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Education On Flood Disaster Management And Its Impact On Health In Rt 25 Sawah Lebar District Ratu Agung District Bengkulu City

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Abstract. Flooding is a seasonal threat that occurs when a body of water overflows from an existing channel and inundates the surrounding area. Disasters are common occurrences in the world, and their causes may be natural, man-made, technological or conflicts between human groups. Lack of education on flash flood prevention is one of the factors that cause risk. Flooding is also a problem because it can affect sectors of people's lives, especially health. The health problems that arise due to flooding include diarrhea, dengue fever, leptospirosis, ARI, skin diseases, digestive tract diseases and so on. The purpose of this counseling activity is to provide education to residents in the RT 25 neighborhood area of Sawah Lebar Village about knowledge related to flood disasters. The method used in the research through Flood Disaster Counseling Activities was carried out with cerama Results and Discussion in this KKN activity with the title "Disaster Counseling in Rt. 25 Sawah Lebar Village, Bengkulu City". The results obtained after this counseling activity are an increase in community knowledge in the RT 25 neighborhood area of Sawah Lebar Village, Bengkulu City on the prevention of flash floods. Suggestion: As a result of this flood disaster counseling activity, it is hoped that the community will gain knowledge about disasters

Keywords: *Flood Counseling Exercise Health Disaster.*

INTRODUCTION

Disasters are events or series of events that threaten and disrupt people's lives and livelihoods caused by both natural and/or non-natural factors and human factors, resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property loss and psychological impacts. This definition states that disasters are caused by natural, non-natural and human factors. Therefore, Law Number 24 of 2007 also defines natural disasters, non-natural disasters and social disasters. Natural disasters are disasters caused by events or a series of events caused by nature, including earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods, droughts, hurricanes and landslides. Non-natural disasters are disasters caused by non-natural events or series of events, including technological failure, modernization failure, epidemics and disease outbreaks. Flooding is an event or situation where an area or land is submerged due to an increased volume of water. (BNPB, 2020). Disasters are common occurrences in the world, and their causes may be natural, man-made, technological, or conflict between human groups. According to the definition of the World Health Organization, a disaster is a disturbance that has a serious impact on the functioning of a community or society, causing great loss and damage in terms of

human, material, economic or environmental aspects, and the disturbance exceeds the ability of the community or society to use its own resources to overcome it (Cohen, 2018).

The National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) has informed about 5,400 natural disasters that will occur in Indonesia until 2023. Natural disasters that tend to occur include: earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, forest and land fires, extreme weather, floods, landslides, drought, tidal waves and abrasion. Based on the data received, it is explained in detail, namely, where in first place there were forest and land fires 2,051 times, extreme weather 1,261 times, flood disasters reported 1,255 times. There were 591 landslides and 174 droughts. Meanwhile, earthquakes occurred 31 times, 4 times for volcanic eruptions, and 33 times for tidal waves and abrasion. From the impact of this natural disaster, 275 people died, 33 people were missing, 5,795 people were injured and 8,491,288 people were affected and displaced. (BNPB:2023). Indonesia is a country that is prone to disasters, both natural and man-made. According to the Central Statistics Agency (2015), there have been 16,830 flood events in Indonesia over the last three years, followed by 7,861 landslides. 1 From 1995 to 2015, floods were estimated to cause 43 percent of disasters.

Landslides are also a hazard associated with other hazards such as floods, earthquakes and volcanic activity. Landslides can be caused by heavy rainfall, earthquakes or volcanic eruptions, as well as deforestation and unstable buildings (CEDMHA, 2015). Heavy rain fell on the Bengkulu area from April 26 2019 afternoon to April 27 2019 morning. The rain caused floods and landslides in 9 districts/cities of Bengkulu Province. Urgent needs such as: rubber boats, blankets, family kits, ready-to-eat food, clean water, baby equipment, emergency lights, Bailly bridge & emergency road relocation. Natural disasters occurred in Bengkulu until 2019 as many as 5,400 times.

Natural disasters that tend to occur include: earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, forest and land fires, extreme weather, floods, landslides, drought, tidal waves and abrasion. The impact of this natural disaster resulted in 30 deaths, 6 missing, 4 injured and 12,000 people affected and displaced. Losses are estimated at 144 billion rupiah. (BNPB Bengkulu Province disaster infographic data, 2019). The flash flood disaster that occurred in the Rt 25 area of Sawah Lebar Village was caused by overflowing river water. Heavy rain accompanied by lightning that occurred on Friday night (5/07/2024) until Saturday (06/07/2024) dawn caused flooding in a number of areas in Bengkulu City. Previously, residents already had a solution by keeping important documents and electronic items stored safely. Residents did not expect the flood conditions there to reach 1 to 1.5 meters.

The head of RT 25 said that the flood conditions caused residents to set up temporary posts to spend the night. Residents use the Al Kautsar Mosque as a post and place to spend the night. In the InaRISK study, 8 sub-districts in Bengkulu City were identified as having potential flood hazards with a hazard area of 7,899 hectares. BNPB appealed to local governments and residents to be alert and prepared because even though some areas are entering the dry season, other areas still have the potential for high intensity rain. Several preparedness steps can be taken

RESEARCH METHODS

The KKN Group 3C activity through Community Service is entitled "Flood Disaster Counseling on Rt. 25 Sawah Lebar Subdistrict, Bengkulu City" Implementation of this activity began with coordination between the Sawah Lebar Community Health Center UPTD Team, Field CI and DPL. This activity uses a lecture method accompanied by discussion and questions and answers. The material provided is in the form of understanding, causes, impacts, prevention, dealing with floods and recommended checks. After the material lecture, residents were asked to respond with questions and answers to find out their understanding of the material that had been given, which was carried out on Rt. 25 wide rice fields in the city of

Bengkulu, where students carry out Real Work Lecture (KKN) activities at the Faculty of Health Sciences, Dehasen University, Bengkulu. The target is all people on Rt. 26 Sawah Lebar Subdistricts, Bengkulu City to conduct outreach.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Residents looked enthusiastic and expressed their gratitude for the information provided so that they were no longer worried about flooding. The presentation of the results of providing counseling to residents is as follows: First, knowledge and insight into preventing floods. Before carrying out the outreach, residents did not know at all and had never heard about prevention and health care. With this outreach, residents can understand the meaning, causes, impacts and prevention. facing flooding. Second, people can understand. The material that students have provided is in pictures via the Leaflet application with the title "Flood Disaster", with paper leaflets intended for dissemination distributed to each resident. The form of colored pictures filled with easy-to-understand words contains important points that enable residents to broaden their knowledge by following the counseling conducted by students. This makes residents more careful in preventing flooding.

This is proven by the responses to questions and answers made by students and residents when the counseling was carried out. Residents stated that they understood when students provided education when a flood occurred. Third, the community is happy with the education about flood prevention. This statement was obtained from several residents who took part in the counseling during the closing session conducted by students. This can be seen by the residents from the smiles that radiate from the residents' faces, an open attitude in discussions, friendly hospitality and serious eyes when students explain the material. Occasionally students use humor around the flood disaster to lighten the atmosphere so that it is not monotonous and boring.



Figure 1. Counseling About Floods

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of the outreach activity regarding preventing floods by discussing and distributing leaflets using the lecture method which occurred during the response where during the question and answer session could increase the insight of the community in Rt 25, Sawah Lebar Subdistrict in preventing floods. It is hoped that everyone will always pay attention to the residents of the environment in order to achieve an environment of piety and healthy living of course. The BNPB should pay more attention to every environment that has an impact on flash flooding around the riverbanks in the area of Rt 25, Sawah Lebar Subdistrict in order to achieve a reduction in the number of residents experiencing flooding. To the readers of this post, we hope that this outreach activity can educate us all that it is better to prevent flooding before repeated flash floods occur and I hope this post is useful.

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