

## Strategies For Enhancing Cooperation Between The Indonesian National Army (Tni) And The Disaster Management Agency (Dma) In Order To Overcome Flood Disasters In The South Sulawesi Region (Case Study In The Jeneponto District)

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### Abstract

*Thesis title “Strategy for Increasing Cooperation between the TNI and the Disaster Management Agency in the Context of Overcoming Flood Disasters in the South Sulawesi Region (Case Study in Jeneponto Regency)”. The phenomenon of the problem in this research is that the synergy between the TNI and BPBD and stakeholders can still be improved so that disaster management becomes more optimal. This is evidenced by the following points: 1) There is still a lack of good synergy between stakeholders in disaster management in the region; 2) There are still many holes or gray areas due to the absence of clear standard operating procedures (SOPs); 3) Coordination between Kodim and BPBD still needs to be improved in disaster management; and 4) The development of disaster mitigation in the region also appears to be not maximized, resulting in unpreparedness in disaster management governance. This research method uses a qualitative approach and literature study. Through this approach, it can draw a characteristic or description of the condition, situation, or certain variables to the surface of the community which is the object of the research and with literature studies. Data collection techniques are interviews, observation and data collection in the form of documents and notes. Data validity checking techniques in qualitative research include credibility testing, transferability testing, dependability testing, and confirmability testing. Researcher results synergy, obstacles that exist in optimizing synergy, and efforts made in optimizing between Kodim 1425 / Jeneponto and BPBD Jeneponto in natural disaster management activities synergy in addition to communication and coordination of other efforts, namely the existence of a Cooperation Agreement Number: 300.2.1/052 / BPBD / Number: B / 457 / VI / 2024 between the Jeneponto Regency Regional Disaster Management Agency and Kodim 1425 / Jeneponto regarding “Personnel Support in Disaster Management Activities”*

**Keywords: Communication, Coordination, Disaster Management, Flood.**

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## INTRODUCTION

Natural disaster management requires a collaborative, cross-sectoral approach to reduce risks, strengthen early detection, and ensure the implementation of responsive and sustainable mitigation and response measures. In the context of Jeneponto Regency, flooding is not only caused by natural factors but is also a consequence of human intervention in the ecosystem. This phenomenon aligns with the perspective of social ecology theory, which emphasizes that the relationship between social structures and the environment contributes to the occurrence of disasters, especially when practices of exploitation and disregard for ecological balance occur systematically. Therefore, disaster management must not only be technical but also address educational and participatory aspects of the community in preserving the environment.

Kodim 1425/Jeneponto together with Korem 141/Toddopuli Kodam XIV/Hasanuddin demonstrated initiative through a collaborative activity themed “Towards a Clean, Healthy, and Green Indonesia” in December 2023. This activity involved the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), the Indonesian National Police (Polri), local government, and the community in cleaning waterways and conducting reforestation in the Karisa Central Market area. This action not only reflects mitigative efforts against potential flooding but also represents multi-stakeholder synergy in maintaining environmental resilience and community well-being.

However, initial observations revealed several fundamental issues, including: (1) collaboration among stakeholders in the region has not been optimized; (2) there are no standardized operational procedures (SOPs) for disaster response; (3) coordination between Kodim and BPBD Jeneponto still needs to be strengthened; and (4) the development of disaster mitigation strategies has not yet addressed adaptive integrated planning. These issues highlight the urgent need to establish a structured, sustainable, and complementary collaborative system.

This study aims to analyze the dynamics of synergy, identify emerging obstacles, and explore efforts to optimize collaboration between Kodim 1425/Jeneponto and BPBD Jeneponto in natural disaster management. The method used is a qualitative approach with descriptive and interpretive analysis techniques, supported by several theoretical frameworks, namely: strategy theory, which focuses on the utilization of resources and comparative advantages in achieving long-term goals; organizational cooperation theory, which emphasizes the importance of coordination and communication between units to enhance organizational effectiveness; synergy theory, which views collaboration as the integration of each party's strengths to achieve optimal results; and the concept of natural disaster management, which includes the phases of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, emergency response, and post-disaster recovery.

The results of this research are expected to provide conceptual and practical contributions to strengthening synergy-based disaster management governance between military and civilian actors at the regional level, as well as serving as a model for cross-sectoral collaboration in other disaster-prone areas in Indonesia.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research approach is qualitative. Qualitative research aims to collect information about the conditions of an existing phenomenon, namely the state of the phenomenon as it is at the time of the research. According to Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong, pp. 4-5, qualitative methodology is a research procedure that produces data in the form of words or statements from a person. The researcher also uses a literature study approach. Literature review, often referred to as a bibliographic study, is an activity that is inseparable from research.

Generally, there are several methods for collecting primary data, namely through surveys and literature, interviews and observations, documents and records, and experiments. Techniques for checking the validity of data in qualitative research include credibility testing, transferability testing, dependability testing, and confirmability testing. The research location will be at the Kodim 1425/Jeneponto Headquarters, located at Jl. Lanto Daeng Pasewang, Pacceko Neighborhood, Balang Village, Binamu Subdistrict, Jeneponto District, South Sulawesi.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### **Synergy between Kodim 1425/Jeneponto and BPBD Jeneponto in natural disaster management activities in the region**

#### **Communication between Kodim 1425/Jeneponto and its subordinate Koramil units with BPBD Jeneponto Regency**

- a. The communication process during the pre-disaster phase is as follows: 1) The communication process in general can be said to have proceeded smoothly and effectively; 2) The matters communicated include: Planning, preparation, and training for disaster response; Activation of the Emergency Disaster Response Center; Monitoring of disaster-prone areas, prevention, and mitigation measures; and Community preparedness in

- addressing disasters. 3) The communication methods used include: face-to-face meetings; telephone communication; and official correspondence.
- b. The communication process during the emergency response phase was as follows: 1) The communication process ran smoothly; 2) The topics discussed included: The duties and responsibilities of those involved in accordance with the Jeneponto Regent's Decree; The technical capabilities and readiness of each party involved in terms of equipment, logistics, and personnel; Technical aspects of disaster management and evacuation of disaster victims; and Establishment of the Disaster Emergency Response Command Post and assignment of personnel to the command post; 3) Communication methods used: Direct communication; Telephone communication; Question and answer sessions; and Official correspondence.
  - c. The communication process in the post-disaster phase is as follows: 1) The communication process runs smoothly; 2) The matters communicated include: Rescue activities; Meeting the basic needs of disaster-affected residents; Post-disaster recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction; 3) Communication methods used: Direct communication; Official correspondence; and Communication via telephone.

#### **Coordination between Kodim 1425/Jeneponto and its subordinate Koramil units with the Jeneponto District Disaster Management Agency (BPBD)**

- a. The coordination process in the pre-disaster phase is: 1) The coordination process runs smoothly; 2) The matters coordinated include: Preparation of facilities and infrastructure; Implementation of mitigation, preparedness, and early warning plans; Fieldwork mechanisms; 3) The forms of coordination carried out include: Pre-activity briefings; Holding coordination meetings; Question-and-answer sessions and discussions; Inter-agency readiness drills; and Direct coordination on-site.
- b. The coordination process during the emergency response phase is as follows: 1) The coordination process is already proceeding smoothly; 2) Coordination activities include: Assigning tasks to each party involved in accordance with the Regent's Decree; Locating evacuation sites, logistics, and equipment to be used; and Field operations mechanisms; 3) Coordination methods are implemented through: Direct coordination in the field; Question-and-answer sessions and discussions; and Preparing area maps.
- c. The coordination process in the post-disaster phase is: 1) The coordination process is generally good; 2) The matters coordinated include: concrete actions for affected residents; tree planting activities; and mapping of areas requiring immediate post-disaster response; 3) The forms of coordination include question-and-answer sessions and discussions; Data collection; and Direct fieldwork.

#### **Challenges in optimizing synergy between Kodim 1425/Jeneponto and BPBD Jeneponto in natural disaster response activities in the region**

##### **Communication**

Based on interviews with several informants regarding communication challenges, the following obstacles were identified: 1) Slow response and action by the BPBD; 2) Communication network disruptions during disasters; and 3) Differences in standard operating procedures.

##### **Coordination**

Based on interviews with several informants regarding the challenges in the coordination process between Kodim and BPBD, the following information was obtained: 1) Limited infrastructure and facilities; 2) Long distances preventing the establishment of a Disaster Response Center; 3) Slow response from BPBD; 4) Field conditions that hinder the movement of personnel and materials; and 5) Differences in procedures and work systems.

##### **Communication**

Based on the results of interviews regarding efforts to eliminate barriers in the communication process between Kodim and BPBD, the following measures were taken: 1)

Maximizing existing communication tools such as mobile phones; 2) Establishing an independent communication network; 3) Optimizing the role of Babinsa personnel spread across the region; and Developing joint Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

### **Coordination**

Based on the results of the above interviews with several informants regarding efforts made to eliminate obstacles in the coordination process, the following measures were taken: 1) Maximizing communication tools such as mobile phones; 2) Conducting continuous field checks; 3) Coordinating with leaders; and 4) Agreeing on SOPs between Kodim and BPBD in disaster management.

Efforts to eliminate barriers in communication and coordination between Kodim 1425/Jenepono and BPBD Jenepono Regency include the signing of Cooperation Agreement Number: 300. 2.1/052/BPBD / Number: B/457/VI/2024 between the Regional Disaster Management Agency of Jenepono Regency and Kodim 1425/Jenepono regarding "Personnel Support for Disaster Management Activities." The purpose of this Cooperation Agreement is to build synergy in disaster management.

## **CONCLUSION**

Several conclusions can be drawn based on the research conducted by the researchers:

1. Communication between Kodim 1425/Jenepono and BPBD Jenepono Regency in the Pre-Disaster Stage, Emergency Response Stage, and Post-Disaster Stage can generally be said to have run well and smoothly. The matters communicated were appropriate for each stage being addressed. This included planning and preparation; response techniques and evacuation; as well as recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction following the disaster.
2. Coordination between Kodim 1425/Jenepono and the Jenepono District Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) during the pre-disaster phase, the emergency response phase, and the post-disaster phase can generally be said to have proceeded smoothly and effectively. The matters communicated were in line with each phase being addressed. This included the implementation of mitigation measures; the availability of evacuation sites; and the implementation of community service activities.
3. Challenges in optimizing synergy between Kodim 1425/Jenepono and the Jenepono District Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in disaster response activities, particularly in terms of communication, include the BPBD's slow response and decision-making, communication network disruptions, and differences in standard operating procedures between the two agencies. In terms of coordination, challenges include limited infrastructure, long distances making it difficult to establish command posts, slow responses from the BPBD, challenging post-disaster field conditions, and differences in procedures and work systems between the two agencies.
4. Efforts made to optimize synergy between Kodim 1425/Jenepono and the BPBD of Jenepono Regency in the communication aspect include maximizing existing communication facilities such as mobile phones, establishing an independent communication network, optimizing the role of Babinsa personnel spread across the region, and developing joint standard operating procedures (SOPs). In terms of coordination, efforts include maximizing communication tools such as mobile phones, conducting continuous field inspections, coordinating with leadership, and agreeing on SOPs between Kodim and BPBD for disaster response.

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