
ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF GENTING KALIANAK URBAN VILLAGE FUNDS FOR HANDLING WATERLOGGING THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE CITY OF SURABAYA

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Article History

Received: 24 December 2024

Accepted: 6 January 2025

Published: 1 April 2025

Abstract

This study analyses the use of urban village funds in the city of Surabaya to combat flooding through the development of infrastructure such as drainage, infiltration ponds and water pumps. The results show that the programme has had positive impacts, including reducing flooding, improving people's quality of life, and strengthening economic competitiveness. However, the success of the programme still faces challenges such as budget constraints, sub-optimal coordination and low community participation. To improve the effectiveness of the programme, it is necessary to strengthen fund management, community education and a better monitoring system so that the programme can contribute to the development of a resilient and sustainable city.

Keywords: Urban Village Funds, Waterlogging, Infrastructure, Surabaya, Community Participation.

A. INTRODUCTION

Surabaya is known as one of the largest metropolitan cities in Indonesia, facing major challenges in managing the problem of waterlogging that often occurs in various areas of the city. This problem becomes even more serious, especially during the rainy season with high rainfall. The densely populated and growing area of Surabaya, coupled with the many areas built with hard surfaces such as asphalt and concrete, greatly reduces the soil's ability to absorb water (Hasan, 2018). Based on Government Regulation (PP) No. 17 of 2018, a sub-district is defined as part of an area that is a sub-district apparatus. In addition, referring to Law No. 23 of 2014, sub-district funds originating from the city government's APBD must be distributed to sub-districts to support community empowerment in managing and regulating sub-district budgets. The use of these Sub-district Funds has been further regulated in Permendagri No. 130 of 2018, which regulates activities for the development of sub-district facilities and infrastructure and community empowerment in sub-districts (Assa et al., 2020).

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This greatly contributes to the increasing volume of water that cannot be channeled into the ground and causes puddles on the streets and settlements. In addition, the existing drainage system in several areas is still not optimal, with water channels often lacking capacity, obstructed by sedimentation, and clogged with poorly managed waste. All of these factors exacerbate the existing puddle problem. Transparency in village and sub-district governments allows the government to be responsible for governance to the community. If transparency in the management of funds is not immediately carried out, corruption, collusion, and nepotism will occur and make the community less trusting of the government (Nasution, 2024)

Furthermore, global climate change, which causes an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather, such as heavy rain in a short period of time, has also exacerbated the problem of waterlogging in this city (Yuwono et al., 2024). High-intensity rain in a short period of time further burdens the existing drainage capacity, causing water logging to become more frequent and widespread. The impact is also very detrimental, not only disrupting residents' daily activities, but also causing significant economic damage, both in terms of the disrupted business sector and damage to infrastructure such as roads, drainage channels, and other public facilities. In addition, waterlogging that lasts for a long time also increases the risk of spreading waterborne diseases, such as dengue fever, leptospirosis, and diarrhea (Fitra et al., 2020).

The Village Fund is managed based on Government Regulation No. 17 of 2018 and Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 130 of 2018. The Regulation regulates two substances, namely the development of infrastructure and community empowerment in the Village. Activities are carried out to create social services for the community that have a direct impact on improving the quality of life of the community in the Village, including the construction of environmental facilities and infrastructure that can support community life (Pratama, 2022). To overcome these problems, the Surabaya City Government has launched various programs, one of which is the utilization of village funds. This program gives authority to the Genteng Kalianak Village to manage the budget directly, which aims to build and improve water logging control facilities and infrastructure in their respective areas..

With this village fund, it is hoped that the Genteng Kalianak village can accelerate the development of the necessary infrastructure, such as drainage channels, infiltration wells, water pumps, and other facilities that can reduce the risk of flooding. The main cause of flooding is changes in land use, followed by the diversion of irrigation channels into drainage and the capacity of the old channels can no longer accommodate and drain the discharge of rainwater runoff, and wastewater generated from activities in the area, this is influenced by the sharp topography of the upstream area so that water collects quickly and is added to by sedimentation in the existing channels (Setyowati et al., 2018). In addition, this program also aims to improve the quality of the environment in each village so as to create safer and more comfortable conditions for the community.

The Genteng Kalianak area is one of the areas that often experiences flooding. The geographical characteristics of this area, coupled with the less than optimal management of drainage and water channels, make flooding a recurring problem every rainy season. This

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condition not only disrupts the social and economic activities of the local community, but also raises broader concerns about the sustainability of development in this area. To overcome this problem, the government utilizes village funds as an alternative source of financing for infrastructure development. Village funds, which are a special budget allocation from the central government, provide opportunities for local governments to implement direct and urgent development programs according to community needs (Trisnaningsih, 2022).

This fund allocation is designed to encourage community empowerment in dealing with local problems independently and effectively (Anisa et al., 2024). Through the use of village funds, Genteng Kalianak Village has implemented various initiatives to overcome waterlogging, including the construction and rehabilitation of damaged drainage channels, installation of water pumps at points prone to waterlogging, and improving the quality of local roads to support better water flow. In addition, the village government also involves the community in the planning and supervision process of the project to ensure that the needs and aspirations of residents are truly accommodated (Dahliah, 2022). The use of these village funds is expected to not only have an impact on reducing waterlogging, but also have a long-term effect in improving the quality of life of the community as a whole.

Data Genteng Kalianak Village is located in the Asemrowo District, Surabaya City, and is one of the villages with a fairly high population density. Based on village data, this area consists of a number of RW and RT which are spread out with diverse environmental characteristics. Several areas in this village are included in the category of areas prone to waterlogging, especially during the rainy season with high intensity. These challenges are caused by a combination of factors such as regional topography, suboptimal drainage systems, and high levels of development that reduce the soil's absorption capacity. Genteng Kalianak Village also has great potential in involving local communities to address environmental issues. One approach used is through the formation and empowerment of Community Groups (Pokmas). Pokmas in this area play an active role in various development programs, including improving basic infrastructure such as drainage channels, installing water pumps, and rehabilitating local roads. The involvement of Pokmas not only accelerates program implementation, but also increases the community's sense of responsibility for development results. The data obtained shows that collaboration between the village government and Pokmas is one of the keys to success in overcoming waterlogging in this area.

However, this program is expected to provide a solution to the problem of waterlogging, its implementation is not free from various challenges. In addition, there are several sub-districts facing obstacles in terms of fund management, budget limitations, and less than optimal coordination between the sub-district government and related agencies. The community is required to be active and participate by being given sufficient trust and authority in managing their own sub-district household, so that they can be independent and develop by utilizing the potential and resources they have (Assa et al., 2018). In addition, community participation in maintaining and caring for the infrastructure that has been built also still needs to be improved, considering the large amount of infrastructure that is neglected or not well maintained. Therefore, this study is very important to analyze the extent

to which the use of sub-district funds can help overcome the problem of waterlogging, as well as the challenges faced in its implementation. Development in the Kelurahan area has a very important role in National Development and Regional Development, because it influences the distribution of development and the interests of the majority of people living in the kelurahan area to improve community welfare in kelurahan development, kelurahan organizers function as one of the Indonesian government systems where kelurahan has the authority, obligations, and responsibilities in regulating the Community (Assa et al., 2018). This study is also expected to provide recommendations to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of the waterlogging management program through kelurahan funds, so that Surabaya can face the challenges of waterlogging better in the future. The existence of irrigation channel construction principles that are different from the principles of drainage channel construction so that irrigation channels generally narrow downstream. The efforts that have been made by the Surabaya City Government are to change irrigation channels into drainage channels. Until now, the City of Surabaya has 54 pump houses spread throughout the city (Assa et al., 2018).

Based on the background, several problems can be formulated in the study. First, how effective is the use of Genteng Kalianak village funds in supporting the development of facilities and infrastructure to overcome waterlogging in the city of Surabaya. Second, this study also contains problems regarding the challenges faced in the management and implementation of the flood management program through the use of Genteng Kalianak village funds, and what are the recommendations to improve the success of the program? To overcome the problem of flooding which continues to be a challenge in various regions, the Surabaya City Government has utilized Genteng Kalianak village funds as one of the main sources of funding to build and improve flood control facilities and infrastructure at the local level. This step includes various efforts such as the construction of drainage, infiltration wells, and water pumps, which are designed to reduce the impact of flooding while improving environmental quality for the community. This study aims to analyze the extent to which Genteng Kalianak village funds have been managed and used effectively in supporting flood control infrastructure. In addition, this study also seeks to identify various challenges that arise in the planning, implementation, and maintenance processes of projects funded by village funds. Thus, this study will provide strategic recommendations that can be used to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of the program, to ensure that its benefits can be felt optimally by the people of Surabaya City.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Village funds

Village funds are budgets provided by the central or regional government to support development and community empowerment at the village level. These funds are allocated for various activities that support community benefits such as infrastructure development, environmental management, improving public services, and community economic and social empowerment. The goal is to improve community welfare and encourage active participation of residents in development carried out in their environment. The indicators contained in village funds are as follows (Andriani, 2023):

1. Infrastructure development
2. Community empowerment
3. Environmental management
4. Transparency and accountability
5. Improving public services

Village infrastructure

Village infrastructure is a physical facility and infrastructure built and managed to support the economic, social, and cultural activities of people in rural areas. This infrastructure aims to improve the quality of life of people in the village, accelerate development, and reduce the gap between urban and rural areas. Village infrastructure includes village roads, bridges, irrigation, clean water facilities, village halls, and other public facilities. The infrastructure indicators in the village are as follows (Cappur & Iswahyudi, 2019):

1. Availability of infrastructure
2. Quality of infrastructure
3. Accessibility
4. Economic benefits
5. Social impact
6. Sustainability and management

Community participation

Community participation is the active involvement of individuals or groups in the planning, implementation, supervision, and evaluation process of development activities or programs aimed at improving shared welfare. This participation reflects the level of community awareness, concern, and contribution to development efforts in their environment. Community participation can be manifested in various forms, such as providing ideas or suggestions, participating in the implementation of activities, donating manpower or funds, and monitoring and evaluating the results of activities. Community participation indicators are used to measure the extent to which the community is involved in certain development activities or programs. Some of the main indicators include:

1. Involvement in planning
2. Contribution in implementation
3. Participation in supervision
4. Awareness and concern
5. Benefits felt directly by the community
6. Sustainability of participation

This indicator helps measure the effectiveness of the participatory approach in development, ensuring that the community has an active role and feels direct benefits from the programs being run (Tumbel, 2017).

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study uses a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach that aims to uncover and understand the experiences, views, and challenges faced by the parties involved

in the use of village funds for handling waterlogging. This study will also provide an overview of the effectiveness and impact of the use of village funds in reducing the problem of waterlogging in Genteng Kalianak Village, Surabaya City. A descriptive qualitative approach to analyze the use of village funds in handling waterlogging through the construction of facilities and infrastructure in Genteng Kalianak Village. This approach was chosen to understand in depth the phenomena that occur related to the implementation of the village fund program and the challenges faced in efforts to overcome the problem of waterlogging. This method also allows researchers to find out information related to the factors that influence the success or failure of the program in the field. To obtain data for the purposes of this study, informants are needed. The selection of informants in this study is adjusted to the objectives and problems of the research on the Analysis of the Use of Genteng Kalianak Village Funds for Handling Waterlogging through the Construction of Facilities and Infrastructure in Surabaya City. The informants that will be taken by researchers in this study are:

1. Head of Regional Autonomy Government Subdivision in Bapemkesra
2. Head of Genteng Kalianak Village, Surabaya City
3. 3 Regional Autonomy Government Staff in Bapemkesra
4. 5 Internship Students from Veteran University of East Java

Data collection in this study used several techniques commonly used in qualitative research. Interviews with various parties involved in the program of using village funds in Genteng Kalianak Village, such as the Head of Genteng Kalianak Village, local government officials, program managers, and the community who benefited from the construction of flood control infrastructure. This interview aims to obtain information about the implementation process, challenges faced, and their perceptions of the effectiveness of the program. This research will be conducted by researchers to conduct direct observations of field conditions in Genteng Kalianak Village, to monitor the development and condition of infrastructure built using village funds. This observation will provide a deeper understanding of the quality and sustainability of the infrastructure that has been built. Also, in this study, researchers will also collect secondary data in the form of related documents, such as reports on the use of village funds, budget plans, and data related to drainage channels, infiltration wells, and water pumps that have been built. This data will be used to support the analysis of the effectiveness of the use of village funds.

The research data was analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis techniques where researchers carried out a data reduction process, a process of separating and filtering data that is relevant to the research objectives to avoid unnecessary information. After the data has been reduced, it will be grouped into categories based on themes that emerged in the study, such as the effectiveness of fund use, challenges faced, and recommendations for improvement. The grouped data will then be analyzed in depth to identify existing patterns and relate them to the research objectives. Researchers will interpret how the use of village funds has an impact on controlling waterlogging in the area. To ensure data validity, researchers will conduct data triangulation, namely by comparing information obtained through interviews, observations, and documentation. In addition, researchers will also

conduct member checking, namely confirming temporary findings with respondents to ensure that the data collected is accurate and relevant.

This study will be limited to the analysis of the use of village funds for handling waterlogging through the construction of facilities and infrastructure in several villages experiencing water logging problems in Surabaya. This study will not cover all aspects related to waterlogging management, but rather focus on the use of village funds and their impact on controlling waterlogging. By using this research method, it is hoped that a deeper understanding can be obtained about how the use of village funds in Genting Kalianak Village can overcome water logging problems in the city of Surabaya, as well as the challenges faced and steps that can be taken to increase the effectiveness of the program.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Effectiveness of Use of Village Funds

The use of village funds in the city of Surabaya is one of the important efforts made by the government to overcome the problem of waterlogging. As the second largest metropolitan city in Indonesia, Surabaya faces major challenges in terms of drainage management and handling of waterlogging that occurs routinely, especially during the rainy season. Village funds are used to increase the acceleration and equality of development that can support the welfare of its people. Effectiveness is a measure that provides an overview of how far the targets previously set by an institution or organization can be achieved (Lubis & Zubaidah, 2019). This is very important in every institution or organization and is useful for seeing the development and progress achieved by an institution or organization itself (Assa et al., 2018). Village funds are additional general allocation funds for each district and city which are distributed to each village through the sub-district. Village funds are allocated for the development of facilities and infrastructure and community empowerment in the Village. Village Fund Management Planning is very important to be carried out so that development in the Village can be carried out in a structured and directed manner (Selviyanti et al., 2023). The village funds budgeted by the city government aim to build and improve facilities and infrastructure for controlling waterlogging, such as drainage, infiltration wells, and water pumps (Listiwati et al., 2016). Although this program is already running, the effectiveness of the use of village funds in handling waterlogging still needs to be evaluated comprehensively to ensure optimal impact.

Based on the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 130 of 2018, it states that the development of facilities and infrastructure activities are used to finance basic social services that have a direct impact on improving the quality of life of the community, which include: (1) procurement, construction, development and maintenance of residential environmental infrastructure; (2) procurement, construction, development and maintenance of transportation infrastructure; (3) procurement, construction, development and maintenance of health infrastructure; (4) procurement, construction, development and maintenance of educational and cultural infrastructure (Hariadin & Rais, 2022). The effectiveness of village funds can be analyzed from several important perspectives, namely relevance, efficiency, and long-term impact on the problem of waterlogging. The relevance of the program is related to how

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targeted the use of these funds is for real needs in the field. For example, the construction of drainage or infiltration wells carried out in areas with high levels of waterlogging vulnerability can significantly reduce the risk of waterlogging. However, if village funds are used for programs that are less priority or not in accordance with community needs, the results will not be optimal. Therefore, it is important for city and village governments to carry out good mapping related to regional conditions, as well as to consult with the community so that the programs implemented are right on target.

Efficiency in the use of village funds is related to the ability of the village government to manage a limited budget. Several villages in Surabaya have succeeded in completing flood control infrastructure projects efficiently, both in terms of implementation time and budget management. However, in several other villages, technical and bureaucratic constraints hamper program implementation. For example, problems with procurement of goods and services that require a long administrative process often hinder the smooth running of projects. In addition, coordination between the village, city government, and related agencies often does not run smoothly, so that flood control projects are hampered and do not meet expectations. In this case, increasing managerial capacity at the village level and other stakeholders is key to increasing the efficiency of village fund use (Bajamal et al., 2025).

The impact of the use of village funds can be seen from the changes that occur in areas affected by flooding. Several areas that have been built with flood control facilities such as drainage and infiltration wells show a decrease in the frequency of flooding. However, this impact is not evenly distributed across the region, because several areas with worse infrastructure conditions or less funding allocation still experience serious flooding problems. This shows that although village funds can have a positive impact, uneven distribution and allocation can hinder the success of this program. Therefore, it is important to conduct further evaluations of development priorities in each village so that the results can be maximized. One of the major challenges in managing village funds is the low level of community participation in maintaining the infrastructure that has been built (Bertho & Grestyana, 2023).

Infrastructure for controlling flooding such as drainage and infiltration wells requires ongoing maintenance (Violeta, 2024). Without awareness and active participation from the community, drainage channels can become clogged with garbage, which actually worsens the problem of flooding. Therefore, educational programs and increasing public awareness about the importance of maintaining cleanliness and sustainability of infrastructure must be part of the village government's policy in using village funds.

In addition, the lack of coordination between related parties is also an obstacle in the management of village funds. Many projects involve various related agencies or institutions, such as the Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency, the Environmental Agency, and the private sector. If coordination between these institutions does not run smoothly, the program being run can be hampered. For example, the inconsistency between drainage development planning and city spatial planning or licensing issues can hinder project implementation. Therefore, it is important to strengthen coordination between agencies and clarify the roles of each in managing village funds.

Monitoring and evaluation are also important factors in increasing the effectiveness of the use of village funds (Hulu et al., 2024). Without a clear evaluation mechanism, it is difficult to know whether the project being carried out has succeeded in reducing inundation or not. Village and city governments need to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation system for each project funded by village funds. This can be done through regular field monitoring, periodic evaluation of project results, and involving the community in providing feedback on project quality.

Overall, although the use of urban village funds in Surabaya has shown some positive results, its effectiveness can still be improved by considering several factors. Increasing managerial capacity, better coordination between agencies, and active community participation in maintaining infrastructure are important steps to ensure that urban village funds are used optimally in overcoming the problem of waterlogging. With these steps, it is hoped that this program can provide a more significant impact on the people of Surabaya in creating a safer, healthier, and more comfortable environment.

Challenges in Implementing the Use of Village Funds for Flood Management in Surabaya City

The implementation of the use of village funds for handling flooding in the city of Surabaya does face various challenges that can hinder the success of the program. One of the biggest challenges is the limited budget available in each village. Although village funds give the village the authority to manage the budget directly, the amount of funds provided is often not enough to handle the problem of flooding comprehensively. The community is required to be active and participate by being given sufficient trust and authority in managing their own village household, so that they can be independent and develop by utilizing the potential and resources they have (Cahyaningtyas & Natsir, 2024). Therefore, villages have the right to manage and regulate their own financial budgets to improve the quality of life of the community in their respective areas. The concrete manifestation of the budget management autonomy program in the form of strengthening village management is an implementation of the concept of regional autonomy. Several villages with high levels of flooding vulnerability require greater funding to build adequate facilities and infrastructure, such as drainage, infiltration wells, or water pumps.

In addition, in some cases, the use of limited funds causes the flood control program to be hampered or not run according to plan. This budget constraint is also related to the mismatch between planning and implementation in the field. Many sub-districts plan to build flood control infrastructure with a limited budget, so they often cannot meet actual infrastructure needs. In addition, inappropriate and less transparent budget allocation can also lead to public distrust in the management of sub-district funds. Therefore, the main challenge related to the budget is how to ensure that sub-district funds are used efficiently and in accordance with the truly urgent priorities for flood management.

In addition to budget constraints, coordination issues between various parties involved in program implementation are also a major challenge. Flood control projects require the involvement of various government agencies, such as the Public Works Agency, the Environmental Agency, as well as the private sector and the community. Misunderstandings

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or lack of communication between these agencies can cause delays in project implementation (Mboy et al., 2021). For example, long planning and permit approvals can slow down the realization of infrastructure development. In addition, overlapping authority between institutions can add to the complexity of coordination, which ultimately results in less than optimal project implementation. In this case, there needs to be a better understanding between various agencies to support the successful use of village funds to the maximum.

Managerial capacity at the village level is also an important factor in determining the success of program implementation. Effective village fund management requires personnel who have adequate skills and knowledge in terms of project planning, implementation, and supervision. In some villages, this limited capacity often causes errors in project planning and execution, so that the infrastructure built does not meet the needs of the community. Lack of training for village officials related to fund management also affects the effectiveness of the program. Without good management, village funds can be misused or not used optimally, resulting in program failure.

Community participation is also an equally important challenge. The flood control program relies heavily on community awareness and participation in maintaining environmental cleanliness, especially in maintaining drainage channels and other flood control infrastructure. Communities who do not care about cleanliness or are reluctant to participate in maintaining infrastructure can cause blockages in drainage channels. This worsens the problem of flooding and reduces the effectiveness of the infrastructure that has been built. Therefore, it is important to increase community awareness through ongoing education programs and campaigns so that they understand their important role in maintaining the sustainability of the flood control infrastructure that has been built.

In addition, one of the main challenges in implementing the use of village funds is social and cultural issues that affect community behavior. In some areas, the lack of understanding of the importance of community participation in maintaining the environment and existing infrastructure often hinders the success of the program. This can be caused by low levels of education or local culture that does not support environmental cleanliness. Therefore, programs that involve the community must be packaged in a form that is easy to understand and accept by various groups. In addition, in some cases, low community participation is caused by distrust of the government, which often arises due to the lack of transparency in the management of village funds.

Inadequate monitoring and evaluation are also inhibiting factors in the implementation of the use of village funds. Without a clear monitoring system, it is difficult to evaluate whether village funds are used according to their intended use and whether the projects implemented provide the desired results. Lack of evaluation and monitoring can lead to waste of resources and failure to effectively address waterlogging. Therefore, it is important for the government to build a better monitoring and evaluation system so that the waterlogging control program can run smoothly and provide maximum benefits to the community.

Overall, the challenges faced in implementing the use of village funds for flood management in Surabaya City are very diverse and require a holistic approach. Collaboration between the government, the community, and other related parties is needed to ensure that

village funds are used effectively and efficiently. In this case, it is important to strengthen the capacity of village fund managers, improve coordination between institutions, and encourage active community participation so that the flood control program can be successful and sustainable.

Impact of Reduced Inundation in Surabaya City

The reduction in waterlogging in Surabaya City has created a significant impact on various aspects of people's lives, the environment, and city development. As the second largest metropolitan city in Indonesia, Surabaya has long faced major challenges in managing the problem of waterlogging that occurs almost every rainy season with high intensity. However, through various efforts, including the use of village funds to build infrastructure for controlling waterlogging, major changes have begun to be felt by the community. One of the main impacts of reducing water logging is an increase in the comfort of people's lives. Before there was effective control, waterlogging caused various disruptions to activities, ranging from delays in mobility to damage to public infrastructure such as highways. Now, people can carry out their daily activities more smoothly without having to worry about getting stuck in waterlogging. The main roads in Surabaya that are free from waterlogging increase transportation efficiency for both private vehicles and public transportation, so that community productivity increases. In addition, the health impact of reducing waterlogging is also very important to note. Waterlogging that persists for a long time previously became a breeding ground for mosquitoes and various dangerous microorganisms.

Diseases such as dengue fever, malaria, leptospirosis, and diarrhea often emerge as threats to public health, especially in densely populated areas. By reducing waterlogging, the risk of these diseases can be minimized. As a result, the burden on health facilities in the city is reduced, while people can live healthier and more productive lives. The economic impact of reducing flooding is also significant. Before this effort was successful, economic losses due to flooding included property damage, additional costs for vehicle repairs, and decreased work productivity due to delays or disruptions in transportation. Now, with less flooding, people can save money on repairing damage caused by flooding. On the other hand, the business world also benefits because the distribution of goods and services runs more smoothly without obstacles due to submerged roads.

Improving the quality of public infrastructure is also one of the positive impacts of reducing flooding. Drainage channels, infiltration wells, and water pumps built through village funds not only serve to overcome flooding, but also increase the resilience of city infrastructure to high rainfall. This better infrastructure reflects urban planning that is oriented towards sustainability and the quality of life of its citizens. In addition, better infrastructure maintenance also provides budget efficiency because spending on emergency repairs due to flooding damage can be reduced. Another positive impact is the increase in Surabaya's competitiveness as an investment destination. Waterlogging is often a bad indicator for investors, who consider cities with flood or puddle risks as unstable places to do business. With Surabaya's success in reducing flooding, this perception has changed, attracting more investment to various sectors, including trade, manufacturing, and tourism.

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This increased investment ultimately creates more jobs, increases economic growth, and strengthens Surabaya's position as a regional economic center.

From a social perspective, the reduction in puddles also increases public trust in the city government. This success shows that the government is able to listen to the needs of the community and provide effective solutions. This high level of trust is important social capital for the success of other development programs. In addition, the community becomes more involved in maintaining and caring for the infrastructure that has been built, such as cleaning drainage channels from garbage and ensuring the use of public facilities wisely. The environment also feels the positive impact of reduced puddles. Infrastructure such as infiltration wells helps maintain the groundwater cycle in balance, thereby reducing the risk of drought in the future. In addition, puddles that previously polluted groundwater by carrying waste and dirt can now be prevented, so that water quality in Surabaya is maintained. This step also supports mitigating the impacts of climate change by increasing the soil's absorption of rainwater.

The tourism sector also benefits from the success of controlling waterlogging in Surabaya. A clean and puddle-free city provides a better experience for both domestic and foreign tourists. Local tourist destinations, such as city parks, museums, and historical sites, can now be accessed without the obstacles previously caused by waterlogging. This increases Surabaya's appeal as an environmentally friendly and comfortable tourist destination. The success in reducing waterlogging has also become an inspiration for other cities in Indonesia. Surabaya shows that with careful planning, proper budget allocation, and community participation, complex problems such as waterlogging can be effectively addressed. This city is an example of how synergy between the government and the community can bring about major sustainable changes. Overall, reducing waterlogging in Surabaya not only provides a solution to a problem that has long plagued the city, but also creates a variety of positive impacts, ranging from improving the quality of life, strengthening the economy, to preserving the environment. These efforts reflect the success of modern, adaptive, and inclusive city management, and provide a strong foundation for Surabaya to continue to develop as a resilient and competitive city at the national and international levels.

E. CONCLUSION

Research on the use of village funds for handling flooding through the development of facilities and infrastructure in the city of Surabaya shows that this program has had a positive impact, but still faces various challenges. Village funds contribute significantly to the development of infrastructure such as drainage, infiltration wells, and water pumps that can reduce the frequency and impact of flooding, with the results being an increase in the quality of life of the community, a decrease in the risk of diseases due to flooding, and an increase in the economic and environmental competitiveness of Surabaya. However, the success of this program has not been evenly distributed in all villages due to budget limitations, lack of coordination between agencies, and low community participation in infrastructure maintenance. Challenges such as limited managerial capacity at the village level and a less than optimal monitoring system are also obstacles that need to be fixed. For the sustainability

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of the program, it is necessary to strengthen coordination, increase the capacity of fund management, and educate the community to maintain cleanliness and sustainability of infrastructure, so that the village fund use program is expected to be more effective in overcoming flooding problems and supporting the development of a resilient and competitive city.

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