



Unlawful Acts by Local Governments in Urban Drainage Management: A Case Study of Waterlogging in Banjarmasin City

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Article	Abstract
Keywords: Unlawful Acts, Local Government, Urban Drainage, Waterlogging, Banjarmasin. How to cite: Sari, H., Jayani, A. D. A., Arhana, H., & Guslen, N. (2026). Unlawful Acts by Local Governments in Urban Drainage Management: A Case Study of Waterlogging in Banjarmasin City. <i>Adil Ka'Talino: Jurnal Hukum dan Wacana Keadilan</i> 2, no. 1 (2026): 33–46.	The recurring phenomenon of waterlogging in Banjarmasin City reflects serious problems in urban drainage governance and the provision of public services by the local government. As a low-lying area characterized by high rainfall, tidal river fluctuations, and sedimentation, Banjarmasin frequently experiences waterlogging at numerous vulnerable locations. Empirical evidence indicates persistent deficiencies in drainage capacity, river siltation, blocked drainage channels, and the absence of a comprehensive and integrated management system. This study aims to examine whether these conditions may be legally classified as unlawful acts by the local government (<i>onrechtmatige overheidsdaad</i>) from the perspectives of administrative law and civil law, particularly in light of the elements outlined in Article 1365 of the Indonesian Civil Code. The research employs a normative legal method, drawing on statutory, conceptual, and case-based approaches, focusing on the waterlogging phenomenon in Banjarmasin. The findings indicate that the local government's negligence in maintaining, supervising, and optimizing the urban drainage system, which has resulted in losses to the community, may satisfy the legal elements of an unlawful act, particularly with respect to fault, damages, and causation. Although geographical conditions are a contributing factor, deficiencies in governance, delays in drainage normalization, and weak oversight of spatial planning reinforce the indication of the local government's legal responsibility. Accordingly, the recurring waterlogging in Banjarmasin is appropriately analyzed as a form of governmental negligence that may give rise to both legal liability and administrative accountability.



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INTRODUCTION

Waterlogging remains one of the most persistent urban challenges, continuing to pose a serious issue in the delivery of public services, particularly in relation to infrastructure development and environmental governance. In Banjarmasin City, recurrent waterlogging has become a chronic problem, especially during the rainy season and periods of high river tides. This condition is closely associated with the city's low-lying geography, characterized by an extensive network

of rivers and tidal wetlands, making it highly vulnerable to waterlogging and urban flooding (Prokom Banjarmasin, 2026).

Factually, various areas in Banjarmasin City continue to experience waterlogging due to the limited capacity of the drainage system, river sedimentation, blocked water flow, and the presence of buildings that interfere with the functions of drainage channels and river buffer zones. The Banjarmasin City Government has even issued policies regulating and enforcing buildings located along riverbanks, within river channels, and on drainage networks, as a concrete measure to address waterlogging and flooding in urban and residential areas. In addition, the local government has conducted inspections and cleaning of drainage systems at several flood-prone locations, including Sultan Adam Street, the Pemurus River, and the Gatot River (Prokom Banjarmasin, 2026).

From a legal perspective, these conditions raise the question of whether recurring waterlogging may constitute an unlawful act committed by the government (*onrechtmatige overheidsdaad*). As the authority responsible for administering governmental affairs, the local government has a legal obligation to provide adequate public services, including the management of urban drainage systems and environmental planning (Ellis & Lundy, 2016). Accordingly, this study addresses the following research questions: (1) whether recurring waterlogging in Banjarmasin City may be classified as an unlawful act committed by the local government; (2) how the local government's negligence in drainage management and spatial planning has contributed to the occurrence of waterlogging; and (3) what forms of legal liability may be imposed on the local government for the losses suffered by the community as a result of such recurring waterlogging.

The novelty of this study lies in its analysis of urban waterlogging not merely as a technical, environmental, or geographical issue, but as a legal issue examined through the doctrine of unlawful governmental acts (*onrechtmatige overheidsdaad*). This research proposes an approach that links failures in drainage governance with the elements of Article 1365 of the Indonesian Civil Code, particularly the elements of fault, damage, and causation, which have rarely been examined specifically in the context of Banjarmasin City.

The objective of this article is to analyze the legal qualification of recurring waterlogging in Banjarmasin City as an unlawful act committed by the local government, to identify the forms of governmental negligence in drainage management and spatial planning that contribute to the occurrence of waterlogging, and to examine the forms of legal responsibility that may be imposed on the local government for the losses suffered by the community as a consequence of such waterlogging.

METHOD

This study employs a normative juridical approach supported by a limited empirical approach through a case study of the recurring waterlogging phenomenon in Banjarmasin City (Landes & Posner, 2013). The normative juridical approach is used to analyze the legal norms governing the responsibility of local governments, particularly the doctrine of unlawful governmental acts (*onrechtmatige overheidsdaad*), as regulated under Article 1365 of the Indonesian Civil Code, Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, and other relevant legislation on environmental management and public service delivery. Meanwhile, the empirical approach is applied in a limited manner to examine the facts and recurring waterlogging incidents in Banjarmasin City, the case study of this research.

The data used in this study consist of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and supporting factual data (Mohamed, 2016). The primary legal materials include the Indonesian Civil Code, statutory regulations concerning regional government, environmental protection, and relevant local policies, including the Circular Letter of the Mayor of Banjarmasin Number 160 of 2026, which regulates and enforces buildings located within river buffer zones, river channels, and drainage systems. Secondary legal materials are derived from books, scholarly journals, legal articles, and previous studies discussing the doctrine of unlawful governmental acts. The supporting factual data are obtained from official publications of the local government, reports issued by relevant public agencies, and publicly accessible online information regarding the recurring waterlogging conditions and drainage management efforts in Banjarmasin City.

The study applies a qualitative juridical analysis by systematically examining and interpreting legal materials together with empirical facts to determine whether the recurring waterlogging phenomenon satisfies the legal elements of an unlawful act committed by the local government (Dobinson & Johns, 2017). The analysis focuses on identifying the elements of an unlawful act, the presence of governmental fault or negligence, the losses suffered by the community, and the causal relationship between the government's actions or omissions and recurring waterlogging. The findings of this analysis are subsequently used to formulate the appropriate framework of legal liability that may be imposed on the local government.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Condition of Waterlogging in Banjarmasin City as a Structural Problem

Recurring waterlogging in Banjarmasin City has become a persistent problem, exhibiting a structural rather than merely incidental character and being associated with particular rainy seasons. The problem arises from a combination of natural conditions that permanently characterize the region, namely, its low-lying geographical setting influenced by a tidal river system, and governance-related factors

that fall within the institutional responsibility of the local government. Geographically, Banjarmasin City is among the most vulnerable urban areas in Indonesia to flooding and waterlogging. Scientific studies indicate that the city is built on tidal swamplands with extremely flat topography and low elevation, resulting in very limited water infiltration and, consequently, high surface runoff (Natasya & Luthfiah, 2025).

These conditions are further exacerbated by the predominance of alluvial soils, which have poor water absorption capacity, as well as land use patterns dominated by residential and agricultural areas that significantly reduce natural infiltration spaces. Research employing a Geographic Information System (GIS)-based spatial analysis demonstrates that most areas of Banjarmasin fall within the categories of highly vulnerable to very highly vulnerable to flooding. This high level of vulnerability is attributable to the interaction of several physical factors, including high rainfall, proximity to rivers, relatively flat topography, low land elevation, and the dominance of alluvial soils with limited infiltration capacity (Hardani et al., 2026). Furthermore, the predominance of residential settlements and rice fields increases surface runoff while reducing the soil's natural capacity to absorb water. Consequently, Banjarmasin possesses a substantial potential for waterlogging even during moderate rainfall events, particularly when rainfall coincides with tidal river conditions.

According to a field inspection conducted by the Mayor of Banjarmasin, Muhammad Yamin HR, in January 2026, the inspection focused on the Peradapan River area in Tatah Belayung, which was identified as one of the critical locations where floodwaters receded slowly due to obstructed river flow.⁶ The field findings revealed significant sediment accumulation impeding water flow, narrowing of the river channel caused by existing bridges that no longer met hydraulic capacity requirements, and the presence of buildings encroaching upon river buffer zones. These conditions directly interfere with the hydrological functions of both the river system and the urban drainage network (Media Center Banjarmasin, 2026).

Empirical Evidence of Flood-Prone Areas and the Condition of Drainage Infrastructure

The problem of waterlogging in Banjarmasin is not confined to a single location but is instead distributed across numerous areas that experience recurrent flooding year after year. Empirical observations indicate that these recurring incidents are closely associated with several fundamental deficiencies in the city's drainage infrastructure.

First, river sedimentation and channel siltation. This condition has been consistently observed in several major rivers that serve as the city's primary drainage channels. The Veteran River, for example, has experienced severe sedimentation, significantly reducing its water conveyance capacity, particularly during periods of

intense rainfall. Channel narrowing and siltation have substantially diminished the river's effectiveness as a primary component of Banjarmasin's urban drainage system (Harisnor & Amalia, 2016). Without periodic dredging and maintenance, sediment accumulation continues to reduce the river's carrying capacity, causing water to overflow more rapidly into adjacent residential areas. The dredging of the Guring River extending to the Pekapuran area, undertaken by the Banjarmasin City Government in early 2026 using two excavators, demonstrates that sedimentation had reached a level requiring immediate intervention. The dredging operation extended from the upstream section of the Guring River to the Pekapuran River corridor, including Pekapuran Laut in Central Banjarmasin District, a densely populated residential area (Noor et al., 2012).

Second, drainage blockage caused by waste and sediment deposits. In addition to river sedimentation, numerous roadside drainage channels in Banjarmasin have become obstructed by accumulated solid waste and mud. These obstructions significantly reduce the flow capacity of drainage channels, causing stormwater to overflow onto roads and residential areas during heavy rainfall. Similar conditions have also been documented in other Indonesian cities, where drainage obstructions caused by waste accumulation and sedimentation have been identified as a principal cause of recurring urban waterlogging (Iqbal & Riaz, 2024).

Third, the presence of buildings within river buffer zones and river channels. Findings reported by the municipal government indicate that one of the primary factors disrupting river functions is the existence of buildings constructed within protected river buffer zones and, in some instances, directly over river channels. Such structures not only reduce the effective cross-sectional area of the river but also obstruct dredging and river normalization activities necessary to restore the ecosystem's capacity to absorb, retain, convey, and naturally discharge water within the hydrological cycle (Beljin et al., 2026). This situation reflects a long-standing failure of spatial planning enforcement, with illegal developments along riverbanks proliferating despite inadequate regulatory action.

Fourth, the malfunction of flood control infrastructure. During an inspection of the Tanjung Pagar and Pemurus Dalam areas, which continue to experience recurrent waterlogging, Mayor H. M. Yamin HR discovered that one of the floodgates was inoperable. Floodgates constitute critical infrastructure within the urban flood control system because they regulate water discharge and prevent flow volumes from exceeding the capacity of drainage channels. The failure of this infrastructure indicates deficiencies in the maintenance of public facilities, a responsibility that legally rests with the local government.

Local Government Policies as an Acknowledgment of the Problem

One of the significant findings of this study is the issuance of the Circular Letter of the Mayor of Banjarmasin Number 160 of 2026, dated 27 January 2026, concerning the Regulation and Enforcement of Buildings within River Buffer Zones, River Channels, and Drainage Systems to Address Urban and Residential Waterlogging and Flooding. The issuance of this circular carries important legal implications. First, the circular explicitly acknowledges that buildings constructed within river buffer zones, river channels, and drainage systems constitute one of the principal causes of the disruption of river functions as natural flood control systems (Miguez et al., 2024). This official recognition reinforces the argument that recurring waterlogging is not merely a natural phenomenon but rather the direct consequence of prolonged failures in spatial planning supervision and law enforcement, both of which fall within the authority and responsibility of the local government.

Second, the issuance of this policy in January 2026 indicates that, prior to its enactment, there was no effective legal instrument in place to prevent the construction of buildings within protected river buffer zones. In other words, for a considerable period, the local government failed to undertake adequate preventive measures to preserve the hydrological functions of rivers and drainage systems from encroachment by illegal structures (Omoyeni, 2026).

Third, the circular expressly provides that violations that obstruct river and drainage functions may be subject to criminal sanctions under applicable laws and regulations (Syapriallah & Shyyab, 2025). This provision demonstrates that unauthorized construction within river buffer zones had reached a level of seriousness warranting criminal law enforcement. If the problem had escalated to the point of requiring criminal sanctions, it may reasonably be inferred that the situation had persisted for a prolonged period without effective intervention by the local government.

The Pattern of Reactive Responses and Their Limitations

A substantive finding of this study is that the management of recurring waterlogging in Banjarmasin has predominantly followed a reactive rather than preventive approach. A reactive approach implies that governmental action is taken only after flooding or waterlogging has occurred and generated public concern, rather than as part of a planned, continuous, and preventive maintenance program (Vojinovic, 2015).

This pattern is evident from the intensive field inspections conducted by the Mayor beginning in early 2026, which were initiated primarily in response to repeated public complaints regarding persistent waterlogging. River dredging, drainage cleaning, and the removal of illegal structures were undertaken only after waterlogging had reached a level that could no longer be ignored (Wiering et al.,

2025). This pattern indicates the absence of a scheduled drainage maintenance system, which ideally should be implemented continuously throughout the year to maintain the optimal hydraulic capacity of drainage channels.

From a technical perspective, effective urban drainage management requires periodic preventive maintenance, including sediment dredging, waste removal, inspection of drainage infrastructure, and consistent enforcement of river buffer zone regulations (Muhammed et al., 2025). An inadequately integrated drainage management system does not resolve flooding problems but merely shifts them to other locations while simultaneously increasing the need for costly additional drainage infrastructure. Consequently, a management strategy that is predominantly reactive and implemented only after infrastructure failure or flooding has occurred cannot provide a sustainable solution; instead, it perpetuates the same cycle of recurring waterlogging year after year. From the perspective of administrative law, the inability to establish a preventive and continuous maintenance system constitutes an indication of weak governmental governance and institutional performance.

The fact that the city's first large-scale river-cleaning campaign was only scheduled for 14 February 2026, involving all regional government agencies, district administrations, village administrations, and the Indonesian National Armed Forces and National Police, with designated operational zones and targets for removing sediment using hundreds of sacks in each area, further illustrates the absence of a routine drainage maintenance mechanism. Such large-scale mobilization of public resources suggests that rivers and drainage systems had not been maintained regularly, thereby necessitating extensive emergency intervention within a short period.

Geographical Factors and Community Impacts

It should be understood that, in a balanced and proportionate manner, the geographical characteristics of Banjarmasin City significantly increase its vulnerability to flooding and waterlogging (Suhel & Eko Wibawanto, 2024). Its low-lying topography, the influence of tidal movements from both the sea and rivers, high rainfall intensity, and the predominance of alluvial soils are inherent physical characteristics that cannot be altered instantly. These conditions have long constituted geographical challenges intrinsic to the city and represent natural circumstances inherited by every local government that administers Banjarmasin. Nevertheless, from a legal perspective, these geographical characteristics cannot serve as the sole justification for recurrent waterlogging. Rather, the local government has a normative obligation to anticipate, mitigate, and manage the risks arising from these geographical conditions through adaptive spatial planning, adequate drainage infrastructure, regular maintenance, and consistent enforcement of spatial planning regulations (Welsh, 2014). In other words, natural conditions function merely as

contributing factors. At the same time, the quality of government governance determines whether these risks develop into actual harm to the community or are effectively controlled.

The recurring waterlogging has resulted in significant material and immaterial losses for the community. Material losses include damage to residential buildings and household facilities caused by inundation, disruption of commercial activities and local economic productivity, and increased infrastructure maintenance costs due to prolonged exposure to standing water (Allaire, 2018). Equally significant are the immaterial losses experienced by residents in flood-prone areas, including Pemurus Dalam, neighborhoods surrounding the Indonesian Army residential complex, and densely populated settlements in South Banjarmasin. These residents face serious disruptions to daily mobility due to inundated roads, reduced residential comfort and safety, and psychological distress caused by the persistent threat of recurring waterlogging, without any certainty of a permanent solution.

The public hearing held in April 2026 between the Mayor of Banjarmasin and community representatives regarding tidal flooding and recurring waterlogging further demonstrates the seriousness of these impacts (Sari & Rodiyah, 2026). The meeting reflects the extent to which the problem has affected local communities, prompting residents to organize collectively and present their concerns directly to the local government. This evidence confirms that the losses suffered by the community are neither marginal nor tolerable, but constitute substantial infringements on citizens' rights to adequate public services and a safe and healthy environment.

Considering the empirical evidence presented above, the recurring waterlogging in Banjarmasin City results from the interaction between geographical vulnerability and deficiencies in local governmental governance. Although natural conditions create an inherent risk of flooding, they do not relieve the government of its legal responsibilities. Instead, these conditions impose a greater obligation upon the local government to establish a more effective, well-planned, and sustainable drainage management system. The failure to fulfill these responsibilities, as demonstrated by the empirical findings of this study, provides a sufficient basis for examining whether the recurring waterlogging may legally be classified as an unlawful governmental act (*onrechtmatige overheidsdaad*), which forms the focus of the following analysis.

Analysis of the Elements of Unlawful Governmental Acts

From a legal perspective, the recurring waterlogging in Banjarmasin City should be examined through the doctrine of unlawful governmental acts (*onrechtmatige overheidsdaad*). The primary legal basis is Article 1365 of the Indonesian Civil Code, which provides that any unlawful act causing damage to another person gives rise to an obligation to compensate for the resulting losses (Nurhilmayah, 2026). To

determine whether the local government's conduct constitutes an unlawful governmental act, five legal elements must be satisfied, namely the existence of a governmental act, unlawfulness, fault, damage, and a causal relationship between the governmental conduct and the resulting harm.

The first element concerns the existence of a governmental act. Within the doctrine of unlawful governmental acts, such conduct is not confined to affirmative actions but also encompasses omissions or failures to perform legal obligations (Fauzi, 2024). Governmental inaction may therefore constitute an unlawful act when the authorities neglect duties that they are legally required to perform (Asimah & Erliyana, 2025). In the present case, the local government failed to undertake routine maintenance of the urban drainage system, remove sediment and waste from drainage channels, enforce regulations against buildings encroaching upon river buffer zones, and implement preventive mitigation measures in flood-prone areas. These omissions demonstrate a failure to fulfill statutory responsibilities relating to public works and spatial planning, as provided for under Law Number 23 of 2014 on Regional Government. Consequently, the first element of an unlawful governmental act is fulfilled.

The second element is unlawfulness. In Indonesian administrative law, unlawfulness extends beyond violations of statutory provisions and includes conduct that contravenes the General Principles of Good Governance (Asas-Asas Umum Pemerintahan yang Baik/AUPB) (Putra, 2018). The findings of this study indicate that river dredging, drainage cleaning, and the enforcement of regulations against illegal buildings were carried out only after recurring waterlogging had generated significant public concern. This pattern reflects a reactive rather than preventive approach to public administration. Furthermore, inadequate supervision of building permits under Banjarmasin Regional Regulation No. 14 of 2009 concerning Stilt Buildings allowed unauthorized structures to occupy river buffer zones and diminish the natural water infiltration capacity beneath such buildings. These circumstances demonstrate that the local government's conduct was inconsistent with both statutory obligations and the principles of good governance, thereby satisfying the element of unlawfulness.

The third element is fault (*schuld*). Fault may arise from either intentional misconduct or negligence by governmental institutions or public officials (Akhtar, 2020). In the context of governmental liability, negligence is established where public authorities fail to exercise the level of diligence required in planning, supervising, and implementing public administration. This element is illustrated by the drainage construction project in the Cempaka Raya area, which remained only 55 percent complete despite the expiration of the contractual completion period. Although the project was financed through the regional budget, its implementation was delayed due to inadequate contractor performance, deficiencies in project management, and

weak governmental oversight. Such circumstances indicate that the local government failed to ensure the proper delivery of public services and violated the administrative principle of due care, which forms an integral part of the General Principles of Good Governance. Accordingly, the element of fault is also fulfilled.

The fourth element is the existence of damage. Liability under Article 1365 of the Indonesian Civil Code arises only where an unlawful act results in actual losses suffered by another party (Jupri et al., 2026). The recurring waterlogging in Banjarmasin has caused substantial material losses, including damage to residential properties, business premises, public infrastructure, and disruption of commercial activities. More broadly, the 2021 South Kalimantan floods resulted in estimated economic losses of approximately IDR 1.349 trillion across the education, health, social welfare, infrastructure, fisheries, agriculture, and productivity sectors. In addition to these material losses, residents have suffered immaterial harm through restricted mobility, reduced residential comfort, psychological distress, and the impairment of their right to a safe and healthy environment. These damages constitute actual losses attributable to deficiencies in drainage management and spatial planning.

The final element is the existence of a causal relationship between the government's conduct and the resulting damage. To establish governmental liability, it must be demonstrated that the losses suffered by the community were not caused solely by heavy rainfall or tidal conditions but also by governmental negligence in fulfilling its legal obligations. The empirical findings reveal a clear causal connection between weak spatial planning enforcement, river sedimentation, obstructed drainage channels, inadequate drainage capacity, and the recurring waterlogging experienced throughout Banjarmasin. This causal relationship is further reinforced by official findings from the local government acknowledging that sediment accumulation and buildings encroaching on river buffer zones have directly obstructed water flow (Ramachandra & Mujumdar, 2009). Accordingly, the causal link between governmental omissions and the losses suffered by the community can be established from both factual and legal perspectives.

Taken together, the foregoing analysis demonstrates that all constituent elements required to establish an unlawful governmental act (*onrechtmatige overheidssdaad*) have been satisfied. The recurring waterlogging in Banjarmasin cannot, therefore, be regarded merely as the consequence of adverse geographical conditions, but should also be understood as a legal consequence of deficiencies in governmental governance, particularly in drainage management, spatial planning, and public infrastructure maintenance. These findings provide a strong legal basis for imposing liability on the local government for the losses sustained by the affected communities.

Table 1. Assessment of the Elements of Unlawful Governmental Acts in the Recurring Waterlogging Case in Banjarmasin

Legal Element	Empirical Findings	Legal Assessment
Governmental Act (Act or Omission)	The local government failed to conduct routine drainage maintenance, remove sediment and waste, enforce regulations against buildings within river buffer zones, and implement preventive flood mitigation measures.	These omissions constitute governmental conduct because administrative law recognizes both active actions and failures to perform statutory duties as governmental acts.
Unlawfulness	River dredging, drainage cleaning, and enforcement against illegal buildings were undertaken only after recurring waterlogging had occurred. Weak supervision also allowed unlawful construction within river corridors.	The government's conduct violates statutory obligations concerning public works and spatial planning and is inconsistent with the General Principles of Good Governance (AUPB), particularly the principles of due care and effective public service.
Fault (Schuld)	The Cempaka Raya drainage project remained only 55% complete despite exceeding the contractual deadline, reflecting weak supervision and inadequate project management.	The government's negligence in planning, supervising, and implementing public infrastructure demonstrates administrative fault sufficient to establish governmental liability.
Damage	Residents suffered damage to homes and businesses, disruption of economic activities, increased maintenance costs, restricted mobility, and psychological distress due to recurring waterlogging.	Both material and immaterial losses satisfy the damage requirement under Article 1365 of the Indonesian Civil Code.
Causation	River sedimentation, blocked drainage, and weak spatial planning directly caused recurring waterlogging.	The evidence establishes a sufficient causal relationship between governmental omissions and the losses suffered by the community.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and analysis, this study concludes that the recurring waterlogging in Banjarmasin City may, from a juridical perspective, be classified as an unlawful governmental act (*onrechtmatige overheidsdaad*). This conclusion is supported by the fulfillment of the constituent elements of an unlawful act under Article 1365 of the Indonesian Civil Code. The local government's omissions in managing urban drainage and spatial planning constitute the relevant governmental act. In contrast, inadequate maintenance of drainage infrastructure and insufficient supervision of buildings encroaching on river buffer zones demonstrate administrative negligence. These shortcomings have caused both material and immaterial losses to the community, and the empirical evidence establishes a sufficient causal relationship between governmental omissions and the recurring waterlogging experienced by residents.

The study further demonstrates that recurring waterlogging in Banjarmasin should not be viewed solely as the inevitable consequence of natural conditions or the city's geographical characteristics. Rather, it reflects deficiencies in local governance and the effectiveness of public service delivery. The failure to implement preventive measures, delays in drainage normalization, and weak enforcement of spatial planning regulations reinforce the indication that the local government bears legal responsibility for the losses suffered by the affected communities.

Accordingly, local governments should strengthen both their legal and administrative frameworks by improving urban drainage management, consistently enforcing regulations against illegal structures within river buffer zones and drainage corridors, and continuously enhancing spatial planning supervision. Furthermore, more effective mechanisms of governmental accountability should be developed, including administrative responsibility and, where appropriate, civil liability for damages suffered by affected communities. Such measures are essential to ensure the protection of citizens' rights to adequate public services and to a safe, sustainable, and resilient urban environment that is resilient to the risks of recurring waterlogging and flooding.

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