



STRATEGY OF THE REGIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AGENCY OF BENGKULU PROVINCE IN HANDLING FLOOD DISASTER IN BENGKULU CITY

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine and analyze the BPBD strategy in flood disaster management in Bengkulu City and to determine and analyze the strengths and weaknesses of BPBD in flood disaster management in Bengkulu City. This study is qualitative. In determining informants, researchers use purposive sampling techniques, namely the determination of informants that are carried out intentionally or purposefully, so researchers consider what is needed by researchers regarding the matter being studied. Data Analysis Techniques through: Data Collection, Data Reduction, Data Presentation, and Conclusion Drawing and clarification. The results of the study and discussion can be concluded that the strategic activities of the Bengkulu Province BPBD in Flood Disaster Management in Bengkulu City through the stages of incident information from the Regency/City BPBD, Data analysis by Pusdalop and Implementation to the location of the incident have not been effective. The results of the study show that 1). The objectives or targets of the Bengkulu Province BPBD in Flood Disaster Management in Bengkulu City. a. The accuracy of monitoring objectives in Disaster Prone Area Monitoring in Disaster Management on the topography of the location of the incident which is far away and minimal operational funds, lack of Human Resources due to the uneven training of BPBD officers in Bengkulu Province. b. The policies of the Bengkulu Province BPBD in Flood Disaster Management in Bengkulu City, not all incidents are followed up directly to the location because the disaster incident is still considered small. c. The stages of the main actions or programs of the Bengkulu Province BPBD in Flood Disaster Management in Bengkulu City that BPBD officers in Bengkulu Province in carrying out disaster management are based on data and information, have conducted new analyses and decided on mature actions. 2). Strengths and Weaknesses of the Bengkulu Province BPBD in Flood Disaster Management in Bengkulu City such as cars and equipment are mostly obsolete and old to carry out monitoring activities in Disaster Prone Area Monitoring in Disaster Management.



INTRODUCTION

Geographically, Indonesia is an archipelagic country located at the confluence of four tectonic plates, namely the Asian Continental Plate, the Australian Continent, the Indian Ocean Plate and the Pacific Ocean. In the southern and eastern parts of Indonesia there is a volcanic belt (volcanic arc) that extends from the islands of Sumatra, Java, Nusa Tenggara and Sulawesi, the sides of which are old volcanic mountains and lowlands, some of which are dominated by swamps. These conditions have great potential and are prone to disasters such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides and floods (National Disaster Management Agency, 2021).

The territory of Indonesia is located in a tropical climate area with two seasons, namely hot and rainy, characterized by quite extreme changes in weather, temperature and wind direction. Climatic conditions like this combined with relatively diverse surface topography and rock conditions, both physically and chemically, produce fertile soil conditions. On the other hand, these conditions can have several adverse effects on humans such as hydrometeorological disasters such as floods, landslides, forest fires and droughts. Along with the development of time and increasing human activities, environmental damage tends to get worse and triggers an increase in the number of incidents and intensity of hydrometeorological disasters (floods, landslides and droughts) that occur alternately in many regions in Indonesia. From year to year, forest resources in

Indonesia are decreasing, while the exploitation of mineral resources also results in ecosystem damage which physically often causes an increase in the risk of disasters (National Disaster Management Agency, 2022).

Disaster management activities are the responsibility of the central government and local governments. With the enactment of Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management, the implementation of disaster management is expected to improve, because the government and local governments are responsible for implementing disaster management.

Disaster management is carried out in a targeted manner starting from pre-disaster, during emergency response and post-disaster. Articles 35 and 36 of Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management mandate that each region in disaster management efforts have a disaster management plan. The purpose of disaster management is to provide protection to the community from the threat of disaster, harmonize existing laws and regulations, ensure that disaster management is carried out in a planned, integrated, coordinated and comprehensive manner, encourage the spirit of mutual cooperation, solidarity, and generosity and create peace in the life of society, nation and state.

In carrying out disaster management activities, the government issued Law Number 24 of 2007 articles 18-25 that each province and district/city forms a Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), while the implementation instructions for the formation of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) are regulated in Permendagri No. 46 of 2008 concerning



the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD).

Bengkulu Province is a province known for most of its settlements on the coast. Unpredictable weather makes it prone to natural disasters, such as floods, landslides and tidal waves, abrasion, tornadoes which cause many losses, damage and even fatalities. Bengkulu is located on the west coast of Sumatra Island and faces directly onto the Indonesian Ocean. Bengkulu Province is positioned facing strong waves and can cause coastal abrasion.

Natural disasters that occur in Bengkulu Province occur due to nature's will or indeed due to the actions of responsible humans. For example, landslides occur due to human actions that reduce the benefits of forests or trees as water and soil retainers. Meanwhile, floods occur not only due to overflowing rivers, but more to the people in Bengkulu Province who pay less attention to the cleanliness of their environment. People are still accustomed to throwing garbage in rivers, throwing garbage in the wrong place, clogged water channels, lack of drainage and rivers that are starting to become shallow.

Floods are natural disasters that often occur every rainy season. The Bengkulu City Regional Disaster Management Agency recorded five sub-districts affected by floods, namely Sungai Serut Sub-district in Tanjung Agung, Tanjung Jaya, and Suka Merindu Sub-districts. Muara Bangkahulu Sub-district in Bentiring, Rawa Makmur, and Pematang Gubernur Sub-districts. The Selebar District is in the villages of Pagar Dewa, Bumi Ayu, and Pekan Sabtu And the

last one Kampung Melayu District in Padang Serai Village, and Kandang Mas. (Damayanti, 2023)

The Bengkulu Province Regional Disaster Management Agency is an agency tasked with dealing with disasters that occur throughout the Bengkulu Province. The establishment of the Bengkulu Province Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) as stipulated in Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2008 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of Other Regional Government Institutions of Bengkulu Province.

the number of flood cases that occur in each region. For Bengkulu City, there are 3 (three) sub-districts that are prone to flooding, namely Sungai Serut Sub-district, Muara Bangkahulu Sub-district, Ratu Agung. The Tanjung Agung and Tanjung Jaya Urban Village areas are the areas most often affected by small, medium to large floods.

Based on information from the Bengkulu Provincial BPBD, in Bengkulu City, the cause of flooding is mostly due to drainage channels that are not up to standards and are also in dirty conditions accompanied by lots of garbage that clogs them. The behavior of the community who are not yet fully aware of the importance of not throwing garbage in water channels is also supported by the government not providing places and locations for garbage disposal. Many people still litter, either on the side of the road or in places where there are piles of garbage which should not be garbage disposal sites (Bengkulu Provincial BPBD, 2024).

In addition to the fact that the repair of drainage channels has not been carried out



properly, the strategy implemented by BPBD has not been optimally implemented because there are still obstacles, including the lack of responsiveness of human resources in dealing with flood disasters, both at the pre-disaster stage and at the evacuation stage or post-disaster stage, as well as the problem of providing supporting facilities and infrastructure that is still not optimal.

MATERIALS AND METHODE

Sugiyono (2017:15) this qualitative research is research to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects holistically and descriptively in a specific natural context. This research is qualitative research, namely a type of research that produces findings that cannot be achieved using statistical procedures or other quantification methods (Suwandi, 2008:34). While Suwandi (2008:36) states that qualitative research is one of the research procedures that produces descriptive data in the form of speech and writing and the behavior of people being observed. Through qualitative research, researchers can get to know the subjects, feel what they experience in everyday life.

Qualitative research is not directed at conclusions to prove a hypothesis is rejected or accepted, and does not test the relationship between variables, but rather emphasizes data collection to describe the actual conditions that occur in the field in this case the conditions

that occur at the Bengkulu Provincial Disaster Management Agency in dealing with flooding in Bengkulu City.

In determining informants, researchers use purposive sampling techniques, namely determining informants that are done intentionally or with a purpose, so researchers consider what is needed by researchers regarding the matter being researched.

Data analysis after the author has finished collecting data in the field using interactive model analysis. Miles and Huberman as quoted by Sugiyono (2018:45) proposed the following interactive model analysis scheme:

The stages of qualitative data analysis are described: (Sugiyono, 2018:45).

1. Data reduction. Data reduction is a subtle thinking process that requires intelligence and broad and deep insight. When data is reduced, the data is collected and only important data is used. This is because the data found in the field is very large and needs to be filtered to be more focused.
2. Data presentation. After the data is reduced, the next step is to present the data in the form of tables and descriptions so that it is more organized, structured, and easy to understand. This allows researchers to more easily understand what is happening and plan further by presenting the data. Work based on your understanding.



3. Draw conclusions. Then an initial conclusion is drawn which is temporary and can change if stronger evidence is found in the next data collection stage. To avoid misinterpretation that can obscure the significance of the data analysis results, a field review of the results is carried out to draw final conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Bengkulu Province BPBD Strategy in Flood Disaster Management in Bengkulu City through the stages of incident information from the Regency/City BPBD, Data analysis by Pusdalop and Implementation to the location of the incident has not been effective. The Bengkulu Province BPBD Strategy in Flood Disaster Management in Bengkulu City has not been effective. Therefore, the Bengkulu Province BPBD needs to propose to the Governor of Bengkulu through the Bengkulu Province DPRD for additional budget for field operations and rejuvenation of old facilities and infrastructure, so that the Bengkulu Province BPBD can work more optimally and the Bengkulu Province BPBD needs to increase Human Resources that are still lacking and can provide training evenly to response officers and prioritize officers who have not received training. According to Siagian (1978:77) to see whether an activity is effective or not can be seen from; accuracy of the

objectives to be achieved, this is intended so that employees in carrying out their duties achieve targeted targets and organizational goals can be achieved, accuracy of the strategy for achieving goals, it is known that strategy is "on the road" that is followed in making various efforts to achieve the specified targets so that implementers do not get lost in achieving organizational goals, careful planning, in essence means deciding now what the organization will do in the future, and the availability of work facilities and infrastructure. One indicator of organizational effectiveness is the ability to work productively. With the facilities and infrastructure available and possibly provided by the organization

1. Objectives or targets

Research findings show that the accuracy of monitoring objectives in the Bengkulu Province BPBD strategy in Flood Disaster Management in Bengkulu City has not been maximized due to the remote topography of the incident location and minimal operational funds, lack of Human Resources because the training of Bengkulu Province BPBD officers is not evenly distributed.

BPBD has predetermined goals that must be achieved based on plans or targets that have been decided so that every BPBD activity can run in a directed manner. Achieving goals has several benchmarks, including a clear goal/target and a specific time limit.



Disaster management can be said to be effective if the BPBD can be said to be effective if the goals achieved are in accordance with the established plan, both in terms of the time of implementation of the achievement of goals and the accuracy of targets/objectives. In addition, the existence of human resources acting as the implementation team in terms of quality and quantity is quite adequate. However, it is necessary to add, considering that floods and landslides in various areas of Bengkulu Province have increased. Considering the number of flood cases, in the context of the effectiveness of aid distribution, it is necessary to add members of the implementation team. Especially in dealing with emergency response events, more team members are needed, so that for the time being the victims will receive assistance as soon as possible. Achievement is the overall effort to achieve goals must be viewed as a process. Therefore, in order to ensure the achievement of the final goal, stages are needed, both in the sense of stages of achieving its parts, and stages in the sense of its periodization. Achievement of goals consists of several factors, namely: Time frame and targets that are concrete targets. Siagian (1978) explains that the clarity of the goals to be achieved, so that in its implementation it can achieve organizational goals and targeted targets,

Meanwhile, research is also in line with Mughron's research (2015) showing that the implementation of the disaster alert village program in Semarang City has been carried out based on the objectives that have been set and implemented with the ability to adapt and integrate between the government and all parties who have interests. Although in the implementation of the Disaster Alert Village BPBD Semarang City still encounters several obstacles.

This finding is in line with Wijanarko's research (2015) which found that the distribution of logistical assistance, that this program has been implemented quite effectively, but there are still factors that influence it, namely, human resources are still lacking, the distribution mechanism is long, and lack of budget.

2. Policies

The research findings show that the accuracy of the strategy in the Bengkulu Province BPBD strategy in Flood Disaster Management in Bengkulu City has not been maximized because not all incidents are followed up directly to the location because the disaster incident is still considered small.

For the success of a strategy, the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) must have a clear strategic planning concept and implementation planning (action plan). planning in disaster management is a sectoral



planning that is intended to achieve flood disaster management that can protect victims from the impact of the disaster.

When the initial disaster occurred, the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) assigned a Team to carry out the task of assessing the impact of the disaster and providing support assistance in the context of handling the disaster emergency. The results of the implementation of the TRC flood disaster emergency response task were used as a consideration for the Head of BPBD to propose to the Governor of Bengkulu Province in order to determine the status/level of the disaster.

The accuracy of the strategy for achieving goals is a measurement of the level of an organization's ability to conduct socialization, develop consensus and communicate with various other organizations, this also concerns the socialization process. Siagian (1978) explains that the clarity of the strategy to achieve goals, in making various efforts to achieve the specified targets so as not to get lost in achieving organizational goals, the process of analysis and formulation of solid policies, related to the goals to be achieved and the strategy that has been set means that the policy must be able to bridge the goals with efforts to implement operational activities.

Dewi's (2016) findings in her research that Disaster mitigation

capabilities are analyzed qualitatively based on customs. The hazards due to climate change that have the potential to become disasters in Kampung Naga are landslides and floods. The disaster mitigation capabilities of the Kampung Naga community against climate change are influenced by traditional wisdom which is reflected in the conservation of forests, buildings, infrastructure and village spatial patterns that can reduce the threat of landslides and floods. Meanwhile, Rizana's research (2021) found that the rehabilitation and reconstruction of community houses carried out by the Agam Regency BPBD was effective, this can be seen from the factors of achieving goals, integration, and adaptation carried out by BPBD in the process of implementing the rehabilitation and reconstruction of community houses.

3. Stages of main actions or programs

The research findings show that careful planning in the Bengkulu Province BPBD strategy in Flood Disaster Management in Bengkulu City has been maximized because Bengkulu Province BPBD officers in carrying out disaster management are based on data and information, have carried out new analyses and decided on mature actions.

Disaster management cannot be carried out by the government alone, but other actors are needed to participate in helping to overcome the disaster. So that coordination and cooperation are needed between



stakeholders to facilitate the implementation of the distribution mechanism for logistical assistance for victims effectively and efficiently and take good steps to deal with the flood disaster that occurred in Bengkulu Province.

Preparation of the right plan, where a good plan still needs to be described in the right implementation programs because if not, the implementers will lack guidelines for acting and working. Siagian (1978) explains that careful planning, preparation of the right program, a good plan still needs to be described in the right implementation programs because if not, the implementers will lack guidelines for acting and working.

Heryati, (2020) in his research found that the government can show its role in disaster management through 5 (five) aspects, namely legislative, institutional, planning, funding, and capacity development aspects. In this case, the government has taken strategic steps to address the risks and impacts of natural disasters through the establishment of BNPB at the central level and BPBD at the regional level. These non-departmental institutions are at the forefront of disaster management. It is also known that almost every region faces the same obstacles in disaster management, namely the problem of limited budget, human resources, and infrastructure, as well as weak coordination between sectors.

4.Strengths and Weaknesses

The research findings show that facilities and infrastructure are not optimal because facilities and infrastructure such as cars and equipment are mostly obsolete and old to carry out the strategic activities of the Bengkulu Province BPBD in Flood Disaster Management in Bengkulu City.

The facilities and infrastructure of the Bengkulu Province BPBD Regional Disaster Management Agency are quite adequate in carrying out disaster management. However, it is also necessary to add facilities that are old or damaged in order to support performance and smoothness in carrying out their duties.

Siagian (1978) explains that the availability of work facilities and infrastructure, indicators of organizational effectiveness are the ability to work productively, implementers effective and efficient, no matter how good a program is if it is not implemented effectively and efficiently, the organization will not achieve its goals and an educational supervision and control system considering the imperfect nature of humans, organizational effectiveness requires a supervision and control system. In line with Wangka's research (2018) which in his research showed that in terms of service quality during the emergency status of the Regional Disaster Management Agency, they have worked well and understand their duties and



responsibilities as servants in the community by understanding the programs they carry out. Regarding the timeliness and targets, the Regional Disaster Management Agency has been able to provide the best service loyalty to the community and to the Regional Government as superiors. Then the achievement of the goals of the Regional Disaster Management Agency with planned programs or quality services to the community both in normal conditions and during disasters.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study and discussion, it can be concluded that the strategic activities of the Bengkulu Province BPBD in Flood Disaster Management in Bengkulu City through the stages of incident information from the Regency/City BPBD, Data analysis by Pusdalop and Implementation to the location of the incident have not been effective. In detail, the findings of this study are as follows:

1. The objectives or targets of the Bengkulu Province BPBD in Flood Disaster Management in Bengkulu City.
 - a. The accuracy of the monitoring objectives in Monitoring Disaster-Prone Areas in Disaster Management on the topography of the remote location of the incident and the lack of operational funds, lack of Human

Resources due to the uneven training of BPBD officers in Bengkulu Province.

- b. The policies of the Bengkulu Province BPBD in Flood Disaster Management in Bengkulu City are not all incidents are followed up directly to the location because the disaster incident is still considered small.
 - c. The main action stages or programs of the Bengkulu Province BPBD in Flood Disaster Management in Bengkulu City are that BPBD officers in Bengkulu Province in carrying out disaster management are based on data and information, have conducted new analyses and decided on mature actions.
2. Strengths and Weaknesses of the Bengkulu Province BPBD in Flood Disaster Management in Bengkulu City such as cars and equipment are mostly obsolete and old to carry out monitoring activities in Monitoring Disaster-Prone Areas in Disaster Management.

Based on the conclusions of the study, it is necessary to suggest that the Bengkulu Province BPBD strategy in Flood Disaster Management in Bengkulu City can be more effective, as follows:

1. The Bengkulu Province BPBD can propose to the Governor of Bengkulu through the DPRD in Bengkulu Province for additional budget for field operations and rejuvenation of old



facilities and infrastructure, so that the Bengkulu Province BPBD can work more optimally.

2. The Bengkulu Province BPBD needs to increase Human Resources which are still lacking and can provide training evenly to disaster management officers and prioritize officers who have not received training.