

Community-Based Flood Management on The Bank of The Kelayan River, South Banjarmasin District

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Abstract

Broad knowledge and open thinking are not widely possessed by the community in the Kelayan riverbank area. This study aims to determine the planning of organization, direction, coordination and control to be able to manage community-based floods in the riverbank area. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method with a naturalistic approach. Data were obtained through observation, interviews, and documentation. The data sources obtained through primary data itself which are the subjects of this study include the heads of RT, RW, environmental observers, community leaders and several government officials related to community-based flood management in the area. The research subjects were selected using the Snowball Sampling technique. Data analysis was carried out using narrative and discourse analysis. Based on the results of the study, it was found that planning, organizing and coordination in the Kelayan riverbank community were quite insightful to the community regarding the importance of environmental protection so that natural disasters do not occur, so that organization needs to be considered. Thus, it can be concluded that community-based flood management produces alternatives or solutions so that there is no more flooding in the Kelayan riverbank area, South Banjarmasin District, so that it becomes a safe and comfortable environment to live in.

Keywords: Flood Management, River Banks, South Banjarmasin.

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1. Introduction

Location geographical and regional characteristics in Indonesia have impact characteristics geographical our homeland is Indonesia become vulnerable will disaster

natural (Salsabilah, 2023). Flooding is a problem faced by almost all countries in the world. Various study and research has done For finish problem the However the reality Handling problem flood Still done in a way partial. According to Aqueduct Global Flood Analyzer analysis, Indonesia is a country with amount population affected disaster flood the 6th largest in the world, namely around 640,000 people every year.

Data from the National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB) indicate that flooding is the most frequent disaster in Indonesia, with an average of 1,250 incidents occurring annually over the past 20 years. Three main factors contributing to frequent floods and landslides have been identified: land-use changes, extreme weather events, and the topographic conditions of river basin areas (Yudianto, 2020)

Banjarasin City, especially in the Kelayan Riverbank area, South Banjarasin District, which is quite in the spotlight, because this area is an area that is prone to flooding even though it has not entered the rainy season according to existing geographic predictions. The Kelayan Riverbank area, South Banjarasin District, which is subscriber flood when heavy rain especially in the rainy season rain. The rain that occurred can be caused factor rainfall quite heavy rain, but some other factors such as slope slope and elevation land, type land and use narrow land, and density river can be said as a parameter in research level vulnerability flooding in an area (Darmawan, 2017). One of them This matter caused by the region that can be said tend flat and low position so that have potential become water reservoir when rain that resulted in happen flood (Arif, 2023).

Floods can be said to be an annual routine, it can even be said that their occurrence is no longer based on the year (Balahanti, 2023). However, starting from 2020, it has started to appear frequently until 2022 which is no longer based on the season. Therefore, we need to know how good management is in this case, as expressed by Henry Fayol (Manajemen, 2022), that:

“Management is the process of organizing, arranging, managing HR, until with control so that it can reach objective from a activities. Management is very necessary For need personal and also general. With Thus, the management process will help in set decision or good policy”.

Based on figure industrialist French, there are 5 functions existing management in a organization expressed by *PPM School Of Management (2022)* that in general, management functions are a process of an activity carried out by planning, organizing, regulating/directing, coordinating, to controlling (Maftuchah, 2020). As for research This implemented with objective For to know and understand condition public post disaster flood which occurred on the banks of the Kelayan River, South Banjarasin District with focus includes planning, organizing, managing /directing, coordinating, and controlling.

Observation results beginning informants used researcher is community in the Kelayan riverbank area, namely Mrs. TN (55 years old) on February 20, 2024 stated that this area is getting narrower along with the community's civilization, because the area that should be a green area has become built-up land. Almost along the road in the Kelayan Timur sub-district area, the front of the house is used as a business area, either by building a shop, converting the house into a shophouse or having a small stall. This is supported by the statement of Mr. AB (59 years old) on February 20, 2024 stating that based on his observations, the road area in the Kelayan Riverbank area, Kelayan Timur Sub-district, South Banjarasin District is quite disruptive to the road, especially during

afternoon activities. In addition to the narrowing land, the increasingly dense population, not to mention if there is rain that can be said to be quite long or heavy, this can cause flooding and disrupt road (Nirwana, 2019) activities. However, surprisingly, the people there remain steadfast to the existing events. The condition of community behavior that is not in line with natural phenomena certainly requires attention and handling, especially if the rain continues to come in a certain area (Widyaiswara, 2020).

Communities in riverbank areas need education How should public prepare yourself to face disaster (Riduan, 2022). Society also needs to be aware Alone For Ready implement socialization in communication disaster (Pamurti, 2023). However on the other hand the reality on the ground and what is conveyed in socialization will different in its implementation (Salsabilah, 2023). The study has previous references which the researcher uses as a form of reading to make it easier for the researcher as input material in completing this study. In the study conducted by Firta Wijaya (2021) entitled "*Analysis of Factors Causing Floods in Hamparan Rawang District, Sungai Penuh City*" (Wijaya, 2021), the results of the study revealed that the existence of forest at first functioning as land rainwater infiltration, now switch become place settlement population. This is Of course just can cause flood until add amount deforestation (logging) trees) forests. Similar research was also conducted by Yuliana Rachmawati (2019) with the title "*Community-Based Flood Disaster Management in Semarang City (Case Study of Wonosari and Mangkang Wetan Villages)*" (Rachmawati, 2019) which got the result that the factor constraint in implementation activity Management disaster based on public covering limitations stakeholder involvement, lack of concern society, lack of leadership role, lack of support taker policy, no There is planning management good disaster, no There is fund allocation, system responsive emergency not evaluated or perfected in a way periodic, suboptimal assistance, lack of activity training, facilities and infrastructure that are not adequate.

Research conducted by Sri Puji Lestari (2019), with her research entitled "*Analysis of Early Warning Time for Jragung River Floods*" (Lestari, 2019). This research emphasizes that the rainfall post Rain Weir Corn is a bulk post Rain reference in warning early Jragung River and Dam Floods Corn become point monitor tall water level. Next by St. Nahdaliah (2022) in her research entitled "*Flood Disaster Vulnerability in Flood Risk Areas (Case Study: Settlements Along the Lower Bialo River, Bulukumba Regency)*" (Nahdaliah, 2022). In this research, it is necessary to conduct research For know level vulnerability change climate and patterns adaptation to impact change climate in the Regency Bulukumba. The goal to be achieved from study This is 1). analyze level vulnerability disaster flooding in the area along downstream Bialo River, Bulukumba Regency, 2). Determine choice adaptation and mitigation in the region at risk flood throughout downstream Bialo River in the Regency Bulukumba.

Previous research revealed that research is more focused on flood risk which emphasizes more on attitudes and how to handle it after a flood occurs. This study tries to analyze both in terms of planning, organizing, regulating/directing, coordinating, and controlling to be more specific in each stage that must be taken to maximize Community-Based Flood Management on the Kelayan Riverbank, South Banjarmasin District. Flood management carried out by local residents can provide broader knowledge and open thinking for the community in the Kelayan Riverbank area.

2. Method

A qualitative method, specifically descriptive with a naturalistic approach, is used in this research. Through this method, results are expected to be obtained in accordance with the reality in the field. The researcher acts as the key instrument or research tool in this study. The research was conducted from February to July 2024 in the Kelayan Riverbank area, South Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City, South Kalimantan Province. The data collected is divided into primary and secondary data. Primary data is directly obtained through observation, interviews, and documentation. Observations are carried out by monitoring the ongoing processes along the Kelayan Riverbank. Interviews are conducted before, during, and after floods occur. People directly involved in the study, including community figures, RT/RW leaders, environmental observers, the Head of Economy and Development, and the Head of Public Order and Security, are interviewed.

Meanwhile, secondary data is collected indirectly from written sources, such as photographs documenting activities before, during, and after the flood, as well as literature reviews in the form of written reports, guidelines, journal articles, and other related sources that support the study. Observation and interview guidelines are also used as instruments for data collection. The observation guidelines aim to reveal the planning, organizing, and coordination of community-based flood management along the Kelayan Riverbank, South Banjarmasin District. As for the interview guidelines, they serve as a reference to obtain data through questions and answers. Before conducting interviews, the researcher prepares a structured interview guideline to ensure the data collection process is systematic. Here guidelines formulated interview is as following:

Table 1. Guideline Grid Interview

No.	Focus Study	Component	Sub Components
1.	Planning of community-based flood management.	a. Objective b. Strategy c. Policy d. Procedure e. Action plan to achieve goals	1. Objectives in Planning of community-based flood management. 2. Strategies in Planning of Community-Based Flood Management. 3. Policy in Planning of community-based flood management. 4. Procedures in Planning of Community Based Flood Management. 5. Action plan to achieve the objectives in Planning of community-based flood management.
2.	Organization of community-based flood management.	a. Design process b. Role c. Responsibility	6. Design process in Organizing community-based flood management. 7. Role in Organizing community-based flood management. 8. Responsibility in Organizing community-based flood management.
3.	Directions/Rules of community-based flood management.	a. Guidelines/guidelines b. Behavior/action c. Concept/framework d. Implementation of the rules	9. Guidelines/manuals in the Direction/Rules of community-based flood management 10. Behavior/actions in the Direction/Rules of community-based flood management 11. Concept/framework in the Guidelines/Rules of community-based flood management 12. Implementation of rules in the Direction/Rules of community-based flood management.
4.	Coordination of community-	a. Process	13. Process in Coordination of community-based flood management.

	based flood management.	b. The goal to be achieved	14. The objectives to be achieved in Coordination of community-based flood management.
		c. Interaction	15. Interaction in Coordination of community-based flood management.
		d. Strategic plan	16. Strategic planning in Coordination of community-based flood management.
5.	Control of community-based flood management.	a. Monitoring	17. Monitoring in Control of community-based flood management.
		b. Evaluate	18. Evaluating the Control of Community-Based Flood Management.
		c. Performance direction	19. Performance guidance in Control of community-based flood management.
		d. The objectives set	20. The objectives set out in the Control of community-based flood management.

Researcher use tool help like digital recorder during do interview data collection, which of course done with the permission of the participant interview. This is done as effort For guard data accuracy because limitations memory researcher. In research This data source selected in a way *Purposive Sampling*. As is known, *Purposive Sampling* is election samples based on characteristics certain that are considered have stuck link with characteristics known population previously (Sugiyono, 2019)

Analysis of research data This using interactive models from Miles and Huberman. After data collection, it was continued with steps data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Testing the validity of the data for know data credibility is done with pleasure technique triangulation. As is known, Triangulation is technique inspection validity of the data that is used something outside the data For needs checking and as comparator to the data (Sugiyono, 2017) .

3. Results and Discussion

Based on research conducted with data obtained through observation, interviews, and documentation, the following research was produced:

A. *Community Planning in flood management in the Kelayan Riverbank Area*

Community planning in flood management in the Kelayan Riverbank area, South Banjarmasin District was obtained through interviews with important figures in the community. The heads of RW, RT, community leaders who are quite influential in the area and environmental observers also helped as well as several communities in the Kelayan Riverbank area, South Banjarmasin District. Interview guidelines were used as a reference to reveal data through questions and answers between researchers and informants. It is known from one of the interview results with Mr. Rahmat (70 years old) who is one of the communities around the Bantaran area, South Banjarmasin District (Gang Sukaria, RT.18), with a profession as a parking attendant at the Apotik Sederhana across Jembatan 3. The interview conducted on May 4, 2024 stated that:

"The repairs in this area actually get quite a lot of attention, even the road is repaired quite often. However, it is destroyed again/damaged again because of the water that continues to rise (Banyu Pasang), Even if it is patched (repaired/covered/paved) again, this road is damaged again in less than a week. Especially in front of Gang Rahman which is one of the alleys in the Kelayan riverbank area, South Banjarmasin District."

Furthermore, Mr. Agus (52 years old) is a community member in the Bantaran area of South Banjarmasin District (Gang Muhammad, Rt. 04 Kel. Kelayan Timur), with a profession that still does not have a fixed job (casual laborer). An interview conducted on May 4, 2024 stated that:

"Floods in this area are difficult to predict, cannot be determined and ascertained when they will come. Surrendering only to the Almighty is one solution."

Mr. Sahriansyah explained again that:

"Now the people of South Banjarmasin are starting to think more ahead in building houses, namely higher for the stilt buildings, as an anticipation in case of flooding / high tides that will cause difficulties for the community."

B. Organizing the distribution of flood-prone locations in the Kelayan Riverbank area

The distribution of flood-prone locations along the Kelayan Riverbank in South Banjarmasin District was clarified through an interview with Mr. Rahmat (70 years old). He stated:

"The flood in this area is not a major issue; it is just a high tide, which in Banjar language is called *banyu pasang*. People here are accustomed to these tides. The water is usually deeper around Bridge 3 and Gang Setia Rahman. This phenomenon has become more frequent since March 2024, with the tide starting to rise at around 14:00, reaching heights of 20 to 30 cm, sometimes even as high as an adult's knee. A unique pattern has emerged: from Monday to Friday, the water consistently rises, while on Saturday and Sunday, the tide is lower, and sometimes there is no flooding at all. This pattern repeats every week. Most locals, who have shops along the roadside, are used to dealing with this. In fact, many residents turn their houses into shop houses (*ruko*) to adapt to the situation."

Additional observations were gathered through interviews conducted by researchers on May 4, 2024. One respondent, Mrs. Marsirah (69 years old), a local resident of South Banjarmasin (Jl. Kelayan B, Gang Ismail, RT.04, RW.01), shared her perspective. As a housewife, she highlighted that the area is prone to flooding primarily because many houses and shops have been built without considering proper drainage. She explained:

"In the past, it was easier to manage the tides because the drainage channels were open and not blocked by buildings. Floodwaters would rise silently and unexpectedly, often late at night after the Isha prayer. During the day, the high tide usually starts around 14:00 and lasts until 18:00 before receding, only to rise again around midnight, shortly after Isha."

In line with this, Mrs. Murniah (70 years old) described a similar pattern of flooding. She observed that the tide typically rises in the afternoon, between 13:00 and 14:00, and continues until 16:00 or 17:00. After receding, the water rises again at night, following the Isha prayer. Mr. Sahriansyah (55 years old) further emphasized that while the South Banjarmasin area is flood-prone, the problem is not uniform across the district. He noted that certain areas, especially near Bridge 3 and along Jl. Kelayan B, are the most affected by frequent flooding.

C. Coordination of community-based flood management in the Kelayan Riverbank area, South Banjarmasin District.

Coordination of community-based flood management control in the Kelayan Riverbank area, South Banjarmasin District. Covers several components that include organizing community-based flood management, revealing process facts, goals to be achieved, interactions, strategic plans, monitoring evaluations, performance direction, goals set which are more detailed in the results of source and technique triangulation. Community-based flood management in the Kelayan Riverbank area, South Banjarmasin District related to coordination of handling control, namely revealing facts based on the results of interviews between researchers and sources. As expressed by Mrs. Murniah (70 years old) who is a community around the Banjarmasin Selatan Riverbank environment, namely she said that:

"Now it is not too high, but flooding / high tides still occur frequently, it is difficult to stop. As for the road repairs that are carried out not only from the assistance of the local government, but also from the residents, especially residents in the alleys that are not included in the outside environment of the road".

Furthermore, Mr. Sahriansah (55 years old) as the head of RT 04 Gang Muhammad which is located in the riverbank area of South Banjarmasin District, he recalled his childhood and said that the Banyu Pasang era like this was an exciting time, because it was easy to get fish that entered the road surface. Namely when he was a child in the 1980s and below. The coordination of flood control that he expressed was:

"Banjarmasin City itself is located below sea level. I believe that even though the Banjarmasin City area is located below sea level, it is still relatively safe, because there are still those who guard it, namely the guardians and religious scholars of Banjarmasin whose prayers protect the people of Banjarmasin from various disasters that will hit the city of Banjarmasin."

As an environmental observer, he emphasized that it is known where the water originates based on its color. He explained that water from the Barito River has a brownish color, while water from Riam Kanan appears more yellowish. He also noted that from February to April, the moon appears larger and closer. Additionally, he observed that the temperature in Banjarmasin is becoming hotter, reaching 32°–33°C, whereas the normal temperature previously ranged between 28°–30°C. The research results as presented in the results and discussion that have been presented, the research results obtained can be presented in detail as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Research Results Management Flood Community Based on the Banks of the Kelayan River South Banjarmasin District

No.	Focus Study	Results
1.	Planning of community-based flood management.	1.) To improve the welfare of the community, especially in terms of crossing roads in the Kelayan Riverbank area and to facilitate the flow of transportation in the area. This is for the sake of mutual comfort, as well as creating an environment around the riverbanks where people live that is more comfortable and safe. 2.) Learn to recognize and understand the unpredictable weather climate since 2020. 3.) After submission to the relevant authorities, plans are made for guarding and rebuilding the drainage system as well as environmental

	<p>cleaning activities carried out by the community through mutual cooperation.</p> <p>4.) The procedure carried out is to first report it to the closest community members who have the authority, then submit it to a higher policy.</p> <p>5.) The plan is to build gutters and replace community land affected by gutter construction with a government guarantee of compensation.</p> <p>6.) He was directed to hold a Development Planning Meeting (Musrenbang) at least once a year. So that it can be coordinated what things need to be discussed for the improvement of the Kelayan riverbank area.</p>
<p>2. Organizing and directing community-based flood management.</p>	<p>1.) The design process is where the community begins to understand when and what time the water level is estimated to rise.</p> <p>2.) The role of organizing in understanding riverbank communities who generally sell on the side of the road as one of their livelihoods.</p> <p>3.) Shared community responsibility regarding flood-prone areas because many houses and shops are built without paying attention to blocked drainage ditches. This makes it difficult to contain the rising water.</p> <p>4.) The guidelines/guidelines that are known to the public are that flooding usually occurs on Mondays – Fridays, while on Saturdays and Sundays it starts to subside.</p> <p>5.) Behavior/actions in community-based flood management, namely community members taking the initiative to build their own <i>platforms</i> to raise the height of their houses and household goods.</p> <p>6.) The concept/framework in flood management is known that even if it doesn't rain, the water will still rise/ <i>tide</i>. Because the water comes from the mountains.</p> <p>7.) Implementation of rules in community-based flood management, namely with blocked drainage. This fast handled For comfort together Good the community that resides stay and also the society that passes by cross in the area South Banjarmasin District</p>
<p>3. Coordination and control of community-based flood management</p>	<p>1.) There is a need for coordination by conducting socialization carried out by the sub-district at least once a year to be able to provide socialization about the importance of maintaining environmental cleanliness by properly managing flooding based on the community.</p> <p>2.) The process of coordinating community-based flood management, namely discussions through the Musrempang (Development Planning Meeting) contact Public Works and Spatial Planning (PUPR) for help repair damaged road consequence flood and submit it help also to National Coordination Meeting</p> <p>3.) Interaction in Coordination of community-based flood management is carried out with related institutions, namely RT and RW and Musrempang.</p> <p>4.) The results of the strategy in coordinating community-based flood management, namely by planning to build open-close dams or making the area around the riverbank into a gutter.</p> <p>5.) There is control in the form of a community movement that takes the initiative in environmental cleaning activities in the Kelayan Riverbank area, South Banjarmasin District. 2.) Performance direction in community-based flood management control has been carried out since 2019 and has begun to be recorded with the hope that in 2025, improvements to residential land on the banks of the river can be realized immediately, namely: River normalization, making road drainage from RT. 1 to RT.21 and raising the road.</p> <p>6.) Monitoring in the control of community-based flood management is carried out by the RT, RW and several local residents who are concerned with the environment.</p> <p>7.) Evaluation in Control of community-based flood management, namely by consulting between the authorities and the needs and comfort of the community so that flooding that occurs on riverbanks can be solved without burdening one party.</p>

Reviewing from focus study known that planning public in management floods also include activity society. Like as it is preparedness in matter if flood come and also before come, with raise a number of the cable that will potential experience short circuit and things that will happen endanger others. Like as it is can seen in the picture following as activity public in management flood based on public:



Figure 1. Socialization activities carried out at least once a year.

Planning public in management flooding in the Kelayan River banks South Banjarmasin District was obtained through interview with a number of figure in society. Like RW, RT, figure sufficient society influential in the region the as well as figure observer the environment also participates help as well as a number of communities in the Kelayan Riverbank area, South Banjarmasin District. Among others, through the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) at least once a year. Documentation of Musrenbang can be seen in the following image:



Figure 2. Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) Activities

There is socialization carried out by the sub-district at least once a year to provide socialization about the importance of maintaining environmental cleanliness by properly managing flooding based on the community.



Figure 3. Socialization activities carried out at least once a year (most recently carried out on September 10, 2024).

There is a community movement related to environmental cleaning activities in the Kelayan Riverbank area, South Banjarmasin District. Can be seen in the following picture:



Figure 4. The community directly cleans the surrounding road environment that is flooded, houses on the riverbank are cleaned because of garbage that is thrown carelessly and there is a movement to clean the dirty environment on the side of the road.

Furthermore for indicator success of management process flood based on community on the banks of the Kelayan River South Banjarmasin District based on results observation shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Indicators Success of Management Process Flood Community Based

Indicator	Achieved	Not achieved
There are objectives in planning community-based flood management.	✓	
The existence of strategies in planning community-based flood management.	✓	

Have a policy in planning for community-based flood management.	✓
Have procedures in planning for community-based flood management.	✓
There is an action plan to achieve the objectives in the planning of community-based flood management.	✓
There is a design process in organizing community-based flood management.	✓
Communities play a role in organizing community-based flood management.	✓
There are government officials who are responsible for organizing community-based flood management.	✓
The existence of guidelines/manuals in the Direction/Rules of community-based flood management.	✓
Show behavior /actions in the Direction/Rules of community-based flood management.	✓
Own framework in the Guidelines/Rules of community-based flood management.	✓
The directives/rules of community-based flood management are well implemented.	✓
There is a process in Coordination of community-based flood management.	✓
Do interaction in Coordination of community-based flood management.	✓
Achieving the desired results in Coordination of community-based flood management.	✓
There is performance direction in controlling community-based flood management.	✓
Implementation of monitoring in community-based flood management control.	✓
Do evaluation in Control of community-based flood management.	✓

Based on Table 3, it is known that that Organizing public in management floods in the Kelayan Riverbank Area South Banjarmasin District. Produces method public convey his aspirations For improvement of their area especially those affected flood namely with a number of step following :

1. Take notes things and also the situation that becomes notes important related when and characteristics moment flood will hit the riverbank area river Service.
2. Discuss with inhabitant local related solution for the area where stay to be comfortable and safe from flood.
3. Bring results discussion to authorized officer start from RT, RW, discussed to Subdistrict, observer environment and sub-district until countermeasures problem flood can be a work program that does not only planned that is also possible realized.

It was revealed that related to the flood in the South Banjarmasin sub-district, assistance had been requested several times. Especially during RT and RW meetings. Assistance was often requested during the Development Planning Meeting (Musrebang). as Musrebang is one of the activities that can be a place for aspirations to become a community development program, both short and long term (Kurniawan, 2022). Development Coordination Meeting (RAKORBANG) to the Coordination

Meeting (RAKOOR). However, this certainly goes through several selections from the large amount of data submitted to request assistance in their area. Currently, there are even more than 7000 entries for applications for assistance related to areas that require assistance for repairs for their areas. This submission is also carried out in stages.

It is known from the presentation that the submission for the problem actually has a solution, namely the construction of a dam in Kelayan Bay, so that the water can be made open and closed access. However, its realization has not been implemented. There are likely 11 points where the dam flows, namely in Pekapuran, Kelayan Bay, Pekauman, Kelayan B and the surrounding areas in the South Banjarmasin area. This is a solution from environmental consultants in the area. However, this is constrained by a very large budget. So it takes a long time to realize it. Another solution is to raise the road, but in this case it has received a lot of criticism from the community which will later have an impact on experiencing a big difference from the road height, namely the houses of the community will be below the road. Moreover, the majority of people sell in front of their houses as a field to increase income and even as their main livelihood. Residents who protest a lot about not accepting the solution to raising the road are one of the things that hinder government assistance, because there is no synchronization between the community and the government. Even if it is approved, there is a thought that if because of the elevation of the road the road is no longer flooded, but people's houses will still be flooded, because the stagnant water flows down. Therefore, a fairly effective solution so that the government and the community can be in harmony is to build an open-close dam, but the problem is that the cost is too expensive, so this conflict is quite complicated to be resolved. To wait for the construction of this open-close dam, it is predicted that the possibility of Summary Budget The Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (RAPBD) will take approximately 3 years to be collected from 2024 before it can be realized.

In 2019 (from a total of 21 RT and 2 RW, namely the head of RW 1, namely Mr. Mulyadi and the head of RW 2, namely Mr. Hanuriyadi) have declared that for the riverbank area located in South Banjarmasin District, there should no longer be any houses living in the area. Because this area is included in the green belt, although many people make a living there, most of the houses on the banks of the Kelayan River are not certified, namely only seals. Because certificates are not allowed in the riverbank area. But of course there is also a solution, namely there is no longer the term compensation, but "Replace Profit". If we refer to the Taluk Kelayan area, for residents' residences that are replaced by the government with a building size of 3m x 4m, they get compensation of Rp. 54,000,000. For the current calculation of the budget for the Replacement Fund offered by the government for the cost of wooden buildings, it is calculated at Rp. 200,000 per meter, while for concrete buildings it is Rp. 300,000 per meter if the building is above the year 2000, this does not include the cost of land according to Mr. Mulyadi.

Slowly for the South Banjarmasin area, especially in the Kelayan riverbank area, the housing complexes around it will be made into green belts. But of course with a gradual process. So that road access becomes easier and the incoming water is more regular and its output can be controlled in several designated areas so that it can flow properly. The results of the next interview were obtained based on Meeting The latest coordination (RAKORNAS) which was held on July 18, 2024, resulted in decision For repair environment bada riverbank area river Service South Banjarmasin District, namely as following :

1. River Normalization
2. Drainage road For prevent flood from RT. 1 to RT. 21
3. Elevation road



Figure 5. RT RW Coordination Meeting, Kelayan Tengah Subdistrict

Coordination of community-based flood management control in this study can be seen that in 2025 all good things related to development and repairs can be realized such as the proposed plan and solutions that have been offered. Now the RT and RW are starting to record several houses affected by the green belt point to find out the data of the affected houses including certificates and seals (Possibly the data is from the Kelayan front road to Teluk Kubur). So that the housing settlements are orderly and look like in Siring, namely the road in the middle where there are no settlements and looks good and orderly. With this planning, it is hoped that there will be no more flooding in the Kelayan Riverbank area, South Banjarmasin District.

Findings interesting results obtained from management flood based on public namely known that public there are those who apply science of the stars predict when and will coming flooding in the Kelayan River banks, and the arrival of even water can be seen from the color of the water that comes, is good that's where it comes from from Riam Kanan then the water comes colored yellow, while water is coming from the colored Barito River greenish. This is means that the water that comes Can predictable and can set up How his expenses during drainage smooth and community compact in matter guard environment around. The unique thing that was obtained by the researchers was also that the flood that came No always responded negatively by the people living along the riverbanks. However, it can also be become place entertainment for children around so that management flood can responded to and handled with good and appropriate discussion mutually directed No harm Good That between the community that resides stay and also communities that make the riverbank area river as place passed cross public general.

4. Conclusion

Based on the research, community-based flood management involves three key aspects: planning, organization, and coordination. Planning focuses on engaging local residents to clean riverbanks, develop drainage systems, and submit proposals through MUSRENBANG, with compensation guaranteed for affected land. In organizing flood-prone areas, the community shares responsibility, as many structures have blocked drainage, causing water to rise; quick actions are taken to restore comfort for both residents and passersby. Coordination involves requesting assistance from PUPR for infrastructure repairs and submitting further support needs to the National Coordination Meeting. Continuous performance monitoring has been in place since 2019, with the

goal of completing drainage improvements, road elevation, and river normalization by 2025.

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