ABSTRACT

Flood is the excessive overflow of water onto normally dry land which caused many distraction and health problems. The disease that usually was occurred after flood is Upper Respiratory Infection, diarrhea and skin disease. In Bojonegoro regency, flood is annual disaster. It is because 15 districts of Bojonegoro regency are passed by Bengawan Solo river. The flood is caused by high rainfall and other factors such as topographical factor, meteorological factor and human factor. Disaster response involve many sectors, one role of health sector is by doing Rapid Health Assessment (RHA).

The purpose of the study was to evaluate the implementation of flood watershed RHA at Health Department of Bojonegoro regency. This was a descriptive research with the evaluation form. The subject of study was a disaster surveillance unit at Health Office Bojonegoro regency during the year 2011. Data collecting was done by using interview and observation. Interviews were conducted surveillance to executive officers and holders of a program officer at the Health Department of Bojonegoro regency, health centers and clinic Balen, Kanor, the determination of health centers based on flood prone areas and it was selected purposively.

The result showed that in 2011 the implementation of flood watershed RHA at Health Department of disease at Health Department of Bojonegoro regency were still weaknesses or barriers. Obstacles occur in the human resources that conduct the RHA. Therefore, reform efforts need to be done in the implementation of flood watershed rapid health assessment at Health Department of Bojonegoro regency in the implementation of programs ranging from data collection through dissemination of information on the epidemiology of disaster.

Alternative solutions to overcome the problem of RHA problem in the Health Department of Bojonegoro regency were the need of technical training and educating the health officers about disaster management system and RHA, the addition of RHA facilities in health centers, as well as calculation surveillance staff workload.

Keywords: flood, disaster, RHA, evaluation