

Implementation of A House Rehabilitation Assistance Program for Flood Disaster Victims in Sintang District, Sintang Regency in 2022

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ABSTRACT: This thesis is entitled Implementation of the Home Rehabilitation Assistance Program for Flood Disaster Victims in Sintang District in 2022. This problem stems from the less than optimal implementation of the home rehabilitation assistance program for flood disaster victims in Sintang District in 2022. The purpose of this study is to describe and analyze the Implementation of the Home Rehabilitation Assistance Program for Flood Disaster Victims in Sintang District in 2022, examined through aspects of policy effectiveness, implementation, target and environment. This study uses a descriptive research type with a qualitative approach. The results of the study indicate that the home rehabilitation assistance program in Sintang District in 2022 has been implemented well through effectiveness, implementation, target and environment, but still faces various obstacles in its implementation, both in terms of administration, technical, and environment. To improve the success of the program in the future, improvements are needed in terms of cross-sector coordination, updating recipient data, implementation supervision, and disaster mitigation and environmental-based planning. The suggestion in this study is to conduct periodic post-program monitoring and evaluation to assess the condition of the houses that have been built and the level of functioning of the housing. t.

KEYWORDS: Implementation, Program, Home Rehabilitation Assistance

INTRODUCTION

Flooding in Sintang Regency occurs almost every year, affecting almost all sub-districts. Based on data obtained by the author from the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) on the website <https://BNPB.go.id>, the flood in October 2022 was the largest and longest flood to occur in Sintang Regency since 1963. The flood was influenced by heavy rain for five days continuously. The height of the flood caused by the rain reached 1 to 2 meters. The number of victims affected by the flood in all 12 sub-districts, 16 urban villages and 165 villages as recorded by the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Sintang Regency reached 35,117 families or approximately 140,468 people affected by the flood, and 1,906 people evacuated to evacuation centers provided by the Sintang Regency government.

The floods that occurred in Sintang Regency claimed two lives, with two people dying in the Tempunak and Binjai sub-districts. Temporary losses recorded are as many as 21,000 houses were flooded, as well as several public facilities. The consequences of the flood disaster include the disruption of main transportation access, the paralysis of community activities and the closure of schools and several offices. Other consequences caused by the flood include shortages of food, drinking water, and clean water. Meanwhile, evacuation sites were found to lack lighting because several electrical substations were flooded so that the electricity could not function. The existing obstacles during disaster management, especially evacuation during emergency response, were the condition of road access that was difficult to access because the main land road was flooded. Therefore, the evacuation process was carried out using waterways, which took a long time, accompanied by limited facilities and infrastructure and limited human resources from the Sintang Regency BPBD.

To find out the number of villages/sub-districts in Sintang District that received housing rehabilitation assistance for flood victims in 2022, please see Table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1 shows that from the existing data, as many as 8 houses affected by flooding in Sintang District were entitled to receive assistance programs from the Sintang Regency government after the 2022 flood disaster. However, in reality, only 8 (eight) houses were registered to receive the flood assistance. Then the aid funds distributed were divided into 2 stages. for the first stage, the funds were distributed according to the damage category, namely with the severely damaged category being given assistance of IDR 40,000,000, for the moderately damaged category IDR 20,000,000 and the lightly damaged category IDR 3,600,000 which was actually IDR 10,000,000. in the second stage, the distribution of the aid has been equalized, namely IDR 20,000,000 million per house. In other words, there are no longer categories of severely damaged and moderately damaged houses.

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Table 1.1 Number of Villages/Sub-Districts in Sintang District That Received Housing Rehabilitation Assistance For Flood Victims In 2022

	Desa/Kelurahan	Jumlah Unit
1	Kelurahan Kapuas Kiri Hulu	3
2	Desa Anggah Jaya	1
3	Desa Sungai Ana	1
4	Desa Baning Kota	1
5	Desa Merti Guna	1
6	Desa Mekar Jaya	1
Jumlah		8

Sources: Kantor BPBD Kabupaten Sintang, September 2024.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The implementation of post-flood rehabilitation and reconstruction in areas affected by floods, in accordance with Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning disaster management and Government Regulation Number 11 of 2008 concerning Guidelines for Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, is the responsibility of both local governments and communities. The implementation of reconstruction and rehabilitation involves the burden of various parties providing resources, both the central government through the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) and local governments through the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD). The rehabilitation and reconstruction program can be achieved through coordination between related agencies/institutions, both at the central and regional levels. The floods that occurred in Sintang District in 2022 have forced hundreds, even thousands of residents to evacuate. Dozens of houses were recorded as severely damaged, moderately damaged, and lightly damaged, resulting in damage to facilities and infrastructure in the disaster-affected area.

Implementation is defined as the range of actions undertaken by the government and the private sector, both individually and in groups, aimed at achieving the objectives set forth in a prior policy decision. A policy may be implemented effectively but fail to achieve substantial impact due to poor formulation or other circumstances. Therefore, successful program implementation may be a necessary, though not sufficient, condition for achieving the final results.

Meter and Horn (in Wibawa, 2014:15) define policy implementation as "actions undertaken by the government and the private sector, both individually and in groups, intended to achieve the objectives formulated in the policy." According to Riantnugroho.(2016:56), policy implementation is "the realization of fundamental policy decisions, usually enshrined in laws but also in the form of important executive instructions or legislative decisions." Ideally, these decisions clarify the problems to be addressed, define the objectives to be achieved, and in various ways outline the structure of the implementation process. The aim of policy implementation is to establish a policy direction so that public policy objectives can be achieved as a result of government activities.

Based on this opinion, it can be concluded that policy implementation is a dynamic process that involves policymakers' efforts to influence the behavior of policy implementers, where policy implementers carry out activities or actions so that they will ultimately achieve results that are in accordance with the goals or objectives of the policy itself. Thus, the implementation stage is an event related to what happens after a law or policy is established by granting authority to a policy by forming clear and measurable outputs. Thus, the task of policy implementation is as a link that enables policy objectives to achieve results through the activities or actions of government programs.

METHOD

The type of research to be used is determined by the problem, nature, and objectives of the study. In this study, the type of research used was descriptive research with a qualitative approach. According to Sugiyono (2014:11), descriptive research is research conducted to determine independent research variables, either one or more, without making comparisons or connecting one variable to another.

The location of this research was in the Sintang District, Sintang Regency, where the Home Rehabilitation Assistance Program for Flood Victims was being implemented. The considerations for selecting this location were: Several shortcomings were encountered during the implementation phase, including a lack of attention and thoroughness on the part of the implementers, and information that was not clear and evenly distributed. Furthermore, coordination between implementers was suboptimal, and distribution of funds was uneven, leading to social jealousy within the community.

The research subjects are people who provide information related to this research. The subjects of this research consist of: Head of the Public Housing and Settlement Areas Agency of Sintang Regency, Head of Housing Division, Head of Sintang Sub-district and community recipients of flood victim housing rehabilitation assistance, with the technique of selecting research

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subjects used as data sources using purposive techniques, meaning that the determination of data sources is taken from people who know a lot about the problems regarding the Housing Rehabilitation Assistance Program for Flood Disaster Victims being studied. The data collection techniques in this research were carried out using techniques including: observation techniques, in-depth interview techniques, and documentation studies, supported by data collection tools as the main instrument (key instrument) assisted by: observation guidelines, interview guides and document tools, namely in the form of aids such as cameras, tape recorders, photocopies and others.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Program Effectiveness

The effectiveness of the 2022 housing rehabilitation assistance program for flood victims in Sintang District, Sintang Regency, was measured based on three factors: 1) the program's accuracy in addressing existing community problems, 2) program formulation that aligns with the problem, and 3) institutional authority in program development in accordance with the program's characteristics.

The housing rehabilitation assistance program for flood victims in Sintang District in 2022 represents a concrete government effort to respond to the impact of housing damage caused by natural disasters. The massive flooding that occurred in late 2021 and early 2022 severely damaged hundreds of homes, forcing many families to live in evacuation centers or uninhabitable areas. As a follow-up, the Sintang Regency government, through the Public Housing and Settlement Agency (Disperkim), along with related agencies, distributed assistance to repair and rebuild affected homes. However, the effectiveness and accuracy of this program's implementation remain a key focus.

According to a statement from the Head of the Public Housing and Settlement Areas Agency of Sintang Regency regarding the mechanism for determining recipients of housing rehabilitation assistance for flood victims in Sintang District in 2022, the process for determining recipients of housing rehabilitation assistance for flood victims is carried out through several structured stages. First, we receive reports from the sub-district and village governments regarding residents affected by the flood, along with initial data on house damage. Afterward, our agency team, along with field officers, conduct on-site verification to determine the condition of the houses and the extent of damage, categorizing them as light, moderate, or severe.

Based on this statement, it is assumed that the mechanism for determining recipients of housing rehabilitation assistance for flood victims in Sintang District in 2022 is carried out through a systematic and structured process. The process begins with collecting data from the sub-district and village governments regarding flood-affected residents. This data is then verified directly in the field by teams from the relevant agencies to determine the extent of house damage.

The implementation of the flood relief program for flood victims in Sintang District in 2022 faced several obstacles, both technical and administrative. From a technical perspective, the main challenges were difficult access to affected areas, particularly in remote areas difficult to reach by vehicle, and a limited skilled workforce, which hampered the home rehabilitation process. Meanwhile, from an administrative perspective, obstacles included incomplete validation of recipient data, duplicate data, delays in document collection from villages, and time-consuming inter-agency coordination due to differing systems and procedures. Nevertheless, efforts to improve and coordinate are ongoing to ensure the program's smooth and targeted implementation.

Accuracy Of Program Implementation

The 2022 housing rehabilitation assistance program for flood victims in Sintang District was implemented, from the technical phase in the field, aid distribution, the involvement of relevant parties, and the obstacles encountered during the process. The analysis in this section aims to assess whether the program's implementation complied with the applicable planning and standard operating procedures (SOPs), as well as the speed and responsiveness of program implementers in adapting to dynamic field conditions. By understanding the implementation aspects comprehensively, it is hoped that a comprehensive picture of managerial effectiveness and opportunities for improvement in the implementation of similar programs in the future can be obtained.

Information obtained from the community receiving flood-affected home rehabilitation assistance, regarding the swift and appropriate implementation of this assistance, stated that: In general, we feel that the home rehabilitation assistance we received was carried out quickly and appropriately. After the flood receded, we were immediately registered and not long after that, materials for home repairs began to be distributed. The implementation team also immediately went to the field to verify the level of damage to our house, so that the assistance provided truly corresponded to the repair needs. Our house was quite badly damaged, and the assistance provided focused on repairing the parts of the house that were heavily damaged, such as the collapsed roof and broken walls, which were indeed priorities for repair. We feel quite satisfied with the speed and appropriateness of the assistance provided.

In response to this statement, it is clear that the recipients felt that the home rehabilitation assistance was carried out quickly and appropriately, commensurate with the extent of damage caused by the flood. After data collection, repair materials were immediately distributed, and the implementation team went directly to verify the damage. The assistance provided focused on

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repairing severely damaged parts of the house, such as collapsed roofs and destroyed walls, which were urgently needed by the community to quickly return to their homes. Overall, the community was satisfied with the speed and appropriateness of the assistance provided.

Appropriate implementation in the context of a home rehabilitation assistance program means that the entire process, from planning to implementation, must be carried out efficiently with appropriate time and resources, and deliver results that meet the needs of the affected community. Appropriate implementation also includes accurate aid allocation commensurate with the level of house damage, as well as a transparent and accountable process. Coordination between local governments, sub-district governments, village governments, and relevant institutions is crucial to ensuring the program's smooth implementation.

Righness on Target

On-Target, which concerns three things: whether the implemented targets are in accordance with the plan, whether the program is free from inequalities with other programs, readiness to implement the program, and finally, whether the program is newly created or a renewal of the implementation of a previous program. The flood disaster that struck Sintang District, Sintang Regency in 2022 caused significant damage to homes and community infrastructure.

Based on information from community leaders/figures in Sintang District, regarding the recipients of housing rehabilitation assistance for flood victims in the neighborhood, they stated that: "In general, the distribution of housing rehabilitation assistance to flood victims in their neighborhood has gone quite well and is on-target. The implementation of this program has resulted in the majority of aid recipients being directly affected by the flood and experiencing damaged homes, especially those from low-income families. This is assessed as a result of the data collection and verification process involving village and sub-district officials, as well as local community leaders. Furthermore, the process was conducted transparently and well-socialized, resulting in minimal social jealousy." Even residents who do not receive aid generally understand that aid is prioritized for those most affected and most in need.

Based on this statement, community leaders in Sintang District stated that housing rehabilitation assistance for flood victims had been distributed effectively. Residents who received assistance were generally those whose homes had suffered serious damage and came from low-income families. The data collection and verification process, involving village and sub-district officials, and community leaders, was deemed effective in selecting recipients who truly needed it. The involvement of community leaders in the social validation process also helped maintain transparency and a sense of justice within the community. This prevented the emergence of social jealousy because the community was involved and given the space to provide input on the recipient data. With an open and participatory approach, this assistance program was well-received by residents and was considered fair and appropriate to the needs of the affected community.

To ensure that aid is distributed appropriately, sub-districts and villages provide opportunities for the public to provide input or appeal against recipient data. Social validation involves community leaders and other residents to confirm the accuracy of recipient data. This social validation process is crucial for increasing accountability and transparency, as well as minimizing errors or inequities in data collection. Community involvement in oversight can also increase trust in the program, reduce the likelihood of social jealousy, and ensure that only those most impacted receive aid.

Appropriate Program Environment

Environmental Appropriateness: The accuracy of environmental selection is a factor in the success or failure of a home rehabilitation assistance program for flood victims through interactions between program formulation institutions, program implementers, and related institutions. Based on Government Regulation Number 11 of 2008 concerning Guidelines for Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, good environmental conditions will also have a positive impact on daily survival. The 2022 home rehabilitation assistance program for flood victims in Sintang District, Sintang Regency aims to provide support to residents whose homes were damaged by the flood disaster.

The implementation of this program is crucial to ensure that the aid provided is targeted to those truly in need. Furthermore, environmental factors are also crucial in implementing this program. "Environmentally Appropriate" implies that the program not only assesses the physical condition of damaged homes but also considers surrounding environmental factors. For example, whether the home is located in a disaster-prone area or has adequate access for rehabilitation. Proper management of homes located in areas with the potential for future disasters is also essential to prevent further damage. Thus, this assistance program not only addresses immediate problems but also ensures that the repairs are durable and provide long-term benefits to the community.

Then based on the statement from the Head of Housing, regarding the design and location of the rehabilitation house construction considering geographical conditions and environmental vulnerability, it states that: the implementation of the house rehabilitation program for flood victims, the house design and location selection really consider geographical conditions and environmental vulnerability. The design of the rehabilitation house prioritizes resilience to disasters, especially floods, such as: raising the house floor, selecting flood-resistant materials and good ventilation design. In addition, this house rehabilitation program not only aims to repair damaged houses, but also to create safer, more comfortable, and more resilient homes to future

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disasters. We strive to ensure that the design and location selection of the house not only pay attention to the physical resilience of the house, but also safety.

CONCLUSIONS

From the research results and discussions outlined in Chapter V, several conclusions can be drawn, including:

1. The effectiveness of the 2022 home rehabilitation assistance program for flood victims in Sintang District still faces challenges, particularly in terms of the sustainability of benefits. Some rebuilt homes have been damaged again due to the geographical conditions that are not yet fully protected from flood risk. Furthermore, the lack of post-implementation monitoring makes it difficult to ensure that all aid recipients truly experience long-term benefits.
2. The implementation of the 2022 home rehabilitation assistance program for flood victims in Sintang District faces administrative and technical obstacles in the field, such as delays in material delivery, limited trained labor, and lack of coordination between agencies. In some cases, the rehabilitation process took longer than planned. The heading of the Conclusion section must be numbered.
3. The 2022 housing rehabilitation assistance program for flood victims in Sintang District was targeted appropriately. Despite data verification, some recipients were deemed inaccurate, while some affected residents did not receive their full benefits. This was due to inaccurate initial data, a weak field verification system, and social and political influences in determining beneficiaries.
4. Environmental suitability: The 2022 housing rehabilitation assistance program for flood victims in Sintang District was not fully prioritized in program implementation. Some houses were still built in flood-prone areas due to limited land or residents' refusal to relocate. Furthermore, environmental management, such as drainage improvements and community education, remained suboptimal, potentially increasing the risk of future flooding.

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