Implementation Of Community-based Flood Disaster Prevention Through Disaster Alert Villages In South Tangerang - Banten

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Abstract

Floods are one of the natural disasters that often occur in Indonesia. This flood disaster can cause various losses, such as infrastructure damage, economic loss, and even loss of life. Flood disaster prevention needs to be carried out comprehensively and involve various parties, including the community. This prevention can be done in various ways, one of which is the Disaster Preparedness Village. The purpose of this study was to assess the implementation of a community-based flood disaster prevention program through the Disaster Alert Village in South Tangerang, Banten. The research was conducted using a qualitative approach, where data was collected by using a literature study, the data collected is then analyzed through three steps, namely first reducing the data, presenting the data, and drawing conclusions. The conclusion of the study shows that the implementation of the Disaster Preparedness Village in South Tangerang has been implemented in several areas in South Tangerang. The Flood Alert Village program includes various activities, such as disaster response simulation training, counseling on disaster preparedness, and the formation of a disaster task force. Disaster Alert Village increases community preparedness in facing flood disasters, so that it can reduce the negative impacts of flood disasters.

Keywords: Flood Prevention, Community, Village Disaster Preparedness

1. INTRODUCTION

Floods are a natural phenomenon that has frequently hit Indonesia for many years. Flood disasters have detrimental impacts, including infrastructure damage, economic losses, and even loss of life (Sholihah, Qomariyatus, 2020). Infrastructure such as roads, bridges and buildings can be seriously damaged due to being submerged in water or eroded by floods. Economic losses also occur because agricultural production is disrupted, companies are forced to stop operating, and small and medium businesses can experience financial losses due to damaged goods and reduced income. Floods can also cause loss of human life, either due to drowning, being swept away by flood currents, or due to diseases that spread after the flood recedes (Tumpu et al., 2023; Hapsari & Zenurianto, 2016).

However, according to the Indonesian Disaster Information Data (DIBI), there has been a decreasing trend in flood events in the last three years. The peak of flood events occurred in 2020, with 1,531 flood incidents recorded throughout Indonesia. This figure decreased in 2021 to 1,181 incidents, and again decreased drastically to 585 incidents in 2022. Until the beginning of 2023, the number of flood incidents reached 21 incidents. Looking at the provinces, Bangka Belitung recorded the highest number of flood events this year, namely 9 incidents, followed by Central Java with 7 incidents. Even though there has been a decrease in the number of incidents, flood management and mitigation remains a serious concern for the Indonesian government and society (Annur, 2024).

Preventing flood disasters requires a comprehensive approach and involves various parties, including the community (Perera et al., 2020). One effective way of prevention is through the Disaster Preparedness Village program. Disaster Preparedness Village is a government initiative that involves active community participation in efforts to prevent and prepare for disasters, including floods. This program aims to increase community awareness and preparedness in facing potential disasters, including by providing education about actions that must be taken before, during and after a flood disaster (Wardhono et al., 2020). Through the Disaster Alert Village, the community is taught to identify potential flood dangers, understand the early signs of flooding, and take preventive steps such as cleaning water channels and securing valuables when the rainy season arrives.

Previous research by (Pangestu & Ferdyansyah, 2023) shows that the implementation of natural disaster mitigation through KSB in Cihanjuang Village has run quite optimally in terms of planning and implementation. This is demonstrated by implementation involving various elements of society through local processes, local human resources, local culture, local knowledge and local skills. Meanwhile, the monitoring and

evaluation aspects of the program have not been implemented optimally in community-based natural disaster mitigation activities through KSB in Cihanjuang Village.

Other research by (Dumaris, 2022) shows that several implementation activities for the Disaster Preparedness Village program did not reach the percentage targets that had been set. The implementation of the Disaster Preparedness Village program in dealing with flood disasters in Kampung Melayu Village, Jatinegara District, East Jakarta City has shown positive progress in several aspects. The socialization of the program was carried out well directly by the Kampung Melayu Village Government to the community, which has been received with high enthusiasm. In looking at several aspects, the implementation of this program can be said to have run successfully.

The novelty of this research lies in the research object, namely community-based flood disaster prevention through the Disaster Preparedness Village in South Tangsel, Banten, which has never been studied before. This research contributes to the understanding of the effectiveness and relevance of the Disaster Alert Village program in the context of flood risk mitigation in urban areas. The results of this research can be a basis for developing more effective and sustainable disaster prevention policies and strategies. This research aims to evaluate the implementation of a community-based flood disaster prevention program through the Disaster Preparedness Village in South Tangerang, Banten.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW
2.1 Floods

Flooding is an event where an area that is usually dry, such as a swamp area, becomes inundated with water. This is generally caused by high rainfall and the topographic characteristics of the area which are lowland to concave. Apart from that, flooding can also occur due to overflowing surface water runoff that exceeds the drainage capacity of the drainage system or river flow. Flood events are often triggered by low soil infiltration capacity, so that the soil is unable to absorb water properly. Floods can occur due to various factors such as abnormal rainfall, temperature changes, damage to embankments or dams, rapid snow melting, or obstruction of water flow in other locations (Mahfuz, 2016). The causes of floods can be divided into two categories, namely natural floods and floods caused by human activities. Natural floods are triggered by factors such as high rainfall, physical characteristics of the area, erosion and sedimentation, river capacity, drainage system capacity, and tidal impacts. On the other hand, floods caused by human activities occur due to human intervention which results in river watersheds (DAS), development of settlements

around rivers, damage to land drainage systems, damage to flood control building structures, deforestation or damage. forests, and inappropriate planning of flood control systems (Ka'u et al., 2021).

2.2 Flood Alert Village (FAV)

Disaster Alert Village is an effort to prevent and manage disasters program developed by the Regional Government as a community-based platform to cope with disasters (Dumaris, 2022). This initiative was started in 2002 by the social sector government with the aim of strengthening the community's ability to cope with disaster vulnerabilities and threats (Taqiyah et al., 2024). The Desa Siaga Bencana concept is also a disaster protection strategy that involves the active participation of the community in the form of Management Community which consists of humanitarian volunteers/social welfare workers from elements of society (Widayanti, 2016). The Tangerang City Social Service, Banten is strengthening the Disaster Preparedness Village program in 13 sub-districts oriented towards mitigation and preparedness for disaster management and risk reduction. Head of the Tangerang City Social Service, Mulyani in Tangerang, Monday, revealed that the Disaster Preparedness Village is a disaster management platform that involves community participation and has been used as an implementation area for various disaster management programs. This program is to support a change in the disaster management paradigm, which is only oriented towards disaster emergency management. Currently, the Social Service is strengthening Disaster Preparedness Villages in 13 sub-districts and socializing Disaster Preparedness Villages in three sub-districts as targets for new formation, including Margasari Subdistrict, Karawaci Subdistrict, Jatake Subdistrict and Alam Jaya, Jatiuwung Subdistrict. The socialization of the Disaster Preparedness Village was attended by 150 residents consisting of Karang Taruna, Tagana, RT, RW, PKK, and Community Social Workers (PSM). This activity presented speakers from the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs, Banten Province Social Service, Banten Province Tagana Forum, and Tangerang City Tagana Forum (Irfan, 2022).

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This research utilizes a qualitative approach. Qualitative method is a research approach that method used to explain a phenomenon in social contact. In qualitative research, researchers place more emphasis on the depth of the data obtained, with more focus on the meaning and perspective of the subject in the research (Roosinda et al., 2021).

The data collection technique in this research was carried out through a literature study, where researchers collected information and data from various literature sources related to the implementation of the Flood Alert Village (FAV) and efforts to prevent flood disasters in South Tangerang. After the data was collected, it was analyzed through a three-step process of reducing data, presenting data, and drawing conclusions. At the data reduction stage, researchers filtered and selected information that was relevant to the research focus, such as the Flood Alert Village concept, disaster prevention strategies, and implementation results in South Tangerang. Furthermore, the filtered data is presented systematically and structured in accordance with the research objectives at the data presentation stage. Finally, at the conclusion drawing stage, researchers analyzed the data to draw up conclusions or research findings regarding the effectiveness and impact of implementing Flood Alert Village in preventing flood disasters in South Tangerang.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

South Tangerang City is one of the cities located in Banten province. The area of South Tangerang City is 164.85 km^2, in accordance with Regional Regulation No. 9/2019 amending Regional Regulation No. 15/2011 concerning the Spatial Plan of South Tangerang City 2011-2031. The city is inhabited by approximately 1.7 million people spread across 7 sub-districts and 54 urban villages, and has 3 large watersheds. The city has several locations that are prone to flooding, because most of the area of South Tangerang City is in the lowlands with a topography that tends to be flat, having an average land slope of around 0-3%. The elevation of this area ranges from 0 to 25 meters above sea level (masl) (Wulandari & Salam, 2022).

There are several reasons why flooding in South Tanggerang occurs frequently, one of which is due to poor coordination between housing development planning and urban planning. In addition, poor drainage systems in some areas also cause flooding. Then silting and narrowing of rivers also play a role in triggering flooding. Natural factors such as high rainfall can also exacerbate the flood situation. This means that floods often occur due to a combination of interacting human and natural factors (Taslim et al., 2024). According to (Wulandari & Salam, 2022), adding some of the main causes of flooding problems in South Tangerang City are high rainfall and unpredictable natural situations. As a result, several rivers such as the Cisadane River, Pesanggrahan River, and Angke River can overflow when these extreme weather conditions occur. In this situation, the rivers are unable to accommodate the high volume of water, causing flooding in South Tangerang City.

Identification has found that South Tangerang City has 31 flood-prone spots that require serious handling. The city has a high risk of flooding because it is traversed by three main rivers, namely the Cisadane River, Angke River, and Cireundeu River, with a total length of about 33 kilometers. The region is vulnerable to high rainfall from the Bogor and Jakarta areas that flow through these three rivers (Wulandari & Salam, 2022). In the latest news on January 6, 2024, the South Tangerang City area was hit by flooding with 11 flood points that occurred due to heavy rain. The flooding reached a significant level of severity, especially in two areas, namely Ciputat and Pondok Aren Sub-districts, where the water level reached 80 centimeters. Some of the affected locations include (Iqbal & Sani, 2024):

1. Orphanage on Jalan Aria Putra, Ciputat Urban Village, Ciputat Subdistrict with water levels ranging from 40 to 60 centimeters, causing 64 households to be affected.
2. Pamulang Asri 2 RW 09, Serua Indah Urban Village, with water levels ranging from 30 to 80 centimeters, causing 140 households to be affected.
3. Gunung Lestari Villa Housing in Jombang Urban Village, Ciputat Subdistrict, with a water level of 20-60 centimeters, causing 60 households to be affected.
4. Rosewod Garden Housing RT 4, RW 9, Serua Indah Urban Village, Ciputat Subdistrict, with water level reaching 50 centimeters, causing 60 households affected.
5. Puri Bintaro Indah Housing Estate, RW 22, Jombang Urban Village, Ciputat Subdistrict, with water level reaching 80 centimeters, causing 180 households affected.
6. Maharta Housing in RW 09, RW 10, and RW 11, Pondok Kacang Timur Urban Village, Pondok Aren Subdistrict, with water level reaching 75 centimeters, causing 190 households affected.
7. PKP Housing in RW 08, Pondok Kacang Timur Urban Village, Pondok Aren Subdistrict, with a water level of 40 centimeters, causing 160 households to be affected.
8. Alley Haji Dani in RT01/RW01, Pondok Kacang Barat Urban Village, Pondok Aren Subdistrict, with water level of 40 centimeters, causing 8 families affected.
9. Pondok Safari Housing in RW 15, Jurang Mangu Barat Urban Village, with a water level of 35 centimeters, causing 100 families to be affected.
10. Deplu Housing, Pondok Betung RT13/RW10, Pondok Betung Urban Village, Pondok Aren Subdistrict, with a water level of 30 centimeters, causing 100 households to be affected.
11. Jalan Kenanga, RT 05/08, Perum Ciputat Baru, Sawah Urban Village, with water level reaching 50 centimeters, causing 50 families affected.

The floods that hit South Tangerang had a significant impact on many people. They include material losses such as damage to property, public infrastructure such as roads and bridges, as well as disruptions to electricity supply, health and education facilities. In addition, floods can also cause environmental damage, including pollution of clean water sources, damage to sewerage, and accumulation of garbage in affected areas (Astuti, 2020). To reduce these impacts, prevention efforts are needed, including through a disaster prevention approach that involves active community participation.

In comparison, Japan is one of the countries that often experience disasters, and Japan considers community involvement to be very important in reducing the risk and impact of disasters (Kitagawa, 2019). Japan has taken various measures to reduce the impact of disasters, including raising public awareness early on, building disaster-resistant infrastructure, and creating self-rescue capsules. One important aspect is the disaster education provided to children from an early age, both physically and mentally. In addition to education, evacuation training is provided to the community on certain days. Training is a very important element to build awareness, vigilance and preparedness in the face of disasters. Survey results in Japan show that the percentage of survivors is significantly influenced by self-effort and support from family members, friends or neighbors. This data confirms that individual knowledge and preparedness as well as community involvement play an important role in dealing with disasters (Prihatin, 2018). Indonesia, as a country that also frequently experiences natural disasters, should emulate this approach, where individual knowledge and preparedness play an important role in dealing with disasters.

The government has the authority to issue regulations related to disaster management, and the role of the community is also very important (Hendra, 2018). Community-based disaster prevention is a concept where the community is actively involved in disaster management efforts, both before, during and after a disaster occurs. This is also known as community-based disaster management. In community-based disaster management, community members use the resources they have in an organized manner to prevent, mitigate, avoid and recover from the impacts of disasters (Umeidini et al., 2019). Community involvement in disaster prevention is considered important because it remembers that the community or community is the party that feels as well as the victim of a natural disaster (Pangestu & Fedryansyah, 2023).

One of the results of flood disaster prevention efforts involving community participation is the formation of Disaster Preparedness Village (KSB). This program is an initiative of the

582

Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs and is operationally managed by the Directorate of Social Protection for Natural Disaster Victims (Dit-PSKBA) (Trisnawati, 2023).

The Disaster Preparedness Village (KSB) program is a new paradigm initiative from the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs in disaster management. This program emphasizes the empowerment of local communities as active entities that have the capacity to respond to disasters, by utilizing local knowledge that has been accumulated from long experiences, value systems, habits, and local culture. The move involves incorporating the spirit of self-reliance, self-sufficiency, and increased participation of local communities in natural disaster management efforts, by developing program plans that suit local needs, and uniting them in a framework known as Disaster Preparedness Village (KSB) (Cahyono, 2019).

The main objective of the Disaster Preparedness Village (KSB) Program is to prepare communities to have the ability to manage vulnerabilities, threats and risks in their area using a social engineering approach. This program is focused on villages located in areas prone to various types of disasters such as earthquakes, landslides, volcanoes, tsunamis, floods, and so on. In essence, the main objective is to reduce the risk of damage, casualties, and losses due to disasters (Dimaputri & Mujahidin, 2023).

Disaster preparedness villages have also been implemented in South Tangerang City, with the Flood Alert Village (FAV) program. The Flood Alert Program in South Tangerang has been successfully implemented in various areas in the region. Based on information provided by the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of South Tangerang City, this program includes a series of activities such as disaster response simulation training, counseling on disaster preparedness, and the formation of a disaster response team or task force.

The first activity of the Flood Alert Village program is to organize disaster response simulation training. The government has held disaster simulations as one of the efforts in disaster management (Taslim et al., 2024). Disaster simulation training is training in self-rescue techniques when a disaster occurs and strategies to avoid accidents that can be prevented in everyday life. The simulation method is used to present learning experiences by creating mock situations that allow participants to understand certain concepts, principles or skills. Through simulation, participants can form their imagination and deepen their understanding in the learning process (Virgiani et al., 2022).

The second activity in the Flood Alert Village Program is to provide education about disaster preparedness. The government helps provide education to residents on how to deal with disasters by providing operational standards for disaster management, as well as

organizing socialization and training that is expected to support residents' ability to deal with disasters (Yanti, 2020). One example of socialization that has been carried out is related to programs and community preparation efforts in dealing with seasonal floods and floods during the rainy season. The communication process is carried out in several ways, including providing instructions to the Lurah and Community Leaders by the Technical Implementation Unit of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (UPT BPBD) about flood preparedness. The instructions are delivered through various media, such as official letters and digital platforms such as Instagram, WhatsApp, and the official BPBD website. In addition, mapping of flooding points was carried out to analyze the root causes and find effective handling solutions. Other efforts included visits and meetings between authorities, such as the Mayor of Tangerang City, and local communities. These are all aimed at increasing community awareness and preparation for flood risks (Mubarok et al., 2024).

The last activity in the Flood Alert Village program is the formation of the Disaster Task Force (SATGAS). The task force is a unit or group formed to handle specific tasks in the field of disaster management. They must have the skills to conduct search and rescue in an effort to save victims of natural disasters (Zainuddin et al., 2021). Then one form of active community participation in this program is by becoming part of the Task Force. Task Force members are selected from various levels of society who have an interest and awareness of the disaster situation in their area. The selection of Task Force members is carried out by local parties representing various elements of society, and this process is adjusted to local government policies that refer to BNPB regulations (Alifa, S., & Wibowo, 2015).

Concrete results of flood prevention efforts in Pamulang Barat Urban Village, Pamulang Subdistrict, South Tangerang City, have had a good impact as seen in Lembah Pinus housing estate and Pamulang Timur Urban Village. This is reflected in the direct actions taken by residents to prevent and reduce the impact of flooding. Residents took a series of preventive and rescue actions, such as cleaning up the environment through community service activities and asking for help from cleaners. They are also active in finding and establishing safe areas for evacuation in disaster situations. In addition, they adjust the design of house buildings to make them more resistant to flooding, and also carry out the construction of flood control facilities such as making sodetan, embankments, and reservoirs (Yanti, 2020).

Based on these results, the Disaster Preparedness Village Program is an effort to increase the level of community preparedness in facing potential flood disasters that can occur at any time. Collaboration between the Local Government, the Regional Disaster

Management Agency, and the community through the establishment of flood disaster preparedness villages in South Tangerang City, Banten is expected to be effective. With a strong social system and good cooperation between various stakeholders, South Tangerang City will be better prepared to face disasters and reduce their impact. Involving the active participation of the community is an important step in building a culture of safety and preparedness in the area. As a result, the community is better prepared and able to reduce the negative impacts caused by floods through the implementation of appropriate emergency prevention and response measures.

5.   CONCLUSİON

The implementation of the Flood Alert Village (FAV) in South Tangerang has been successfully implemented in various areas in the area. The FAV program includes a series of proactive activities, such as disaster response simulation training, education on disaster preparedness, and the formation of a disaster task force. Through these various activities, the Disaster Preparedness Village has succeeded in increasing community preparedness in facing potential flood disasters. Thus, the community becomes better prepared and able to reduce the negative impacts caused by flood disasters through appropriate preventive and emergency response measures. Based on the research results, the following are several recommendations to increase the effectiveness of FAV in preventing flood disasters:

1. Increasing community involvement in the FAV program.
2. Provide greater support from local government for the FAV program.
3. Increase collaboration between stakeholders in the FAV program.
4. Conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of the FAV program.

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