

THE ROLE OF THE REGIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AGENCY (BPBD) IN FLOOD DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN SOUTH LAMPUNG REGENCY

Putri Khalila Ridwansyah¹, Eka Deviani², Agung Budi Prasetyo³

Faculty of Law, University of Lampung

[*putrikhalilardwnsyh@gmail.com*](mailto:putrikhalilardwnsyh@gmail.com)¹, [*ekadeviani1@gmail.com*](mailto:ekadeviani1@gmail.com)²,
[*agung.prasetyo@fh.unila.ac.id*](mailto:agung.prasetyo@fh.unila.ac.id)³

Abstract

Flooding is one of the most frequent natural disasters in South Lampung Regency and has significant impacts on the social, economic, and environmental aspects of community life. Disaster management is the responsibility of the Regional Disaster Management Agency as stipulated in Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management, Government Regulation Number 21 of 2008 concerning the Implementation of Disaster Management, and Regional Regulation of South Lampung Regency Number 3 of 2020 concerning Disaster Management. This study examines the role of the Regional Disaster Management Agency of South Lampung Regency in improving community preparedness for flood disasters and identifies the factors that hinder the implementation of its role. This research employed a normative juridical method using statutory and conceptual approaches. Secondary data were collected through a literature review of laws and regulations, books, and relevant scholarly journals. The collected data were analyzed qualitatively to examine the role of the Regional Disaster Management Agency of South Lampung Regency in enhancing community preparedness for flood disasters based on the applicable legal framework. The findings indicate that the Regional Disaster Management Agency of South Lampung Regency has implemented structural mitigation through flood-prone area mapping, disaster risk assessments, and coordination in the development of flood control infrastructure. Non-

structural mitigation has been carried out through disaster awareness campaigns, public education, the establishment of Disaster-Resilient Villages (Desa Tangguh Bencana/Destana).

The study concludes that the Regional Disaster Management Agency of South Lampung Regency has carried out its duties and functions in accordance with its authority, although its effectiveness still requires improvement. Therefore, the local government should strengthen budget support, improve facilities and infrastructure, enhance the capacity of disaster management personnel, reinforce inter-agency coordination, and expand disaster education programs to improve community preparedness for future flood disasters.

Keywords: Regional Disaster Management Agency, Disaster Management, Flood, Disaster Mitigation.

A. INTRODUCTION

Natural disasters represent a major challenge facing nations worldwide, driven by global climate change, population growth, urbanization, and environmental degradation. Reports from the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) indicate that both the frequency and intensity of hydrometeorological disasters—such as floods, storms, and landslides—have increased over recent decades. These events result in immense economic, social, and environmental losses, compelling nations to strengthen disaster risk reduction systems through strategic planning, effective institutional coordination, and enhanced community capacity to cope with disaster threats.¹

Flooding is one of the most frequent types of disasters worldwide. Changing rainfall patterns due to climate change, the loss of water catchment areas, and development activities that disregard environmental carrying capacity have caused flood risks to rise steadily each year. Disaster management has shifted from a focus solely on emergency response during an event to an emphasis on

¹ United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. (2022). *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2022: Our World at Risk—Transforming Governance for a Resilient Future*. Geneva: UNDRR.

sustainable mitigation, preparedness, rehabilitation, and reconstruction as integral components of building national disaster resilience. Indonesia is an archipelagic nation geographically situated within the "Ring of Fire," geologically located at the confluence of three active tectonic plates, and dynamically influenced by an extreme tropical climate. These natural characteristics render the country highly vulnerable to a wide range of natural disaster threats, spanning earthquakes and tsunamis to hydrometeorological events. This complex vulnerability necessitates a disaster management system that is not merely reactive but comprehensive, structured, and integrated across all levels of government to ensure public safety and national stability.²

At the regional level, the management of disaster countermeasures is institutionally entrusted to the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD). The existence of this agency represents the presence of the state in the region; under Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management, the BPBD plays a strategic role as the primary government agency responsible for this function. Its core mandate is to coordinate and implement national and regional policies regarding disaster management ensuring actions are swift, precise, and integrated so that the adverse impacts of any disaster event can be minimized.³

At the local level, field data indicates that the threat of extreme hydrometeorological disasters remains very high and poses a significant challenge. Between 2020 and 2026, the intensity of flooding in Indonesia has risen sharply; it has become the most prevalent type of disaster, causing massive losses that undermine economic and social stability. Specifically, in South Lampung Regency, official data from the local Regional Disaster Management Agency reveals a very high flood risk index. This situation is driven by the region's vast expanse covering 2,218 km² and a topography dominated by low-lying areas.⁴

² T. Kartini, *Manajemen Penanggulangan Bencana: Concept dan Implementasi di Indonesia* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2019), hlm. 45–48.

³ BNPB, *Peran Strategis BPBD dalam Penanggulangan Bencana*, Jakarta, 2020.

⁴ Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Lampung Selatan, *Lampung Selatan dalam Angka 2025*.

Based on the Annual Disaster Incident Report for the 2020–2026 period, South Lampung Regency has recorded fluctuating flood frequencies, yet the data reveals a trend of sharply increasing intensity. In recent years, material losses resulting from floodwaters have reached billions of rupiah. These destructive impacts include damage to hundreds of homes, the destruction of roads and bridges, widespread crop failure, and damage to vital public facilities, ultimately paralyzing the community's economic mobility.⁵

The increasing frequency of disasters in South Lampung stems from a combination of natural and anthropogenic (human-induced) factors. Geographically, the region is highly prone to inundation due to its low elevation less than 100 meters above sea level and exceptionally high annual rainfall, ranging from 3,000 to 3,500 mm. These conditions are exacerbated by anthropogenic factors, including massive land-use changes, river siltation, coastal land subsidence, and suboptimal residential drainage systems. In light of this reality, the performance and tangible impact of the South Lampung Regency Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in the field are considered suboptimal. Internal and external evaluations reveal a significant gap between policy and implementation; despite efforts to raise awareness about mitigation, the community's level of early awareness and independent preparedness regarding flood threats remains low. Furthermore, the Agency's effectiveness is hindered by persistent challenges, such as a shortage of skilled personnel, a lack of modern rescue equipment, and rigid inter-agency coordination mechanisms during emergency responses.

To address these shortcomings, the South Lampung Regional Disaster Management Agency must urgently implement tactical measures aligned with the three key phases of disaster management. During the pre-disaster phase, priority must be given to intensifying both structural and non-structural mitigation efforts specifically through independent evacuation training, the creation of precise evacuation route maps, and the activation of early warning systems. In the emergency response phase, the focus must shift to rapid life-saving actions, the evacuation of stranded victims, and the equitable

⁵ BPBD Kabupaten Lampung Selatan, *Laporan Tahunan Kejadian Bencana 2020-2026*.

distribution of relief supplies. Meanwhile, in the post-disaster phase, crucial measures must be directed toward psychosocial recovery, rehabilitation, and the reconstruction of public infrastructure based on the "build back better" principle.

The implementation of these disaster management functions rests on a robust legal framework that extends across all levels, from the central government to the regions. At the national level, the strategic role of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) is reinforced by Government Regulation Number 21 of 2008 concerning Disaster Management Implementation and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 46 of 2008 concerning Guidelines for the Organization and Work Procedures of Regional Disaster Management Agencies, which serve as the standard operational basis. This authority is technically reinforced by BNPB Head Regulation Number 3 of 2008 concerning Guidelines for the Establishment of Regional Disaster Management Agencies, ensuring that regional organizational structures are responsive and adaptive to the specific threat characteristics of their respective areas.

This regulatory framework was subsequently implemented at the regional level through Lampung Governor Regulation Number 31 of 2012 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the Lampung Province Regional Disaster Management Agency, which serves as the primary reference for aid mobilization and cross-sectoral coordination within Lampung Province. Furthermore, specifically at the regency level, the entire technical-operational framework and policy execution in the field are grounded in South Lampung Regent Regulation Number 27 of 2017 concerning the Status, Organizational Structure, Duties, Functions, and Working Procedures of the South Lampung Regency Regional Disaster Management Agency, which serves as the absolute legal basis for disaster management operations in the area.

From the perspective of State Administrative Law, disaster management constitutes a form of exercising the function of governance (*bestuurszorg*), representing a state obligation to provide protection to the public. Local government authority in the realm of disaster management is derived from powers attributed by legislation specifically Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Local Government and Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management.

Based on this authority, local governments, through the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), are responsible for effectively implementing prevention, mitigation, preparedness, emergency response, rehabilitation, and reconstruction efforts in accordance with the General Principles of Good Governance (AUPB). The effectiveness of exercising administrative authority in disaster management is measured not only by compliance with applicable legal provisions but also by the local government's ability to deliver public services that are swift, precise, coordinated, and oriented toward public protection as the primary objective of governance.⁶

Given the complex interplay between high flood risks, institutional capacity constraints, and the dynamics of regulatory implementation, the author aims to conduct an in-depth study on "The Role of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in Flood Disaster Management in South Lampung Regency." The urgency of this research lies in the need to evaluate the effectiveness of policy synchronization ranging from central legislation down to local regulations as applied in the field. The study will focus on analyzing the BPBD's mitigation strategies and emergency response patterns, as well as mapping the actual challenges faced, in order to formulate constructive recommendations for enhancing future flood disaster management performance.

B. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. The Role of the South Lampung Regional Disaster Management Agency in Addressing Flood Disasters in South Lampung

South Lampung Regency is a region in Lampung Province vulnerable to various types of disasters such as floods, landslides, tornadoes, droughts, and tsunamis due to the fact that part of its territory lies in a coastal area directly bordering the Sunda Strait. Given these geographical conditions, the Regional Disaster Management Agency plays a highly strategic role in protecting the community from potential disaster threats. Through the

⁶ Ridwan HR. (2023). *Hukum Administrasi Negara* (Edisi Revisi). Depok: Rajawali Pers, hlm 23.

implementation of planned, integrated, and sustainable disaster management, the agency is expected to enhance the capacity of both the local government and the community to reduce disaster risks and build regional resilience against threats that could strike at any time.

To address flooding one of the most frequent disasters in South Lampung Regency the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) implements various mitigation measures. These include conducting Disaster Risk Assessments (KRB), mapping flood-prone areas, establishing Disaster-Resilient Villages (Destana), organizing disaster simulations, installing early warning systems, and raising public awareness regarding flood preparedness. In the event of an emergency, the agency is responsible for conducting rapid disaster site assessments, declaring an emergency status in accordance with local government authority, coordinating the evacuation of affected residents, distributing logistical aid, setting up command and evacuation posts, and facilitating cross-sector coordination to ensure that the response to victims is rapid, appropriate, and effective.⁷

The South Lampung Regency Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) also plays a role in the post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction phases. These activities encompass damage and loss assessment, the restoration of public facilities and infrastructure, environmental rehabilitation, the recovery of the community's socio-economic conditions, and the formulation of reconstruction programs aimed at rebuilding affected areas to be safer and more resilient against future disaster threats. Thus, the agency's existence is not solely oriented toward emergency response; it also functions as an institution that fosters a disaster-aware culture through approaches focused on mitigation, preparedness, and sustainable disaster risk reduction. In the context of research regarding the agency's role in flood management in South Lampung Regency, the BPBD serves as the primary authority responsible for planning, coordinating, and evaluating the entire spectrum of flood management activities. Consequently, the effectiveness with which the agency carries out its duties and functions is crucial to the success of efforts to protect the community from the impacts of floods whether through preventive

⁷ Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah Kabupaten Lampung Selatan, 2024

measures prior to a disaster or through emergency response and recovery efforts following one.

Under Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management, every local government is obligated to implement comprehensive disaster management governance. In the context of South Lampung Regency, the BPBD plays a strategic role in flood mitigation efforts. This role is realized through various activities, including spatial planning oriented toward disaster risk reduction, infrastructure development and maintenance, the management of drainage systems and structures, and the implementation of public awareness programs. All these activities constitute the implementation of local authority aimed at achieving effective, participatory, and sustainable disaster management within South Lampung Regency. Following the flood, the South Lampung Regency Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) immediately initiated emergency response measures by conducting a rapid assessment of affected areas to determine the extent of damage, the number of victims, the community's urgent needs, and the condition of access routes to the disaster zone. Based on these assessment findings, the agency coordinated the deployment of personnel including the military (TNI), police (Polri), sub-district and village officials, volunteers, and other relevant parties to evacuate residents trapped by the flood, establish emergency command posts, and distribute logistical aid such as ready to eat meals, clean water, blankets, mats, baby supplies, and other basic necessities. For residents who lost their homes or whose houses were rendered uninhabitable, the agency also prepared temporary shelters, ensuring safety, health standards, and the specific needs of vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, pregnant women, and persons with disabilities were addressed.

Once the emergency situation was brought under control, the South Lampung Regency BPBD initiated the early recovery phase through cross-sectoral coordination with relevant local government agencies. Activities included clearing post-flood mud and debris, as well as documenting damage to homes, public facilities, and infrastructure to serve as a basis for rehabilitation and reconstruction proposals. The agency also evaluated the disaster response operations to identify challenges encountered and formulate improvements for

future flood events. Furthermore, the South Lampung Regency BPBD educated the public on the importance of maintaining drainage cleanliness and enhancing preparedness for potential subsequent floods, while also strengthening coordination among local government, the community, and other stakeholders to ensure an effective and sustainable recovery process. In exercising its authority, the various programs implemented by the South Lampung Regency Regional Disaster Management Agency essentially constitute the implementation of disaster mitigation efforts mandated by Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management. These mitigation measures are carried out through diverse approaches tailored to the region's characteristics and the level of disaster risk faced.

2. Structural Mitigation

Structural mitigation refers to disaster risk reduction efforts carried out through the construction or upgrading of physical facilities and infrastructure, aimed at lessening the impact of disasters before they occur. In the context of flood management, structural mitigation represents a form of local government action to protect the public from disaster threats by building infrastructure capable of controlling water discharge, facilitating river flow, and reducing the potential for inundation in residential areas. The implementation of structural mitigation is not merely focused on addressing floods that have already occurred; it also serves as a preventive measure to minimize the risk of future losses.⁸

Structural mitigation is implemented through coordination with local government agencies possessing technical authority such as those responsible for public works, water resource management, and spatial planning. The Regional Disaster Management Agency plays a role in identifying flood-prone areas, formulating technical recommendations, and presenting disaster risk assessment findings to serve as a basis for the construction of flood control infrastructure. This coordination framework demonstrates that flood management is

⁸ Kurniawan, R., & Sari, D. (2023). Mitigasi struktural sebagai upaya pengurangan risiko bencana banjir di Indonesia. *Jurnal Teknik Sipil dan Lingkungan*, 8(2), 112–118.

not the sole responsibility of a single agency; rather, it requires cross-sector synergy to ensure that physical infrastructure projects are truly aligned with the specific vulnerability levels of each area.

Structural mitigation measures implemented include river normalization, the construction and rehabilitation of drainage channels, the installation of embankments or gabions at landslide-prone points along riverbanks, the construction of flood control levees, and the repair of damaged or clogged culverts. This infrastructure serves to increase water flow capacity, thereby reducing the likelihood of river overflow during periods of heavy rainfall. In residential areas prone to inundation, drainage systems are improved to ensure that rainwater flows more rapidly toward discharge channels, preventing prolonged pooling in the community.⁹

The implementation of structural mitigation in South Lampung Regency continues to face several challenges, primarily limited development budgets, the vast extent of flood-prone areas, and the high demand for flood control infrastructure across several districts. Not all high-risk areas can immediately undergo physical construction, as implementation must align with the region's financial capacity and development priorities. Consequently, some areas continue to experience recurring flooding when rainfall intensity spikes over a relatively short period.

Viewed through the lens of role theory as proposed by Soerjono Soekanto, the implementation of structural mitigation demonstrates that the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) has played an active role by coordinating efforts, formulating technical recommendations, and integrating disaster risk reduction aspects into regional development. This role is fulfilled not merely through administrative tasks but also through concrete actions, such as inter-agency coordination, the provision of disaster-related data, and the preparation of risk assessments to inform policymaking. The execution of this role reflects an alignment between the BPBD's position as the entity responsible for disaster management and the

⁹ Rinaldi, A., Nugroho, S., & Hidayat, M. (2024). Efektivitas pembangunan infrastruktur pengendali banjir dalam mendukung pengurangan risiko bencana. *Jurnal Wilayah dan Lingkungan*, 12(1), 44–52.

obligations mandated by legislation, thereby enabling flood mitigation efforts to be carried out in a more targeted manner.

3. Non-Structural Mitigation

Non-structural mitigation is a key approach to disaster risk reduction that does not involve physical construction or infrastructure, but instead emphasizes social, institutional, and policy aspects. This type of mitigation focuses on enhancing community awareness, capacity, and preparedness through education, outreach, regulatory development, and the strengthening of inter-agency coordination. Its goal is to foster a culture of disaster responsiveness and empower communities to adapt and take preventive measures before a disaster occurs.¹⁰

In the context of flood management in South Lampung Regency (Lamsel), the Regional Disaster Management Agency bears primary responsibility for implementing non-structural mitigation activities. Research indicates that the agency has carried out various non-physical programs aimed at enhancing public understanding of flood hazards and appropriate response measures. These activities include raising awareness about disaster preparedness and developing flood-prone area maps to serve as a reference for local-level mitigation planning. Disaster awareness campaigns are conducted periodically in areas with high flood risk, particularly in the Palas and Candipuro Districts. Through these initiatives, the agency disseminates information regarding the causes and impacts of flooding, risk reduction strategies, and the actions communities should take before, during, and after a flood event. The outreach also covers the identification of evacuation routes and assembly points, as well as the importance of maintaining environmental cleanliness and keeping waterways clear to ensure the proper functioning of drainage systems.

The Regional Disaster Management Agency also implements a Communication, Information, and Education (CIE) program regarding disaster-prone areas. This program aims to enhance community preparedness by disseminating information based on risk

¹⁰ Riant Nugroho, *Kebijakan Publik di Negara-Negara Berkembang* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2017), hlm. 201–214.

data. In its implementation, the agency collaborates with urban village and village administrations, sub-district authorities, and other institutions such as the Social Affairs Agency and the Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency (PUPR). Through this collaboration, the agency seeks to foster synergy between the community and the government in addressing potential flooding and to ensure that all regional development policies incorporate disaster mitigation considerations.

Another measure in non-structural mitigation is the development of flood-prone area maps. These maps serve as a planning basis for identifying priority areas for intervention and for providing technical recommendations to relevant agencies. Through this mapping process.¹¹The Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) can identify areas at high risk of flooding and submit proposals for the construction or improvement of drainage systems to the Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency (PUPR). However, to date, the South Lampung (Lamsel) BPBD lacks the technical policies or local regulations specifically governing spatial planning and construction regulations related to flood control. The authority to formulate such spatial planning policies remains the responsibility of other technical agencies, such as the PUPR Agency and the Housing and Settlement Areas Agency.

In the implementation of non-structural mitigation, the BPBD acts as a coordinator and liaison between agencies to ensure that development policies are aligned with the results of disaster risk analysis. This means the BPBD performs a coordinating function to ensure that all regional development activities align with disaster risk reduction principles as stipulated in statutory regulations. This function also embodies the application of coordination and accountability principles within state administrative law, wherein each institution holds specific authority and responsibility regarding disaster management operations.¹²

¹¹ Rochmanhadi, *Banjir: Fakta dan Dampaknya serta Penanggulangannya* (Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 2012), hlm. 41–59.

¹² Kodoatie, *Manajemen Bencana dan Strategi Penanggulangannya* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2013), hlm. 87–105.

4. Factors Hindering the South Lampung Regional Disaster Management Agency in Flood Disaster Management

In carrying out its duties and functions, the South Lampung Regency Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) faces various obstacles in its efforts to mitigate flood disasters spanning both structural and non-structural measures. These obstacles arise from limited resources, overlapping authority among agencies, and suboptimal levels of community participation.¹³

In managing flood disasters, the South Lampung Regency Regional Disaster Management Agency continues to face various obstacles that affect the effectiveness of its operations and functions. These obstacles stem from structural and non-structural mitigation factors that impact the optimization of disaster management efforts. Based on research findings, the factors hindering the South Lampung Regency Regional Disaster Management Agency in flood disaster management are as follows:

a. Structural Mitigation

Obstacles to structural mitigation relate to the implementation of physical and technical activities aimed at controlling or reducing flood risks. In this context, the South Lampung Regency Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) acts as the coordinator and technical planner, while the construction of infrastructure is the responsibility of the Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency (PUPR) and the River Basin Organization (BWS).

1. **Coordination and Administrative Obstacles:** One of the primary obstacles in structural mitigation is the slow and bureaucratic inter-agency coordination process. The division of authority among the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), the Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency (PUPR), and the River Basin Organization (BWS) often leads to overlapping roles. Infrastructure projects such as embankments, drainage systems, and sluice gates must undergo multi-agency planning, field surveys, and technical verification, frequently causing delays in field implementation. The lack of an integrated inter-agency coordination mechanism

¹³ Mardiasmo, *Akuntansi Sektor Publik* (Yogyakarta: Andi, 2021), hlm. 84–96. (*keterbatasan anggaran sektor publik*)

means that planning outcomes do not always align with actual field conditions.¹⁴

2. **Technical and Infrastructure Obstacles:** Another set of challenges arises from limited operational facilities and technical equipment.¹⁵ Budget constraints and infrastructure limitations remain obstacles to flood management efforts. The available budget is considered insufficient to fully meet the agency's operational needs. Furthermore, a limited fleet of vehicles necessitates the rotation of operational vehicles when flooding occurs at multiple locations simultaneously, thereby affecting the speed of personnel mobilization and the distribution of aid to affected communities. Observations and interviews indicated that much of the equipment is no longer fit for use; inflatable boats, water pumps, and operational vehicles are largely aging and lack routine maintenance. Consequently, the agency's response to flood events is sluggish, particularly in hard-to-reach areas such as Palas District. A lack of equipment also hinders routine activities such as river monitoring, drainage cleaning, and resident evacuation.
3. **Budgetary Constraints:** Financial limitations are a dominant factor affecting the implementation of mitigation measures. The South Lampung Regency Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) receives a relatively small funding allocation compared to actual needs in the field. This situation makes it difficult for the agency to upgrade equipment, perform maintenance, and carry out physical infrastructure projects. Consequently, activities such as river normalization and embankment construction can only be executed in stages and have not yet covered all flood-prone areas.
4. **Personnel Limitations:** Regarding human resources, the number of field personnel is disproportionate to the vast area of responsibility. Interviews with local administrative officials in Palas District revealed that drainage maintenance and river

¹⁴ Inu Kencana Syafii, *Ilmu Pemerintahan* (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2017), hlm. 269–278. (*pelaksanaan tugas pemerintah daerah*)

¹⁵ Sondang P. Siagian, *Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia* (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2018), hlm. 148–160. (*keterbatasan SDM*)

monitoring cannot be conducted routinely due to a shortage of manpower. Meanwhile, in Candipuro District despite better inter-agency coordination field operations remain hampered by a lack of personnel and supporting equipment.

b. Non Structural Mitigation

Non-structural mitigation refers to disaster risk reduction efforts carried out through non-physical measures specifically by leveraging knowledge, policies, social agreements, and practices to minimize the potential for and impact of disasters without relying on infrastructure construction. However, in implementing these measures, the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of South Lampung Regency (Lamsel) faces various obstacles that hinder the effectiveness of these non-structural mitigation efforts.¹⁶

1. Low Public Awareness and Participation

Public awareness regarding the importance of maintaining environmental cleanliness and disaster preparedness remains low. In densely populated areas such as Palas District, residents frequently dispose of waste into rivers or waterways, causing blockages and inundation during heavy rains. Although the Regional Disaster Management Agency has conducted outreach activities in collaboration with village and district authorities, these efforts have not yet reached all segments of the community. Most residents do not yet understand basic mitigation measures, such as clearing drainage channels, preparing emergency kits, and identifying temporary evacuation sites.

2. Limited Human Resources at the Regional Disaster Management Agency

From an institutional perspective, the number of active personnel at the Regional Disaster Management Agency is insufficient to cover all disaster-prone areas. Furthermore, the majority of staff are new hires with limited field experience. While training and simulation activities have been conducted, their implementation has been uneven and infrequent.

¹⁶ T. Kartini, *Manajemen Penanggulangan Bencana: Konsep dan Implementasi di Indonesia* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2019), hlm. 62–66.

Consequently, outreach and emergency response operations in the field have not functioned optimally.

3. Institutional and Regulatory Obstacles

Obstacles also arise from legal and policy aspects. To date, South Lampung Regency (Lamsel) lacks a specific Regional Regulation (Perda) governing flood mitigation and risk-based spatial planning. As a result, coordination between the Regional Disaster Management Agency and other technical agencies often proceeds without a strong legal basis. This situation affects the implementation of mitigation programs, which remain sectoral in nature, lack integration into regional development plans, and lack binding legal force. Non-structural mitigation essentially places people, policies, and governance at the core of disaster risk reduction.¹⁷

C. CONCLUSION

Regarding the role of the South Lampung Regency Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in enhancing community preparedness for floods, it can be concluded that the agency has carried out its role through two primary forms: structural mitigation and non-structural mitigation. In structural mitigation, the BPBD acts as a coordinator for mapping flood-prone areas, conducting disaster risk assessments, and providing recommendations to relevant agencies regarding the construction and repair of flood control infrastructure. In non-structural mitigation, the BPBD plays a role in boosting community preparedness through outreach activities, disaster education, the establishment of Disaster-Resilient Villages (Destana), and the conduct of disaster response simulations. The BPBD has performed its functions in accordance with its status and authority as the agency responsible for disaster management.

The factors hindering flood disaster management in South Lampung Regency are categorized into obstacles affecting structural mitigation and those affecting non-structural mitigation. Regarding structural mitigation, obstacles include suboptimal inter-agency coordination, limited facilities and infrastructure, budget constraints,

¹⁷ Taliziduhu Ndraha, *Kybernology (Ilmu Pemerintahan Baru)* Jilid I (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2015), hlm. 167–171.

and a shortage of personnel, all of which impact the construction and maintenance of flood control infrastructure. Regarding non-structural mitigation, obstacles include low community awareness and participation, limited human resources, and suboptimal institutional and regulatory aspects, which affect the effectiveness of outreach, education, and efforts to enhance community preparedness. The most dominant factor is the set of obstacles related to structural mitigation specifically budget constraints, which in turn limit the availability of facilities and infrastructure.

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