

Cross-Sectoral Coordination Strategy for Flood Disaster Management in the East Bandung Region at the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of West Java Province

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Abstract

West Java Province is one of the areas that are frequently affected by floods. This is due to the large population which is not evenly distributed, there is considerable social and economic inequality, ethnic, religious, ethnic and cultural diversity, indifference and high levels of irregularities in utilizing natural resources/wealth. From a number of areas in West Java, the Greater Bandung area is one of the areas most frequently affected by floods. This study aims to analyze cross-sectoral coordination strategies for flood disaster management in the East Bandung Region at the West Java BPBD. This study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods with strategic analysis using SWOT. The results of the study show that the factors causing the ineffectiveness of cross-sectoral coordination for flood control include vertical coordination and functional coordination so that in implementing strategies for cross-sectoral coordination in flood prevention in the East Bandung region, it is divided into 3 dimensions, namely the hierarchy dimension, the market dimension and the network dimension. which he then analyzed with SWOT analysis and got the results in the form of a diversification strategy.

Keywords: Strategy, Cross Sectoral Coordination, Flood, Hierarchical Dimension, Market Dimension, Network Dimension.

A. INTRODUCTION

West Java is an area that is known for its flood prone areas. In 2008 around 12,429 hectares of areas in West Java were flooded. If you look at the area of inundation in the data for that year, it turns out that West Java is the largest area that was inundated by floods. Flooding is an event where land is submerged due to an increase in water volume due to heavy rains, overflow of rivers or bursting of dams. Floods can also occur in arid areas with poor soil absorption of water or the amount of rainfall exceeds the capacity of water absorption (Sulaiman et al, 2020).

According to Nurjanah, et al. (2013) the vulnerability/threat of man-made disasters is influenced by the large number of population where the distribution is

uneven, there is considerable social and economic inequality, ethnic, religious, ethnic and cultural diversity, indifference and high levels of irregularities in utilizing natural resources/wealth as well as other factors, this is in line with the potential for flood disasters in the city of Bandung which do occur due to human behavior that cannot understand natural structures or can be called an ecological disaster. Geographically and geologically, Bandung is already in the Lembang Fault area which is sensitive to disasters plus sporadic development without regard to spatial planning and ecological carrying capacity, a lot of (development) is forced for economic interests and the pretext of investment to increase regional income (Widodo et al, 2017).

Development can change or convert land and land conversion into housing complexes in the Upper Region (North Bandung Area - KBU) which causes flooding downstream. The existing conditions show that it is not only housing that covers the ground to infiltrate, but also open land that has been purchased but not used, and has become gardens that are not perennials so that they cannot bind rainwater and soil (Samodro et al, 2020) .

In practice, enforcing regional regulations is not easy, KBU which has an important function and role in ensuring the sustainability of life and environmental balance in the Bandung Basin, has been designated as a Provincial Strategic Area (KSP) based on West Java Province Regional Regulation No. 22 of 2010 concerning the 2009-2029 West Java Provincial Spatial Planning. The city of Bandung is often at a disadvantage from these floods, because it has not been seen to be serious about dealing with disasters, both in terms of regulations and preventive measures. On the other hand, the City of Bandung until 2022 does not yet have a Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) and is still merged with the Fire and Disaster Management Service. The city of Bandung is prone to disaster risk but does not have a special institution related to disaster management.

RI Law No. 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management, it is stated that the definition of a disaster is an event or series of events that threatens and disrupts people's lives and livelihoods caused, both by natural factors and/or non-natural factors as well as human factors resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property loss, and psychological impact. Implementation of disaster management is a series of efforts that include establishing development

policies that are at risk of disasters, disaster prevention activities, emergency response, and rehabilitation (Putra & Hidayat, 2018).

Coordination is the key in building integrated disaster management operations starting from the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes. For effective disaster management, the disaster management cycle must be carefully considered including the balance between actions before a disaster occurs, during a disaster and after a disaster occurs and the required efforts must also be planned (Ramdani, 2015). A disaster management management is needed, where disaster management management can be defined as all efforts or activities carried out in the framework of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, emergency response and recovery related to disasters carried out at the stages before, during and after a disaster (Ahdi, 2015) . Disaster management is a dynamic process where the process also involves various kinds of organizations that must work together to carry out prevention, mitigation, preparedness, emergency response and disaster recovery (Nisa, 2014)

The formation of an organization or institution for disaster management has been formed with the existence of laws or government regulations, starting from the central level and then from the province to the district/city. The approach is for effective disaster management with a quick and appropriate response. The basic principle in disaster management is to reduce the risk of both material and personnel losses (Heryati, 2020).

There are studies on coordination as well as on flood disasters that have been carried out, such as research conducted by Gindo Maraganti Hasibuan (2008) where this study highlights that institutional coordination in organizational structure,

programming, fund allocation and spatial control as well as community participation is not optimal so that in This study proposed 5 (five) institutional coordination models in the form of single authority, DAS pattern coordinative model, Green et al (2004) coordinative model of development pattern . Furthermore, research by Deasy Ariyanto (2018) resulted that institutional coordination in disaster management carried out by BPBD with other agencies/agencies (Health Service, Social Service and Public Works Office for Spatial Planning and Land Affairs), has been carried out quite well.

Referring to the description above, this flood problem needs to be resolved thoroughly and integrated in the East Bandung Region with 4 SWK (SWK Arcamanik, SWK Ujung Berung, SWK Gedebage and SWK Kordon) has encouraged researchers to conduct deeper research in the form of thoughts that are translated into a dissertation with the title: "Cross Sectoral Coordination Strategy for Flood Disaster Management in the East Bandung Region at the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of West Java Province".

B. METHODS

The research method used is qualitative, the selection of this method is an attempt to answer the formulation of the research problem that has been described in the previous chapter. With qualitative a researcher can search for the meaning contained in the phenomenon of the problem, it is expected to be able to explain, describe, and to understand the phenomenon of the problem that is happening (Creswell & Creswell, 2013). Specifically, this research uses qualitative methods with descriptive research strategies. Taylor, Bogdan, and DeVault (2016) provide

reasons why researchers use descriptive methods. *First*, descriptive is communicated through data and theoretical is communicated through concepts illustrated by data. *Second*, that the descriptive data obtained is more detailed and in-depth, the data depicts realistically the actual events and cannot be described numerically . Qualitative data collection was carried out in a triangulation manner, namely by participant observation, in-depth interviews and documentation studies, and a combination of the three. Qualitative data analysis was mostly carried out during data collection through the process of data reduction, data display and verification (Miles & Huberman, in Sugiyono, 2017: 541). And further analysis of the strategy will use the SWOT method.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Factors Causing Ineffective Cross-Sectoral Coordination of Flood Disaster Management in the East Bandung Region

Based on the analysis of the research that has been done, it is known that cross-sectoral coordination of flood disaster management at the BPBD of West Java Province is in a good category in the hierarchical dimension, and very well in the market and network dimensions. However, there are still several factors that cause the ineffective cross-sectoral coordination of flood disaster management in the East Bandung Region. The following is an explanation of these factors in terms of hierarchy, market and network dimensions.

BNPB flood records from 2012-2020 show that there have been 52 flood events in the city of Bandung. Spatially the flood events in Bandung City are concentrated in the eastern region, that geomorphologically this area has a high

potential for flooding. In terms of climatology, rainfall in Bandung reaches between 1500-2000 mm per year and the rainy season occurs between November - April (Aldrian & Susanto 2003). It is in these months that the city of Bandung is prone to flooding. Rainfall in Indonesia, including the city of Bandung, is influenced by global atmospheric phenomena such as El Nino Southern Oscillation (Hendon 2003), Indian Oscillating Dipole (Sahu et al. 2011), and Madden-Julian Oscillation (Hidayat and Kizu 2009; Belgaman et al. 2016). These phenomena have the potential to increase the amount of extreme rainfall.

Based on the results of the study, several factors were found that led to the ineffectiveness of cross-sectoral coordination in flood disaster management as follows:

1) Vertical (Structural) Coordination

- In vertical (structural) coordination, obstacles were found in the form of unclear formulation of tasks, authorities and responsibilities within each work unit (unit).
- The lack of clarity regarding the organizational structure which is the formulation of roles and the relationship between these roles in allocating activities through organizational sub-units is still commonly found with an orientation towards results rather than procedures (especially in disaster emergencies).
- Work relations and work procedures are not well understood by the parties involved in flood disaster management, causing

overlapping work when a disaster occurs (disaster emergency).

- There is no clarity regarding the division of tasks, who reports to whom, and the formal coordination mechanism.

2) Functional Coordination

- In functional coordination both horizontally and diagonally, obstacles were found in the form of those who coordinated and those who were coordinated, there was no command relationship in a hierarchical organizational structure because the BPBD in West Java Province and Bandung City did not yet have BPBDs at the City level, where currently the position of disaster management was in the Fire Department and Disaster Management (Diskar PB).
- There is overlapping work in the field. In addition, the Social Services Agency and BPBD are responsible for managing disaster victims, starting with evacuation and meeting basic needs, each of which has technical guidelines for its implementation, giving rise to different perceptions in the field.
- There is a sectoral ego so that in carrying out its duties and functions it is only carried out which is part of its task so that it is not the entire task in order to achieve common goals in flood disaster management.
- Lack of clarity regarding the formulation of tasks/functions,

authorities and responsibilities of each sector or organizational unit due to the absence of a legal umbrella for disaster management, especially floods in the city of Bandung.

- The length of the bureaucracy as well as the unclear and convoluted procedures and work procedures and are not known by all sectors or related parties concerned with disaster management, especially floods, so there is little visible cooperative effort for each sector.
- There is no clear division of labor or specialization within the organization. This causes many problems during the emergency response which causes the implementation of disaster management to be sporadic.
- The lack of communication forums (Coordinating Meetings/Rakor) which are usually only held 2 (two) times a year and the lack of involvement of each sector in flood disaster management in particular leads to a lack of information and a lack of creation of cooperation in achieving the goals of flood disaster management in order to smooth work The same.

From the existence of these problems, namely the incompatibility of work with regulations and the lack of understanding of coordinating members due to the lack of socialization of regulations from BPBD to related agencies. So this has

an impact on the ineffective implementation of disaster management policies. To create effective coordination, it needs to be supported by good rules and procedures, as explained by Stoner & Albright (1992) that: "Another useful tool is the body of rules and procedures designed to let employees handle routine coordination tasks quickly and independently." Rules and procedures are the decisions leaders make to handle routine activities and can be an efficient means of routine coordination and control. This allows the subordinates to take action The size of good regulations and procedures in coordination can be seen from how well existing policies in disaster management are implemented.

The lack of evaluation and monitoring carried out by the Provincial BPBD by the steering element in charge of conducting evaluation and monitoring. The BPBD steering element is an element that has the function of carrying out the formulation of regional disaster management policies, monitoring and evaluation in the implementation of disaster management, but because Bandung City BPBD has not yet been formed so that the steering element is, every monitoring and evaluation of disaster management activities is carried out by the Chief Executive Provincial BPBD Daily or by the Related Technical Service. This monitoring is important to do at every stage because it can affect the smooth running of the next stages, bearing in mind that the current stages of disaster management are stages that are mutually binding from pre-disaster, emergency response, and post-disaster. The form of follow-up is in the form of disaster prevention, emergency response and post-disaster activities by holding coordination meetings at each stage, namely to discuss the Disaster Management Plan in Pre-Disaster,

Operational Plan in Emergency Response and Contingency Plan in Post-Disaster. As well as other meetings that are held periodically during disaster management activities. In addition, the lack of communication that exists between the health sector coordinator and the BPBD is not carried out intensively, so this makes it difficult for the BPBD to carry out monitoring as a result of the many other institutions outside the health office handling health services. The absence of accountability in the form of a report resulted in the failure to accommodate the improvement of the disaster area as a whole, especially for sub-districts that do not have TPS (garbage disposal sites). These things will reduce the index value of the data which is based on the combined results of regional resilience and community preparedness. Low capacity means that the ability of the region and the community to take action to reduce threats and potential losses due to disasters in a structured, planned and integrated manner is low and local officials need to take action to increase capacity.

2. Strategies that can be provided for cross-sectoral coordination of flood disaster management in the East Bandung area at the BPBD of West Java Province have become effective.

Based on theoretical studies, observational studies and analysis that have been carried out with the dimensions of hierarchy, market and network, the researcher obtained findings where the dimensions of hierarchy, market and network in flood disaster management in the East Bandung Region were very good where network was the dimension with the highest average value. high, then market (market) and the last is hierarchy (hierarchy).

a) Hierarchy Dimension

Based on the results of a hierarchy dimension analysis in cross-sectoral coordination of flood disaster management, the results are:

- There are rules (Code of conduct) or SOP (Standard operating procedure).
- There is clarity of the unit or party being coordinated. The unit in question is the organization of both the agency and the team.
- Clear main tasks and responsibilities of sector organizations
- With the hierarchy there will be availability of clear information and reports
- Having a hierarchy creates five states; compatible, harmonious, balanced, uniform and unison which will cause the obligation to carry out the task and achieve its goals.
- The creation of a work coordination causes the burdens between sections to be balanced, and with a balance of loads the situation or atmosphere of the organization as a whole will be harmonious.

b) Market Dimension

Based on the results of the analysis using market dimensions, coordination across flood disaster management sectors can provide:

- Prevent duplication of programs from each implementing unit related to the flood disaster management program in accordance with the tasks and functions and capabilities that have previously been inventoried and reported.
- Can answer the question "who does it? What? How? and where?" In a disaster emergency situation there is always confusion in who is doing

what, what is being done and how to do it.

- There is a guaranteed priority scale regarding the priority scale of actions that are guaranteed to be carried out by all parties.
- There is service according to "standard ". The services provided are in accordance with the minimum standards of health services. To ensure standards, an SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) is required.
- Get a high level of effectiveness. The level of effectiveness, especially in disaster management activities. The aspect of efficiency is the next aspect because in the case of a disaster, unexpected costs always have to be overcome. Every implementer of disaster management needs to reduce wastage of energy and time in carrying out activities.

c) Network Dimensions

Based on the results of observations and analysis it is known that in flood disaster management in the East Bandung Region, the network on cross-sectoral coordination produces:

- There is an adjustment to the needs of each sector for each flood disaster management activity.
- In implementing flood disaster management, it is carried out in accordance with the SOP of each sector and agency where all have a desire to cooperate, and expect the final result to produce effective time, effort, and resources because there is a coordinator who provides clear instructions in guiding implementation of the business.
- Cooperative voluntary action can occur spontaneously within a group

of organizations which will only occur if there is effective leadership so that disaster management will work effectively.

- Inter-sectoral cooperation is needed in flood disaster management which requires the main actor/individual organization that has the main responsibility in flood management.
- To be able to obtain the ideal quality of coordination should start from good planning, organizing, directing and controlling. Where coordination during Pre-Disaster (mitigation) is an important point.
- Bridging differences in the formality of the structure. Each type of unit within the organization may have different methods and standards for evaluating programs against objectives and policies in implementing disaster management.

March and Simon (1993) explained that "The time dimension is also an important aspect of coordination strategies: they can be anticipative, or they can be adaptive. Anticipative coordination is coordination by plan, adaptive coordination takes place in real time, and is based on monitoring, feedback and control. In carrying out inter-agency coordination, a coordination strategy is needed. This coordination strategy consists of anticipatory coordination based on planning and adaptive coordination based on monitoring, feedback and control. Coordination can be directed more towards strategic coordination where coordination activities not only discuss operations but also discuss planning basic policies related to flood disaster management in Bandung City by involving related SKPDs as well as non-governmental organizations and the

community. March and Simon (1993) explained that: "Anticipatory coordination, then occurs at the level of policy making, planning and the institutional design of prospective lower-level IOC structures." From this statement it can be explained that anticipation coordination can occur in policy making, planning and design of the institutional structure of inter-agency coordination.

Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threat) analysis or what is now known as TOWS (*Threat, Opportunity, Weakness,*

Strength) analysis . SWOT/TOWS analysis is an analysis to identify strengths and weaknesses (internal) as well as opportunities and threats (external) faced by the organization. The SWOT analysis places more emphasis on *Strength* (S) and *Weakness* (W), while the TOWS analysis places more emphasis on *Threats* (T) and *Opportunity* (O). For more details regarding this SWOT, it will be described in the table as follows:

Table 1 Identification of SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threat) Cross Sectoral Coordination of Flood Disaster Management in the East Bandung Region

SWOT identification	Description
<i>Strengths</i> (S)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The city of Bandung already has KRB and is currently preparing DRR - The city of Bandung has a Disaster Management Communication Forum (FKRB) - Perwal Related to Disaster Management has been issued as a policy used in disaster management in the City of Bandung - It has been identified spatially that the flood events in Bandung City are concentrated in the eastern region, that geomorphologically this area has a high potential for flooding. - The points prone to flooding in the city of Bandung are closely related to the existence of the main existing rivers, namely the Cikapundung River and the Citarum River and their tributaries which generally flow southward and meet at the Citarum River. - The cause of flooding in the city of Bandung is due to high rainfall so that the river is unable to accommodate rainwater and overflows into the surrounding area - The technical and sub-district offices are quick to respond - There is a level of solidarity and voluntary action in society
<i>Weaknesses</i> (W)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spatially the flood events in Bandung City are concentrated in the eastern region, that geomorphologically this area has a high potential for flooding. - Agencies related to coordination are still unable to adapt to BPBD's role as coordinator and are still fixated on internal institutional regulations

SWOT identification	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are still differences in perception regarding the current paradigm of disaster management - The lack of clarity regarding authority and also the domination of implementation in the field is also one of the obstacles in achieving goals and adaptation of authority because there is a wedge between the authority of the Provincial Government and the City Government of Bandung - There is no synergy in overall socialization and training activities in terms of the Bandung City flood disaster management process which should be carried out by the Regional Disaster Management Agency, (because the City of Bandung does not have a BPBD) together with SKPDs/agencies so that this causes a lack of effectiveness in achieving the stated goals. flood management in East Bandung SWK. - There is no visible planning and collaboration with planning institutions/agencies to ensure that disaster management policies are included and integrated into development planning policies - Does not have an Urban Drainage Master Plan - There is no legal basis, while disasters are a city priority - Lack of communication forum (Coordination Meeting/Rakor) - There is no involvement of the main actors/individual organizations during a disaster emergency
<i>Opportunities</i> (O)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not all areas that are prone to flooding have a high vulnerability value - BPBD is required to be able to identify planned disaster management needs identified in the form of sectoral programs and activities - The city of Bandung has a Disaster Management Communication Forum (FKPB) - The technical and sub-district offices are quick to respond - There is a level of solidarity and voluntary action in society - Rehabilitation and reconstruction is in the technical department
<i>Threats</i> (T)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a sectoral ego so that in carrying out its duties and functions it is only carried out which is part of its task so that it is not the entire task in order to achieve common goals in flood disaster management. - Flood hazard factors can be reviewed from several aspects, including geomorphology and climatology

SWOT identification	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination when there was no disaster in terms of spatial planning, as well as when increasing community resilience and community empowerment was felt to be not optimal. - The current emphasis on disaster management is only on the emergency response phase. As a result, disaster management has not been effective. In the pre-disaster phase, less attention is paid, and disasters always occur when people are not prepared. - Communication by the Coordinator has not gone well, especially in disaster management activities during the recovery/rehabilitation process. - The division of labor in integration among coordinating member agencies has not been allocated properly, this occurs at the pre-disaster stage when a potential disaster occurs, namely in mitigation activities. - There is overlapping work in the field. In addition, the task of managing disaster victims is starting from evacuation and meeting basic needs - Lack of evaluation and monitoring

By mapping data on strengths , weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the SWOT Matrix, an analysis is produced that can be used to optimize Cross-Sectoral

Coordination of Flood Disaster Management in the East Bandung Region as follows :

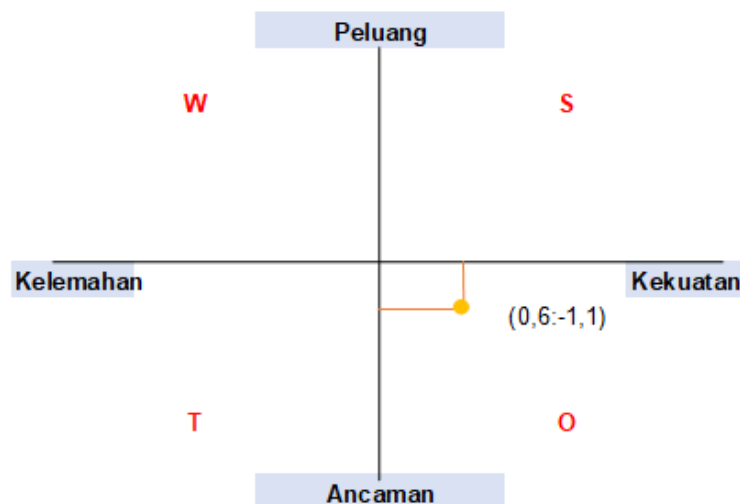


Figure 1 Quadrants and Cross-Sectoral Coordination Strategy for Flood Disaster Management in the East Bandung Region at the BPBD of West Java Province

Based on the results of the SWOT analysis above, it can be seen that the strategy that can be implemented in cross-sectoral coordination of flood disaster management in the East Bandung Region at the BPBD of West Java Province is in Quadrant II, which means the organization is facing various threats. Even so, the organization from an internal perspective still has strength. The strategy that must be applied in this quadrant is to use strength to take advantage of long-term opportunities by means of a diversification strategy. In the WT Strategy (*Weakness - Threat*) where this strategy is carried out by carrying out activities that are defensive in nature, namely trying to minimize weaknesses (Weakness - W) that are owned and avoid threats (Threat - T) that are faced .

Identification of disaster risk reduction programs and climate change adaptation programs in the city of Bandung are programs that are integrated into spatial planning both in terms of spatial structure, spatial patterns and special provisions in spatial use. The integration of this program is carried out in reducing the risk of landslides and floods in temperature and rainfall projections in the city of Bandung. Several related programs integrated into the spatial plan in the city of Bandung include programs namely increasing catchment areas in landslide KRBS, evacuation route plans, evacuation sites, and increasing resilience to climate change (temperature and rainfall projections) through the Urban program. Farming, Green Building and climate village.

City of Bandung with disaster characteristic conditions both risk and disaster risk projection, assessment of the level of resilience of the City of Bandung, concepts and policies for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation,

action plans for disaster resilient and climate resilient cities, and integration of the Resilient City Action Plan into spatial planning and for all aspects it is expected to be able to provide recommendations in efforts to improve the quality of spatial planning and other sectors as a whole and comprehensively in disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change and potential disasters in the City of Bandung.

To survive in their environment, people carry out various forms of adaptation, anticipation and the ability to bounce back from adversity after a disaster occurs. This is called resilience or toughness. The intensity of rainfall that is different in each year is also one of the factors that affect the amount of flooding. So this requires resilience capabilities as a process that connects the capacity of the community to respond to disturbances, in this case disturbances regarding flooding in the City of Bandung and especially in the East Bandung Region. Therefore, there is a need for further studies regarding community resilience in dealing with floods.

The success of implementing flood disaster management lies in the effectiveness of implementing the role of cross-sectoral coordination to ensure that all resources can be allocated to support flood disaster management. Cross-sectoral coordination must exist in all stages of implementing disaster management on an ongoing basis and build organizational effectiveness to support the speed of response to disaster management, especially floods in SWK which is in the East Bandung Region.

In this study, the researcher did not add theory but criticized and added theory based on the research results. The authors then try to describe these findings in a cycle

for each *hierarchy* , *market* and *network* dimension as follows:

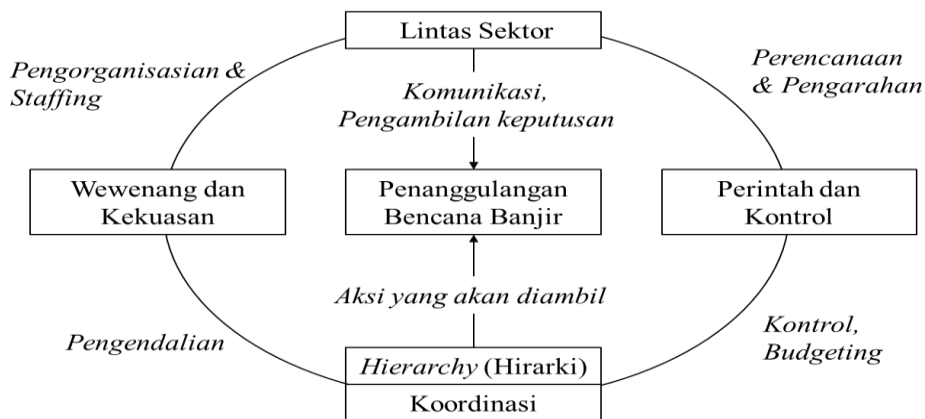


Figure 2 Hierarchy Dimensions in the Cross-Sectoral Coordination Strategy for Flood Disaster Management

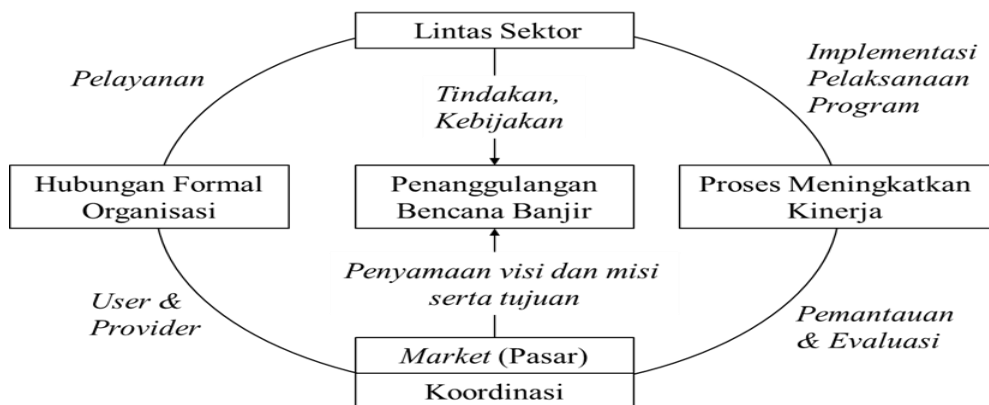


Figure 3 Market Dimensions in the Cross-Sectoral Coordination Strategy for Flood Disaster Management

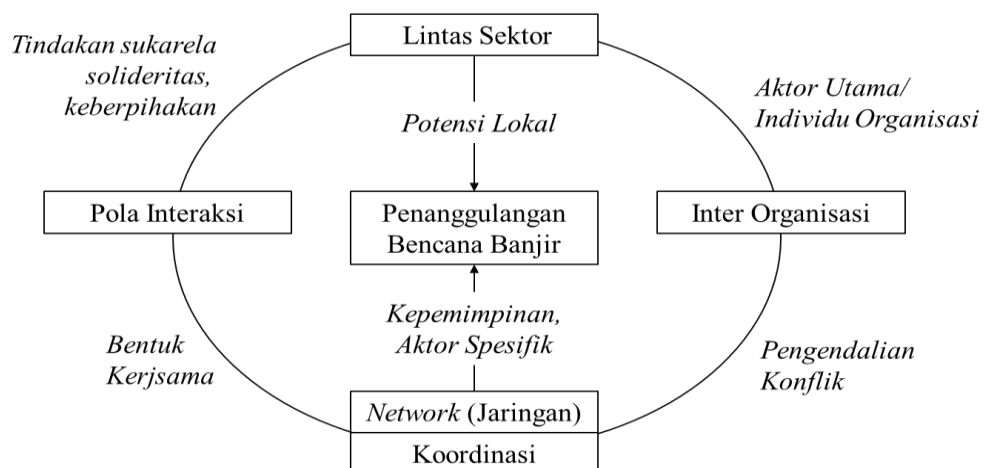


Figure 4 Network Dimensions in the Cross-Sectoral Coordination Strategy for Flood Disaster Management

From these findings it can be seen that the disaster management policy has so far been implemented, it's just that the existing policies have not clearly represented the roles of the agencies involved so that the relevant parties and the coordinator have not been able to synergize the existing regulations. Regulations regarding the position and duties and functions of each agency have not been properly harmonized, socialization in order to increase understanding of regulations and procedures has not been carried out optimally.

The Regional Disaster Management Agency, which should exist at the City level, will supervise the implementing elements of disaster management and the steering elements of disaster management. The implementing element has duties in integrity which include pre-disaster, during emergency response, and post-disaster then the implementing element has the functions of coordinating, commanding, and executing. The coordination function is the coordination function of BPBD implementing elements carried out through coordination with other Regional Work Units in the region, vertical agencies in the region, business institutions/or other parties required at the pre-disaster and post-disaster stages.

Although the government is the primary responsibility for coordinator in disaster management, in practice it is implemented jointly with the community and the world business/private sector as defined in the "equal triangle" symbol side". During the pre-disaster and post-disaster phases, the community is the parties closest to the hazard/threat. So society has to increase the capacity to adapt to developments threats that are all around

. Through disaster education and training carried out by the relevant government .

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that cross-sectoral coordination in disaster management as a whole is included in the very good category in network and market, while hierarchy is in the good category. The factors causing the ineffective cross-sectoral coordination of flood disaster management in the East Bandung Region at the West Java Provincial BPBD are divided into 2, namely 1) Vertical coordination which includes unclear formulation of tasks, lack of clarity regarding organizational structure, work relations and work procedures as well as unclear work procedures, and unclear division of tasks; 2) Functional coordination which includes obstacles in the form of those who coordinate and those who are being coordinated, there is no command relationship in a hierarchical organizational structure, there is overlapping work when in the field, there are sectoral egos, etc. The success of implementing flood disaster management lies in the effectiveness of implementing the role of cross-sectoral coordination to ensure that all resources can be allocated to support flood disaster management. Cross-sectoral coordination must exist in all stages of implementing disaster management on an ongoing basis and build organizational effectiveness to support the speed of response to disaster management, especially floods in SWK which is in the East Bandung Region. From these findings it can be seen that the disaster management policy has so far been implemented, it's just that the existing policies have not clearly represented the roles of the agencies involved so that the

relevant parties and the coordinator have not been able to synergize the existing regulations. Regulations regarding the position and duties and functions of each agency have not been properly harmonized, socialization in order to increase understanding of regulations and procedures has not been carried out optimally.

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