

Analysis of the impact of environmental ecosystem damage and flash floods

Analisis dampak kerusakan ekosistem lingkungan dan banjir bandang

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ABSTRACT

This study is related to Environmental Ecological Economic Activities using a qualitative method approach to be able to analyses comprehensively and in-depth the events that occur. By understanding production activities utilizing natural resources (Resources) owned to increase economic production, there should be development and construction utilizing a creative economy with a green economic perspective to improve people's lives to be more prosperous, prosperous, balanced, just and sustainable in the long term. Government Policy Errors as political rulers, utilizing excessive political power, tending to use an authoritarian political system, utilizing, and controlling natural resources, resulting in damage to the ecosystem and environmental ecology, with the principle of profit (profit oriented) for political-economic interests, individually, power groups and political economic oligarchies. So that sacrificing the people or society with the enactment of flash floods, also releasing responsibility for not determining the status of a national disaster as an effort to escape responsibility that violates the provisions, legal rules and moral ethics that must be upheld for the balance and sustainability of the environmental ecosystem. Thus, the findings of the study, flash floods with the practice of Central Government policies and excessive political power to gain political power benefits, sacrifice the interests of the people. So that the people become mass poor and there is an increase in poverty status in Aceh with the flash flood disaster that sacrifices lives, property, jobs, and a decent life as human beings who have and uphold a civilization of life, in a balanced, just, responsible, and ethical-moral system.

Keywords: Impacts; Ecosystem Damage; Environment; Flash Floods.

ABSTRAK

Studi ini berkaitan dengan Aktivitas Ekonomi Lingkungan menggunakan pendekatan metode kualitatif agar dapat menganalisis secara komprehensif dan mendalam peristiwa yang terjadi. Dengan memahami aktivitas produksi yang memanfaatkan sumber daya alam (Sumber Daya) yang dimiliki untuk meningkatkan produksi ekonomi, seharusnya ada pembangunan dan pengembangan yang memanfaatkan ekonomi kreatif dengan perspektif ekonomi hijau untuk meningkatkan kehidupan masyarakat agar lebih sejahtera, makmur, seimbang, adil, dan berkelanjutan dalam jangka panjang. Kesalahan Kebijakan Pemerintah sebagai penguasa politik, yang menggunakan kekuasaan politik yang berlebihan, cenderung menggunakan sistem politik otoriter, memanfaatkan dan mengendalikan sumber daya alam, mengakibatkan kerusakan ekosistem dan ekologi lingkungan, dengan prinsip keuntungan (berorientasi laba) untuk kepentingan politik-ekonomi, baik individu, kelompok kekuasaan, maupun oligarki politik-ekonomi. Sehingga mengorbankan rakyat atau masyarakat dengan diberlakukannya banjir bandang, juga melepaskan tanggung jawab karena tidak menentukan status bencana nasional sebagai upaya untuk menghindari tanggung jawab yang melanggar ketentuan, aturan hukum, dan etika moral yang harus dijunjung tinggi demi keseimbangan dan keberlanjutan ekosistem lingkungan. Dengan demikian, temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa banjir bandang akibat praktik kebijakan Pemerintah Pusat dan kekuasaan politik yang berlebihan untuk meraih keuntungan politik, mengorbankan kepentingan rakyat. Sehingga rakyat menjadi miskin secara massal dan terjadi peningkatan status kemiskinan di Aceh dengan bencana banjir bandang yang mengorbankan nyawa, harta benda, lapangan kerja, dan kehidupan yang layak sebagai manusia yang memiliki dan menjunjung tinggi peradaban hidup, dalam sistem yang seimbang, adil, bertanggung jawab, dan beretika-moral.

Kata kunci: Dampak; Kerusakan Ekosistem; Lingkungan; Banjir Bandang

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1. INTRODUCTION

In the development of scientific understanding related to human activities based on environmental ecosystems and living ecology (Ecosystem-Based Approach, EBA), this should consistently maintain balance, justice, and the sustainability of environmental ecosystems. Therefore, EBA focuses on an integrative and sustainable approach that encompasses ecological, social, and economic aspects, within a balanced and equitable context. Furthermore, according to S-Gelais et al. (2019), this approach reduces the negative impacts of urbanization, industrialization, and extreme and uncontrolled climate change. One of the main reasons for implementing EBA is the aquatic biodiversity crisis, which demands integrated management of water stocks and ecosystems. This will enable the ability to maintain and preserve the balance of life for living creatures, flora and fauna, and the sustainability of the entire ecosystem in an ethical, moral, and responsible manner.

In this case, ecosystem-based management is necessary, encompassing both technical aspects and community participation (Harefa et al., 2023; Henny, 2023). Furthermore, all stakeholders involved, both directly and indirectly, are integrated and respectful of one another. Therefore, addressing this issue requires a multidimensional approach to the sustainability of aquatic ecosystems (Henny, 2023). Essentially, life, which is intrinsically dependent on the balance of aquatic ecosystems and a sustainable environment, must have ethical and moral values that maintain respect for water as a primary source of life. Therefore, an ecosystem built on awareness and understanding of rules and high ethical and moral values as a philosophical appreciation and respect for life, responsible for sustainability and long-term life assessment, all dimensions are built systematically, orderly, correctly, and responsibly.

In this regard, comprehensive life activities require systematic and structured efforts, as actions are influenced by biological and socioeconomic interactions. Therefore, EBA enables a comprehensive assessment of pollution (Odume, 2017; HaRa et al., 2019). Therefore, rather than having a narrow, short-term perspective, and solely focused on economic and political interests, wisdom is needed to understand the systematics and rules governing the interactions between humans, nature, living creatures, and the ecosystem and ecology of the environment. Therefore, the erroneous policies of those in power, the power relations that involve them solely for profit, without safeguarding the interests of others, have destructive effects and sacrifice lives. It is not only humans but all living creatures that are sacrificed due to the lust and greed of systemic, economic, and political interests that are far from the principles of respecting rules and ethics and morals.

Likewise, the impacts of conventional agriculture and industrial waste emphasize the need for an ecosystem-based approach (Chen et al., 2019; Tampo et al., 2023). This approach avoids solely profit-oriented thinking, which creates a systemic trade-off against other elements of life that must be protected, valued, respected, and rules and morals upheld for a balanced, just, harmonious, and peaceful life. According to Adu et al. (2023), public participation increases policy accountability, while stakeholder involvement adapts strategies to local conditions (Koop et al., 2017). Therefore, in the ecosystem of life and the ecological sustainability of the environment, fair, balanced, and long-term, sustainable thinking, appreciation, and respect are essential. Therefore, the use of ecological indices and continuous monitoring strengthens EBA as a paradigm for long-term water and ecosystem protection (Aazami et al., 2015; Maloney, 2018). Thus, a conscious understanding of how and respect for the balance of ecosystems and environmental ecology are required to maintain them. Therefore, influenced by biological and socioeconomic interactions, EBA enables a comprehensive assessment of pollution (Odume, 2017; HaRa et al., 2019). In this regard, the balance of life must be maintained, based on the principle that all living things continue to desire a good, balanced, just, and responsible life. Therefore, the impact of natural resource utilization policies on conventional agriculture and industrial waste underscores the need for an ecosystem-based approach (Chen et al., 2019; Tampo et al., 2023).

Similarly, public participation is needed to increase policy accountability (Adu et al., 2023), while stakeholder involvement adapts strategies to local conditions (Koop et al.,

2017). Therefore, the balance of life within the context of ecosystems and environmental ecology must be maintained for the future of life, not only for humans, but also for all living things and creatures created by Almighty God. Is it possible to create harmony among living beings within the environment?

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study examines economic conditions using ecosystem theory and an environmental ecology approach. It also implements reforms to economic activities and policies directly related to the real sector. Basic economic activities are carried out directly by the community, and development and economic activity are in a state of resource balance. Therefore, an exploratory qualitative methodology or principles are used in the writing and analysis to achieve optimal results. Therefore, the study was conducted using real-world data and specific surveys, utilizing library research, literature, journals, reports, and various other sources of accurate and valid information.

According to Rusidi (1992), an exploratory study approach, which is open-ended, seeks elements and characteristics, as well as the characteristics that flow the thoughts of the reviewer/writer in the form of reviewer questions, not in the form of a framework of thought. Supported by purposive techniques (purposiveness technical), the goal is to find answers to the development of environmental ecosystem science for policy making. So the government can solve crucial problems concerning the common interest and the livelihood of the community. Where Cresswell (1998) states that qualitative research is a loosely defined category of research design of models, all of which elicit verbal, visual, tactile, olfactory, and gustatory data in the form of descriptive narratives such as field notes, recordings, all other transcriptions from audio and videotapes and other written records and pictures or films. To study, find and understand what is hidden behind phenomena that are difficult to understand satisfactorily. E. F. Schumacher (1973) also stated that, demonstrating the differences and their consequences with extraordinary clarity, scientific issues require the application of logical thinking, reasoning from one fact or finding to the next, and problem-solving using scientific language, both inductive and deductive. In this regard, Bogdan and Biklen (1992) define qualitative research as a research procedure that produces descriptive data, in the form of speech or writing and the behaviour of observed individuals.

Therefore, this study employs a qualitative approach, incorporating economic and environmental ecosystem theory, with its life cycle processes within the context of broader societal activities. Therefore, in contemporary conditions, societal activities, their impacts, and temporal conditions, from a single perspective, examine specific phenomena in a holistic, comprehensive, and holistic manner. This study provides an understanding of the theoretical foundations and general methods of studying social reality from the perspective of environmental balance and justice. It also provides appropriate policies aligned with efforts to resolve, change, or improve real societal problems.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section deals with economic production activities aimed at improving lives and achieving prosperity. As a nation, we have a government system that is responsible for the lives of its people. This is supported by policies that address the needs of the people, aligned with regulations, laws, good governance, and provisions, as well as adapting to the social conditions of the community. Therefore, the government's responsibility as the holder of political power should be in accordance with its responsibilities and political aspirations for the common good. By continuing to create a creative economy with a green economic perspective and maintaining sustainability and balance for the sustainability of life, economic stimulus will be maintained in a balanced manner. This creates balance and justice, leading to an increase in prosperity and well-being, in line with the ideals of a sovereign and civilized nation.

Therefore, a balanced and just life between humans, the ecosystem, and the environment, while preserving life in relation to the surrounding environment, is essential

for the long-term sustainability of this balance. Therefore, government policies must prioritize the political interests of the people responsibly, with rules and regulations, compliance with laws, and ethical morals. Therefore, the fundamental principle is to prioritize the lives of the people, by adhering to the maintenance of balance, justice, and the balance of the ecosystem and the environment, and by exercising responsible power politics.

Thus, government policies do not have detrimental impacts on the people. Mistakes in policy management and governance of the state and the people as a whole result in social harm to society. The people are always disadvantaged and become victims of misguided policies. In this case, policy mistakes related to the ecosystem and the environment can have a very severe impact, resulting in mass poverty in a short period of time. Wise government policies are needed, recognizing that the people are incapable of doing much; if discriminatory centralized and authoritarian policies threaten the very life of the people. In environmental psychology, the planning practice emphasizes the program on the physical characteristics of the environment in which behaviour occurs, the specificity of the methods adopted, the orientation towards problems with clear social relevance, and the orientation of interdisciplinary research (Bonnes and Secchiaroli, 59 in Lew, 2006). Therefore, a combination of green economy and green psychology is needed as a scientific development, not forgetting to discuss human interaction with the physical environment, related to the condition of the earth experiencing a crisis. Therefore, green psychology is indeed increasingly developing, considering that most environmental damage is caused by human behaviour.

3.1. Natural Resource Use Policy

In this case, economic activities are environmentally conscious and sustainable. According to Firdiana and Nurhadi (2023), the current economy faces environmental challenges, requiring concrete actions to protect natural resources, mitigate climate change, and reduce pollution, a shift towards a green economy, adoption of practices and technologies, sustainable economic growth, and reduced dependence on limited resources. Therefore, utilizing renewable, available, and varied natural and economic resources, economic and production activities are aimed at adding value to people's lives. Therefore, economic and production activities fundamentally create living conditions that restructure, reform, and reforest the environment, including flora and fauna. This aligns with the concept of modernizing life, economic activity, and production in line with the contemporary era.

A statement by Harefa et al. (2023) suggests that the development that a country must achieve is not solely focused on economic growth, but also holistic development across all sectors, including socio-cultural, economic, political, and legal. Also, according to Aliya et al. (2020), these include sustainable green economic growth, inclusive and equitable growth, social, economic, and environmental resilience, healthy and productive ecosystems that provide environmental services, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, policies regarding economic and development efforts, both micro and macroeconomic, constitute a process of change aimed at increasing community choices to meet sustainable and long-term needs.

Therefore, there is a serious need to increase and augment capital or investment in economic activities and green economic production. According to Mikryukov, Chilimova, & Serebrennikova (2023), green investment is an investment that implements energy efficiency and accelerates the development of renewable energy sources from alternative sources. This aligns with Cecere & Mazzanti's (2017) statement that green jobs are an instrument for bridging sustainability and development. Therefore, the harmonization of various economic stimulus activities is carried out with careful attention, as Cai & Guo (2021) argue, green finance and green investment are a pattern of integrating protection with economic benefits. Therefore, according to Armand Kasztelan (2017), the goal of a green economy is to accelerate innovation and investment in sustainable development. This is done to attract economic actors to develop green economic concepts and activities, also related to the environmental psychology of society.

Essentially, according to Van Meter and Van Horn (1975), the implementation of formulated policies, the implementation of economic stimulus policies as countercyclical is seen from the policy's scale and objectives. Therefore, efforts to develop economic activities are also related to environmental friendliness, thus siding with the wider community, and achieving a true balance in life. Likewise, various sectors of life and environmental balance, as well as alternative, creative economic life by utilizing available natural resources, are directly related to the people and their long-term lives and environmental sustainability. Thus, economic activity drives the economic cycle between individual or community sectors, the private sector, and is driven by effective government policies. Essentially, according to Pearce (1992), economics represents a major leap away from economic practices that prioritize short-term profits that have left behind various pressing problems that need to be addressed, including driving a low-carbon economy.

Thus, the principle of environmental balance can carry out the life cycle in a state of real balance of life and sustainability. Therefore, the principal foundation, respecting balance, sustainability, and true justice of life. Therefore, according to Rawls (1995), many things are considered fair and unfair, not only laws, institutions, and social systems, but also certain actions, including decisions, assessments, and accusations. This can also be done by using policy strategies utilizing natural resources and environmental cycles to maintain the ecosystem of life, by rebuilding living conditions in accordance with the potential and actual condition of natural resources. Green economy programs and projects are implemented to create a balanced, just, and equitable economic condition, fostering prosperity and real welfare of the community. In this case, Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution as a reference for several laws and regulations related to the economy is only formalistic or pro forma. This was stated by Jeremy Bentham (1780), namely, the greatest happiness for the greatest number, the greatest happiness for the smallest number. This means that if some members of society benefit from a particular policy or situation, then that is the general welfare, and the state has a responsibility to transform it into shared prosperity. In fact, green economy programs, which are economic activities and creativity implemented by all levels of society at the grassroots level, aim to improve their position and standard of living for greater justice and equality.

3.2. Impact of Floods and Policy Errors on the Environment

The use of political authority and power to improve people's lives should align economic regulations and activities with the ecosystem. Ecoregion-based management activities should consider the specific ecological characteristics of a region. Ecological region-based management requires the interaction of biotic and abiotic components within the ecosystem to maintain the sustainability of the ecosystem and the environment. Green economic activity policies can encourage new job opportunities (green jobs) and investment (green investment). Green economic policies in Indonesia are stipulated in Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2020 concerning the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (NBDP), which includes improving environmental quality, increasing disaster and climate change resilience, and low-carbon development.

In this context, micro- and macroeconomic balance is in factual and actual positions, as well as in the process of balancing and stabilizing economic activity in general. The principle of income gaps is not more pronounced than in conditions of balance between income and the utilization of economic and production activities. This relates to the actual functions and factors of production, in a long-term and sustainable balance. Therefore, the concept of economic balance and sustainable development favors development strategies that favor the exploration and exploitation of exhaustible or non-renewable natural resources. However, effectively, efficiently, and strategically utilizing renewable resources leads to investment activities or capital investment in a green economy. Therefore, a green economy emphasizes the importance of efficient natural resource management, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and building an inclusive and equitable society (Pallaske, 2024). Therefore, green economic activities are pursued with the intention and determination to create a new

ecosystem balance in the living environment, both for human resources and other natural resources.

By prioritizing the efficient use of natural resources, clean technology, and inclusive community participation, sustainable development aims to create a better quality of life for all (Fu et al., 2025). Therefore, sustainable development has become a major agenda in various countries to ensure a balance between economic growth, improving social welfare, and environmental preservation. Sustainable development is an effort to meet the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Khan et al., 2024). Therefore, development policies that utilize existing natural resources must be understood correctly, avoiding the use of incorrect systems and policies, and in the interests of everyone, both individuals and society in general. They should not only be thought of as gaining profits for those in power, political oligarchs, or a group of cronies.

In this regard, a green economy strives to achieve sustainable development by integrating economic growth with environmental conservation and social welfare. By adopting green economic practices, such as the use of renewable energy, environmentally friendly waste management, and the development of low-emission transportation, we can reduce negative impacts on the environment while encouraging innovation and efficiency (Nachtmannová & Vavrová, 2022). Therefore, green economic activities also contribute to creating new jobs in sustainable sectors, strengthening economic resilience, and reducing dependence on non-renewable natural resources, thus providing long-term benefits for society (Shahzabeen et al., 2023). Therefore, the common interest, balancing economic growth with the preservation of ecosystems and environmental ecology for the welfare and prosperity of all society, is crucial. Policy errors cannot be made solely for the sake of political-economic interests, power relations, and oligarchy, as they have the potential to disrupt the balance of ecosystems and environmental ecology.

3.3. The Impact of Flash Floods on the Environmental Ecosystem Balance

In life activities that value and respect balance and fairness in economic development, the increasingly severe phenomena of climate change and environmental degradation require adopting a more sustainable economic model. The concept of a green economy was formulated to address this challenge by offering solutions that prioritize not only economic growth but also environmental sustainability and social well-being. The application of a green economy encompasses various sectors such as renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, waste management, and environmentally friendly transportation (Ulucak, 2024). In a circular economy, waste is viewed as a reusable resource, rather than as an output to be discarded. This promotes sustainable use of materials and increased efficiency in energy and raw material use. Thus, these practices not only reduce environmental impact but also create additional economic value and encourage innovation across various sectors (Ghosh, 2024). Furthermore, a green economy reduces inequality by ensuring that sustainable practices do not disadvantage disadvantaged groups. Through equitable and inclusive policies, a green economy can provide greater access to basic services, resources, and economic opportunities for all (Sloboda et al., 2024). Implementing a green economy also requires changes in government policies and regulations to support sustainable practices.

Empirically, the occurrence of flash floods and damage to the ecosystem and the environment of Aceh-Sumatra (November 26, 2025), this is an important concern related to the loss of 1,016 lives, 217 missing and 654 displaced. Meanwhile, for Aceh in particular, the number of victims who died was 419 people, 32 are still declared missing, the number of refugees recorded at 474,691 people. In addition, damage to public facilities, namely 258 office units, 287 places of worship, 305 schools, 431 Islamic boarding schools, 2026 hospitals and community health centers and 332 bridges were damaged including road access, power outages and so on. So, this disaster is very ironic if the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia (RI) continues to persist with its ego of centralistic political power. Exploiting natural resources through centralized political power leads to policies that damage the ecosystem and the environment, even if regulations align with provisions for maintaining

balance and the sustainability of a good life, upholding moral ethics. Central government policies control mining exploitation permits and large-scale plantations owned by a select group of individuals, potentially damaging forests and unbalancing the ecosystem and ecology. The psychological impact is that extreme weather, heavy rain, and the trauma of flash floods are likely to recur.

This is indeed justified, as it relates to economic-political power and international trade. For example, in recent years, European Union countries have rejected Indonesian crude palm oil (CPO) as an international trade commodity. This is justified in relation to the destruction of the ecosystem and ecology of the environment for oil palm cultivation, which is carried out through forest destruction or deforestation. This is particularly true in Aceh, where the Acehese Forest is considered one of the "Lungs of the World." Amidst the problem of Deforestation in Aceh, it has increased significantly in recent years, reaching its peak in 2023-2024 (around 11,228 hectares) before showing a small decline in 2024-September 2025 (around 10,100 hectares), triggered by mining permits, HTI, and illegal activities, and worsening disasters such as flash floods, but the local government implemented preventive measures such as social forestry and forest protection. So, the impact of flash floods in Aceh reached the level of damage to 18 districts/cities, then 23 districts/cities throughout Aceh experienced the impact of the crisis in the form of blackouts in electricity, logistics, drinking/washing/bathing water, land transportation, communication and information, and had a serious impact on the balance of life of the Acehese people.

Furthermore, collective awareness is needed, along with continued respect for applicable provisions and regulations, as well as upholding ethical and moral principles as a psychological condition of humanity. In practice, the government, along with the private sector and civil society, must collaborate to create a conducive environment for this economic transformation. Therefore, appropriate policies will stimulate investment in green technology, support research and development, and accelerate the adoption of sustainable practices (Vassileva & Jovanović, 2021). Therefore, efforts towards a framework for sustainable development, a green economy, through the integration of economic, social, and environmental aspects, help build more resilient and resilient communities in the face of climate change and other environmental crises. This ensures that future generations can enjoy the benefits of economic growth. The interdependence of ecosystems and ecological balance values the preservation of balance, justice, and natural resources, thus avoiding casualties only to those directly affected by flash floods.

In this case, there was an international reaction. However, Indonesia fought and filed a lawsuit with the World Trade Organization (WTO) and won. However, the fundamental problem is that palm oil plantations and the damage to the ecosystem and the environment remain difficult to recover and repair immediately. Trees, which support life and maintain the balance of flora, fauna, and humans, as well as large trees with a diameter of more than 1 or 2 meters, which have lived for hundreds of years, are being arbitrarily cut down. Therefore, the dilemma if Indonesia declares a national disaster is the international consequences that conflict with forest concessions that previously thrived and maintained the forest's water ecosystem and the balance of life. Thousands of hectares of palm oil plantations are controlled by capitalists, oligarchs affiliated with Indonesian political power. Therefore, the recognition of a National Disaster will result in national legal and environmental consequences, violating the human rights of victims of power, discrimination, political colonization, and massive economic colonization carried out directly by the state.

With the authority not declaring a national disaster, the reasons for the centralized power politics are becoming clearer. This relates to the issue of Indonesia's international trade in the utilization of protected forest areas, which has damaged the ecosystem and the environment. This has resulted in the loss of human lives, property, wealth, land, and all public facilities. Therefore, international efforts are needed by the Aceh Government and all elements of the Acehese people to ensure a clearer and more complete recovery and repair process following the devastating flash floods in Aceh and Sumatra. Likewise, the state's responsibility can only be met through international pressure and international geopolitics,

including the involvement of foreign countries and official international institutions to resolve the Aceh problem, which has suffered severe damage and destruction due to the actions of businessmen, political-economic rulers, and oligarchs. It is difficult to rationally describe how such an event could instantly devastate Aceh and Sumatra. Issues include violations of international trade regulations, destruction of the ecosystem and the environment, violations of human rights (HAM) due to the loss of life and property, and other assets. This creates a dilemma with the declaration of national disaster status, with its political, legal, ethical, moral, economic, and psychological consequences for the people.

The development of life is in harmony with the development process of the modern world. The interdependence of life and its interconnectedness cannot be ignored, considering the principles of balance and stability. Therefore, what must be considered are interconnectedness, mutual complementarity, and understanding that the balance of life is inseparable from efforts to appreciate and preserve it. Thus, a good, harmonious, balanced, and stable life can prevail in the long term and continue to be maintained properly and orderly. Because this is related to economic-political power and international trade, for example, in recent years, European Union countries have rejected Indonesian palm oil (crude palm oil/CPO) as an international trade commodity originating from Indonesia. This is related to the damage to the ecosystem and ecology of the environment caused by planting oil palms, this is done through forest destruction or deforestation. This applies in Aceh, one of the forests declared as the "Lungs of the World." Amidst the problem of Deforestation, Aceh has experienced a significant increase in recent years, reaching its peak in 2023-2024 (around 11,228 hectares), before showing a small decline in 2024-September 2025 (around 10,100 hectares). This was triggered by mining permits, HTI, and illegal activities, exacerbating disasters such as flash floods, but the local government implemented preventive measures such as social forestry and forest protection. So, the impact of flash floods in Aceh reached the level of damage to 18 regencies/cities, then 23 regencies/cities throughout Aceh experienced the impact of the crisis, in the form of power outages, logistics, drinking/washing/bathing water, land transportation, communication and information, and had a serious impact on the balance of life of the Acehnese people.

Thus, as a real impact, until now, since the Sumatra flash floods have been in effect since November 26, 2025, the fundamental problem of overcoming the emergency response period has been unable to be implemented for the victims and survivors of the flash floods. Then, entering the post-emergency response phase, which is not a national disaster status, this is one of the factors hampering addressing the serious impact of flash floods due to damage to the ecosystem and environmental ecology. This is related to the concession policy that controls vast areas of land by a group of people, political power holders, power relations, and economic-political oligarchies. Controlling forest land, with the principle of gaining economic gain (profit-oriented), has had a detrimental impact on the wider community, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, and Aceh in particular. Meanwhile, the Central Government continues to disseminate and play a role in political image programs that do not address the victims and the suffering of the Acehnese people. Since the flash flood disaster and the damage to the ecosystem and environmental ecology of Aceh and Sumatra on November 26, 2025, this has become a significant concern related to the death toll of 1,016 people, 217 missing, and 654 displaced. Meanwhile, in Aceh in particular, the death toll reached 419, with 32 or more still missing, and the number of displaced persons recorded at 474,691. Furthermore, public facilities, including 258 offices, 287 places of worship, 305 schools, 431 Islamic boarding schools, 2,026 hospitals and community health centers, and 332 bridges, were damaged, including road access, power outages, and other issues. This disaster is highly ironic if the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia (RI) persists with its centralized political power ego.

Because everything that can be valued and respected, not only between humans, but all of nature and the surrounding environment must be respected and cared for in the common interest. This will ensure that life between humans and their surroundings becomes harmonious, comfortable, and peaceful, becoming more meaningful, without discrimination,

and protecting each other from greed and avarice. Therefore, mutual respect and appreciation among living beings is a dynamic cycle that moves towards its true essence. The fundamental problem in efforts to address and assist flash flood victims is based on regulations, namely Government Regulation Number 12 of 2019 and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 20 of 2020 concerning Regional Financial Management. Article 69 Paragraph 1 states that an emergency that meets the criteria for the use of Unexpected Expenditures is a natural disaster. The Aceh Government must truly understand this, but currently, Rp 5,907 billion has been allocated to support volunteer operations in disaster management. This is something that is constantly being touted by Aceh's public officials.

Based on excessive power (abuse of power) through arbitrary, highly discriminatory political policies, and even consciously and systematically centralized implementation of structural neo-colonialism, this is disguised as political democracy nationwide. By continuing to rely on centralized rules and legal regulations, the arrogance of power, even political authoritarianism, thus avoiding and/or continuing to avoid declaring a national disaster, the reasons are increasingly revealed and clear. This is because political power is also involved in controlling land, mining concessions, and plantations, which occupy vast tracts of land, claiming to accommodate labor as a factor of economic production. This is all empirically and contextually related to the regional economy, as well as issues of Indonesian international trade regarding the utilization of protected forest areas and the destruction of ecosystems and the environment. Consequently, the people of Aceh are currently sacrificing human lives, property, wealth, land, all public and state facilities, as well as those belonging to the people. Thus, the benefits are enjoyed only by a select few: those in power, power relations, the private sector, and political oligarchies who are solely concerned with short-term political gain.

In terms of strategic policy, it is highly appropriate for the Aceh Government and all elements of the Acehnese people to undertake international efforts. Likewise, the state's responsibility can only be fulfilled through international pressure and international geopolitics, including the involvement of foreign countries and official international institutions to resolve the problems of Aceh, which has suffered severe damage and destruction due to the actions of businessmen, political-economic rulers, and oligarchs whose actions are difficult to describe rationally, and can instantly destroy Aceh and Sumatra. Thus, related to the problems of violations of international trade regulations, destruction of the ecosystem and the environment, violations of human rights (HAM) due to loss of life, and so forth. The dilemma of declaring a national disaster status is increasingly complex, with political, legal, ethical, moral, economic, and social psychological consequences. Furthermore, all fundamental issues of life, as well as the balance and justice of community life, remain unresolved. Thus, the damage to the ecosystem and environment has resulted in flash floods, thereby creating and increasing structural and functional poverty in Aceh in masse. This poses a serious problem for efforts to create prosperity and well-being, which should be a sustainable and long-term goal of the state.

4. CONCLUSION

Amidst complex environmental challenges, the study of life and the ecosystem and ecology of living things (Ecosystem-Based Approach (EBA) consistently maintains balance, justice, and sustainability of ecosystems and the environment. Therefore, an integrated and sustainable approach must encompass ecological, social, and economic aspects within a balanced and just context. Therefore, economic, and political interests create a system and regulations for all involved and related to the interactions between humans, nature, living things, and ecosystems and the environment. By understanding the rules and regulations, and upholding ethical and moral principles in human life, ecosystems, and the environment, we can achieve a balanced and just and sustainable life.

Therefore, the harmonization of various economic stimulus activities is implemented with careful attention to Green Finance and Green Investment. Green Finance is a pattern that integrates protection with economic benefits. Therefore, the goal of the Green Economy is to

accelerate innovation and investment in sustainable development. Development policies, which adhere to the concept of economic balance and sustainable development, are not aimed solely at selecting development strategies that favor the exploration and exploitation of exhaustible or non-renewable natural resources. Rather, they effectively, efficiently, and strategically utilize renewable resources. This is done with principles and in a timely manner, directing investment activities and capital investment toward a green economy.

Therefore, in utilizing natural resources, the concept of a green economy was formulated to address this challenge by offering solutions that prioritize not only economic growth but also environmental sustainability and social welfare. Central government policies, with a centralized and authoritarian political system, control permits for mining and large-scale plantations owned by a select group of individuals, potentially damaging and unbalancing the ecosystem and the environment. Thus, excessive power (abuse of power) through arbitrary, highly discriminatory, and even consciously and systematically centralized political policies, constitutes the implementation of structural neo-colonialism, disguised as a national political democracy. By remaining grounded in political provisions and centralized legal regulations, the arrogance of power, even political authoritarianism, has prevented and/or continues to strive to avoid declaring a national disaster.

Therefore, a strategic policy is highly appropriate for the Aceh Government and all elements of the Acehnese people to undertake international efforts to further clarify and achieve recovery and repair after the devastating flash floods in Aceh and Sumatra. Likewise, the state's responsibility can only be fulfilled through international pressure and international geopolitics, including the involvement of foreign countries and official international institutions to resolve the problem of Aceh, which has experienced severe damage and destruction due to the actions of businessmen, political-economic rulers, and oligarchs whose actions are difficult to describe rationally, and can immediately destroy Aceh and Sumatra.

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