



---

## **Synergy of Indonesian National Armed Forces, Indonesian national Police, Government and Society in Flood Mitigation in the Kodim 0301 Area, Fast Labuh Baru, Pekanbaru**

**Abdul Kudus Zaini<sup>1\*</sup>, Cyintia Kumalasari<sup>2</sup>, Muhammad Zainal Muttaqin<sup>3</sup>**

Faculty of Engineering, Islamic University of Riau, Indonesia | [abdulkuduszaini@eng.uir.ac.id](mailto:abdulkuduszaini@eng.uir.ac.id)<sup>1</sup>

Faculty of Engineering, Islamic University of Riau, Indonesia | [abdulkuduszaini@eng.uir.ac.id](mailto:abdulkuduszaini@eng.uir.ac.id)<sup>2</sup>

Faculty of Engineering, Islamic University of Riau, Indonesia | [abdulkuduszaini@eng.uir.ac.id](mailto:abdulkuduszaini@eng.uir.ac.id)<sup>3</sup>

Correspondence Author\*

### **Abstract**

The collaborative efforts involving the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), Indonesian National Police (POLRI), government, and the local community in managing floods in Pekanbaru, Indonesia have been ongoing for an extensive period. These efforts require sustained attention, particularly during the prevailing rainy conditions. The military campaign approach comprises a series of joint operations executed to achieve strategic and operational objectives within specific spatial and temporal constraints. This military campaign involves Military Operations for War (MOW) and Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW). The objective of this study was to describe and analyze the synergy among the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), Indonesian National Police (POLRI), the government, and the local community in addressing floods in Pekanbaru through a military campaign strategy. This strategy involved TNI units with distinct branches and functions. The approach undertaken by the TNI (specifically those from KODIM 031 Pekanbaru) in flood disaster relief operations included collaboration with the Regional Disaster Management Agency of Pekanbaru to mobilize all available TNI and POLRI forces within the vicinity of Pekanbaru. This collaborative effort involved various stakeholders, such as TNI, POLRI, the government, NGOs, youth organizations (*Karang Taruna*), and other relevant entities. These activities took place in the East Labuh Baru, Payung Sekaki District, particularly along Arjuna Street. This effort is expected to establish an effective synergy among these groups, foster closer ties with the community, and manage floods by addressing issues related to drainage systems, canals, and overgrown vegetation.

**Keywords:** Synergy, Military Campaign, Flood Mitigation

## **Abstrak**

*Upaya kolaboratif yang melibatkan Tentara Nasional Indonesia (TNI), Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia (POLRI), pemerintah, dan masyarakat setempat dalam menanggulangi banjir di Pekanbaru, Indonesia telah berlangsung sejak lama. Upaya-upaya ini memerlukan perhatian berkelanjutan, terutama pada saat kondisi hujan sedang berlangsung. Pendekatan kampanye militer terdiri dari serangkaian operasi gabungan yang dilaksanakan untuk mencapai tujuan strategis dan operasional dalam batasan spasial dan temporal tertentu. Kampanye militer ini melibatkan Operasi Militer untuk Perang (MOW) dan Operasi Militer Selain Perang (MOOTW). Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis sinergitas TNI, Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia (POLRI), pemerintah, dan masyarakat setempat dalam mengatasi banjir di Pekanbaru melalui strategi kampanye militer. Strategi ini melibatkan satuan-satuan TNI yang memiliki cabang dan fungsi berbeda. Pendekatan yang dilakukan TNI (khususnya dari KODIM 031 Pekanbaru) dalam operasi pertolongan bencana banjir antara lain kerjasama dengan Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah Pekanbaru untuk mengerahkan seluruh kekuatan TNI dan POLRI yang ada di sekitar Pekanbaru. Upaya kolaboratif ini melibatkan berbagai pemangku kepentingan, seperti TNI, POLRI, pemerintah, LSM, Karang Taruna, dan lembaga terkait lainnya. Kegiatan tersebut berlangsung di kawasan Labuh Baru Timur, Kecamatan Payung Sekaki, khususnya di sepanjang Jalan Arjuna. Upaya ini diharapkan dapat membangun sinergi yang efektif di antara kelompok-kelompok tersebut, membina hubungan yang lebih erat dengan masyarakat, dan mengatasi banjir dengan mengatasi permasalahan terkait sistem drainase, kanal, dan tumbuh-tumbuhan yang tumbuh subur.*

**Kata Kunci:** *Sinergi, Kampanye Militer, Mitigasi Banjir*

## **Introduction**

The synergy among the Indonesian National Armed Forces (Indonesian: *Tentara Nasional Indonesia* [TNI]), Indonesian National Police (Indonesian: *Polisi Republik Indonesia* [POLRI]), the government, and the local community in flood mitigation has been ongoing for a considerable duration, spanning the pre-disaster, during-disaster, and post-disaster phases. This collaborative effort in flood mitigation is continuously strengthened to reduce flood risks both in neighborhoods and urban areas, detect impending disasters, and take timely preventive measures. Without this synergy, flood mitigation would be inadequate. One crucial collaboration that needs consistent optimization is the cooperation among TNI, POLRI, the government, and the community in flood mitigation endeavors. The TNI and POLRI, serving as defense forces in Indonesia, carry out a mission beyond defense and offense against adversaries; they also undertake civil missions, including aiding the government in flood mitigation efforts, especially in urban and neighborhood areas.

One of the points mentioned in Presidential Instruction No. 4/2012 on Flood Management is to promote community engagement. Community engagement is a technical process aimed at granting broader opportunities and authority to the community to collectively address various issues, particularly in the context of flood control, encompassing both physical

and non-physical flood control development. This delegation of authority is based on the level of community involvement in these endeavors. Community engagement aims to seek improved solutions to community issues by creating more opportunities for community contributions in the pre-construction, construction, and post-construction phases of flood control infrastructure. Through this approach, it is anticipated that the implementation of activities will run more securely, effectively, efficiently, and sustainably, supported by social protection for stakeholders within the community.

Stakeholders in flood management are typically divided into three categories. Firstly, beneficiaries are the communities directly or indirectly affected by or benefiting from flood management measures. Secondly, intermediaries comprise groups or individuals who facilitate or provide considerations in flood management, including consultants, experts, NGOs, and professionals in natural resources. Thirdly, decision/policy makers are institutions authorized to make decisions and establish legal foundations, such as governmental bodies and water resource councils.

The involvement of communities from these three segments represents a form of accountability for government programs, especially in physical flood control development. In essence, government accountability can be gauged by how much the community and other stakeholders engage in development programs. Community participation spans from the conception of ideas, construction, operation, and maintenance, to the evaluation and supervision phases.

Social impact analysis is a process that ensures the informed execution of an action by considering relevant social issues. It also provides a participation strategy to involve all stakeholders extensively and actively (Sofyan, 2016). The determination and selection of stakeholders are conducted using the stakeholder analysis method (Rietbergen & Narayan, 1998).

## **Method**

Steps taken in executing the solutions carried out by the team with partners to address encountered issues were as follows:

- a. A telegram letter was issued by Danrem 031/Wirabima No. ST/47/2023 dated December 2, 2023, addressing flood-prone areas and communal work.
- b. Gather all members of the TNI, POLRI, government, and the community at the church field on Arjuna Street at 8:00 AM on December 5, 2023.
- c. Prepare the necessary equipment for cleaning the environment and allocate time for community cleaning activities as a form of social action. Encourage community members to maintain cleanliness by taking care of their homes and yards, drainage systems, and roads. Keeping homes and yards clean will help instill a habit of cleaning other environments. This activity is a social initiative to clean the surrounding environment together with the community.
- d. Segregate waste. Using different bins for organic and non-organic waste is beneficial.

Separating these types of waste will assist in the waste processing.

- e. Dispose of waste using sanitation vehicles from the Public Works Department.



**Figure 1. The Activity Officially Inaugurated by the Commander of KODIM 031 Pekanbaru, the Police Chief, and the Head of Tampan District**



**Figure 2. Group Photo Involving TNI, POLRI, the District Head, Police Chief, NGOs, and the Community of East Labuh Baru**



**Figure 3. Group Photo Involving Head of RT 02, *BABINSA* (Military Area Coordinator), Head of Technical Implementation Unit, and RW 08 Advisor of East Labuh Baru**



**Figure 4. TNI and POLRI cleaning the drainage/canal on Arjuna Street in East Labuh Baru**



**Figure 5. Cleaning of overgrown vegetation in the drainage by TNI and POLRI**



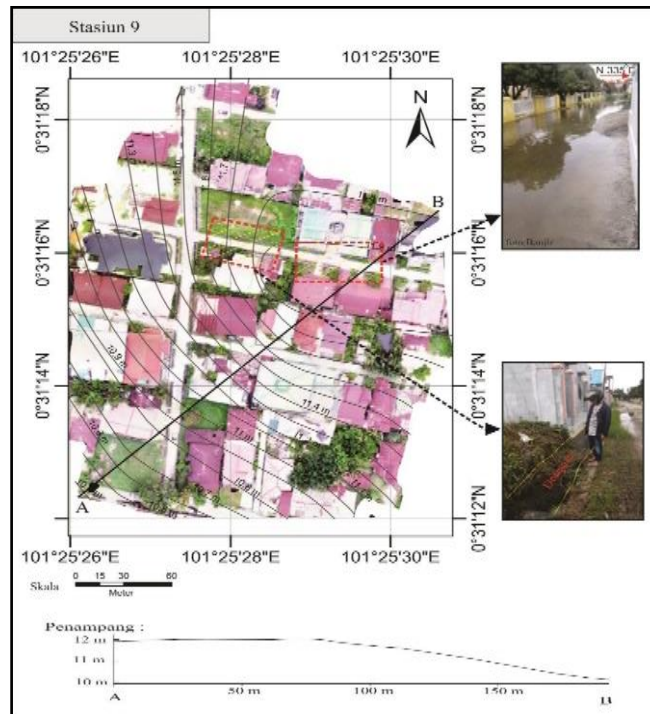
**Figure 6. Discussion between the RW 08 Advisor, Police Chief, Sub-District Head, Head of Tampan District, and Commander of KODIM 031**

## **Result and Discussion**

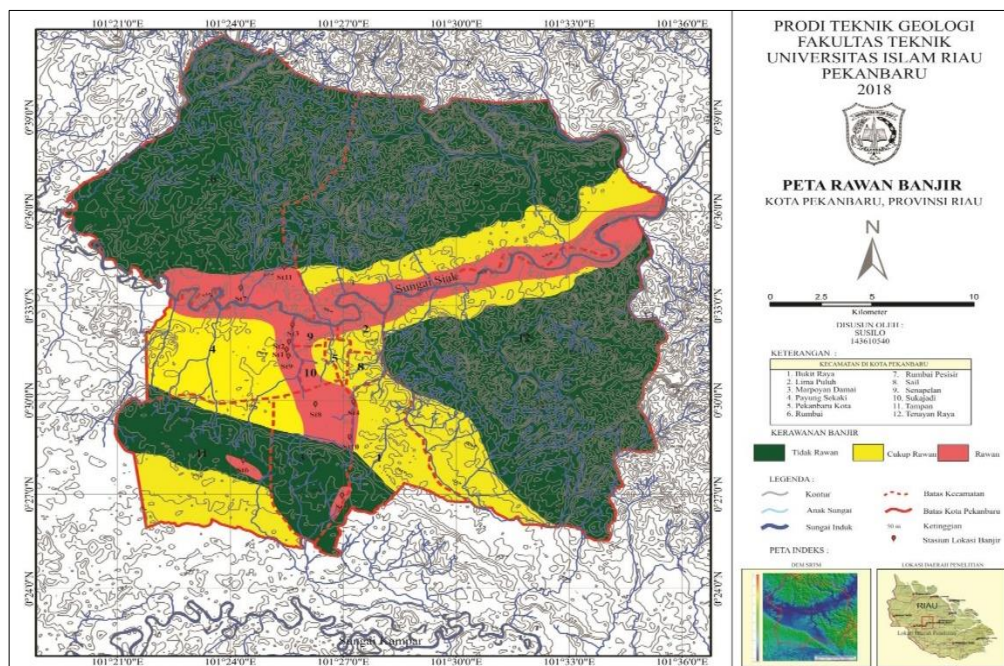
Evaluation is highly important to identify activities or steps that are less effective or in need of improvement for program continuity. The evaluation of the conducted activities aims to prepare for future activities with partners, as there was a miscommunication between residents and partners regarding timing. Additionally, for the sustainability of the program, thorough preparation is crucial.

Community service activities carried out in RT 02 RW 08 and RT 03 RW 09 of East Labuh Baru Sub-District will continue and be implemented continuously. For the upcoming activities, the plan includes ensuring that Arjuna Street remains free from floods, converting waste into organic compost for organic waste, and transforming non-organic waste into handicrafts. Furthermore, once waste management in East Labuh Baru Sub-District is resolved, the next focus will be on greening households within a clean environment.

The flood at station 9 with coordinates 00°31'15" N 101°25'31" E occurred on Jendral Street, Perwira III Alley, Payung Sekaki District, at an elevation of 20 meters above sea level (MASL). In this station, flooding affected residential areas. Based on the map, it is evident that the flood was due to the lower topography of this area compared to its surroundings. The water originated from the upstream area not far from the urban area, specifically from Tampan District and Marpoyan Damai District. Hence, it is in the lowest area that the river water overflowed.



**Figure 7: Map of Payung Sekaki District**



**Figure 8: Flood Map of Pekanbaru City**

## Conclusion

The community service conducted in RT 02 RW 08 of East Labuh Baru Sub-District, along Arjuna Street, resulted in a collective environmental cleanup involving residents. This activity employed various methods and steps to achieve a tidy environment and effective waste

management. This initiative must continue. Vehicles carrying goods exceeding 8 tons are prohibited from entering Arjuna Street due to the potential damage to the road infrastructure. Despite being an alternative route, road authorities strongly urge the Transportation Department to install traffic signs. Moreover, the speed limit should be 20 km/h.

## **Acknowledgments**

We would like to extend gratitude to the Commander of KODIM 031 Pekanbaru, the Police Chief of Payung Sekaki, the Head of Tampan District, the Head of East Labuh Baru Sub-District, the Military Area Coordinator (*BABINSA*), the Head of Technical Implementation Unit, NGOs, the Head of RT 02 RW 08, the Head of RT 03 RW 09, the residents of RW 08 and 09, and RW 08 Advisor.

## **References**

- Buku Panduan Drainase Berbasis Masyarakat, Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum, Direktorat Jendral Cipta Karya, dan Pengembangan Perumahan Rakyat, tahun 2013
- Daud Silalahi, 2001, Hukum Lingkungan dalam Sistem Penegakan Hukum Lingkungan Indonesia, Alumni, Bandung
- DEPHUB. 2009. Undang-Undang RI Nomor 22 tahun 2009. Lalu Lintas dan Angkutan Jalan. Direktorat Jendral Perhubungan Darat, Jakarta.
- Direktorat Pembinaan Jalan Kota. (1990). Tata Cara Penyusunan Pemeliharaan dalam Kota (No. 018/T/BNKT/1990). Direktorat Jendral Bina Marga Departemen PU. Jakarta.
- Hardiyatmo, H.C., (2007), Pemeliharaan Jalan Raya, Gadjah Mada University Press,
- Peta Tutupan Lahan RTRW Kota Pekanbaru 2012. urah Hujan bmkg 2018, bmkg.online.
- RTM Sutamihardja, 1978, Kualitas dan Penjemaran Lingkungan, Institut Pertanian, Bogor
- Siahaan, NNT 2006, Hukum Lingkungan. Cet. I, Jakarta Pancuran Alam
- Soemarwanto, 1983, Ekologi Lingkungan Hidup dan Pembangunan, Djambatan, Jakarta
- Sri Munadjat Danusaputro, 1980, Hukum Lingkungan Buku I, Umum, Bina Cipta, Bandung
- Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia 1945
- Undang-Undang No. 25 Tahun 2000 tentang Sistem Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (SPPN).
- Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup
- Van Zuidam, R.A., 1985, *Aerial Photo Interpretation in Terrain Analysis and Geomorphologic Mapping*, The Hague: Smits.

- Verstappen (1983) dalam Bambang Utoyo, 2007. *Applied Geomorphology Geomorphological Surveys for Environmental Management*. Amsterdam: Elsevier
- Yamanto dan Aulia, K., 1988, *The Seismic Expression of Wrench Tectonic in the Central Sematera Basin* : IAGI Seventeenth Annual Convention, Jakarta, p.35.
- Yuskar, Y., & Choanji, T. (2016a). Sediment Deposit of Floodplain Formation Resulting From Lateral Accretion Surfaces on Tropical Area: Study Case at Kampar River, Indonesia. In IJJSS 7th (Indonesia Japan Joint Scientific Symposium).
- Yuskar, Y., & Choanji, T. (2017). Uniqueness Deposit of Sediment on Floodplain Resulting From Lateral Accretion on Tropical Area: Study Case at Kampar River, Indonesia. *Journal of Geoscience, Engineering, Environment, and Technology*, 2(1), 14–19.
- Yuskar, Y., Putra, D. B. E., Suryadi, A., Choanji, T., & Cahyaningsih, C. (2017). Structural Geology Analysis In A Disaster-Prone Of Slope Failure, Merangin Village, Kuok District, Kampar Regency, Riau Province. *Journal of Geoscience, Engineering, Environment, and Technology*, 2(4), 249–254.
- Yuskar, Yuniarti, Dewandra Bagus Eka Putra, and Muhammad Revanda. "Quaternary Sediment Characteristics of Floodplain area: Study Case at Kampar River, Rumbio Area and Surroundings, Riau Province." *Journal of Geoscience, Engineering, Environment, and Technology* 3.1 (2018): 63-68.
- Zulkifli 2021, Perkembangan Daerah Kelurahan Labuh Baru Timur