



Problems of Recovery after the Earthquake and Tsunami in Tompe Village, Sirenja Sub-District, Donggala District

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Abstract: *Disasters that occur in Indonesia seem to know no season, flash floods, tidal floods, landslides, and tornadoes occur during the rainy season. Dry season, forest and land fires. Volcanic eruptions, tsunamis and earthquakes can occur at any time. The purpose of this study was to determine the dynamics of disaster management in Tompe Village, Sirenja District, Donggala Regency. This research medote is qualitative with a phenomenological approach. Data collection techniques are carried out in three stages in a qualitative perspective, namely observation, interviews, and documentation. The informants in this study were the local government of Donggala Regency in this case the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), Village and District Governments, and the people affected by the disaster. The results showed that disaster recovery in Tompe Village, Sirenja District, Donggala Regency has not shown maximum work. The impact has worsened the condition of the people affected by the 2018 disaster.*

Keywords: *Recovery Issues, Disaster, Tompe Village.*

1. Introduction

Disaster is a condition that is devastated and occurs suddenly, and causes high trauma (R. S. Dewi & Anggarasari, 2019). Apart from having an impact on damage, it also has an impact on the economy, social, and politics (Kartika, 2017). Therefore, the government plays an important role in disaster management (Heryati, 2020). However, disaster management is a shared responsibility of both the government and the community (Arisanti & Nugroho, 2018). To support this countermeasure, accurate data is needed, so that countermeasures are carried out quickly, coordinated, precise and comprehensive (Indriasari et al., 2015).

Indonesia is an archipelago that is geographically flanked by two continents, namely the Asian continent and the Australian continent, which results in Indonesia having a strategic location (Jokowinarno, 2011). However, Indonesia is located in the growth zone of three plates which makes this country has the advantage of being a fertile area because it has volcanic soil (Rusmiyati & Hikmawati, 2012). On the other hand, Indonesia's territory as an archipelago, there are various kinds of potential natural disasters (Heryati, 2020). Geographically, most of Indonesia's territory is in disaster-prone areas, both actual disasters that can be grouped into earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, flash floods, landslides, and current disasters (Muhammad&Aziz, 2020).

Disasters that occur in Indonesia seem to know no season, flash floods, tidal floods, landslides, and tornadoes occur during the rainy season. The dry season, forest and land fires (Karhutla). Volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, and earthquakes can occur at any time (Heryati, 2020). The impact is to threaten the safety of the community at large (Trirahayu, 2016). So that the presence of the state is needed in the context of preventing, overcoming, and handling these disasters (Hediarto et al., 2016). One of the responsibilities of both central and regional governments in disaster management is disaster risk reduction (DRR) (Ahdi, 2015).

The purpose of conducting Disaster Risk Reduction is to reduce the adverse impacts generated, especially in situations where no disaster occurs (Indriasari et al., 2015). It is intended that disaster risk reduction programs can be integrated into development plans at the central and regional levels through the RPJM, RKP, RPJMD, RKPD, Renstra and Renja of Ministries / Institutions (R. K. Dewi et al., 2021). all of which are disaster management models that are customary in Indonesia (Bencana & Gedung, 2016). As Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management (Gerungan, 2019).

Disaster management is an activity carried out to control disasters and emergencies, while providing a framework to help people in high-risk situations in order to avoid or recover from the impact of disasters (Ahdi, 2015). Another opinion also expressed by (Kusumasari 2014) states that in general disaster management is a series of disaster management phases which include: (1) mitigation; (2) preparedness; (3) response; and (4) recovery (Hermanto & Muhyidin, 2021).

Disaster management in Indonesia has caused various problems, including in Tompe Village, Sirenja Sub-district, Donggala Regency, Central Sulawesi Province. Tompe Village is an area affected by the earthquake and tsunami in 2018. The impact felt by residents around the coast of the village was quite severe, especially the houses of residents who were destroyed and drowned after being hit by the tsunami. (Moh. Ridwan et al., 2020). So that houses that were previously in good condition are now uninhabitable. In addition, the surrounding community has lost their livelihoods such as boats and other fishing gear (Moh Ridwan et al., 2020). The traditional market was also damaged and unfit for use.

In order to restore conditions for residents affected by the disaster, it must be done, including determining locations for temporary and permanent housing (R. K. Dewi et al., 2021). However, this has not been done, so the masses staged a demonstration in front of the Sirenja Subdistrict office, to protest the slow handling of the disaster (Beritapalu, n.d.). This condition is exacerbated by the occurrence of tidal floods, tidal floods are floods caused by the tide of sea water, so that the tide inundates the land (Rangga Musabar, 2021). This tidal flood can last for a long time even up to one week with various different heights every day because of the gravitational force that causes water to flow to lower areas (Raya, 2021).

The occurrence of tidal floods due to the rise in sea level caused by tides, and factors or external forces such as the push of water, wind or swell (waves caused from a distance), and storms is a natural phenomenon that often occurs in the sea (Maliki et al., 2022). In addition, tidal floods also occur due to global climate phenomena characterized by an increase in the earth's average temperature from year to year (Yulaelawati, 2008). The ozone layer is a protector of the earth from the influence of sunlight so that if this layer is depleted, global warming will occur, causing the ice sheet in the north pole and Antarctica to melt (Cahyadi et al., 2017).

The tidal flood phenomenon that occurred in Tompe Village itself had never inundated settlements or other infrastructure before (Raya, 2021). One of the triggers for the Rob flood that occurred in Tompe Village was caused by a devastating earthquake that resulted in the movement of land plates or land faults that moved down resulting in a decrease in land surface so that at high tide, sea water entered settlements and submerged residents' houses (Rangga Musabar, 2021). Changes in land surface conditions have resulted in Tompe Village often being inundated by seawater at certain times often inundated by seawater at certain times often occurs 2 to 3 times a month and now the intensity of rob is increasing (Maliki et al., 2022).

Specifically, the impact of tidal floods in Tompe Village is that they inundate houses, schools, places of worship such as mosques and churches, rice fields, plantations, and public cemeteries. In addition, some sections of the axis road, which is the only road connecting Tompe Village with other villages and other districts, are often submerged in tidal floods, hampering community activities such as traders going to the market, children going to school and teachers going to teach. The local community as well as the cross-district community cannot cross the road if the road is submerged by tidal floods. This is very troubling for residents due to the rising tides that occur annually.

2. Method

This research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. The descriptive method is defined as a means of solving the problem being investigated by describing the state of the subject

or object of research, which can be in the form of people, institutions, society and others, which at the present time based on the facts that appear or as they are (Sugiyono, 2017). Data collection techniques in this study used observation, documentation, and interviews involving government and community elements. Involving the community as respondents affected by disasters and the government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) engaged in disaster management and experts from universities to formulate policy alternatives and the implementation and implications of policy priorities (Oktorie, 2018).

Informants or respondents were selected using a purposive technique consisting of elements of the government and disaster-affected communities, NGOs, disaster experts, and universities. The use of this technique aims to find the right informants or respondents because they are considered to know and understand disaster problems in Donggala Regency, especially in Tompe Village, Sirenja District. The results of the data collected will be analyzed using an interactive approach developed by Miles & Huberman (1994).

3. Results and Discussion

According to Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning disaster management, there are 9 principles that must be implemented, namely, 1. Fast and precise, 2. Priority, 3. Coordination and integration, 4. Efficient and effective, 5. Transparency and accountability, 6. Partnership, 7. Empowerment, 8. Non-discrimination, 9. Non-proletition. First, the fast and precise stage means that it is carried out quickly and precisely but in accordance with existing regulations and conditions. Second, priority is in disaster management carried out in a priority or prioritizing in saving human lives. Third, coordination and integration, which means that disaster management is carried out across sectors in an integrated and mutually supportive manner. Fourth, efficient and fruitful means that post-disaster management is always effective and efficient, does not waste excessive energy and costs. Fifth, transparency and accountability, which means that budget policies are carried out openly and responsibly both ethically and legally. Sixth, partnership means the importance of building cooperation between other parties, whether the private sector, government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or partnerships from abroad. Seventh, empowerment means that community involvement is needed to accelerate disaster management. Eight, Non-discrimination means that disaster management does not differentiate between race, religion, ethnicity, gender, and political flow. The last nine, nonproletarian means that when handling disasters it is forbidden to spread religious sects or beliefs.

Disasters are caused by human behavior and by nature itself (Ruchban et al., 2024). This term is commonly referred to as non-natural and natural factor disasters, causing various material and non-material losses, therefore disaster management must be comprehensive (Kusmiati, 2005). Disaster management is also a series that includes policies, prevention activities, emergency response, and rehabilitation (Mulyana et al., 2023). The implementation of disaster management aims to reduce disaster risk and is integrated starting from the planning, emergency response, early recovery and sustainable stages (Muhammad & Aziz, 2020). The following is the cycle of disaster management implementation in Figure 1.



Figure 1: Disaster Management Cycle

Source: PSBA Disaster Training Module, 2018

The picture above explains the disaster management cycle implemented in Indonesia, including. 1. Mitigation, at this stage is an effort to reduce the impact of the disaster caused, 2. Preparedness in the form of training, graduation and socialization to the community in order to form a disaster resilient community, 3. Emergency Response, a series of activities to reduce suffering and losses from the impact during and or after a disaster, 4. Recovery is an effort to restore normal life for disaster victims when before the disaster occurred (Danil, 2021).

In the context of this research, it focuses on the recovery aspect in Tompe Village, Sirenja Sub-district after the disaster occurred in 2018. Based on the results of field research, the disaster management in Tompe Village is still far from recovery. This can be seen from the government's efforts to restore normative social conditions. Until now, there are 162 families who still survive in houses that are red zone areas. This is because the permanent housing that has been promised has never been completed. Tompe Village itself has 3 lands that have been acquired and 8 are still in the payment process, 2 are in the negotiation stage, and 1 resident has stated that he refuses to do land acquisition.

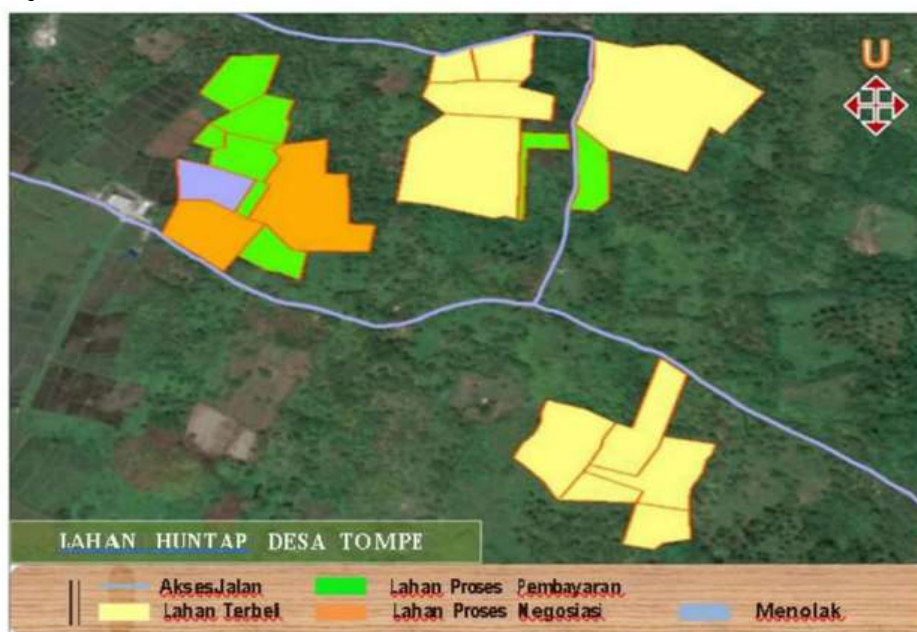


Figure 2: Location of Permanent Housing in Tompe Village

Source: District PUPR Office. Donggala 2021

This location was chosen for permanent housing because it has a flat and sloping land structure. The distance of the permanent housing land from the shoreline is 1 km, making it safe from the tsunami threat. Based on the picture above, it shows that recovery efforts in Tompe Village have been delayed. The Donggala Regency Government only conducted a mapping or survey and determined the location of permanent housing for disaster victims in 2020, this is based on the Regent's Decree 188.45/0560/DPKP2/2020 concerning the determination of the location of permanent housing. The permanent housing area is +55,959 and the location is located in 3 relatively close expanses. The permanent housing locations purchased in 2020 were not enough for the housing needs, so in 2021 the Donggal Regency Government again budgeted for the purchase of land for 6 locations to cover the housing target of 360 families. To find out the current condition of permanent housing, see Figure 3 below;



Figure 3: Permanent housing in Tompe Village

Source: Researcher 2022

Based on the picture above, it shows that the permanent housing construction process in Tompe Village is still ongoing despite the delay. This development began in 2021 since the land acquisition process was carried out by the Donggala Regency Government until now. The delay is not entirely caused by the Local Government, but the disbursement process by the World Bank is so complicated, very procedural and financial management is so strict that the disbursement of aid funds from other countries is slow. In addition, the financial inability of local governments to allocate the entire budget in one year has delayed post-disaster recovery processes. The resulting impact is the increasingly poor condition of the community in temporary housing locations. Based on the results of field research that temporary shelter that has been occupied since 2018 until 2022 have experienced damage to facilities. The Regional Government of Donggala Regency rarely visits them even if they just see the condition of the residents who inhabit the place. The number of residents who live in temporary shelters is affected by malaria; this is due to the absence of water drains in the temporary shelters that have been prepared.

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Such conditions caused some residents to leave temporary shelters and prefer to rent houses or build semi-permanent houses in different locations; following figure 4 below:



Figure 4: Temporary shelter in Tompe Village

Source: Researcher 2022

Based on the results of field interviews, it is concluded that disaster management in Tompe Village is not in line with actual expectations. This can be seen in the aspects of granting, medical care, temporary housing, and health facilities after a disaster occurs. This research focuses on the dimensions of granting and temporary housing. The granting of grants itself reaps problems that have an impact on the development process as explained above. While the condition of temporary housing is getting worse, where many residential facilities have been damaged, lost, and have not existed since the first shelter was built. The impact is the condition of the people who experience prolonged suffering.

4. Conclusion

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that disaster management at the recovery stage has not been implemented optimally; this can be seen from the aspect of providing grants and temporary housing. So that it has a significant impact on the people affected by the disaster. Therefore, this research provides advice to the government so that disaster management is maximized not only in the aspects of mitigation, emergency response, preparedness. However, the recovery aspect must also be maximized because this concerns the survival of disaster victims in Tompe Village, South Dampal District, and Tolitoli Regency.

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