

Advent Care Action: Adventist Community Efforts to Help Flood Victims in South Kalimantan

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ABSTRACT

It is hoped that this community service can have a positive impact, especially on communities affected by the South Kalimantan flood disaster. This service is designed to overcome the burden of post-disaster community needs. Advent Cares Action organizes social service events and distributes basic food packages to those in need. The community service approach is carried out through a participatory approach that directly involves members of the South Kalimantan Seventh-day Adventist Church. It is hoped that this social awareness can ease the burden on the needs of communities directly affected by flooding.

KEYWORDS

Advent Care Action;
Flood;
Social Service;
South Kalimantan;
Community Service



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1. Introduction

Dangers and disasters have existed since ancient times. Indonesia is a country hit by many disasters. One of the most impactful disasters is flooding. Floods can appear as standing water on land that is usually dry such as agricultural land, residential areas, city centers. Waterlogging that occurs quite high, over a long period of time, and with high frequency can disrupt human activities. Floods are one of the natural disasters that have a greater impact on human survival.

Previous researchers have conducted flood research as a reference for this community service.

Revealing the infiltration process and retention mechanism of surface-applied free DNA tracers through soil under flood irrigation was researched by Liu [1]. The Spread of Waterborne Infections due to Heavy Rainfall Causing Catastrophic Floods: A Terrifying Curve for Pakistan was researched by Shabbir [2]. Rye Island, 2010: Impact of flooding on groundwater levels studied by Červeňanská [3].

Identifying changes in flood characteristics and their causes from an event-based perspective in the Central Taihu Basin was researched by Luo [4]. A New Approach for Preventing Hello Flood Attacks in IoT Using Machine Learning Algorithms was researched by GÖNEN [5]. Evaluation of Technical Measures Applied in the Field of Flood Protection and Water Retention in Poland During the Period 2003-2018 was researched by Podawca [6].

Recent decreases in rainfall and snowmelt reduced flooding around China's Tianshan Mountains were studied by Li [7]. Analysis of nature-based flood management in the Tisza River Valley, Hungary was researched by Murányi [8]. Global Scale Analysis of River Flood Risk in UNESCO World Heritage Sites was researched by Arrighi [9].

Regional flood events in the culmination zone of medium-high mountains with tree ring-based reconstruction: Frequency, triggers, dynamics studied by Šilhán [10]. Simulation of flash floods in urban water catchments: a case study Bratislava-Karlova Ves researched by RUSINKO [11]. The Development of Flood-Leading Rainfall Thresholds in a User-Oriented Forecasting System Based on the TIGGE Dataset was researched by Zheng [12].

Evaluating the Prevalence and Correlates of Major Depressive Disorder Among Residents of Fort McMurray, Canada, One Year After the Major Flood was researched by Oluwasina [13]. An assessment

of the sensitivity of inland flood hazards to hydrological intensification in coastal river basins was studied by Miller [14]. Modeling Flood Susceptibility in Humid Subtropical Low-Relief Alluvial Plain Environments: Application of a Novel Ensemble Machine Learning Approach researched by Pandey [15].

Storm-induced pluvial flood risk assessment in urban areas using a GIS-based multi-criteria approach: The case study of Hurricane Harvey in Houston, USA was researched by Feng [16]. The ELECTRE III group method based on three reference points for urban flood resilience evaluation was researched by Tu [17]. Contingency response: incorporating ambiguous thresholds into bottom-up flood vulnerability analysis was researched by Lachaut [18].

The benefits of desulfated seawater flooding in mature hydrocarbon fields were researched by Mahmoodi Mahmoodi [19]. Increasing Drought Risk Over the Last Four Centuries Amid Expected Flood Intensification in the Kabul River Basin (Afghanistan and Pakistan)—Evidence from Tree Rings studied by Khan [20]. Assessment and treatment of flood water in the Mekong Delta of Vietnam using a simple filter system based on silver nanoparticles coated with activated carbon derived from rice husks was researched by Dao [21].

Laboratory studies on the feasibility of microencapsulated polymer flooding were investigated by Y. Liu [22]. When Flooding Is Not a Major Disaster—Weaving Gas Diffusion Electrodes Allowing Stable Electrolysis of CO₂ was researched by Baumgartner [23]. Dusty Rivers in the Atmosphere Bringing Floods to the Middle East was researched by Dezfuli [24].

Impact of floods in South Africa in April 2022 on women's and men's lives and gender relations in low-income communities: A qualitative study researched by Jewkes [25]. Interventions of classical and molecular breeding approaches to improve flood stress tolerance in soybean – A review researched by Yijun [26]. Insights into the Intimate Relationship between Surfactant/Oil/Water Phase Behavior and the Success of Flood (Alkali)–Surfactant–Polymer Designs were researched by Molinier [27].

Predicting minimum dissolvable pressure in pure CO₂ floods using machine learning: Comparison of methods and sensitivity analysis researched by F. Al-Khafaji [28]. A strategic multi-mode waterlogging prediction framework for urban flood depth was researched by Zhang [29]. Time scale of magma transport in Columbia River flood basalts, determined by paleomagnetic data studied by Biasi [30].

Indonesia is also located in a tropical climate area, causing it to have two seasons, namely dry and rainy. Viewed from geological, geographical and morphological aspects, South Kalimantan is one of the provinces that is prone to flood disasters. In 2021, based on BPBD data for South Kalimantan Province, there was a major disaster experienced by the people of South Kalimantan, where floods and landslides occurred simultaneously, causing community activities to be completely paralyzed. On January 14 2021, the status of the South Kalimantan region was raised to flood emergency response, flood disasters occurred with various water levels, namely: 30 centimeters, 50 centimeters, 2 meters and 3 meters. The floods in Kalimantan themselves have a mystery regarding the causes of the flash floods that occurred in January 2021, the worst floods hit 11 districts/cities.

As a result of the flood disaster, affected communities have difficulty carrying out activities, including meeting daily living needs, so they need social assistance. Social service activities are a manifestation of human nature between humans, aimed at creating a feeling of love, mutual cooperation and mutual care for those who need help from all sides. One concrete manifestation of social concern is to form a social movement or social community. Advent Care Action is a social movement from the Seventh-day Adventist Church domiciled in Banjarmasin. Where as a social creature, we mobilize feelings of caring for others to lighten the burden on people who are struck by disaster. The flood disaster in South Kalimantan has had a huge impact on survival, so we need to take care of others.

2. Method

The method used by the Caring Seventh Day Adventist group is by distributing food parcels and other things to the people of South Kalimantan who were affected by the flood as a form of social assistance. To carry out this service activity, the steps taken are: 1) Observation. Monitoring where needs are most affected by flooding. 2) Preparation, at this stage the team prepares various necessities needed for the distribution of food packaging (for example: rice, eggs, sugar, cooking oil, instant

noodles, then wrapped in plastic for easy distribution), packaged rice, appropriate clothing, inner tubes (a tool for distributing basic necessities due to standing water, and helping people when they need evacuation assistance). 3) Distribution, during this phase, the Advent Caring Action Team consisting of church members distributes basic food packages to target communities in need.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Impact of Floods in South Kalimantan

The flood that occurred at the beginning of 2021 was the largest flood ever, because it had quite a wide impact and the receding duration was quite long. So many residents' settlements (houses) were submerged and some of them could no longer be occupied by their owners so they had to flee to their families or refugee camps.



Fig. 1. House Submerged in Flood

3.2. The Importance of Social Services

Responding to flood disasters throughout the province, the Provincial BPBD has carried out a number of emergency response tasks. More than 1,600 personnel, even supported by resources from neighboring BPBDs, participated in emergency response efforts such as rescue and evacuation, aid distribution, health services and public kitchens.

Disaster management for flood victims requires cooperation or participation of all stakeholders, including the community, without distinction of race and religion. Social services include activities that people can do to minimize damage and recover from flooding. Humans cannot be denied that they essentially need each other, they need love, a helping hand and also acceptance by other people. The aim of this service and social service is to provide moral support and assistance with clothing and food needs to affected residents. This service and social service means a lot to the community because they feel cared for when they are going through difficult times.

Religion is not only a theoretical teaching that establishes the beliefs and behavioral guidelines of believers, but also permissible norms and rules related to social ethics and morality. This is where all religions meet, ethics and morality. Religion makes human civilization better. When humans respect themselves and each other, efforts are born to create a better human civilization. Therefore, church service is not a religion-based activity or movement with a social balance dimension. But rather as a religious or ecclesiastical obligation, to respond to social affairs, as proof of faith and worship of God. A caring attitude and feeling for their experiences.

3.3. Types of Social Services in Flood Disasters

There are several social services that can be provided to help flood victims. The social services provided are a form of concern to ease the burden they experience.

3.4. Helping in Evacuation

As a result of the flood, several residents were trapped in their houses. This happened because they initially thought that the flood would soon recede and there were also those who wanted to stay at home

to protect their property from being stolen or submerged by the flood. As a result of prolonged flooding, they could not stand being isolated for too long, some of them gave up and evacuated to a safer place and could move more freely. Most residents are isolated and cannot leave on their own, need help. Some of the affected residents wanted their motorbikes to be taken out, which had previously been secured at home.



Fig. 2. Advent Care Action Group

The Advent Cares action moved through the flood with a double axle vehicle, and brought minimal equipment (used tires) to transport materials into or out of the flood location.

3.5. Distributing basic necessities

This distribution of basic necessities is one of the manifestations and concerns to help the welfare of people affected by the flood. Due to flooding, roads and houses were submerged in water so that people could not go anywhere (isolated) to get basic necessities. For this reason, they really need outside help to be able to distribute basic necessities. The Advent Care action team is involved in this as a form of solidarity, helping each other as fellow creatures of God who care about others.



Fig. 3. Distribution of basic necessities

3.6. Distributing Food (Wrapped Rice)

Almost all residents affected by the flood were unable to carry out activities at home, including cooking. The distribution of packaged rice is part of a quick response to communities affected by the flood disaster. It could be that some of them have difficulty cooking because there are no food ingredients due to being isolated during the flood and it could also be due to cooking utensils that can no longer be used because they have been submerged in water. Providing packaged rice is an easy way to satisfy hunger in order to maintain the health of flood victims. On the basis of a quick response to

meet the food needs of flood victims, the Advent Cares Action team distributed packaged rice aid obtained from cooking in public kitchens and buying from food stalls.

3.7. Distribute Appropriate Clothes

The danger of flooding can cause various forms of damage. Floods have a negative impact on property damage, floods cause enormous property damage and pose a risk to human life. If the flood is too big, items will be submerged in water, washed away, and even become muddy. If this is the case, then there is no adequate clothing to wear. In situations like this, flood victims need appropriate clothing to wear. In this case, social service to provide clothing that is suitable for use, even if it is used, is very useful.

4. Conclusion

Provide a statement that what is expected, as stated in the "Introduction" chapter can ultimately result in "Results and Discussion" chapter, so there is compatibility. Moreover, it can also be added the prospect of the development of research results and application prospects of further studies into the next (based on result and discussion).

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Author Contribution

The method used by the Caring Seventh Day Adventist group is by distributing food parcels and other things to the people of South Kalimantan who were affected by the flood as a form of social assistance.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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