

Coordination Function of the Camat in Disaster Management in Central Sinjai District, Sinjai Regency

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ABSTRACT

Natural phenomena that hit the District of Central Sinjai almost every year, especially landslides, it is necessary to strive to reduce the risk of these disasters so that it is hoped that the Government will optimize coordination in tackling these disasters. This study aims to determine the coordination function of the Government in Disaster Management in Central Sinjai District, Sinjai Regency. The type of research is qualitative, data collection techniques are observation, interviews and documentation. The informants consisted of the Head of the Central Sinjai Sub-district, the Head of the Public Order and Peace Section, the Head of the Emergency and Logistics Division at the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Sinjai Regency, and the Village Head. The data analysis technique was carried out by means of data reduction, data display and conclusions. The results showed that the sub-district coordination function in disaster management in Central Sinjai District, Sinjai Regency was quite maximal, both vertical coordination and horizontal coordination.

Keywords: Coordination; Management; Disaster.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia seems to never be separated from the occurrence of disasters. Various disasters come and go, and cause casualties and losses that are not small in number (Samad et al., 2018; Rizal et al., 2014). Every year it is recorded that thousands of people die, are injured, and flee their homes, as well as many other losses caused by disasters. Various public facilities and the results of development that have been carried out for years have collapsed and damaged so that they require quite a lot of repair costs (Isma et al., 2017; Sahabuddin et al., 2021; Tilome et al., 2020). A number of tragic natural disasters that have hit Indonesia over the last few years such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, droughts, floods, landslides, tsunamis not only bring sadness because of the loss of life and property, but leave tremendous trauma on the people affected. Disaster (Sitompul et al., 2018). Disaster management or disaster management is all activities that include planning aspects before, during and after a disaster that aims to prevent loss of life, reduce human suffering, inform the public and authorities about risks, and reduce damage to major

infrastructure, property and loss. economical source (Liu et al., 2020; Uddin, 2018; Sakai et al., 2017). Disaster is an event or series of events that threatens or disrupts the lives and livelihoods of residents whose causes come from nature and also from non-natural as well as from humans so that it has an impact on human casualties, environmental damage, has an impact on loss of property prices and has a psychological impact on individuals who caught (Harrison & Williams, 2016).

According to Undang-Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2007 Tentang Penanggulangan Bencana, Article 1 paragraph (1), disaster is an event or series of events that threaten and disrupt the life and livelihood of the community caused, both by natural factors and/or non-natural factors as well as human factors, resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property losses, objects, and psychological effects. In dealing with disasters, preparedness from all elements of the region is needed, this is in accordance with the mandate Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 21 Tahun 2008 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Penanggulangan Bencana, in Article 16 paragraph 2 point 3, it is illustrated that preparedness is an activity that is borne by the government, regional governments and is carried out jointly with the community and business institutions.

To overcome the impact caused by the flood disaster, an effort and response to flood disaster management is needed. As a whole system of flood disaster management. Management efforts are an inseparable part of the national development of a country, while these efforts include a series of stages, namely, starting from disaster management efforts carried out before the occurrence of a disaster or commonly known as (pre-disaster), efforts carried out when it occurs or after a disaster occurs (post disaster) (Ismanto & Fitriati, 2020). The government as the main element and stakeholder who has the power and responsibility for the implementation of disaster management needs and is obliged to make these efforts and the community also needs to be motivated to help the government. As described in Undang-Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2007 Tentang Penanggulangan Bencana, explains that everyone has the right to receive education, training, counseling, and skills in the implementation of disaster management, both in situations where there is no disaster or a situation where there is a potential for disaster.

Disaster management is multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder, and multi-hazardous, so the key to success is coordination and command (Smith & Akib, 2015). However, coordination sometimes has complex problems and is not easy to solve by one sector alone, so partnerships and collaborations are absolutely necessary to ensure proper handling or response in disaster management. With good and coordinated disaster management, it will be clear which sectors need to be involved, what can be done and how the mechanism works. This coordination framework in disaster management must of course be owned by every region in Indonesia, including Sinjai Regency.

Central Sinjai District is a disaster-prone area, of course the sub-district head as the regional leader needs to coordinate, this is in accordance with the Peraturan Bupati Sinjai Nomor 86 Tahun 2016 Tentang Susunan Organisasi, Kedudukan, Tugas Pokok Dan Fungsi, Serta Tata Kerja Kecamatan Tipe B, which states that the Camat is the leader and coordinator of the administration of government in the working area of the sub-district who in carrying out his duties receives the delegation of government authority from the regent to handle some government affairs, and carry out general government tasks.

The reason the author took the title of "Coordination Functions of the Camat in Disaster Management in the District of Central Sinjai, Sinjai Regency", is because of the results of observations and experiences that almost every year in Central Sinjai District experiences disasters. As happened in May 2018, Central Sinjai Sub-district experienced a flood disaster in the residents' rice fields, and there was also a landslide that closed the road between sub-districts, and previously the Head of the Sinjai Regional Natural Disaster Management Agency (BPBD)

had issued a warning to residents in particular. which is in an area prone to landslides and floods, but in August 2019 another landslide occurred in Gantarang Village which resulted in this landslide making it difficult for minibuses to cross alternative roads from Makassar City to Sinjai, and also on April 6, 2020, another landslide occurred in Gantarang Village which caused the shoulder of the road on the Sinjai-Malino axis to slide for 20 meters and was on the right side towards West Sinjai. 2020 BPBD Source

Natural phenomena that hit the District of Central Sinjai almost every year, especially landslides, it is necessary to strive to reduce the risk of these disasters so that it is hoped that the Government will optimize coordination in tackling these disasters. The government has the task of carrying out coordination in stages in a good and directed manner in order to reduce and prevent the adverse effects created by natural disasters. While it is important for the community to know this so that they understand, know and realize that the earth they live in every day is a disaster-prone area so that disasters can occur anywhere so humans cannot predict where and when a disaster will occur.

METHOD

This research uses descriptive qualitative research (Sugiyono, 2016). Data collection techniques used in this study were observation, interviews, and documentation. The informants in this study were the Head of the Central Sinjai Sub-district, the Head of the Section for Public Order and Peace in the Central Sinjai District, the Head of the Emergency and Logistics Division at the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Sinjai Regency, and the Head of Gantarang Village, Central Sinjai District. The data analysis techniques in this study are data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification (Miles et al., 2014).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

1. The Function of Vertical Coordination of the Camat in Disaster Management in Central Sinjai District, Sinjai Regency

The results of the interview with Muh. Jufri, S.Sos., as the Head of Central Sinjai Sub-district, said that vertical coordination was carried out with the sub-district government and village government with the aim of uniting activities. The media used in coordinating are by telephone and also official correspondence and face-to-face at the location. Based on the results of interviews conducted with Rahmatullah Amir, S.Sos., as the Head of the Section for Public Order and Order, Central Sinjai District, revealed that the Central Sinjai District Head coordinates vertically with Kelurahan and Village related to disaster management by taking into account the level and type of disaster that occurs. To unify the activities, the Central Sinjai Camat coordinates with the sub-district level technical agencies/departments by taking into account the priority scale of the form of handling. Communication with technical agencies both at the sub-district and vertical levels, and coordination with the Village/Kelurahan Government for the form of handling as soon as possible. In an urgent situation, coordination begins with communication via telephone (call or message), and is followed up by official correspondence and face-to-face contact at the location.

The statement above shows that the vertical coordination of the Central Sinjai Camat in disaster management activities has been carried out to unite activities with the Village Government and Village Government which are coordinated related to disaster management by taking into account the level and type of disasters that occur in the field. Communication between the District Government and the Sub-District/Village Government is carried out so that handling activities are carried out as soon as possible. Meanwhile, the media used in coordinating begins with communication via telephone (call or message) because it is in an urgent condition, and then followed up by official correspondence and face-to-face directly at the location.

The results of the author's interview with Insan, as the Head of Gantarang Village, Central Sinjai District, revealed that the Central Sinjai District Head coordinated with the sub-district level technical agencies/departments by paying attention to the priority scale of the form of handling, where coordination begins with communication via telephone (call or message), and then followed up with official correspondence and face to face directly at the location. The Camat usually coordinates disasters by providing letters of appeal so that the local village government urges its residents to clean ditches/sewers from the shoulder of the road, cut down/prune trees/branches that are rotten and/or prone to falling, and to always be alert and anticipate potential disasters in the vicinity.

2. Horizontal Coordination Function of the Camat in Disaster Management in Central Sinjai District, Sinjai Regency

The results of the interview with Muh. Jufri, S.Sos., as the Head of Central Sinjai Sub-district, revealed that the coordination of the Central Sinjai District was carried out with sub-district technical agencies such as the TNI and Polri, Puskesmas and BPBD Sinjai Regency, while the coordination was related to the landslide disaster that occurred, as for the follow-up activities, namely treatment of affected communities. From the results of observations made, it shows that the data regarding horizontal coordination carried out by the Central Sinjai Sub-District with the Sinjai Regency Regional Disaster Management Agency in the form of a landslide disaster report in Kompang Village.

Based on the results of the author's interview conducted in Central Sinjai District, it is known from Rahmatullah Amir, S.Sos., as the Head of the Public Order and Order Section of Central Sinjai District, revealed that the Central Sinjai District Head always coordinates horizontally regarding environmental conservation, cleanliness, and vigilance against potential for disaster. The Camat coordinates horizontally with technical offices at the sub-district level such as Puskesmas, BPBD Sinjai, TNI/Polri, which is in an urgent condition because as we know that considering the geographical location of Central Sinjai District, disasters that often occur are landslides, hurricanes, and flooding. Coordination begins with communication via telephone (call or message), and is then followed up with face-to-face meetings at the location, as for Handling activities for the affected communities. From the results of observations, the authors know that the Camat of Central Sinjai coordinates with existing agencies in the District of Central Sinjai.

The results of interviews conducted with Achmad Karim as Head of the Emergency and Logistics Division at the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Sinjai Regency, revealed that regarding horizontal coordination, the Camat certainly did this as evidenced by reviewing the scene, recording the number of victims, losses and providing assistance to the local community. affected. Based on the results of observations, it is known that the Camat usually visits directly the areas affected by landslides in the Central Sinjai District.

The results of the author's interview with Insan, as the Head of Gantarang Village, Central Sinjai District, revealed that the Central Sinjai Camat did horizontal coordination because as the regional head in coordinating directive actions carried out on activities at the same level of

coordination in disaster management as requesting a report that needed as material for evaluation and modeling in disaster management from BPBD Sinjai. From the observations, it is also known that the Camat often coordinates with all levels of society to jointly handle landslides as happened in Kompang Village, Central Sinjai District.

There are several methods for implementing disaster management which are carried out in accordance with the Sinjai Regency Regional Regulation Number 36 of 2012 concerning Disaster Management. The authors can show these methods as follows:

Table 1.
Disaster Management Method

No	Method	Activity
1	Pre-Disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Disaster management planning b. Disaster risk reduction c. Prevention d. Guidance in development planning e. Disaster risk analysis requirements f. Implementation and enforcement of spatial plans g. Education and training h. Technical standard requirements for disaster management
2	During Emergency Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rapid assessment of location, damage and resources b. Determination of the state of emergency c. Rescue and evacuation of disaster-affected communities d. Fulfillment of basic needs e. Protection and handling of groups of children, women, people with special needs, and the elderly f. Immediate recovery of vital facilities. g. Improvement of the disaster area environment h. Repair of public infrastructure and facilities i. Providing assistance for community home repairs j. Psychological social recovery
3.	Post Disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Health services b. Reconciliation and conflict resolution c. Social, economic, cultural recovery d. Restoration of security and order e. Restoration of government functions f. Restoration of public service functions.

Source: Sinjai Regional Regulation No. 36 Year 2012

Discussion

1. The Function of Vertical Coordination of the Camat in Disaster Management in Central Sinjai District, Sinjai Regency

Coordination plays an important role in dealing with various conditions in an area, so partnerships and collaborations are absolutely necessary to ensure proper handling or response in

disaster management, as is the case in Central Sinjai District. With good and coordinated disaster management, it will be clear which sectors need to be involved, what can be done and how the mechanism works.

Coordination of the Camat in tackling natural disasters in his area, which refers to the type of coordination, namely vertical coordination and horizontal coordination. Vertical coordination is the function of the Central Sinjai Camat as the regional head in coordinating unification activities, directing disaster management activities to units, work units that are under their direct authority and responsibility. Based on the results of research that has been carried out, it shows that the coordination of the Camat in Disaster Management in Central Sinjai District, Sinjai Regency is quite functional in terms of vertical coordination where coordination is carried out vertically to unite activities with the Village Government and Village Government related to disaster management by taking into account the level and type of disaster. that occur to be treated as soon as possible. In an urgent situation, coordination begins with communication via telephone (call or message), and is followed up by official correspondence and face-to-face contact at the location.

2. Horizontal Coordination Function of the Camat in Disaster Management in Central Sinjai District, Sinjai Regency

Horizontal coordination is the function of the Central Sinjai Camat as the head of the region in coordinating unification actions or activities, directing activities carried out at the same level of coordination in disaster management.

Based on the results of research that has been carried out, it shows that the coordination of the Camat in Disaster Management in the District of Central Sinjai, Sinjai Regency is quite functional in terms of horizontal coordination in which the Camat always coordinates with agencies/technical offices at the District level such as the TNI/Polri, and Puskesmas, to disseminate information to the community. related to environmental preservation, cleanliness, and awareness of potential disasters by taking into account the geographical location of Central Sinjai District, disasters that often occur are landslides, hurricanes, and floods. Meanwhile, the media used for coordination is communication via telephone, and then followed up by face-to-face directly at the location, as for Handling activities for the affected community.

CONCLUSION

The results of the research conducted can be concluded that the function of sub-district coordination in disaster management in Central Sinjai District, Sinjai Regency is carried out through maximum vertical and horizontal coordination.

Vertical coordination has been carried out in Disaster Management in Central Sinjai District as evidenced by coordinating with the Village Government and Village Government regarding disaster management by taking into account the level and type of disaster that occurs, while in urgent conditions, coordination begins with communication via telephone (call or message). , and then followed up with official correspondence and face to face at the location.

Horizontal coordination has also been carried out in Disaster Management in Central Sinjai District, where the Camat always coordinates with District level technical agencies/departments such as TNI/Polri, and Puskesmas, taking into account the geographical location of Central Sinjai District, disasters that often occur are Landslides, Wind Storm, and Flood. The media used for coordination is communication via telephone, and then followed up by face-to-face directly at the location.

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