

Towards Better Flood Disaster Governance by Applying Local Government and Private Sector Partnership Concept: A Case Study of Luwu Utara, Indonesia

Fera Juliana Fajar

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia
E-mail: ferajulianafajar07@gmail.com

Fatmawati

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia
E-mail: fatmamappasere@gmail.com

Riski Amaliyah

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia
E-mail: riskimalia250@gmail.com

Arif Rahman Setiawan

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia
E-mail: arifrahmansetiawan96@gmail.com

Muh. Rasyidi Mahmud

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia
E-mail: rasyid89mahmud@gmail.com

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Abstract

Regional autonomy provides a great opportunity to the region to develop or plan of regional development in accordance with the needs of the region, addressing the geographical North Luwu which is vulnerable to disasters, especially floods, then the planning to the reduction disaster should be understood and implemented by all parties, because disaster is not only the affairs of the government but rather a matter of all parties in the region and nationally Indonesia has passed a regulation on disaster management. The form of cooperation between the government and the private sector in the response to the floods in North Luwu Regency is a form of cooperation of mutual cooperation. The form of cooperation between government and society in disaster management in North Luwu Regency is mutual cooperation because cooperation is not there is a written agreement, the activities carried out by volunteering or without expecting anything in return, and regardless of the activity please help. Mutual cooperation between the government and the community to prevent and cope with disasters is very important to do. As well as in preventing and tackling the flood disaster, the form of cooperation that do not regardless of the mutual support and social work.

Keywords: Public-Private Partnership, Flood Disaster, Local Government, Private Sector, Indonesia

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Introduction

Indonesia is a country that has a region prone to natural disasters. Disaster in Indonesia ranging from earthquakes, tsunami, floods, landslides, and whirlwind. Disaster consists of two kinds of disasters due to human actions and disaster directly from nature (Agani et al., 2020; Mustafa et al., 2021). Disasters due to human actions because of the absence of the responsibility to protect the environment and will cause disasters such as landslides due to felling of trees in the wild in the absence of planting trees again, and the flood disaster because of the deeds of men who throw garbage in the river so happens the blockage and cause catastrophic floods (Suleman & Apsari, 2017). Flood is a disaster due to the high precipitation in the absence of sewer water so that adequate soak a region. Flood disaster handling and more attention from all parties as a result of the flood disaster will cause a variety of damage ranging from environmental damage, damage to public facilities, the loss in terms of the economy of the community and cause various diseases. The cause of the floods are generally caused by the high intensity of rainfall above normal, illegal logging without accompanied reforestation, Silting of rivers, littering better into the flow of the river and the sewers, and the making of the embankment which is less good. Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) states that education standby about natural disasters make the top priority of the world in the build disaster preparedness since the younger generation. Preparedness in the face of floods can be formed through organizing the start of the individual and the household, government agencies relating to a disaster, and the school community. The cycle of disaster management including pre-disaster, disaster and post-disaster (Faturahman, 2018).

Pre-disaster more focused on disaster prevention, disaster focuses more on the time of disasters, post-disaster focuses on the time after the occurrence of the disaster and focus in the recovery after a disaster (Hayaturrahmi & Husna, 2018). Knowledge is the key to preparedness. The knowledge society will create a sense of awareness to be ready and alert in the face of disaster and affect the attitude of society to participate to prevent the occurrence of flood disaster. The level of knowledge possessed by a group of people will determine the preparedness in the face of natural disasters. Success in handling and evacuation when the flood is very dependent of the preparedness of the community and the individual itself. At the time of occurrence of flood, all activities will be performed in an emergency situation and condition that is very chaotic, so that the planning, coordination and training with the better course is very necessary for handling and evacuation at the time of the flood lasted well (Ulum, 2013).

Knowledge of a garden owned very helpful in disaster management, but in disaster management is not only about knowledge but there are five components in the implementation of preparedness of disaster management, namely the readiness of the management of disaster relief operations, readiness of facilities for disaster management, preparedness communication for disaster management, preparedness emergency aid disaster, and documentation (Susilawati, 2018). Knowledge about preparedness in the face of a flood can help in anticipation of handling and prevention of disasters. Knowledge and attitude towards disaster and skills such as first aid, set up box P3K at home and prepare the needs of the food that is easily stored and durable, but not all members of the community understand how to prepare yourself in the handling of the flood disaster, for it is for community members who already have knowledge and attitudes about preparedness in disasters come in mobilizing members of the community who do not have the knowledge and attitude of preparedness to follow the exercises and skills disaster evacuation so that community members understand how handling and prevention when floods (Sukino et al., 2019).

Disaster preparedness not only to the community but the local government partly responsible for the disaster relief efforts flood to reduce the incidence of fatalities and a variety of damage to public facilities. For realizing that all local Governments and communities play an

important role on the efforts of disaster management of flood and knowledge about disaster preparedness flood. For people who do not understand about reduction efforts and also about disaster preparedness flood the local government provide training in advance so that people can get the experience and knowledge in the face of the flood disaster. Preparedness of the government and the society can be formed by way of preparation of plans, with the plan of the society and the government can determine the actions that must be performed and which should be prepared at the time of a disaster so that it will facilitate the community and the government in the handling of the flood disaster (Paramesti, 2011).

Regional autonomy provides a great opportunity to the region to develop or plan of regional development in accordance with the needs of the region, addressing the geographical North Luwu which is vulnerable to disasters, especially floods, then the planning to the reduction disasters should be understood and implemented by all parties, because disaster is not only the affairs of the government but rather a matter of all parties in the region and nationally Indonesia has passed a regulation on disaster management, which are regulated in the Law Number 24 year 2007 and then followed by the legal product derivatives, that for doing the provisions of article 17 of Law Number 24 Year 2007 On Combating disaster, in view of the need to establish the Presidential Regulation No.8 of 2008 On Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB), which has the task of providing guidance and direction to the efforts of disaster management that includes disaster prevention, emergency response, rehabilitation, and reconstruction in a fair and equal. Then, on October 22, 2008 released the Regulation of Ministry of interior No.46 of 2008 On Guidelines for the Organization And Working procedures of the Regional Disaster management Agency, the purpose of Regulation No.46 Year 2008 was for the orderly administration and standardization of the organization and working procedures of BPBD. BPBD is an agency of the device area and must follow the rules of the Ministry In the Country. Here the region is an agency of the petrified Head of the Local government in Local Governance.

Thus the Government of Regency of North Luwu issued Regulations Local government of North Luwu Regency Utara No.9 of 2011 On Disaster management. Disaster Management Agency of North Luwu Regency hereinafter referred to as the BPBD Regency of North Luwu. Considering that the location and condition of the geographic north Luwu regency referred to the areas that are prone to disasters, especially natural disasters such as earthquakes, landslide, flood and fire that may result in environmental damage, loss of property, the psychological impact and casualties. Article 2 of the Regulation North Luwu local government No.9 of 2011 on disaster management is based on Humanity, justice, equality in government, balance, alignment and harmony, order and the rule of law, solidarity, environmental sustainability and the science and technology of some of these points if drawn conclusions Local Regulations that have been passed extremely refers to the Pancasila, which is a pillar of the ideology of the Indonesian state.

In the prevention of post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction is a rare early after the people affected by the disaster have been getting aid emergency response. Rehabilitation is the recovery and repair of all aspects of public service, or community to an adequate level in the region after the disaster and the main target for nomalisasi or the passage of a reasonable all aspects of government and community life in the region in the aftermath of the disaster, and Reconstruction is the rebuilding of all the infrastructure and facilities in the region in the aftermath of a disaster, both on the level of government and society with the main objective of the growth and development of the economic activity and the social, cultural, establishment of law and order, and the rise of the role of the community in the region after the disaster (Hilhorst et al., 2020).

Given the impact of the occurrence of flood disasters is not a little, the role of relevant agencies and the public is in need to restore social order as what has been there before, so that

at the output arise after the disaster result in a positive value for the people affected by the flood, the Concept of Social Capital becomes the tip of the spear as an alternative to bridging community leaders as a role type in the region of the disaster, the application of the concept of capital social expectations bring to positive results for relationship in community (Ulum, 2013). The events of the Flood is a natural event that flood the mainland by water. Global climate change is erratic in recent years is dominated by the rainy season in the estimate will lead to an increase in the number of landslides. Genesis land of longsong which resulted in unstoppable river or can be in natural substances may trigger the occurrence of flood disasters. During the year 2020 in Indonesia occur as many as 726 flood disaster (Hayaturrahmi & Husna, 2018).

Flood was a disaster that greatly impact on the infrastructure in because of the flood mix of some of the material slabs that vary such as sand (mud), rocks and wood waste with the size reaches tens of meters and moving down to follow the force of gravity from the upstream to downstream of the river. When moving, this flood resembles concrete and liquid tends to flow along the slope of the bottom of the channel or valley-the valley of the river. Flash floods are formed when the material is no longer consolidated Cause the loss of high water discharge. Lempa Magasa or flash floods that hit several locations identified in six district, namely district Masamba, Sabbang Baebunta, Baebunta South, Malangke, and Malangke Barat. On Monday, 13 July 2020, caused by high intensity rainfall in the three days before the occurrence of flood disasters resulted in the overflow of the water in the river Rongkong great again with erosion of soil in upstream river Rongkong which resulted in a catastrophic flood at the time it was not only the water of the river but various mixtures of sand, rocks, and tree trunks large dragged to the downstream of the river. Flood disaster that has engulfing North Luwu Regency has claimed many lives in the two district different as many as 12 fatalities comes from the district Masamba and 24 of the victims were from district Baebunta and 2 fatalities originate from district Malangke so that the number of victims who died as much as 38 soul there are as many as 11 people who have not yet found based on data from the report of the citizens who loss his family, until this time the rescue team still trying to do the search for missing victims and 58 people injured in whom there is an inpatient stay and outpatient (Shahat et al., 2020).

Flood disaster that occurred in the North Luwu not the first time but many have already occurred in some areas in Indonesia, Such as what happened in the Town of Bima at the end of 2016, the flood that hit the City of Bima, it is also triggered by high rainfall, causing water to rain no longer be able to accommodate by the river, resulting in the overflow of water to enter into the settlement residents. The impact of this flood resulted in some of the infrastructure and people's homes damaged. In addition to flood disasters also never happened in the Village Alasmalang, district Singojuruh, Banyuangi, East Java. About 300 homes affected by the flood, the Flood that carries a variety of material type nature that clog the River Badeng on the bridge Alasmalang, resulting in mud and water overabundant to rise to the highway which is an alternative way liaison between the District Banyuangi with Jember Regency.

Natural disaster flood that struck the North Luwu have ravaged the infrastructure there is, of course, makes the local government management, after the flood as a rare beginning of the government to run back the wheel of life. Local government as a major role, especially OPD responsible for the development of infrastructure. Rehabilitation of infrastructure damaged caused by the flood disaster is in need of funds so that by just relying on the budget areas is not enough to overcome all the damage infrastructure damaged, considering Indonesia as a country prone to disasters government center already take into account the state budget for the rehabilitation of infrastructure damaged by the disaster. Rebuild infrastructure damaged Isn't funds a little bit, but need the funds so great. With budget constraints to overcome the

problem, the government should cooperate with the private sector as investors, to establish cooperation with private sensitive on the theory of cooperation (Public Private Partnership) is a cooperation scheme where in the contract agreement involving the government as the OPD with the private sector as investors. Another title of PPP (Public Private Partnership) is a PPP, the pattern of cooperation this is a great alternative financing that has been in use in different countries especially developed countries. In Indonesia, the PPP began adapted since 2005, the things that shape in adaptation PPP in Indonesia with the accelerator infrastructure development, economic growth and improve the Welfare community.

PPP itself has been set in the Presidential Regulation No.5 2005 On The Procedures For The Implementation Of The Government's Cooperation With Bandan Business In Provision Infrastructure. In order to provide public services in the field of infrastructure. With this cooperation is a great hope for development in the area North Luwu. Construction of hunian tetap (HUNTAP) for the victims of the victims of the floods that have ravaged the part of North Luwu Regency is the shape of the public private partnership where on the construction of the permanent dwelling of the government working with the private sector, in this case PT. Tataloga Lesetari as investors engaged in the meteral buildings in the form of gentleman metal and mild steel. The decision of the local Authorities to establish cooperation with PT. Tatalogam Lestari look in the mirror with some HUNTAP that has been built in a variety of areas that are included in the category of disaster-prone areas, the construction of HUNTAP that was done by PT. Tatalogam Lestari has been spread in various areas prone to disaster, Including the City of Palu, Lombok and Konawe. By working together in doing a rare early for local authorities to provide public services. Remember Luwu North Is an area that is prone to occur multiple natural disasters with a variety of data that have been collected up to the current disaster mitigation is action taken by the local government as well as the map the location of the safe to be used as a new settlement for the victims affected by the disaster or for community planning on to build a new home.

From the description above it can be the authors formulate, the main problem in this research is "How the coordination between the government and the private sector in the prevention of post-disaster of floods in north luwu regency?".

From the description above it can be the authors formulate, the purpose of this study is to find out how the coordination between the government and the private sector in the prevention of post-disaster of floods in North Luwu Regency.

Literature Review

Research by Bakti & Nurmandi (2020) entitled "Post-Disaster Recovery Earthquake in North Lombok in 2018" aims to see the recovery effort undertaken by local government through the process of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction. This study descriptive by using qualitative research method and processed with application Nvivo 12 Plus. The results showed that the efforts made by the local government is to do with Rehabilitation and Reconstruction that have been set through the 5 main aspects, namely the Social, Economic, Infrastructure, Settlements and Cross-Sector. But in the process of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction are carried out by the Local Government cause a lot of problems in the community, particularly in the Sector of the Settlement, the complexity of the bureaucratic process raises the slow recovery of the sector settlement, the dissatisfaction of the community in data collection category broken light, medium and heavy damage that is done by the local government as well as a lack of community involvement in the recovery process also is a problem that occurs in the process of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction. While this research is about the infrastructure after the occurrence of natural disasters including flood in the North Luwu district. With the involvement of the private sector, the implementation of the provision of

infrastructure will be faster and tourism development capital can be realized (Bakti & Nurmandi, 2020).

Research by Harsono (2018) titled “Identification of Potential Management And Disaster Prevention Industry in the City of Cilegon Banten Province” is qualitative research with descriptive method, by using the design of qualitative studies, which are used to analyze the stages that are performed in identify potentials and disaster management industari in Cilegon, Banten province. The focus of this study is the identification of potential and disaster management industry in the city Cilegon, banten province. With research through observation and interview: (1) Department of trade and Industry (Disperdindag) Cilegon Banten, (2) the Department of the Environment of the City of Cilegon, Banten, (3) Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah (BPBD), the City of Cilegon, Banten, (4) Some company industridi City Cielgon, banten province. (5) Some people or elements in the society of the city of Cilegon, Banten province. From the results of research related to the identification of potential and management of industrial disasters of the above can be concluded that the identification of potential industrial disasters in several industrial companies in the City of Cilegon, Banten Province can already be quite good, especially on the company responsiveness in a consciousness of its own and has formed an Emergency Response Team (ERT), although there are still some things that need to be fixed in the effort of the process of identifying the potential in the management of industrial disasters (Harsono, 2018).

Public Private Partnership

Public Private Partnership is an agreement or contract between the government and the private sector, a contract is established between the government and the private sector where both cooperate with each other with the ability as well as expertise of each to provide and improve the public services, in this contract the private sector took over the functions of government during a specified period of time. The concept of Public Private Partnership this is behind the with the awareness of the government began to realize the limitations of the state budget in the provision of public services. To overcome the problem, the government is required to establish cooperation with the involvement of private parties (Dash & Punia, 2019). Thus from what it has been in unpack can draw the conclusion that Public Private Partnership is a form of cooperation between government and the private sector to improve public services with the bond of a covenant.

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 2004 that the government and private cooperation is the setting of the private sector in the provision of infrastructure assets and services. Meanwhile, according to Willian J. Parente from USAID Environmental Services in Raikes et al. (2019), the Program in 2006 to describe that the government and private cooperation is an agreement or contract between the government and the private sector where the private sector took over the functions of government within a certain time period, private parties received compensation for the function of the realization of it either directly or indirectly, private parties are also prepared to accept the risks of its performance performing these functions, public facilities such as land or other resources may be transferred or provided by the private sector. added that in the future, the improvement of the quality of the provision, management, maintenance, and development of infrastructure held by the private sector, and the cost of the operation of the service incurred as a form of compensation in the utilization of the infrastructure.

Public Private Partnership Indicator

William Perente argued that the theory of Public Private Partnership is associated with the complexity of the cooperation between the institutions. The theory of Public Private Partnership, there are several indicators that determine the success of that (Delalay et al. 2018):

(a) The form of Cooperation In this indicator explains how the role of government and the private sector establish cooperation. The government as a regional organization which is the main actors in organizing the affairs of a public or as a person responsible for problems that occur in society. Actually in fluffy task as a regional organization is not forever the government of his own work in overcoming the various problems that there are, therefore, needed the support of outside parties to jointly resolve the problems that exist, One of which is the private sector (private sector).

(b) Socialization In this indicator explains that at the stage of socialization is an advanced stages of the forms of cooperation in do the government and the private sector that aims to give know to the public or the community that in order to increase public servants authority establish cooperation with the private sector in this case PT. Tatalogam Lestara as private establish cooperation with the Regional Government of North Luwu.

(c) The implementation In this indicator explains related to the implementation of the cooperation between the government and the private sector. In this study, researchers want to explain how the implementation of the cooperation between the government and the private sector in the response after flash floods in North Luwu Regency.

(d) Monitoring and Evaluation In this indicator aims to know or measure the success of the cooperation between the government and the private sector in the response after flash floods in North Luwu Regency that has been implemented. That is where the start of the stage of how the form of cooperation to the implementation stage, up to the impact of what happened after the implementation of the higher it is implemented.

According to Peters (Madin et al., 2017), the characteristics of the patterns of cooperation PPP involves two or more parties where one of them is the Government, the cooperation includes long-term cooperation relationship between the parties by interacting on an on going basis. Each of the participants in the cooperation provides share material and non-material into a relationship so that it gets the responsibility of each to the output of each activity performed. There are four elements in the Government's cooperation with the Private sector namely: (1) Cooperation includes two or more parties, including the Government and the Private sector. (2) The cooperation between the Government and the Private sector requires cooperation partner that are able to act in accordance with his capacity. (3) The relationship that has trust constantly. This can be seen in comex cooperation as the basis of negotiations. (4) The parties will have to invest material resources and non-material in cooperation. Every part of the structure organization will set of objects, tasks, financial and responsibilities.

Omasini and Wassenhove, cooperation is necessary not only among the humanitarian agencies but also with players other as the private sector and local communities. Humanitarian agencies may not have the resources or the ability to meet the needs of the unexpected such as that owned by private sector. Humanitarian agencies must to work together to ensure the reduction of victims before they out of relief operations. Nishikawa, said that private companies has an important role in reduce the risk of arising from disasters due to three things, namely: (a) Private companies have a place that is quite numerous and widespread in the community. (b) The company is part of the surrounding community. (c) Goods and services provided by the company should not be interrupted. One form of cooperation with the private sector that can be done is by working with a retail company.

Public Private Partnership success that can improve the quality. According to David Levinson is the factors of success and also used as a positive value or benefits of Public Private Partnership (Madin et al., 2017). In most developing countries the cooperation of the Public Private Partnership this not widely performed because of the general government as public organizations have the ability to take care of and serve the interests of society compared to other organizations, including private parties. Through the creation of regulations made by the government as the governing board in policy that can control while carrying out such is

the private sector. Public-Private partnerships (PPP) can not be interpreted only as another form of the model of privatization, the role and control of the government is still quite high in the management process. The definition of cooperation of the government and the private or Public Private Partnerships (PPP) is cooperation between the government sector and the private sector for the purpose of delivering a project or service traditionally provided by the government sector (Hayaturrahmi & Husna, 2018). The other definition is a type of partnership that involves institutions and private firms that are formed due to several advantages of the synergy and usually share the risks and profits. The cooperation between the Government and the Private sector which is abbreviated with the term "PPP" or in English is called the "Public Private Partnership" or "PPP" is a cooperation in the provision of infrastructure (as well as the provision of toll roads, electric energy, drinking water & Sanitation) between the Government, either Central Government or the Local Government (District/City) with partners private entity, better business entity in domestic or foreign business entities. The collaboration includes the construction work to build, enhance the ability of the management, and maintenance of infrastructure in order to increase the quantity and quality of public services.

Research Methodology

Type this writing is literature review is a series of collection of writing with regard to the data collection method literature, or study the object of research explored through a variety of information literature (books, scientific journals, writing, thesis, case reports and documents) and is a description of a theory or the findings obtained from the reference material to be used as the cornerstone of the activities of researchers (Denney & Tewksbury, 2013). The Data used in this research is secondary data obtained not from direct observation, but from the results of the research that has been done by previous researchers that the journal of research already published. Sources of secondary data such as journals and articles that are relevant to the topic were performed using the database used is Google Scholar and Mendeley Desktop. The Data used in this paper comes from the results of research that has been done and published in the online journal of the national and international. In doing this research, the researchers conducted a search of the journal published research on the internet using the search engine Google Scholar and using the app citations Mendeley Desktop. The process of collecting data is done by filtering based on criteria specified by the author of each journal are taken. Analysis of the data used in this research is the analysis of annotation bibliography (annotated bibliography). Annotation means a simple conclusion of an article, book, journal, or some of the source of the other paper, whereas a bibliography is defined as a list of sources of a topic. From the second definition, the annotation bibliography is defined as a list of sources used in a research, where at each source is given conclusions related to what is written in it.

Research Results

North Luwu regency is one of the level II in the Province of South Sulawesi, Indonesia. The capital city of North Luwu regency is located in Masamba, Luwu Utara is located at the coordinates $2^{\circ}30'45''$ - $2^{\circ}37'30''$ LS and $119^{\circ}41'15''$ - $121^{\circ}43'11''$ BT. Geographically, North Luwu regency is bordered by the Province of Central Sulawesi in the northern part, East Luwu Regency in the east Luwu Regency in the south and West Sulawesi Province in the west. North Luwu regency was formed based on LAW No.19 year 1999 with the Capital Masamba is a fraction of Luwu Regency. When the formation of this area has a broad 14.447,56 km² with a population of 442.472 soul. With the formation of East Luwu Regency then the current area of its territory is 7.502,58 km². North Luwu regency basically can be divided into 2 regions based on topography, namely the lowlands as much as 9 districts with

a height of 15-70 meters above sea level and the highlands as much as 3 the district with a height of over 1,000 meters above sea level, is located at the position 010 53' 19"-020 55'36" South Latitude and 1190 47' 46"-1200 37' 44" East Longitude.

Partnership of Flood Mitigation Government and Private Sector

Disaster management especially in North Luwu Regency not only require the attention of the government related in this BPBD Luwu Utara. But also the participation of local communities affected by the disaster. People need to actively participate in disaster management. The cooperation between the government and the community in disaster management is needed especially in Village Beringi Jaya Regency of North Luwu vulnerable affected by the disaster. To determine the form of the cooperation between the government and society needed some indicators to measure the cooperation of the team according to Sharma (Ulum, 2013), namely (1) clear goals; (2) open and honest good listening skills; (3) the participation of all members. So the form of cooperation of the government and the society can be determined that mutual aid and social work.

Clear Goals: Do an activity without having clear goals will have an impact not good for the achievement of an objective that is not clearly anyway. Because a goal will reinforce the things or activities that should be done and not done in the process of achieving the goal. the cooperation between the government and the community in disaster management have been classified as having a clear purpose. It can be seen from the respective parties, both from the government in this case BPBD Regency of North Luwu and the community of Desa Beringin Jaya has to know the purpose of the cooperation. Where the main purpose of the cooperation of the government and the society in disaster management is to realize the Village are resilient and able to self in the face of disaster.

Open and Honest Communication: Communication is a way to connect better in conveying and receiving messages. A good communication has the character of, among others, be open and honest in communication. In communication can be honest or thing that is full with a lie. Good communication also requires an integrity of the good self to be able to connect in an open and interested to understand each other and get to know. So it is able to cooperate in achieving a desired goal. Openness and honesty in communication will create a good cooperation relationship. As well as the process of communication of the government and the community in tackling the disaster required openness and honesty in communication. Government steps in conveying the information of disaster to the people already is quite good. It can be seen from the government who study in a variety of ways to convey information of disaster. Starting from the socialization, face-to-face, conduct a simulation related ways to cope when disaster strikes, up by bringing in speakers directly from the center to equip people with basic skills in the face of disaster.

Decision-Making Cooperative: The process of making a joint decision was made by consensus. Deliberation is one of the ways in solving a problem. In a deliberation is expected occurrence of an agreement. By it's, in a discussion of a leader should be able to set the on going process of deliberation. But in reality, not all problems can be solved with deliberation. For example decision-making in disaster management. The decision-making process when tackling the disaster is to see how big the disaster that occurred. If a disaster occurs is not severe then the people only assisted by the Village government in tackling the disaster. However, when a disaster occurs it is severe then the Village government are obliged to report to the government of the District namely BPBD. Furthermore, the District government in coordination with relevant agencies such as Social services, Police, red cross, and then together in tackling the disaster.

Sense of Belonging: A sense of belonging within an organization if ignored will cause things that are not good. The impact is someone who works in the organization would be less productive in the work. That will then trigger a response to the threat of causing the behavior

does not want to cooperate and avoid the task given. As well as the cooperation of the government and the community in countermeasures disaster if it does not have a sense of belonging, then it will have a negative impact in the achievement of the objectives of such cooperation. During this function the Group of Village Disaster Resilient is the tip of the spear and the container to move the community in tackling the disaster. As well as holding of mutual cooperation in order to anticipate the impact of a disaster such as cleaning up the river and clean up waterways.

Good Listening Skills: Good listening skills can be defined as a process of understanding in getting information. As good as anything a communication coupled with good listening skills then the process of communication will not be effective. As is the case in conveying the information of disaster, whether the information submitted by the government to the society and the information submitted by people affected by disaster to the relevant government i.e. in this case BPBD Luwu Utara should be accompanied by good listening skills. The provision of information if a disaster occurs in Desa Beringin Jaya by the local community to BPBD Kabupaten Luwu Utara has been fully implemented. If a disaster occurs in Desa Beringin Jaya, people do not stall for time to immediately contact the authorities in this case the Regional Disaster management Agency of North Luwu Regency. Both the Head of the Village and the community joined in the Group Destana.

Participation of All Members: Participation all members in the process of cooperation is the involvement that includes giving opinions, participate in the activities and administration of the proposals of the members. If there is participation of each member in the process of the activities that take place, then this will increase the awareness of each member of the task and the responsibility given to him. With its participation, each member will know about what should be done with regard to the achievement of the goal. Contributing members in delivering the opinion or input in the implementation of disaster management is fairly good. These contributions can be in the form of suggestions from the public in order to perform the mutual cooperation alternately. The filing of the suggestion by some in the community are also done if held socialization. For example, the society provides suggestions about the place or region that should be made embankment. Not just the people in the Village Beringin Jaya has a good contribution, but members of the party BPBD in this case the TRC also has a very good contribution.

Mutual Aid and Social Work: Cooperation between the government and society is the key to tackling disaster and post-disaster recovery. One form of cooperation to prevent and cope with disasters is gotong royong. Mutual cooperation between the government and the community to prevent and cope with disasters is very important to do. As well as to prevent and cope with disasters in Village Beringin Jaya, a form of cooperation that do not regardless of the mutual support and social work.

Inhibiting Factors in Partnership Disaster Management Flood of Government and Private Sector

Ability of Human Resources: The ability of human resources referred to here is the ability possessed by each individual in the BPBD Regency of North Luwu. Skills possessed by workers in the BPBD Regency of North Luwu not in accordance with the qualification and not in accordance with the capabilities required in the BPBD Regency of North Luwu. So at this time some of the existing human resources BPBD Regency of North Luwu not in accordance with the field and the organization. Human resources in carrying out disaster management is very important because human resources is the driving force or carry out actions in the process of disaster management such, if you do not have the human resources how can disaster management implemented. Similarly, the ability of its human resources, BPBD Regency of North Luwu have the qualifications qualified in the terms of his physical so also mentally so that disaster management is implemented more and more effective. Tasks

and functions of the BPBD is very heavy even a matter of life and society, it is therefore necessary human resources allow in carrying out the duties and functions of the.

Civil Society: Disaster management floods implemented by BPBD Regency of North Luwu hampered by one factor, namely the community. The intention of the society of the limiting factors here include the participation and the habits of the people North Luwu Regency. Community participation is about to come as well as the community in action-the action performed by BPBD Regency of North Luwu. Because basically in disaster management, there should be a synergy between the government, society, and the private sector. Based on the researchers find, the participation of the community at the time of BPBD Regency of North Luwu carry out the actions of disaster management is still lacking, people are not enthusiastic with what is done by BPBD Regency of North Luwu and not even knowing what it is BPBD. Then the habits of the people referred to as the inhibiting factors of disaster management is a habit of people who do not want to change and surrender will be the event of a disaster. Simple habits that can not be changed by the whole community such action not to litter and needed the attitude of people who want to change and prevent the incidence of catastrophic flooding occurred again in North Luwu Regency. As the researchers said before that in disaster management parties engaged it's not only the government, private, or community, but the third party must work together to carry out disaster management.

Conclusion

The conclusion of this research is the form of cooperation between the government and the private sector in the response to the floods in North Luwu Regency is a form of cooperation of mutual cooperation. The form of cooperation between government and society in disaster management in North Luwu Regency is mutual cooperation because cooperation is not there is a written agreement, the activities carried out by volunteering or without expecting anything in return, and regardless of the activity please help. Mutual cooperation between the government and the community to prevent and cope with disasters is very important to do. As well as in preventing and tackling the flood disaster, the form of cooperation that do not regardless of the mutual support and social work. As for the inhibiting factors in implementing disaster management floods in North Luwu Regency, namely the Ability of human resources and Public awareness. Inhibiting factors should be immediately be above that disaster management floods become more effective because it is basically disaster management aims to prevent and reduce the impact of disasters. Disasters are impossible to be avoided, but the disaster can be prevented and reduced risk.

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