Flood natural disaster happened in Situbondo regency of East Java Province on 8 February 2008 resulted in several subdistricts in the district of Situbondo set, including in the heart of the district of Situbondo did not escape the flood waters Sampeyan. This condition is psychologically make the refugees feel stress, fear or trauma. To overcome the problem of refugees from natural disasters of flooding in this Situbondo the Situbondo Regional Administration to take steps to overcome the problems of refugees in relocating disaster victims and provide them basic needs such as shelter, food, beverages and clothing. The purpose of this research is to identify conditions of settlement, socio-economic and post-disaster relocation in Situbondo and determining which aspects can support the success of post-settlement relocation relocation does flood victims of natural disasters in Situbondo. From the condition of the settlement, economic and social post-relocation can be formulated the concept of relocation of flood victims of natural disasters in Situbondo.

In order to answer the research problems, qualitative and quantitative methods are used. Qualitative methods used to explain empirical data about condition of the relocation area. While, qualitative method is used to measure quality condition of the housing in the relocation area. Data collected were analysed by sign test, chi square and triangulation technique.

The research concludes that the municipal government’s program to relocate the victims of natural disaster has not been met the standast of relocation concept. Physical and non physical aspect which could support the implementation process must be taken into account more carefully. The research finds that the new housing area could bring a betterment for the people to their economic, life, as well as changing in the nature of health condition of the people respectively.

Keywords : relocation, residential, social and economic, natural disaster flood