post-disaster management in North Luwu Regency, (3) Psychological Social Recovery when referring to the BPBD empowerment function in social psychological recovery activities for North Luwu flood survivors such as individual and group counseling, psychosocial activities, skills training and psychoeducation carried out by the government, organizations, NGOs and humanitarian volunteers in accordance with procedures or technical requirements as contained in PERKA BNPB No. 11 of 2008 concerning Guidelines for Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, (4) Reconciliation and conflict resolution in this case the BPBD of North Luwu Regency together with related parties prioritizes solving existing problems in the community through deliberation activities . Based on the post-disaster rehabilitation program carried out by the BPBD of North Luwu Regency and involving various related elements, if it is linked to the theory of T. Coser and Anthony Rosenberg in their book entitled "an introduction to International Politics" this can be linked to the implementation of the roles and functions of the District BPBD. North Luwu in post-flood management, namely rehabilitation where the BPBD of North Luwu Regency is required to carry out recovery so that the standard of living of the flood survivors can recover to what it was before the disaster occurred.

The implementation of post-flood reconstruction by BPBD North Luwu Regency is carried out through the program (1) Construction of permanent housing for flood survivors whose houses are in the category of heavy damage, (2) Construction of district roads, provincial roads and national roads, (3) construction of river embankments in three flood-affected rivers in North Luwu Regency, namely the Masamba River, the Radda River and the Sabbang River, (4) Construction of drainage mainly in the two affected sub-districts, namely Masamba District and Baebunta District. Based on the reconstruction program carried out by BPBD North Luwu

Regency and other parties involved in post-disaster recovery, namely reconstruction, referring to the theory of T. Coser and Anthony Rosenberg in their book entitled "an introduction to International Politics" which defines the role as a demand which is given structurally (norms, expectations, prohibitions, responsibilities) in which there is a series of pressures and then that connects, guides and supports its function in the organization. This can be related to the implementation of the roles and functions of the North Luwu Regency BPBD in carrying out the post-flood reconstruction program where the North Luwu Regency BPBD has the role of coordinator in the implementation of reconstruction to rebuild all infrastructure and facilities, institutions in the post-flood area with the main goal of growing and the development of economic, social and cultural activities, the upholding of law and order and the rise of community participation in all aspects of life as before the flood disaster in North Luwu Regency.

References

- Andor, M. A., Osberghaus, D., & Simora, M. (2020). Natural disasters and governmental aid: Is there a charity hazard?. *Ecological Economics*, 169, 106534.
- Chong, N. O., & Kamarudin, K. H. (2018). Disaster risk management in Malaysia: Issues and challenges from the perspective of agencies. *Planning Malaysia*, 16.
- Derlius, D., Heryani, W., & Muin, A. M. (2022). Community Rejection That Causes Damage to Company Assets for Hydroelectric Power Plant Development. *Daengku: Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences Innovation*, 2(5), 718-727.
- Djalali, A., Hosseinijenab, V., Hasani, A., Shirmardi, K., Castrén, M., Öhlén, G., & Panahi, F. (2012). A fundamental, national, medical disaster management plan: an education-based model.
- Lin Moe, T., & Pathranarakul, P. (2006). An integrated approach to natural disaster management: public project management and its critical success factors. *Disaster Prevention and Management: An International Journal*, 15(3), 396-413.
- Perry, M. (2007). Natural disaster management planning: A study of logistics managers responding to the tsunami. *International Journal of Physical Distribution & Logistics Management*, 37(5), 409-433.
- Slepski, L. A. (2007). Emergency preparedness and professional competency among health care providers during hurricanes Katrina and Rita: pilot study results. *Disaster management & response*, 5(4), 99-110.