



## The Strategy of the Muhammadiyah Resilience Institution in Palangka Raya City for Flood Disaster Management in Palangka Raya City in 2023

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### Abstract

Flood disasters are an annual occurrence in many parts of Indonesia, including Palangka Raya City. The Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC) of Palangka Raya plays a critical role in flood disaster management, focusing on disaster mitigation, preparedness, emergency response, and post-disaster recovery. Through comprehensive planning, volunteer training, partnerships with government and non-governmental organizations, and innovative use of technology, the institution effectively minimizes the impacts of floods and enhances community resilience. The institution also addresses challenges such as limited resources and increasing flood intensity. This study employs a qualitative approach to analyze the strategies used by MDMC Palangka Raya and highlights the importance of community empowerment and cross-sectoral collaboration in strengthening flood response efforts. Moving forward, these strategies must continue to evolve to ensure that Palangka Raya becomes more resilient to future flood disasters.



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## INTRODUCTION

Flood disasters are one of the natural disasters that occur annually in various regions of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), as well as in various countries across Asia, Europe, and Latin America. Every rainy season, floods always occur in Indonesia, affecting various regions, including both major cities and mountainous areas. The intensity of rainfall increases each year, and many forests have been damaged due to conversion into agricultural land, making flooding more frequent in various regions. Based on the extent of the damage and losses caused by floods, it is evident that the public is quite anxious about the impacts of this disaster. In addition to excessive rainfall, lower land elevation compared to sea level is another natural factor contributing to the occurrence of floods. It is only fitting that this makes flood disasters a national issue that must be addressed (Jamilah et al., 2021).

The Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC) of Palangka Raya City has become a frontline institution in handling flood disasters that frequently affect the area. Through various strategies and coordination with local governments, they work hard to mitigate the disaster's impact and assist community recovery. The Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC) is a disaster management institution initiated by Muhammadiyah that operates in the field of social disaster management, mobilizing its members as volunteers to help resolve various disaster-related issues in the community. Additionally, it is responsible for coordinating with various stakeholders, both governmental and non-governmental, as well as mobilizing resources in disaster emergency response, mitigation, preparedness, and post-disaster rehabilitation. Therefore, in its implementation, communication and coordination with all leadership levels, councils,

institutions, charitable endeavors, autonomous organizations, and Muhammadiyah cadres are essential. They also collaborate with various governmental and non-governmental institutions.

According to the Regulation of the Head of the National Agency for Disaster Management, 2011, regarding disaster management volunteer guidelines, disaster management volunteers, hereinafter referred to as volunteers, are individuals or groups of people with the ability and concern to work voluntarily and sincerely in disaster management efforts. It is known that during natural disasters, not only volunteers come forward to assist in the disaster management process, but many other parties are involved, including the general public, who may not be part of any volunteer community or group but are moved to help. Due to a lack of adequate skills and competencies, the involvement of spontaneous volunteers can create other issues that may hinder and disrupt disaster management, such as health, safety, and security problems for the spontaneous volunteers themselves (Utomo & Minza, 2016).

Palangka Raya City, the capital of Central Kalimantan Province, is frequently affected by flood disasters, especially during the rainy season. Floods can cause infrastructure damage, disrupt community activities, and pose health and safety risks to residents. The Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center of Palangka Raya City, as a community organization engaged in disaster management, is responsible for preparing and responding to flood situations effectively.

## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

### 1. Strategy

The term "strategy" has various meanings, derived from languages such as Greek, where "strategos" means method, tactic, or trick, and refers to an effort to achieve victory. Generally, strategy is understood as a process that involves planning directed toward long-term goals, accompanied by efforts on how to achieve the desired goals (Sedarmayanti, 2018). Specifically, strategy is defined as incremental and sustainable actions aimed at future goals desired by society. Essentially, strategy represents a person's mental attitude. According to David (2017), strategy is an action that requires management decisions and considerable resources. Strategy greatly influences the development and future orientation. David outlines several stages in determining a strategy, including:

#### a) Formulating Strategy

In this initial stage, human resources need to consider the vision, mission, and programs to be implemented, taking into account various aspects such as the strengths and weaknesses, the opportunities of the programs, and potential threats during execution.

#### b) Implementing Strategy

In the second stage, various planned programs are implemented, considering factors such as available resources and other supporting elements. Implementation should follow a guide or SOP to ensure direction. Implementing strategy is also known as the action stage, where resources are mobilized to carry out the formulated strategy.

#### c) Evaluating Strategy

This stage is crucial as it serves as a learning opportunity for future implementation phases. Evaluating and reflecting on the steps taken together will provide important insights for improving strengths and addressing weaknesses in the program's execution.

## 2. Flood Disaster Management System

The disaster management system, according to Law No. 21 of 2018 on disaster management, explains definitions related to disasters, disaster management, and other terms concerning disasters. A disaster is a series of events or incidents that threaten or disrupt various aspects of life within a community. Disasters are caused by multiple factors, including natural, non-natural, and human-induced factors. Disasters often result in numerous negative impacts, both physically and psychologically. These include material losses, environmental damage, and casualties.

Disaster management consists of a series of efforts made by individuals or groups to assist or minimize the risks and impacts of disasters. These efforts include development policies that address disaster risk, carried out by both local and central governments. The steps include:

- **Disaster Mitigation**, which refers to efforts to reduce disaster risks through physical development or raising awareness and preparedness for various disaster threats. Mitigation is a key strategy to reduce or eliminate losses and casualties caused by disasters (Kusumastuti et al., 2014). The goal of mitigation is to reduce losses in future disasters by minimizing the risk of death, injury, and damage to infrastructure and the public sector (Adi, 2014).
- **Preparedness** involves getting ready for disasters, both physically and non-physically. Preparedness (Contingency) is the stage before a disaster occurs, in situations where there is potential for disaster. A preparedness plan is drawn up to face emergency situations based on disaster scenarios (single hazard). This plan is called a contingency plan (Khaerah, Harakan, & Junaedi, 2019). Preparedness refers to activities conducted to anticipate disasters through organized and effective measures (Sugiyanto, 2009).
- **Emergency Response** refers to a series of activities carried out by individuals or volunteers during a disaster to manage or minimize the negative effects. Emergency operations follow an operational plan, which is the activation of the previously prepared contingency or emergency plan (Latief et al., 2019). Essentially, the concept and content of contingency and operational plans are the same, differing only in timing. The contingency plan is drafted before a disaster, based on assumptions and scenarios. Emergency response steps include rescue and evacuation, safeguarding assets, meeting basic needs, protecting and managing refugees, as well as restoring infrastructure and facilities.
- **Rehabilitation** involves activities conducted after a disaster, focusing on restoring damaged community infrastructure to its functional state. This stage includes drafting a recovery plan that encompasses rehabilitation and reconstruction post-disaster. If no disaster has occurred, guidelines or mechanisms for post-disaster management are developed to anticipate future events (Suleman & Apsari, 2017).

Various theories and concepts related to natural disaster management form the foundation of the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC) of Palangka Raya's strategy. These theories cover disaster risk reduction, community preparedness, emergency response, and post-disaster recovery. Additionally, concepts such as community resilience, community empowerment, and multi-stakeholder collaboration are adopted to maximize the effectiveness of flood disaster management efforts.

## RESEARCH METHOD

### a) Qualitative Approach

This study employs a qualitative research method to deeply understand the strategy of the Muhammadiyah Resilience Institution in Palangka Raya City for flood disaster management.

### b) Data Collection

Data was collected through in-depth interviews with relevant stakeholders, document studies, and field observations to obtain comprehensive information.

### c) Data Analysis

The collected data was analyzed qualitatively by identifying key themes, patterns, and emerging trends, and linking them to relevant theories and concepts.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Planning and Preparedness

The Muhammadiyah Resilience Institution in Palangka Raya City has a comprehensive action plan for addressing floods. This plan includes flood-prone area mapping, logistics stockpiling, volunteer training, and coordination with local governments and other stakeholders. Disaster mitigation is one of the efforts made to reduce and eliminate the potential losses and casualties caused by disasters (Kusumastuti et al., 2014). This phase is crucial and necessary for institutions or organizations in disaster management. The goal of mitigation is to reduce future losses by minimizing the risk of death and injury to the population, as well as reducing damage to infrastructure and the public sector (Adi, 2014). Preparedness is the most strategic phase because it plays a key role in determining the community's resilience when facing an impending disaster (Sugiyanto, 2009).

### Emergency Response

Emergency response operations involve a series of immediate activities carried out during a disaster to manage its adverse effects. These include rescue and evacuation of victims, safeguarding assets, meeting basic needs, providing protection, managing refugees, and restoring infrastructure. When floods occur, this institution promptly acts to evacuate people, provide shelter, distribute food and medicine, and restore essential infrastructure. Coordination with Search and Rescue teams and healthcare services is crucial during the emergency response phase.

### Post-Disaster Recovery

Rehabilitation refers to the restoration of damaged community infrastructure to make it functional again. After the flood subsides, the Muhammadiyah Resilience Institution (MDMC) of Palangka Raya City focuses on recovery and rehabilitation efforts, which include helping repair homes, offering trauma healing services, and empowering the local economy.

### Role of Volunteers and Networks

#### Trained Volunteers

The Muhammadiyah Resilience Institution has a team of trained volunteers skilled in flood disaster response procedures, from search and rescue to logistics support.

#### Partnership Networks

The Muhammadiyah Resilience Institution has built strong partnership networks with local governments, religious organizations, NGOs, and the private sector to optimize disaster response efforts.

### **Community Empowerment**

Through empowerment programs, the institution enhances community resilience in facing floods, such as through preparedness training and economic recovery support.

### **Challenges and Innovations**

#### **Limited Resources**

The Muhammadiyah Resilience Institution in Palangka Raya City faces challenges of limited budget, logistics, and volunteer resources in dealing with the increasing intensity and duration of floods.

#### **Utilization of Technology**

To address resource limitations, the institution has innovated by utilizing digital technology to map flood-prone areas, coordinate responses, and mobilize aid.

#### **Cross-Sectoral Collaboration**

The Muhammadiyah Resilience Institution also strengthens collaboration with various stakeholders, including the government, private sector, and local communities, to optimize flood disaster management efforts.

## **CONCLUSION**

The Muhammadiyah Resilience Institution in Palangka Raya City has demonstrated strong commitment and capability in managing flood disasters in Palangka Raya. Through a comprehensive strategy encompassing planning, preparedness, emergency response, and post-disaster recovery, as well as leveraging volunteers, partnership networks, and technological innovations, the institution has successfully minimized the impact of floods and enhanced community resilience. Moving forward, these efforts need to be continuously developed and strengthened to ensure that Palangka Raya becomes more resilient in facing future flood challenges.

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