



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## THEMATIC STUDY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT CAPACITY IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT (TSLGC)

2024

## FOREWORD



The series of earthquakes, tsunamis, and liquefaction disasters that occurred in Central Sulawesi on September 28, 2018 have had an impact on community activities with damaged housing and infrastructure supporting social and economic activities. Data from the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), shows the total value of damage reached more than 18 trillion rupiah. The settlement sector and basic infrastructure including roads and bridges, irrigation systems, drinking water, wastewater, electricity and communication networks, and public facilities were the most affected.

Rebuilding better, safer, and more sustainable is the vision of restoring life in affected districts. The *Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project* (CSRRP) supports this vision through (i) provision of shelters and settlement infrastructure; (ii) rehabilitation and reconstruction of public facilities; and (iii) activity implementation support. CSRRP prioritizes the principles of earthquake-resistant buildings, universal design, risk mitigation for Gender-Based Violence, waste and debris management, and the application of green buildings. CSRRP as part of the Indonesia *Disaster Resilience and Reconstruction* (IDRAR) program also targets improving the preparedness and resilience of disaster-affected, high-risk, and central economic development areas.

This Study Report on Local Government Capacity in Disaster Management is one of six reports on evaluation and study activities carried out by ESC CSRRP in 2024. This report contains an overview of the capacity and challenges of the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency in handling the 2018 earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction disasters. This study also captures good practices and lessons learned in disaster management by local governments. Stakeholders are expected to draw lessons from the results of this study so that they can better implement post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the future.

Jakarta, September 2024

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Background

On September 28, 2018, there was a devastating earthquake in Central Sulawesi Province, more popularly known as the Palu earthquake. Several areas were affected by this disaster, namely Palu City, Sigi Regency, Donggala Regency, and Parigi Mountong Regency. According to the Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency, the earthquake measured 7.7 on the Richter scale and was centered at 18 South latitude and 119.85 East longitude or 27 kilometers northeast of Donggala. This natural disaster caused more than 2,537 serious and minor injuries, 2,803 people died, 701 people were missing, 172,999 people were displaced and 100,405 houses were damaged.

To deal with the impact of this disaster, the Government established the Disaster Management Task Force in NTB Province, Central Sulawesi and Affected Areas in Indonesia through Presidential Decree 28 of 2018 and Presidential Instruction Number 10 of 2018 concerning the Acceleration of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction after the Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster in Central Sulawesi Province and Other Affected Areas, the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) is responsible for, among others, carrying out rehabilitation and reconstruction of educational facilities, health, economic support, and basic infrastructure; supervising the implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the aforementioned facilities; as well as assisting and supervising the construction of earthquake-resistant housing carried out with self-help schemes by the community or contractually.

CSRRP is part of the Indonesia Disaster Resilience and Reconstruction (IDRAR) program that aims to rebuild and increase the resilience of selected areas in Indonesia that are affected by disasters, have high risks, and are centers of economic development. CSRRP builds the foundation of the disaster management system in terms of systematic provision of infrastructure, especially housing and public facilities. In terms of post-disaster management, the City/District Government certainly plays an important role in the emergency response stage, rehabilitation and reconstruction stage and sustainability stage. For this reason, CSRRP mobilizes the activities of the Study on Local Government Capacity in Disaster Management.

#### 1.2. Aims and Objectives

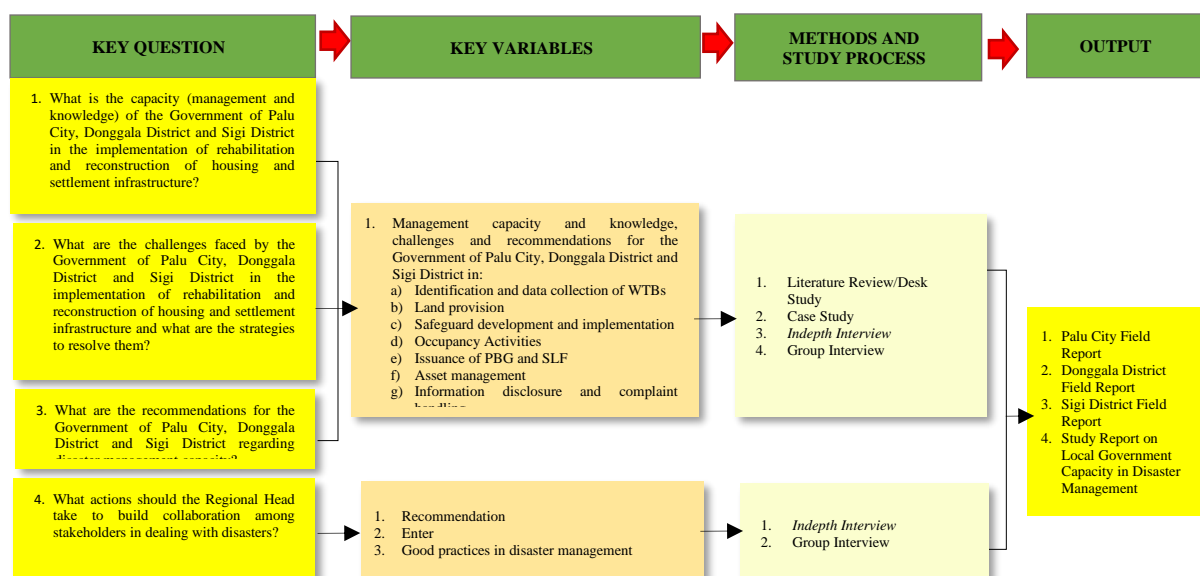
1. In general, this study aims to assess the role of the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency in the implementation of earthquake disaster management activities both through CSRRP activities and other activities or programs. While specifically the purpose of this study has 4 specific objectives, namely:
2. Identify the capacity (management and knowledge) of the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency in the implementation of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Housing and Settlement Infrastructure.



3. Identify challenges faced by the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency in the implementation of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Housing and Settlement Infrastructure and their resolution strategies.
4. Formulate recommendations for the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency regarding disaster management capacity.
5. Formulate concrete steps that need to be taken by local governments to build collaboration among stakeholders in disaster management efforts.

### 1.3. Study Framework and Expected Outputs

The study implementation framework was prepared based on the expected results of this study in accordance with the study objectives, key questions, and stages of study activities in accordance with the ESC TOR (subchapter 1.3). Based on the objectives and key questions, the main variables were developed, which are also the scope of the study, and then decomposed into indicators/data requirements that were explored according to the method used to serve as the basis for preparing the report. Figure 1 illustrates the study framework and expected outputs.



**Figure 1: Study Framework and Expected Outputs**





## CHAPTER 2

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1. Central Sulawesi Natural Disasters 2018

A 7.4 magnitude earthquake struck the city of Palu in Central Sulawesi Province and several surrounding districts on Friday, September 28, 2018. The earthquake was followed by a tsunami and liquefaction at several points north of Palu City with a depth of 10 km. The disaster caused more than 2,537 serious and minor injuries, 2,803 deaths, 701 people missing, 172,999 people displaced and 100,405 houses damaged. The earthquake was also felt in Sigi Regency, Donggal Regency and Parigi Moutong Regency and resulted in damage to buildings and structures and a large number of casualties.

Some of the buildings that suffered structural damage were the 4-story Anutapura Hospital in Palu City collapsed, the Roa-roa Hotel in Palu City was flattened to the ground, where at the time of the incident 76 rooms were recorded as being filled with guests, Tadulako University suffered structural damage due to building collisions and some buildings collapsed, the Ponulele Bridge connecting West Donggala and East Donggala Subdistrict was also collapsed by the tsunami and dozens of other buildings suffered structural damage and collapsed due to the shaking of the earthquake and tsunami. A quick count conducted by BNPB and UNDP indicated that the total damage and losses reached 4.85 trillion rupiah. Significant damage and losses occurred in the settlement sector, infrastructure, and social and economic facilities.

Damage to residential and social sectors such as education, health and public service buildings resulted in a decrease in community productivity in the affected locations. The need for rebuilding is a priority for the government and affected communities. The government through BNPB and support from NGOs, has provided temporary shelters (Huntara) for people who lost their post-disaster homes, educational facilities, health facilities, and other basic facilities that suffered heavy damage. Activities in temporary buildings will continue until permanent buildings are completed.

Based on Presidential Instruction No. 10/2018 on the Acceleration of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction after the Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster in Central Sulawesi Province and Other Affected Areas, the Ministry of PUPR is responsible for carrying out rehabilitation and reconstruction of educational, health, economic support, and basic infrastructure facilities; supervising the implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction of these facilities; and assisting and supervising the construction of earthquake-resistant housing carried out under contractual and self-help schemes by the community.

#### 2.2. The Role of Local Government in Disaster Management in the Emergency Response Phase, Transition Phase and Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Phase

In terms of disaster management, the Regent/Mayor holds the main duties and responsibilities in organizing mitigation and reconstruction rehabilitation, with support from the Provincial and Central Governments and various other donor agencies. These duties and responsibilities include



collecting data on casualties and infrastructure damage, mitigating victims of natural disasters, emergency response activities and post-disaster recovery.

Following the earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction disaster in Central Sulawesi Province, the Central Government established a Disaster Management Task Force to handle the impact of the disaster in Central Sulawesi Province, West Nusa Tenggara and other affected areas through Presidential Decree 28/2018. This Decree is the legal umbrella for the establishment of the Disaster Management Task Force (Satgas) for the earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction in Central Sulawesi Province which will be directly responsible to the President. The Disaster Management Task Force to handle the impact of disasters in the Provinces of Central Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara and other affected areas is chaired by the Vice President with 2 Vice Chairmen, namely Menkopolkukam as Vice Chair I and Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture as Vice Chair II. Specifically, disaster management in Central Sulawesi is under the coordination of Vice Chairman I.

This Disaster Management Task Force has the following duties:

- a. Synchronization of disaster management planning and implementation in West Nusa Tenggara Province, Central Sulawesi Province, and other affected areas;
- b. Accelerate the rebuilding of facilities and infrastructure damaged by disasters;
- c. Accelerate the implementation of recovery to disaster-affected communities; and
- d. Implement measures to accelerate disaster management in West Nusa Tenggara Province, Central Sulawesi Province, and other affected areas.

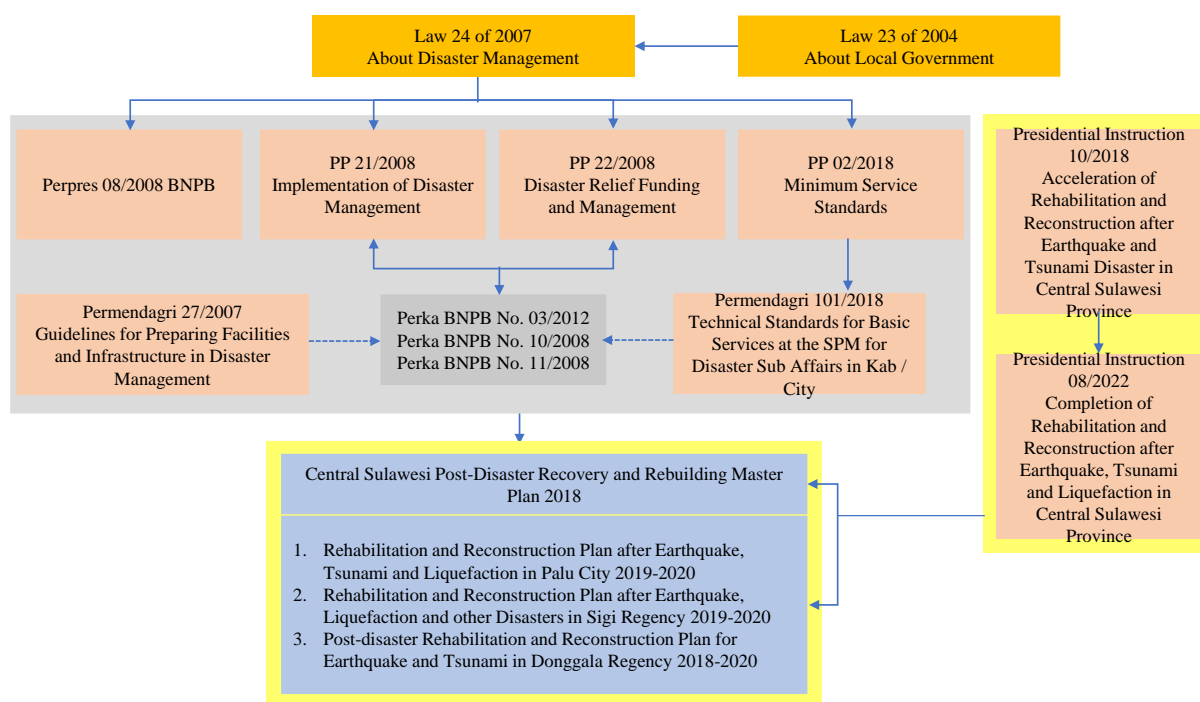
Presidential Decree 28/2018 was followed up by the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government and the affected City/Regency Governments by developing post-disaster recovery plans through the following regulations:

- a. The Governor of Central Sulawesi issued the Master Plan for the Recovery and Rebuilding of Post-Disaster Areas of Central Sulawesi in 2018.
- b. Mayor of Palu issued the Plan for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction after the Earthquake, Tsunami and Liquefaction Disaster in Palu City in 2019-2020
- c. Donggala Regent issues Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plan for Earthquake and Tsunami in Donggala Regency 2019-2020
- d. Regent of Sigi publishes Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plan for Earthquake, Liquefaction and Other Disasters in Sigi Regency 2019-2020

This Master Plan becomes the basis for operational policies at the Central Sulawesi Provincial level in controlling the implementation of post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in Central Sulawesi Province, while the rehabilitation and reconstruction plan documents in each City / Regency become a reference for the operational activities of the Palu City, Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency in allocating resources, and financial resources and handling rehabilitation and reconstruction activities after coordinating with the Central Government through the Ministry of PUPR, Provincial Government and other institutions / donors.



### 2.3. Legal Basis for Disaster Management by the Government



**Figure 2: Family Tree of nomenclature for disaster management of earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction in Central Sulawesi Province**

Based on Law No. 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management, disaster management is carried out with the aim of providing protection to the community from the threat of disaster, harmonizing existing laws and regulations (related to disasters), ensuring the implementation of disaster management in a planned, integrated, coordinated and comprehensive manner, disaster management must still respect local culture, build public and private participation and partnerships, encourage the spirit of mutual cooperation, solidarity and generosity and create peace in the life of the community, nation and state. To ensure the achievement of disaster management objectives, the participation and cooperation between the Central Government, Provincial Governments, City / Regency Governments, the private sector and the role of the community is needed. There is no successful disaster management without the collaboration of the parties including the community as victims. This law guarantees that the implementation of disaster management ensures the rapid and safe recovery of civilian life.

Law 24/2007 is the legal basis for the Central Government in encouraging the implementation of disaster management of the earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction in Central Sulawesi in 2018 through various laws and regulations under it.

Technically, the handling of earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction disasters in Central Sulawesi is carried out based on Presidential Instruction 10/2018 on the Acceleration of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction after the Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster in Central Sulawesi Province. Through this Presidential Instruction, the President instructed the Working Cabinet Ministers, Commander of the Indonesian National Defense Forces (TNI), Chief of the Indonesian National Police (Polri), Attorney General, Heads of Non-Ministerial Government Institutions, Governor of Central Sulawesi Province, Mayor of Palu, Regent of Donggala and



Regent of Sigi to accelerate rehabilitation and reconstruction activities after the earthquake and tsunami disasters in Central Sulawesi Province and other affected areas.

The rehabilitation activities referred to in this Presidential Instruction consist of repairing the environment of disaster areas, repairing public facilities and infrastructure, providing assistance to repair community houses, social psychological recovery, health services, social, economic and cultural recovery, restoring security and order, restoring government functions and restoring public service functions. Meanwhile, reconstruction activities consist of rebuilding facilities and infrastructure, rebuilding community social facilities, reviving the socio-cultural life of the community, applying appropriate design and using better and disaster-resistant equipment, participation and participation of institutions and community organizations, the business world, and the community, improving social, economic, and cultural conditions, improving public service functions, and improving key services in the community.

This is in line with the spirit of Law 23 of 2014 on Regional Government where the division of Government affairs in the field of Housing and Settlement Areas for Housing Sub Affairs, Provincial Governments and City / Regency Governments have responsibility for providing and rehabilitating victims of provincial disasters and district / city disasters. While related to the division of Government affairs in the field of Peace and Order and Community Protection, the Disaster Sub Affairs divides the obligations of the Provincial Government for disaster management at the Provincial level and the City / Regency Government for disaster management at the City / Regency level.

Meanwhile, disaster management is explained through the Sub Government Affairs in the Social Sector, which emphasizes that the City / Regency Government has the responsibility of providing basic needs and trauma recovery for Regency / City disaster victims and organizing community empowerment for Regency / City disaster preparedness.

**Table 1. Division of Disaster Management Affairs by City / Regency Governments in accordance with Law 23 of 2004 concerning Regional Governments**

No.	Division of Affairs	Field	Central Government	Provincial Government	City/District Government
1	Housing and Surface Areas Division	Housing	Provision and rehabilitation of houses for victims of national disasters	Provision and rehabilitation of houses for provincial disaster victims	Provision and rehabilitation of houses for disaster victims City/Regency
2	Division of Peace and Order and Public Protection	Disaster	National level disaster management	Provincial-level disaster management	City/Regency level disaster management
3	Social Field	Disaster Management	1. Provision of basic needs and trauma recovery for victims of national disasters 2. Modeling community empowerment towards disaster	Provision of basic needs and trauma recovery for provincial disaster victims	1. Provision of basic needs and trauma recovery for disaster victims City/Regency 2. Implementation of community empowerment towards



No.	Division of Affairs	Field	Central Government	Provincial Government	City/District Government
			preparedness models		disaster preparedness City/Regency

Departing from the spirit of disaster response and handling in Law 23/2014, Presidential Instruction 10/2018 provides direction for the Mayor of Palu, Donggala Regent and Sigi Regent to:

- Responsible for ensuring the smooth implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction activities
- Conduct damage data collection, determine damage data of community houses and public service facilities and propose a plan for rehabilitation and reconstruction needs after earthquake and tsunami disasters to the provincial government and/or the National Disaster Management Agency through the provincial government;
- Provide district/city budgets and implement activities in accordance with the established action plan;
- Coordinating with relevant ministries/agencies for the smooth implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction activities;
- Provide land availability for post-earthquake and tsunami rehabilitation and reconstruction purposes and coordinate with relevant ministries/agencies;
- Receive assets resulting from post-earthquake and tsunami rehabilitation and reconstruction activities originating from the State Budget in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations; and
- Monitor and report the progress of implementation to the central government through the Head of the National Disaster Management Agency with a copy to the Governor of Central Sulawesi Province.

The implementation of accelerated rehabilitation and reconstruction may include, cooperate, and or coordinate with ministries and or institutions, business entities, communities, international institutions, and other parties deemed necessary. During the rehabilitation and reconstruction period, provincial and district/city governments continue to carry out community needs services, in coordination with the National Disaster Management Agency.

In line with the spirit of Law 23 of 2004, the Government issued Law 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management which mandates the parties to organize disaster management in their respective areas.

In accordance with Law 24/2007, the organization of disaster management is regulated as follows:

- The implementation of Disaster Management** is a series of efforts that include the establishment of development policies that are at risk of disasters, disaster prevention activities, emergency response and rehabilitation (*Article 1 paragraph 5*).



2. **The Government and Local Governments** are **responsible for** organizing disaster management (*Article 5*).
3. The Regional Government as referred to in Article 5 establishes a **Regional Disaster Management Agency** (*Article 18*)

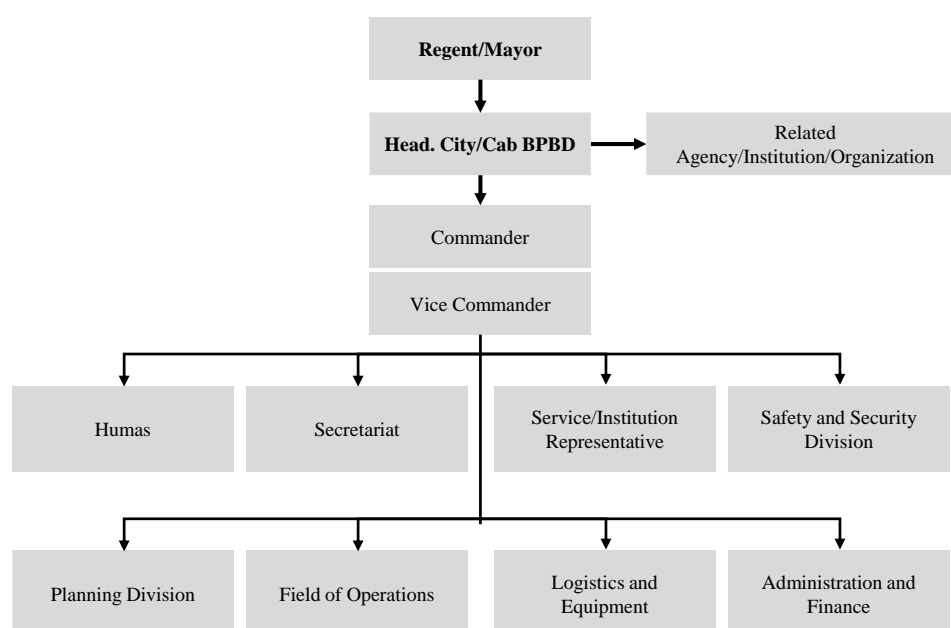
Specifically, the Regional Government in organizing disaster management in its territory has the following responsibilities:

1. Disaster risk reduction and integration of disaster risk reduction with development programs;
2. Protection of the community from the impact of disasters;
3. Guaranteeing the fulfillment of the rights of communities and refugees affected by disasters fairly and in accordance with minimum service standards;
4. Recovery from disaster impacts
5. Allocation of an adequate disaster management budget in the State Budget;
6. Allocation of disaster management budget in the form of ready-to-use funds; and
7. Maintenance of authentic and credible archives/documents from disaster threats and impacts.

#### 2.4. Organizational Structure of Disaster Management in City/Regency

Head of BNPB Regulation No. 10/2008 regulates the organizational and institutional arrangements at the central, provincial and city/district levels in dealing with disasters. In general, the organizational structure at the central/national, provincial and city/district levels in disaster management is no different, the only difference is that the Chairman is held by the Regent/Mayor for disasters at the city/district level, the Governor for disasters at the provincial level and the President for national disasters.

At the City/Regency level, the BPBD structure can be seen in the following chart:



**Figure 3: Organizational Structure of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD)**





This disaster management organizational structure is general in nature and can be developed according to the conditions and disaster situations faced by the City/Regency.

## **2.5. Aspects of Institutionalization (internalization) in Disaster Management**

The presence of the state in natural disaster management is a necessity. This is none other than because natural disasters pose a threat to the sustainability of people's lives or in other words, public safety. For this purpose, it is necessary to have a special institution that handles natural disaster events. In accordance with the mandate of Law No. 24/2007 Article 10, the government established the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB). This non-departmental institution was established through Presidential Regulation No. 8/2008 on the National Disaster Management Agency. BNPB acts as the leading sector in handling natural disasters that occur in Indonesia. Along with the spirit of decentralization of government and regional autonomy, disaster management and mitigation issues are also the responsibility and authority of local governments. Thus, it is necessary to synchronize the coordination between the central and local governments in disaster mitigation as mandated by Law No. 24/2007 in Article 5 that the Government and Local Governments are responsible for the implementation of disaster management. For this purpose, the provisions for the establishment of Regional Disaster Management Agencies (BPBDs) are also stipulated. This is expressly mentioned in Law No. 24/2007 Article 18.

Based on the provisions, each province is required to establish a Provincial BPBD. Meanwhile, regencies/cities can form BPBDs based on workload criteria, financial capacity, and needs. If the Regency / City Regional Government does not form a BPBD, then the handling of disaster management is accommodated by the appropriate Regional Work Unit (SKPD). Thus, it can be said that BPBDs are non-departmental government institutions that carry out disaster management tasks in both provinces and regencies/cities.

In general, BPBD has the following duties and functions:

1. Formulate technical policies for the establishment of guidelines and directions as well as standardization of the implementation of hazard management which includes disaster prevention, emergency management, rehabilitation and reconstruction in a fair manner and in accordance with the strategic plan set by the local government and BNPB.
2. Provide support for the planning, guidance and control of technical policies for the implementation of disaster management in determining and informing disaster-prone maps.
3. Formulate planning, guidance, coordination and control the preparation and establishment of fixed procedures for disaster management, including disaster prevention efforts.
4. Formulating, planning, coaching, coordination and technical control of reports on the implementation of disaster management and accountability for budget use.
5. Formulate and establish policies on disaster management and prevention efforts as well as handling refugees by acting quickly and precisely, effectively and efficiently.
6. Coordinate the implementation of disaster management and disaster prevention efforts in a planned, integrated and comprehensive manner.



## 2.6. Definition of Capacity and Local Government Capacity

Regional government is the administration of autonomous regions by the Regional Government and DPRD according to the principle of decentralization that the elements of regional government administration are governors, regents, or mayors, and regional apparatus (Sufiyanto in Lantikawati, 2018: 10). Decentralization is "The transfer of government affairs by the central government to autonomous regions based on the principle of autonomy" (Law No. 23 of 2014 article 1: 8). In principle, the regional autonomy policy is carried out so that government authority is not centralized, by decentralizing all authorities that have been in the central government to local governments.

Local Government Capacity is the ability of local governments to plan, organize, implement, supervise and evaluate the implementation of government affairs carried out by local governments based on the principles of decentralization and assistance tasks effectively, efficiently and sustainably (Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2012 concerning the National Framework for Local Government Capacity Development).

Local government capacity is divided into two categories: **technocratic capacity** and **political capacity**.

In relation to explaining technocratic capacity, the forms of local government capacity that can be used include:

- a. **Regulatory Capacity**, in the form of the local government's ability to regulate its own life and its contents (territory, wealth and population) with local regulations, based on the needs and aspirations of the local community.
- b. **Extractive Capacity**, the ability to collect, direct and optimize regional assets to support the needs (interests) of government and citizens.
- c. **Distributive Capacity**, namely the ability of local governments to distribute regional resources in a balanced and equitable manner in accordance with the priority needs of the community.

The three capacities above will later be elaborated with governance principles in the form of:

- a. **Accountability**, is a degree that shows the amount of responsibility of the apparatus for the policies and processes of public services carried out by the government bureaucracy.
- b. **Professionalism**, which is a principle that prioritizes expertise based on a code of ethics and the provisions of applicable laws and regulations.
- c. **Justice**, all people are entitled to fair treatment and equal opportunities to improve their welfare.

As for explaining political capacity, the forms of local government capacity that can be used include:

- a. **Responsive capacity**, the ability to be sensitive or responsive to the aspirations or needs of citizens to be used as a basis for regional development policy planning.
- b. **Networking and cooperation capacity**, the ability of government and community members to develop cooperation networks with external parties in order to support effective capacity.



To see how good the political capacity of the local government is, the principles of governance that must be upheld are participation and transparency.

To make it easier to understand the capacity of Palu City Government in handling the 2018 earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction disaster, the challenges faced and the strategies developed to deal with the disaster, we divide the capacity, challenges and strategies of the local government into three stages of disaster management: pre-construction phase, construction phase and post-construction phase.

In accordance with the mandate of **Presidential Instruction No. 8 of 2022** concerning the Completion of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction after the Earthquake, Tsunami and Liquefaction Disaster in Central Sulawesi Province, the duties and responsibilities of the Mayor of Palu are as follows:

- a. Responsible for ensuring the smooth implementation of the completion of rehab and recon;
- b. Updating post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction plans in disaster-affected areas, and proposing plans for post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction needs through the provincial government.
- c. Conduct verification and validation of data collection and determination of disaster-affected residents for the purpose of rehabilitation and reconstruction of disaster-affected residents in disaster-affected areas;
- d. Integrate the post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction plan document into the RKPD document and provide the district / city APBD;
- e. Coordinate with relevant ministries/institutions to smooth the completion of post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction in disaster-affected areas;
- f. Ensure the availability of land for the purposes of completing post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction, in coordination with relevant ministries/institutions;
- g. Receive and manage assets resulting from post-disaster rehabilitation and recon activities originating from the state budget, grants, and other legal and non-binding sources in accordance with statutory provisions;
- h. Facilitate the acceleration of the issuance of building and housing licenses in the form of PBG and SLF documents for the purposes of completing post-disaster rehabilitation and recon in disaster-affected areas;
- i. Conducting post-construction management of shelters for the sustainability of settlements at rehab and recon locations for disaster-affected residents;
- j. Conduct joint inventories with relevant ministries/institutions of assets resulting from post-disaster rehabilitation and recon activities originating from the state budget and other legal and non-binding sources that will be handed over to regional / city governments, in accordance with statutory provisions; and
- k. Report periodically on the progress of implementation to the Head of BNPB through the Governor of Central Sulawesi.

In the **2018 Central Sulawesi Post-Disaster Recovery and Rebuilding Master Plan**, three stages are set in the response and recovery efforts including emergency response, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities.



The **emergency response phase** was initially set for 14 days from the occurrence of the disaster but with certain considerations this emergency response period was extended until the end of October 26, 2018. Emergency response activities include 4 priority activities, namely evacuation and disbursement of victims, medical services for disaster victims, fulfillment of basic needs and logistics for refugees and repair of infrastructure and public services.

**The rehabilitation phase** was carried out for 2 months from the end of the emergency response period, starting on October 26, 2018 and ending on December 26, 2018. The purpose of this rehabilitation activity is to restore and restore the functions of buildings and infrastructure that are urgent to follow up the emergency response period. The focus of rehabilitation activities includes rehabilitation of places of worship, hospitals, basic social infrastructure and much-needed economic infrastructure and facilities. At this stage, the Government seeks to resolve various problems related to legal aspects through the settlement of land rights and those related to psychological aspects through handling the trauma of disaster victims.

**The reconstruction phase** is the final stage of Central Sulawesi disaster management. Initially set for 24 months from December 26, 2018 to December 26, 2020, but in its implementation it has been adjusted until it will finally be completed in December 2024. This stage aims to rebuild cities, villages and agglomeration areas by involving all disaster victims, experts, representatives of non-governmental organizations and the business world. The main target of this stage is the rebuilding of areas and communities in disaster-affected areas both directly and indirectly.

The Central Sulawesi Post-Disaster Recovery and Rebuilding Master Plan 2018 contains 6 (six) basic principles as follows:

1. Recovery and Development Policies and Strategies;
2. Disaster Risk-Based Regional Development;
3. Regional Infrastructure Recovery;
4. Recovery of the Regional Economy and Socio-Cultural Community;
5. Financing and Cooperation;
6. Institutionalization.

The Master Plan also serves as a reference for the development of Action Plans and other plans:

1. Spatial Planning of Post-Disaster Areas and Relocation Areas;
2. Infrastructure Selection Plan for Post-Disaster Areas and Relocation Areas;
3. Social and Economic Recovery Plan for Post-Disaster and Relocation Areas;
4. Financing and Cooperation Plan for Post-Disaster Recovery and Relocation;
5. Regulatory and Institutional Setting Plan and Post-Disaster Recovery and Relocation.

The basic principles used in the rehabilitation and reconstruction and development process:

1. Better, safer and more sustainable recovery
2. Holistic and inclusive
3. Integrative, collaborative, and participatory
4. Pro-people recovery for vulnerable groups
5. Transparent and accountable
6. Diverse resources/financial resources



## 7. Monitoring and evaluation

### General Policy

1. Redevelopment to be better disaster risk-based by integrating RPJMD and RTRW that consider disaster risk analysis.
2. Provision of complete and in-depth information and data for the preparation and implementation of recovery at the provincial and district levels.
3. Restoration of infrastructure for communities that are resilient to potential future disasters in situ and ex situ on a priority basis.
4. Recovery of the community economy, increasing economic resilience through cooperation with the business world and the community through business funding assistance and assistance, optimizing the provision of life insurance, restoring socio-economic facilities, utilizing village funds, and strengthening MSMEs and cooperatives.
5. Efficient financing by optimizing sources of funding allocation effectively according to the level of need and importance.
6. Professional adjustment of post-disaster regulations in governance, prioritizing local wisdom based on community aspirations and participation.

### 2.7. Funding and Management of Disaster Relief by Local Governments

PP. 23 of 2008 regulates the Participation of International Institutions and Foreign Non-Governmental Organizations in Disaster Management. The management of assistance (foreign / domestic / individual / private / NGO) both during disaster response, rehabilitation and reconstruction, can be carried out with the following criteria:

1. Effective and efficient
2. Helpful
3. Get to the target quickly
4. Right on target
5. As needed (does not have to fulfill the need)
6. Accountable
7. Transparent/accessible

In order to meet these criteria, the following aid management strategy needs to be prepared;

1. It is necessary to establish a Media Center to convey to the outside world the current conditions of the disaster.
2. The need to release the results of disaster loss and damage assessment through the Media Center
3. Through the Media Center, it is also necessary to release the emergency needs that are needed so that potential donors know what to do.
4. The implementation of a one-stop aid acceptance and distribution policy is difficult to implement, but at the entry points (terminals, airports, train stations, etc.) a *desk* should be provided to assist donors.
5. There is a special work unit that manages these aids equipped with IT equipment.



6. When the emergency response is over, it is necessary to *hand over* assistance from the special work unit to the sectoral work unit to be handled through the rehab / reconstruction program.
7. The Regional Head on behalf of the community should express gratitude to donors, either in writing or through electronic media.

## 2.8. Learning from the Implementation of Disaster Management by Local Government

Since 2007, Post-Disaster Management in Indonesia has been based on Law No.24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management as the highest legal umbrella. Several laws and regulations, government regulations, agency head regulations and ministerial regulations (policy aspects) and SOPs, POU, POTs are the legal basis for post-disaster management activities. Some regulations and policies are as follows:

1. Law No.24 of 2007 on Disaster Management
2. Government Regulation No.21 Year 2008 on the Implementation of Disaster Management
3. Regulation of the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) No. 11 of 2008 Guidelines for Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
4. Head of BNPB Regulation No. 17/2010 on the implementation of post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction.
5. Head of BNPB Regulation No. 4 of 2013 on technical guidelines for post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction in the settlement sector.
6. Regulation of the Head of the National Disaster Management Agency No.3 of 2014 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
7. Minister of Finance Regulation No.162/Pmk.07/2015 on grants from the central government to local governments in the context of funding assistance for post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction.
8. Minister of Finance Regulation No.155/Pmk.07/2016 concerning amendments to Minister of Finance Regulation No. 162/PMK.07/2015 concerning grants from the Central Government to Local Governments in the context of funding assistance for post-disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction.

The enactment of Law No. 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management, which was later followed by Government Regulations, Perka BNPB and Minister of Finance Regulation, oriented towards disaster management, was motivated by several factors including the existing legal basis that is no longer relevant to the demands of the times, which must be planned, coordinated and integrated. Also, the territory of Indonesia is very vulnerable to disasters, both natural, non-natural and social disasters, and based on the spirit that the State must be responsible for the safety of its citizens and the safety of its homeland, it is necessary to issue Law No.24 of 2007.

The emergence of this law has become a point of difference in making comprehensive disaster management efforts. Starting from the status of emergencies to post-disaster handling, which includes: handling disaster victims, refugees, necessary assistance, handling





Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, as well as the elements of the institutions involved in it, everything is regulated and outlined in this law, so that disaster-related handling can run directed, organized and smoothly as required.

Some of the main thoughts that emerged related to the policy aspect, along with the effect of changes in connection with the issuance of Law No. 24/2007 on Disaster Management, are as follows:

#### **a. A Paradigm Shift in Disaster Management by Local Governments**

The paradigm shift can be seen in the change of perspective from emergency response to disaster to disaster risk reduction from pre-disaster, namely disaster mitigation efforts to post-disaster efforts, namely rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The paradigm shift is based on the idea that disasters are a series of cause-and-effect events by both nature and non-nature. Therefore, mitigation efforts emphasize prevention and disaster preparedness to minimize the impact of disasters. The new paradigm will continue to be emphasized to all parties both at the government and community levels.

In this aspect, the disaster paradigm that emphasizes the importance of disaster risk reduction is automatically correlated with development planning designed annually by the government. It should be understood that development that does not pay attention to aspects of disaster risk reduction will potentially increase the disaster risk faced in the event of a disaster in the future.

The emergence of disasters such as floods, landslides, droughts, technological failures are examples of disasters that are indicated to have occurred due to the failure of a development vision that is not oriented towards disaster risk reduction. This disregard for disaster mitigation in the planning and development process is often driven by efforts to utilize regional natural resources to increase Regional Original Revenue (PAD).

#### **b. Disaster Management Institutionalization**

Law No.24/2007 on Disaster Management explicitly states that the State establishes a National Disaster Management Agency down to the regional level, namely the Regional Disaster Management Agency/BPBD (Provincial and Regency/City). These institutions are expected to be able to carry out disaster management as part of protecting all citizens from the threat of disasters in a focused and sustainable manner.

BPBDs have two main functions: coordination (when no disaster occurs) and command (when a disaster occurs). Appreciation should be given to the existence of BPBDs in many regions that already have the capacity and resources to carry out emergency responses when disasters occur to alleviate victims of these disasters.

However, in the aspect of coordination, it seems that BPBD is still not optimal, this is because there is no common perception between stakeholders in the regions who are still trapped by sectoral issues. The role of BPBD in development planning will be very vital where the reference to the Disaster Management Plan prepared as a translation of the Regional Medium-



Term Development Plan (RPJMD) document has the duty and authority to minimize disaster risk in the region. Therefore, BPBD also needs to look at the development plan documents of each Local Government Work Unit (SKPD) to ensure that all types of disaster threats in the area have been planned for disaster mitigation activities with communities in disaster-prone areas.

### **c. Rehabilitation and Reconstruction**

Disaster management efforts are the responsibility of the Government, both central and regional. In the context of disaster risk reduction efforts, the involvement of many parties is needed, including the government itself, public/private universities, NGOs, NGOs and the affected communities themselves.

Participation, democracy, accountability and community-based are demands that must be prioritized so that conflicts at the grassroots level, which are pressured by disasters, can be eliminated.

### **d. Participation**

In the new paradigm of disaster management, the community is no longer seen as an object but as the main actor because people who are victims of any event (disaster) often appear to be the first in an effort to get out of adversity due to changes in conditions affected by the disaster.

In various disaster experiences that have occurred in many regions, community participation is still not evenly visible for several reasons. First, limited capacity in dealing with disaster threats. Second, limited access to information to increase knowledge of various types of disaster threats. These limitations often cause various responses to disasters to not run optimally, such as disaster relief that comes late, not on target and others. In this case, it is necessary to carry out disaster risk reduction programs and or community-based disaster management so that community participation can be more effective and optimal.

### **e. Democracy**

The momentum of changing conditions due to the impact of disasters is used to change the habitual pattern in planning and implementing development. The habit of physical development that is Top Down, is changed to a Bottom Up pattern. All proposed activities that are the needs of affected communities are discussed together democratically by all residents or representatives, so that everyone feels involved and feels ownership of the infrastructure built.

### **f. Accountability**

All activities, from planning to implementation, are presented to the community for criticism. All proposed activities and the results of their design are presented to the community through Public Test activities, namely the dissemination of information through activities to install banners, posters, leaflets, pamphlets and information sheets in several strategic places that are easy to read and reach by all citizens. The processes during implementation, starting from spending on goods, spending on labor and total financing, are also transparent through public testing activities. In this way, it is hoped that all processes and results of the implementation of



community-based development can be known by the community at large and there will be no conflicts due to interests or dishonesty.



## CHAPTER 3

### METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1. Approaches and strategies

The Study on Local Government Capacity in Disaster Management will be conducted using the following approaches and strategies:

##### 1. Qualitative Approach

The study will be conducted through a qualitative approach, using a case study strategy that focuses on the capacity of local governments in the implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction by local governments.

##### 2. Case Study

City/District governments in 3 disaster areas that received CSRRP interventions

##### 3. Study Limitations

Interviews were conducted in March 2024 and literature review was conducted until July 2024.

**Table 2. Study Scope and Interviewees**

No.	City/District	CSRRP Rehab-Recon Activities	OPD Relevant to CSRRP
1	<b>Palu City</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Component 1 (Housing and settlement infrastructure)</li> <li>Component 2 (public facilities)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Secretariat</li> <li>Bappeda</li> <li>Public Works Department</li> <li>Spatial Planning and Land Agency</li> <li>Housing and Settlement Area Office</li> <li>Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency</li> <li>Regional Disaster Management Agency</li> </ul>
2	<b>Donggala District</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Component 1 (Housing and settlement infrastructure)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Secretariat</li> <li>Bappeda</li> <li>Public Works and Spatial Planning Office</li> <li>Housing, Settlement and Land Agency</li> <li>Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency</li> <li>Regional Disaster Management Agency</li> </ul>
3	<b>Sigi District</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Component 1 (Housing and settlement infrastructure)</li> <li>Component 2 (public facilities)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional Secretariat</li> <li>Development Planning, Research and Innovation Agency</li> <li>Public Works and Spatial Planning Office</li> <li>Housing and Settlement Area Office</li> <li>Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency</li> <li>Regional Disaster Management Agency</li> </ul>



### 3.2. Capacity Measurement

The capacity of local government in this study is measured based on the planning aspect, implementation aspect, budget support aspect and documentation aspect in 7 key variables as follows:

1. **Planning** aspects include disaster aspects in relevant Local Government documents consisting of :
  - a. RPJMD (Regional Medium Term Development Plan)
  - b. RKPD (Local Government Work Plan)
  - c. RTRW (Spatial and Regional Plan)
  - d. RDTR (Detailed Spatial Plan)
  - e. R3 (Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plan)
2. The **implementation** aspect covers the entire series of activities of the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency at the CSRRP implementation stage:
  - a. Coordination meeting with CSRRP PMU
  - b. Joint monitoring with CSRRP PMU
3. Aspects of **budget support** include
  - a. Allocation of Palu City APBD to support disaster management through CSRRP in 2022-2024
  - b. Donggala Regency APBD allocation to support disaster management through CSRRP in 2022-2024
  - c. Sigi Regency APBD allocation to support disaster management through CSRRP in 2022-2024
4. **The documentation** aspect includes administrative arrangements made by the Government of Palu City, Donggala District and Sigi District to support the implementation of CSRRP which consists of:
  - a. WTB DECREE
  - b. Decree on Location Determination for Huntap
  - c. Occupancy Decree
  - d. PBG and SLF documents
  - e. Asset Grant Letter
  - f. Public complaint media

To obtain the score of each City/Regency the steps taken are :

1. Assess the planning, implementation, budget support and documentation aspects of the 7 key variables. From this step a score was obtained for each key variable (Score 0 - 100);
2. The final score for each City/District is obtained from the average score of the 7 key variables;
3. The category for each City/District is determined based on the following table:



**Table 3. Capacity Scores and Categories Local Government**

AVERAGE SCORE	CATEGORIES
66 - 100	Adequate
33 - 65,9	Moderately
< 32,9	Inadequate

The reference in determining the capacity of each city/district for all aspects assessed can be seen in the table below. The determination of the capacity of the local government in the categories of Inadequate, Adequate and Adequate then becomes the basis for the preparation of follow-up and recommendations for this study.

**Table 4. Assessment of Local Government Capacity in Disaster Management**

No.	Aspects	Inadequate	Moderately	Adequate
1	Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local governments have not included disaster management nomenclature in regional planning documents (RPJMD, RKPD, RTRW, etc.)</li> <li>The local government has not yet prepared the R3 document</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local governments have included disaster management nomenclature in local planning documents (RPJMD, RKPD, RTRW, etc.)</li> <li>Local government has not yet prepared the R3 document</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local governments have included disaster management nomenclature in local planning documents (RPJMD, RKPD, RTRW, etc.)</li> <li>Local government has developed R3 document</li> </ul>
2	Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LGs not involved in CSRRP Rakornis and Rakortek</li> <li>The SGs are not involved in monitoring the progress of CSRRP activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local government has attended CSRRP Rakornis and Rakortek</li> <li>Local government has participated in monitoring the progress of CSRRP activity implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local government involved in every CSRRP Rakornis and Rakortek activity</li> <li>The SG always participates in monitoring the progress of CSRRP activity implementation.</li> <li>LGs independently monitor CSRRP activities</li> </ul>
3	Budget support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local government does not allocate APBD to support CSRRP implementation</li> <li>Local government does not allocate budget for post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in 2018</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local governments only allocate routine activity budgets for disaster management</li> <li>Local government does not allocate a specific budget to support CSRRP implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local government has allocated budget to support CSRRP implementation</li> <li>Local government has budget for WB data collection, land acquisition, PBG and SLF certification</li> <li>Local governments allocate a special budget for post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in 2018</li> </ul>
4	Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local government does not issue decree on WTB</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The local government has issued a WTB decree but not all</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The local government has issued a decree for all eligible disaster victims.</li> </ul>





No.	Aspects	Inadequate	Moderately	Adequate
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The local government does not issue a Decree on Location Determination for Huntap</li> <li>▪ Local government does not issue occupancy decree</li> <li>▪ Local government does not issue PBG and SLF documents</li> <li>▪ Local government does not issue Asset Grant Letter</li> <li>▪ Local government does not have a public complaint channel</li> </ul>	<p>WTBs are included in the decree.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The local government has issued a Decree on Location Determination for Huntap but not in accordance with the needs of Huntap</li> <li>▪ The local government has issued an Occupancy Decree but has not yet covered all Huntap and all WTBs</li> <li>▪ Local governments are in the process of issuing PBG and SLF documents for Kawasan Huntap and Independent Huntap</li> <li>▪ LGs are in the process of issuing Asset Grant Letters for any built infrastructure</li> <li>▪ The local government has a public complaints channel but is not active in receiving and following up on public complaints.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The local government has issued a Decree on Location Determination for Huntap in accordance with the need</li> <li>▪ The local government has issued an Occupancy Decree</li> <li>▪ Local governments have issued PBG and SLF documents for Kawasan Huntap and Independent Huntap</li> <li>▪ The SGs have issued Asset Grant Letters for any built infrastructure</li> <li>▪ The local government has a public complaints channel and actively receives and follows up on any public complaints.</li> </ul>

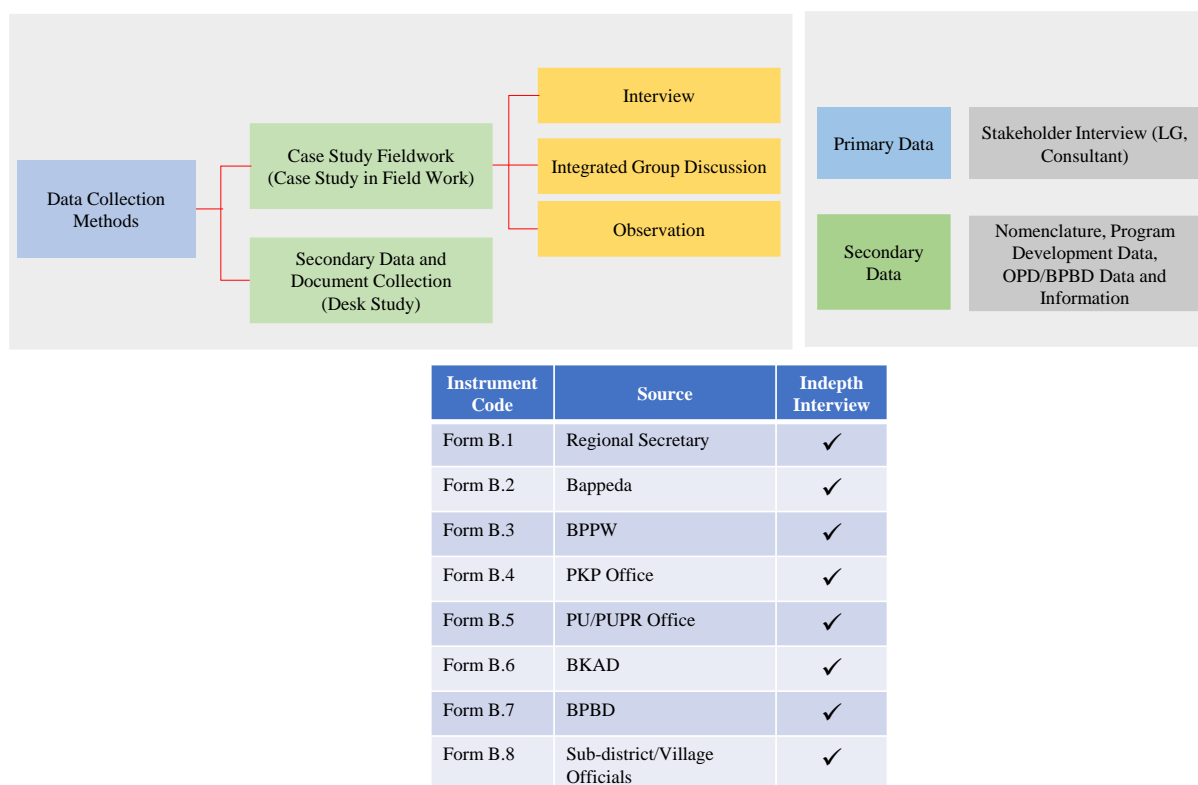
### 3.3. Data and Data Collection Methods

The study was conducted in 3 cities/districts affected by the 2018 Central Sulawesi disaster, namely Palu City, Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency.

The data collection method in this study uses a case study, with a secondary data collection method. To obtain preliminary data, interviews with the local government, integrated group discussions with supporting consultants such as PMC and OSP, and observations of CSRRP activities related to the role of the local government will be conducted.

Primary data will be obtained through interviews with stakeholders while secondary data will be obtained through various laws and regulations regarding disaster management in Central Sulawesi, progress and development of CSRRP activities, process and development of local government activities that support the implementation of CSRRP.





**Figure 4: Data and Data Collection Methods**

## CHAPTER 4

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT CAPACITY IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

#### 4.1. Determination of Disaster Affected Citizens (DAPs)

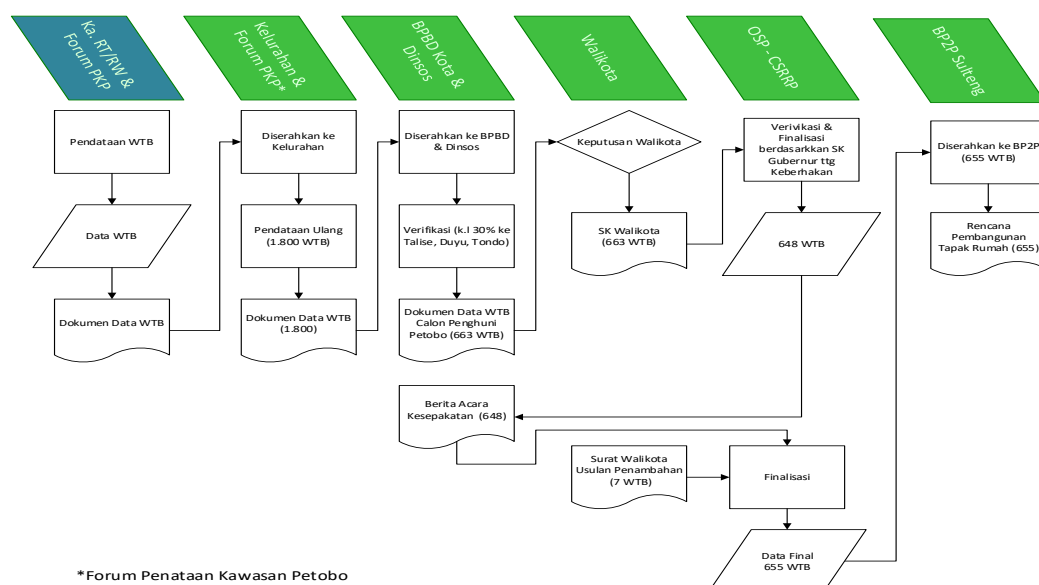
##### 4.1.1. Identification of Disaster Affected People in Palu City

The initial identification of disaster-affected residents by the Palu City Government was carried out in stages and in stages. The Palu City Government mobilized village officials with the assistance of RT and RW to conduct initial socialization related to the criteria and eligibility of disaster-affected residents. The criteria set refers to the criteria of livelihood that has been determined by the Governor of Central Sulawesi through Decree 360.

The process of collecting data on residents is carried out through the RT or directly to the village office. Government officials in the Kelurahan assist in the processing of documents of disaster-affected residents that may have been lost during the disaster. Input of complete data on prospective permanent housing recipients and Stimulant Fund recipients is carried out at the village office. Data on prospective residents of permanent housing and stimulant funds from urban village officials were submitted to the Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Palu City. After the data was inputted, verification and validation based on the eligibility criteria, data on disaster-affected houses was carried out by BPBD Palu City together with the facilitator team. The facilitator team, in addition to collecting proof of habitability, also took the coordinate points of the location of the affected houses to show the location of the disaster-affected houses. Data on disaster-affected residents that have been identified are then subjected to public testing at the urban village level, before being determined as potential recipients by the Mayor. The public test process is an effort by the Palu City government to get input from the community so that the permanent housing recipients meet the criteria of sustainability in accordance with the Governor's Decree. After obtaining input, additional information and identification of additional residents who might have been missed from the community, the data was finalized at BPBD. Furthermore, the data of disaster-affected residents was submitted to the Mayor of Palu in order to obtain a Decree on the determination of prospective recipients of stimulant funds or prospective recipients of permanent housing relocation.

The process of finalizing data on disaster-affected residents was carried out by BPBD in collaboration with facilitators from the Central Sulawesi Provincial Housing Provision Work Unit of the Ministry of PUPR for assistance in the construction of permanent housing. Finalization is carried out in two ways, namely data sanding and ensuring the completeness of the data of the WTB with the interview process. First, the process of data sanding, the data on housing recipients is juxtaposed with housing recipients who come from non-government assistance and recipients of stimulant assistance.

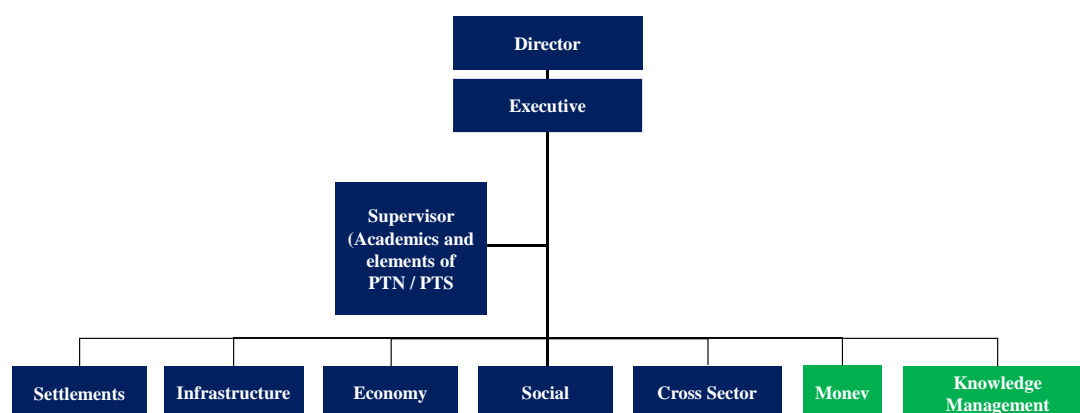




**Figure 5: Flowchart of Identification and Determination of PAPs for Prospective Residents of Huntap Petobo**

From the diagram above, by taking an example of the process of determining the WTB in Petobo Huntap, it can be seen that the determination of the WTB of shelter beneficiaries is actually the end of the WTB data collection process for shelter beneficiaries. The process was preceded by the data collection of damaged houses, which was initially carried out by the Regional Government facilitated by BNPB.

The results of post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction activities that become assets of the Government, Regional Governments, and/or communities are administered in accordance with applicable regulations. To ensure the monitoring and evaluation process and the running of the knowledge management cycle to explore learning during the implementation of recovery, the organization implementing rehabilitation and reconstruction for the post-disaster earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction of Central Sulawesi is proposed to come from various sectors as can be seen in the following figure.



Source: Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plan (R3) Post-disaster Earthquake, Tsunami, and Liquefaction of Palu City

**Figure 6: Organizational Diagram of the Implementation of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction after the Earthquake, Tsunami, and Liquefaction in Palu City**



This is further detailed in each subsector involved in disaster management in Palu as explained in the table.

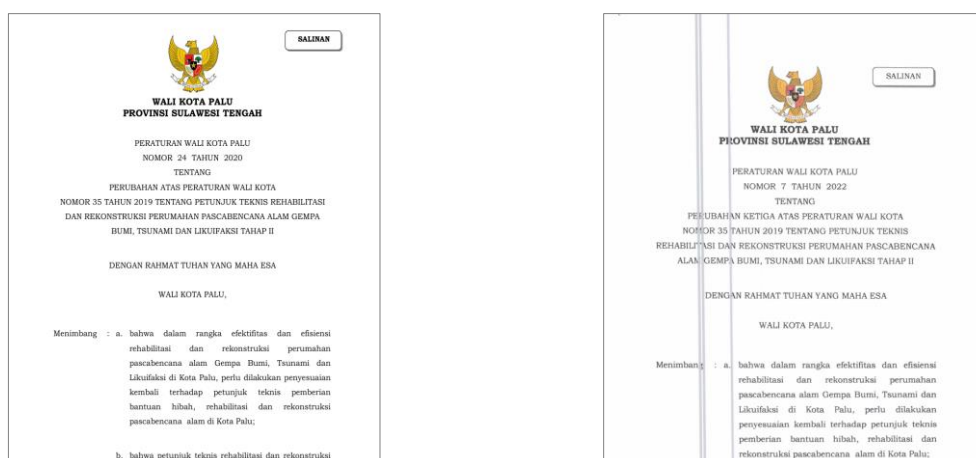
**Table 5. Sectors Involved in Palu Disaster Management**

Sector Type				
Settlement Sector	Infrastructure Sector	Sector Social	Sector Economy	Cross Sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Housing sub-sector</li> <li>- Environmental infrastructure sub-sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transportation sub-sector</li> <li>- Water resources sub-sector</li> <li>- Energy resources sub-sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Health Sub-sector</li> <li>- Education Sub-sector</li> <li>- Religion sub-sector</li> <li>- Social protection sub-sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agriculture/plantation/fishery sub-sectors</li> <li>- Trade sub-sector</li> <li>- Tourism sub-sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government sub-sector</li> <li>- Security and order sub-sector (TNI/Police)</li> <li>- Disaster Risk Reduction Sub-sector</li> </ul>

Source: Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plan (R3) Post-disaster Earthquake, Tsunami, and Liquefaction of Palu City

Thus it can be said that formally, the Organizational Structure in disaster management including CSRRP in Palu City has been designed in such a way with the division of tasks of each sector and subsector in Palu City led by the Mayor of Palu. In more detail, the organizational structure of disaster management in Palu City is also contained in the Mayor's Regulation Number 35 of 2019 concerning Technical Guidelines for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Housing after the Earthquake, Tsunami and Liquefaction Phase II.

From the Planning Aspect, the Mayor of Palu has issued a Decree of the Mayor of Palu with Number 360/294.a/BPBD/2019 related to the Post-disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plan for the Earthquake, Tsunami and Liquefaction of Palu City in 2019-2020. Then the Mayor Regulation Number 35 of 2019 concerning Technical Guidelines for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Housing after the Earthquake, Tsunami and Liquefaction Phase II which was amended by the Mayor Regulation Number 24 of 2020 and amended again through the Mayor Regulation (PERWALI) of Palu City Number 7 of 2022. The regulation regulates in detail the definitions, basic principles, policies, strategies and criteria for beneficiaries, the organization of the acceleration of rehabilitation and reconstruction of houses and the stages of the process of implementing rehabilitation and reconstruction activities.



**Figure 7: Mayor's Decree on Technical Guidelines for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Housing after the Earthquake, Tsunami and Liquefaction Phase II.**



This then became the basis for all parties in Palu City in carrying out tasks related to Housing Rehabilitation and Reconstruction after the Earthquake, Tsunami and Liquefaction Natural Disasters in Palu City.

Similarly, in determining the WTB, as explained in the previous section, the SGs have set a WTB that is flexible to the dynamics of the field as well as the provisions set out in the CSRRP. Thus, local governments actually have the capacity to determine WTB both in terms of organizational structure and regulations related to it.

#### 4.1.2. Identification of Disaster Affected Residents in Donggala Regency

The impact of the 2018 disaster in Donggala Regency was not as large and massive as in Palu City. Infrastructure damage and disaster victims are relatively small with the number of damaged houses estimated at around 747 units (the results of the BPBD and Donggala Regency Government arrangement). This condition does not make the process of determining disaster-affected residents easier than Palu City and Sigi Regency. Dynamics still occur, especially in terms of the completeness of administrative documents that will be used as the basis for determination. In general, many residents' administrative documents were lost/damaged by the earthquake, but even before that, many residents did not hold legal administrative documents in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

At the time of the determination of the disaster emergency status by the Donggala Regency Government, there were still hundreds of residents who were in refugee camps and did not dare to return to their homes. People are worried that there are still subsequent disasters in their respective areas of residence. This makes the data collection slow and the verification process is also carried out according to the presence of residents in their old homes. For residents whose houses were damaged 100% and live in Huntara, the identification process is easier, but not a few residents who moved out of town or to relatives who slightly complicate the data collection and verification process.

Handling disaster victims in Donggala Regency is carried out with principles:

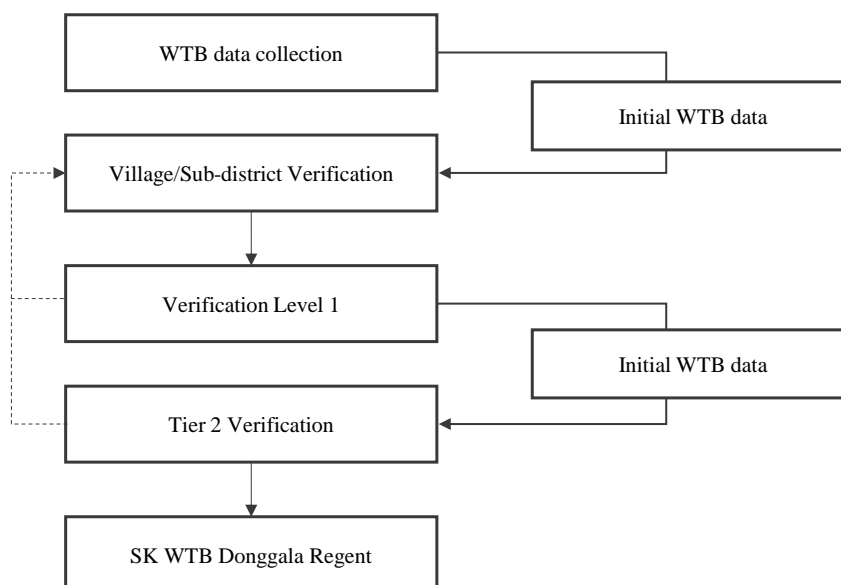
1. Using rehabilitation and reconstruction activities as a means of building communities and stimulating people's socio-economic lives with sustainable development principles that consider long-term impacts;
2. Implemented with a good governance approach, through effective coordination between activity implementers and prioritizing the aspirations of disaster-affected communities;
3. In particular, recovery activities in the field of housing and community life are implemented with a community participation approach in accordance with local cultural characteristics, while increasing community understanding of disaster risk reduction;
4. Implemented by paying attention to technical standards for improving residential environments in disaster-prone areas with the principle of *build back better*;

The flow of data collection of the WTB conducted by the Donggala District Government began at the base level by relying on the remaining administrative data and statements from village officials met. Initial data collection was only able to map the number of damaged houses and victims of serious injury / death. After tracing by village officials and community leaders,





finally one by one mapping of the names of residents and the number of family members can be done. But this mapping still requires several verifications to ensure that all residents affected by the disaster are not missed from the verification process.



**Figure 8: Flowchart of Identification and Determination of WT of Donggala Regency**

Although it looks simple in practice, verification is carried out repeatedly to ensure the validity of disaster-affected residents who are really entitled to receive housing assistance from CSRRP. This includes multilevel verification at the Donggala Regency Government level with the Village / Sub-district to ensure that residents who are displaced outside the shelter provided by the Donggala Regency Government are still recorded and obtain the right to Huntap.

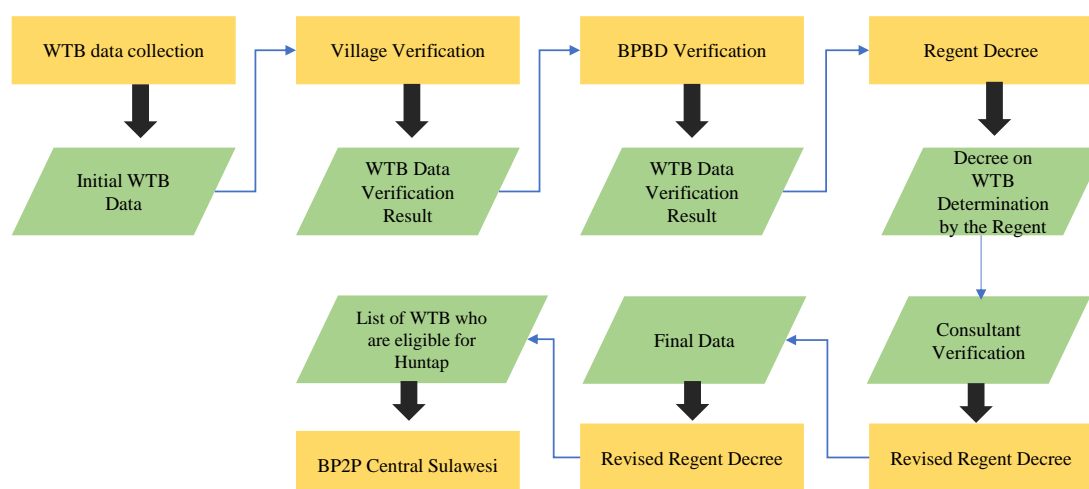
The agencies/OPDs involved in the data collection of DAPs in Donggala Regency include the Regional Secretariat as the Chairperson, assisted by Bappeda and other OPDs such as the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office, the Housing, Settlement Areas and Land Office, the Social Service Office, the Community and Village Empowerment Office, and the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office.

#### 4.1.3. Identification of Disaster Affected Residents in Sigi Regency

The determination of disaster-affected residents in Sigi Regency was carried out through the issuance of a Regent Decree which was carried out 8 times. The main principle of identification is not much different from the mechanism established in Palu City and Donggala Regency. The Regent of Sigi involved OPDs, agencies/institutions, sub-districts/villages, and communities in the data collection process. Participatory community involvement was carried out considering that the people of Sigi have a very high level of kinship and know more clearly the number of residents and the names of those who previously lived in the disaster site.

The Regent of Sigi in the period 2018-2023 has issued 8 decrees determining disaster-affected residents which are also used as the basis for further disaster management, both for land acquisition, shelter construction, basic infrastructure development and social assistance originating from the APBD and other sources.

The mechanism for determining the WTB in Sigi is carried out with the following steps:



**Figure 9: Flowchart of Sigi Regency WTB Identification and Determination**

## 4.2. Determination of Land Provision

For the provision of land, it can be classified in terms of the area of land that needs to be provided, the source of financing is generally presented as follows:

1. For Large Scale Land Acquisition, above > 5Ha. Costs incurred in the form of operational costs sourced from the Budget of the Ministry of ATR / BPN, through the ATR / BPN Regional Office of Central Sulawesi Province, and compensation costs incurred by the Regional Government conversion of the provision of replacement land for the Talise Area Huntap location through the Land Distribution / Consolidation program. There is no cost for small-scale land acquisition where the land is provided by the community.
2. While the acquisition of Small Scale land, < 5 Ha sourced from the APBD of the Donggala Regency and Sigi Regency Governments. Donggala and Sigi Regency Governments are estimated to spend Rp 30,000 to Rp 45,000 per meter to buy land for relocation sites and or replacement land (swap).

### 4.2.1. Land Needs and Issues in the Huntap Relocation Policy d alam CSRRP

The provision of land in CSRRP activities is a very crucial part, which determines the success and speed of the CSRRP implementation process. For local governments, this is not an easy task, given that they are generally located in disaster-prone areas and there is limited land available. Also, the land that must be provided must be in *Clean and Clear* status, so that construction on the land can be carried out.

The following are some of the problems of land supply in cities and districts in Central Sulawesi Province:

**Table 6. Local Government Issues in Land Acquisition in Central Sulawesi**

Palu City Government	Donggala Regency Government	Sigi District Government
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no large expanse of secure land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited budget for land purchase</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited budget for land purchase</li> </ul>

Palu City Government	Donggala Regency Government	Sigi District Government
<p>Land is mostly owned by the private sector and individuals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local governments have limited budget for land acquisition</li> <li>Limited safe ground due to ZRB</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No ZRB map at the beginning of the disaster</li> <li>Uncertainty over ZRB designation - Red Zone and Green Zone designations in the same location at different times (there is an effort to maintain relocation sites close to WTB works)</li> <li>The local government team did not have the instruments to ascertain the land area requirement, resulting in multiple land acquisitions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited safe land (ZRB Map)</li> <li>Uncertainty over ZRB designation - Red Zone and Green Zone designations in the same location at different times (there is an effort to maintain relocation sites close to WTB works)</li> </ul>

In Palu City, for example in Petobo, the Location of Land Consolidation for Permanent Housing Development in Petobo Village is outside the Location Determination for permanent housing development that was determined by the Governor of Central Sulawesi in December 2018. The location of permanent housing in Petobo Village was determined as needed and at the same time responded to a number of land issues faced by the Government and Local Government that emerged later. Land issues for permanent housing relocation faced by the Government (in this case the Ministry of PUPR represented by BPPW, BP2P, Consultants, and the Ministry of ATR / BPN represented by the Provincial Office and Kantah of Palu City) and the Palu City Local Government (temporarily represented by the Housing and Settlement Office, Spatial Planning and Land Office) are; 1) the emergence of claims of control and ownership rights over land that has been declared clean and clear; examples of tenure and ownership claims in Huntap Talise and Huntap Tondo-2 which resulted in a reduction in the planned land area with realization (*see* case studies of ex-HGU/HGB land provision), 2) the availability of land locations that are in accordance with the social background and livelihoods of the WTB (*see* land acquisition efforts by the Palu City Housing and Settlement Office for the Talise Panau Satellite Huntap), and 3) the availability of land that is safe from disasters, which is also supported by clear evidence of tenure and or ownership (based on IP4T, the Land Consolidation site in Petobo has complex tenure and ownership issues). Another problem that arose specifically in Petobo urban village was the issue of the abolition of Petobo urban village, which was rejected by the community, so that in order for Petobo urban village to remain, its residents were relocated to locations that were still included in the administrative area of the urban village.

*"The data is growing again. For example in Lere, it has entered the database. Where do you want to place it? In Tondo I, the coverage is 45 ha. Only 1,600. not enough. Tondo II 65 ha. Its capacity is 961. not enough. Put into Tondo II, .1055. not yet spilled from Tondo I. Lere residents. His livelihood is in Lere. There used to be only 3 shelters, Tondo, Duyu, Talise. There was no Petobo. Suddenly, the new governor asked for a Petobo shelter. Data from Tondo I and*



*II asked to move to Petobo. Even though they are already permanent. All those affected in Petobo asked to move to Tondo I, II and Talise. They moved from their village. If there is no shelter in Petobo, it does not qualify as a village. So it is maintained so that there is a Petobo village" (Bp Kepala Pelaksana BPBD Kota Palu, BPBD)*

In CSRRP, there are at least 3 methods of land provision in terms of the method of acquisition, namely:

1. Land Consolidation
2. Utilization of Ex- HGU/HGB Land
3. Self-contained - Individual Provided

**Table 7. Land Provision in terms of Method of Acquisition in CSRRP**

No.	Category	Explanation
1	Huntap Kawasan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Land by Local Government</li> <li>▪ Settlement infrastructure by Central/Local Government</li> </ul>
2	Satellite House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Land by Local Government</li> <li>▪ Settlement infrastructure by Central/Local Government</li> </ul>
3	Group Independent Housing ( $\leq 15$ units)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Land is prepared by community groups</li> <li>▪ Provision of settlement infrastructure provided by local government/existing</li> </ul>
4	Group Independent Housing ( $\geq 15$ units)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Land is prepared by community groups;</li> <li>▪ Provision of settlement infrastructure can be provided or facilitated by the Central/Local Government.</li> </ul>

#### 4.2.2. Local Government Capacity in Land Provision

##### 1) Budget Provision

As stated earlier, the budget provision for land provision is classified as large scale ( $>5$ ha) and small scale ( $<5$ ha). In practice in Palu City, these two categories do not require any cost for the acquisition of the land itself, because it only transfers the status from private land or from ex HGU/HGB. Costs are required mainly for land provision operations involving personnel from both ATR/BPN or the land office as well as from the local government's own personnel, which are needed among others for coordination and communication, measurement and mapping, issuance of SK etc.

The Local Government of Palu City has provided operational costs for land provision, especially for the utilization of state land Ex HGU/HGB in Talise and Tondo 2. As for the provision of independent shelter land, the local government does not need to provide a budget considering that the land provision is carried out by the WTB itself.



**Table 8. Budget Provision for Land Provision**

Scale of Land Acquisition	Land Acquisition Method	Land Area (Ha)	Acquisition Cost Local government land		Operational Costs		Benefit Cost	
			Value (Rp)	Source	Value (Rp)	Sources of Operational Costs	Benefit Cost	Form of Compensation
Large Scale (> 5 ha)	Donation through Land Consolidation - Petobo	14.80	No fees		IDR 254,284,000	DIPA ATR/BPN (APBN)	None	None
	Utilization of State Land Ex-HGU/HGB Huntap Talise	46.83			IDR 158,826,000	ATR/BPN (APBN) City Budget	1,000 (cultivator)	Land (Through Redistribution/ KT)
	Utilization of State Land Ex-HGU/HGB Huntap Tondo-2	65.31				ATR/BPN (APBN) City Budget	Initial HGU/HGB holder	Discussion process
Small Scale (< 5 ha)	Independent Individual - Pantoloan	0.62	No fees	Community	None	Beneficiaries	None	None

With the implementation of CSRRP development activities in these locations, it can be said that the LGU has the capacity in terms of budget provision for land provision.

## 2) Institutional

All types/methods of land provision under CSRRP have a central and local regulatory basis for institutional arrangements, as well as guidelines for handling social impacts provided by the project. An exception is the type of self-provisioning, both group and individual self-provisioning. These two provisioning methods are guided by some of the institutional arrangements of the Small Scale Land Acquisition legislation, as well as project provisions and procedures. In the context of land provision, the District/City Government forms an *ad-hoc* team in accordance with the regulatory provisions of each type of land provision applied.

The land supply implementing organization for each type of land supply has its own regulatory basis at both the central and regional levels. In the implementation of CSRRP, the CSRRP Implementing Organization (as well as the NSUP-CERC Implementing Organization) also plays a role in organizing and expediting land provision activities.

This also shows the capacity of the LG in terms of coordinating and communicating with related parties, especially with ATR/BPN and also the Land Office in terms of land provision.

**Table 9. Date of issuance of Land Provision documents**

Scale of Land Acquisition	Method of Acquiring Land Rights	Location	Date of Location Determination (SK Penlok)	Date of Issue Land Provision Planning (LAP)*	Date of Issuance of Due Diligence Result Document (DDR)*	LAP Approval Date O/ World Bank**)	Date of Release/ Acquisition of Rights**)	Total Process Time Duration of Penlok S.D NOL BD (Month)
Large Scale (>5 Ha)	Donation Through Land Consolidation	Huntap Petobo Area	September 17, 2021	December 30, 2022	February 20, 2023	October 25, 2022	November 5, 2021	14



Scale of Land Acquisition	Method of Acquiring Land Rights	Location	Date of Location Determination (SK Penlok)	Date of Issue Land Provision Planning (LAP)*	Date of Issuance of Due Diligence Result Document (DDR)*	LAP Approval Date O/ World Bank**	Date of Release/ Acquisition of Rights**	Total Process Time Duration of Penlok S.D NOL BD (Month)
	Utilization of State Land Ex-hgu/HGB Huntap Talise	Huntap Talise Area	December 18, 2018	n.a	August 3, 2022	August 24, 2022	June 25, 2021	30
	Utilization of State Land Ex-hgu/HGB Huntap Tondo-2	Huntap Tondo-2		n.a	June 20, 2022	August 18, 2022	May 27, 2021	29
<b>Small Scale (&lt; 5 Ha)</b>	Independent Individual	Pantoloan Independent Shelter	None	August 17, 2022	None	-	No Release	-

### 4.3. Safeguard Formulation and Implementation

#### 4.3.1. Role of LGs in Environmental and Social Safeguard Management

The Tupoksi of the Local Government in Environmental and Social Safeguard Management, especially in terms of identification/determination of sub-project risks as well as the provision of environmental documents including AMDAL, UKL/UPL and ESCOP/SPPL. As for social documents, among others, through LAP/RAP documents.

**Table 10. Tupoksi of Local Government in Environmental and Social Safeguard Management**

No.	Service/Agency	Tasks
1	Local government in general	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. With the help of consultants and support from the PMU, the LGU prepared the Land Provision Plan (LAP), Land Due Diligence (DDR) and Relocation Action Plan (RAP) documents.</li> <li>2. Participate in monitoring and provide technical support for corrective actions to meet environmental and social management compliance.</li> <li>3. Facilitate law enforcement and supervise environmental and social management and monitoring plans.</li> <li>4. Provide media for information disclosure.</li> <li>5. Together with the PMU and with the support of the consultant, prepare and manage the grievance and complaint handling instrument.</li> </ol>
2	Environment Agency	DLH in City/Cab plays a role in providing recommendations for environmental documents (AMDAL, UKL-UPL, SPPL) according to identified needs.
3	Investment and One-Stop Integrated Service Office	DPMPTSP grants environmental permits to contractors who win sub-project work.
4	Regional Disaster Management Agency	BPBD provides technical support related to raising awareness about disaster risks and impacts.





### 4.3.2. Local Government Capacity in Environmental and Social Safeguard Management

DLH of Palu City, Sigi Regency and Donggala Regency each have adequate capacity in providing recommendations for environmental documents (AMDAL, UKL-UPL, SPPL) according to the identified needs. This is indicated by the existence of technical recommendations for each sub-project issued by each City/District DLH; for example for the Poboya IPA Sub-Project, the screening document was submitted on March 18, 2022 and received endorsement from the DLH of Palu City on July 5, 2022,

In Palu City, DPMPTSP issued an Environmental Permit for the Tadulako University Reconstruction Rehabilitation sub-project with an environmental permit issued by the Investment and One-Stop Integrated Service Office Number: 503/16.7/66/ILK-B/DPMPTSPDiIV2020 with the obligation to fulfill the provisions listed in the Recommendation from the Palu City Environmental Service number 1499/Iib/DLH/2020 dated December 15, 2020; while for the Poboya IPA sub-project there is no Environmental Permit yet. For Talise Huntap, there is no Environmental Permit yet but there is already an Approval of UKL/UPL Recommendation Number 1434.a/660/iib/XII/UKL.UPL/DLH/2019.

The Government of Palu City, Sigi Regency and Donggala Regency have also completed all LAP and RAP documents according to the needs of each sub-project. All LAP and RAP documents have received an NOL from the World Bank.

BPBD has sufficient capacity to provide awareness raising on disaster risks and impacts to communities and workers.

The local government and especially DLH have participated in monitoring and monitoring of environmental risks and impacts in CSRRP sub-projects. However, due to the large number of infrastructure projects entering the 3 cities/regions and the standard mechanism in environmental and social management, DLH is waiting (not pro-active) in providing technical support. Administratively, DLH Palu City in particular is very neat in administration and has a very good understanding of environmental management. DLH of Palu City recorded well the implementation and monitoring reports and specifically stated that no report has been submitted to DLH regarding the handling of asbestos waste as hazardous waste in the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction project of Tadulako University.

The local governments of Palu City, Sigi Regency and Donggala Regency together with the PMU have provided media for information disclosure and prepared and managed grievance and complaint handling instruments. In addition, Palu City and Sigi Regency each also provides a grievance handling channel that is directly managed by the City / Regency; Palu City through <https://jdih.palukota.go.id/main> and also <https://laporwalikota.palukota.go.id>. While Sigi Regency through [Login: Taman Sigi](#) ([sigikab.go.id](https://sigikab.go.id)).

## 4.4. Issuance of Building Permits (PBG) and Certification of Fitness for Use (SLF)

### 4.4.1. LGs' role in PBG and SLF in CSRRP Program

Building Approval or PBG, is a license given to building owners to build new buildings, either change, expand, or reduce and/or maintain existing buildings.



All of that, must be adjusted to the technical standards of the building. By meeting these standards, the building owner can obtain PBG. This is explained in Government Regulation No. 16, Article 1 No. 17 of 2021.

The Law discusses Building, which among other things discusses the function and classification of buildings, included in the Building Approval (PBG), Certificate of Functioning (SLF), and also Building Ownership Certificate (SBKKBG).

PBG (Building Approval) is a document used as a substitute for Building Permit (IMB), while SLF (Certificate of Functioning) is a certificate given by the government after the building has been completed and has been deemed fit for use in accordance with the approved plan.

In other words, PBG is required before construction begins, while SLF is given after construction is completed and has met the set standards.

In CSRRP, PBG and SLF are closely related to the building durability standards required before the building is occupied by beneficiaries of both shelters and public facilities and are indicators of program KPIs.

Under the CSRRP program, every house/building constructed must have a Building Approval (PBG) and pass the building feasibility test. To encourage this, the local government will assist PBG applications and waive the application fee. A compliance monitoring and due diligence mechanism is developed under Component 3 of this activity. Construction executors are responsible for meeting construction and material standards in accordance with earthquake-safe building guidelines. Structural durability tests will be conducted after the work is completed and the construction implementer is obliged to strengthen the structure if non-compliance is found in the construction process and the use of building materials.

#### 4.4.2. Local Government Capacity in Provision of PBG and SLF Documents

**Table 11. PBG SLF Construction and Licensing**

No.	Implementation Center	Number of Buildings/Houses	Construction Status			PBG Licensing Status			SLF Licensing Status		
			Not Started	Process	Finish	Not Applicable	Already input / Processed in Tataruang	Issued / Existing IMB	Not Applicable	Already input / Processed in Tataruang	Published
1	BPPW Central Sulawesi	102	1	78	23	9	65	28	93	5	5
	Palu City	86	1	71	14	9	58	19	82	3	2
	Sigi Regency	16	-	7	9	-	7	9	11	2	3
2	BP2P Sulawesi II	3.880	-	3.065	815	499	2.912	469	3.880	-	-
	Palu City	2.625	-	2.392	233	291	2.334	-	2.625	-	-
	Sigi Regency	508	-	508	-	39	-	469	508	-	-
	Donggala Regency	747	-	165	582	169	578	-	747	-	-
	Total	3.982	1	3.143	838	508	2.977	497	3.973	5	5

Source: QS CSRRP M4 April 2020



#### 4.5. Occupancy Process

**Table 12. Status of Permanent Residence Occupancy Process**

No.	Development Location	Number of Units	Occupancy Process				
			SK	Key Handover	Moving	Inhabit	Not yet Occupied
Permanent Residence Phase 1A							
1	Pombewe 1A, Sigi Regency	400	400	400	400	397	3
2	Duyu 1A, Palu City	230	230	230	230	230	0
Permanent Residence Phase 1B							
1	Mandiri, Palu City	45	45	45	45	45	0
2	Balaroa, Palu City	52	52	52	52	52	0
3	Ganti, Donggala Regency	82	82	82	82	82	0
4	Lompio, Donggala Regency	282	282	282	282	282	0
5	Tanjung Padang 1, Donggala district	64	64	64	64	64	0
6	Tanjung Padang 2, Donggala District	37	37	37	37	37	0
7	Tanjung Padang 3, Donggala District	13	13	13	13	13	0
8	Wani Lumbumpetigo, Donggala Regency	48	48	48	48	48	0
9	Loli Tasiburi I, Donggala Regency	27	27	27	27	27	0
10	Loli Tasiburi II, Donggala Regency	32	32	32	32	32	0
11	Loli Dondo, Donggala Regency	37	37	37	37	37	0
12	Lambara, Sigi Regency	62	62	62	62	62	0
13	Salua, Sigi Regency	63	63	63	63	63	0
14	Pombewe, Sigi Regency	205	205	205	205	205	0
Total			1679	1679	1679	1676	3
Previous Week (04/05)			1679	1679	1679	1676	3

Source: OSP Data on the Progress of Pasigala Shelter Occupancy, May 11, 2024

#### 4.6. Post-occupancy Activities



**Figure 10: Flowchart of Post-Habitation Activities**

## **4.7. Process of Readiness of Local Government to Receive, Operate, Maintain and Develop Assets**

### **4.7.1. LG Capacity in Receiving, Operating, Maintaining and Developing Assets**

In terms of regulations and policies, Palu City has issued the following:

1. Palu City Regional Regulation 10/2016 concerning the Establishment and Structure of Regional Apparatus as amended by Palu City Regional Regulation 8/2017 concerning Amendments to Palu City Regional Regulation No. 10/2016 concerning the Establishment and Structure of Regional Apparatus stipulates the Public Works Agency as the Agency that organizes basic services in the fields of Drinking Water and Wastewater. Therefore, the Public Works Office of Palu City is compatible to receive the 2x30 IPA assets of LPD Poboya Palu City as a BMD user.
2. Then the Mayor also issued Perwal of Palu City 19/2017 concerning Duties and Functions of Organizational Units at the Public Works Office, the Public Works Office of Palu City has had duties and functions for the implementation of Clean Drinking Water through the Water Resources and Human Settlements Division work unit in the Clean Water Management Section;
3. Perwal Kota Palu 24/2019 on the Establishment, Organizational Structure, Duties, Functions and Work Procedures of the Technical Implementation Unit of the Public Works Office of Palu City, can already cover the duties of the UPTD of Domestic Wastewater Treatment for the management of SPALD-T;

The readiness of the Palu City Government in receiving and managing assets from CSRRP can be seen in the following description:

#### **1. Coordination of Asset Handover and Management**

The Local Government of Palu City/Department of Public Works of Palu City, UPTD Wastewater Treatment and PDAM of Palu City have obtained preliminary information in general about the assets of SPAM IPA Poboya 2x30 LPD, SPAM Huntap Tondo-1, Huntap Tondo-2 and Huntap Talise and SPALD-T Huntap Talise which will later be handed over to the Local Government, including through support for land preparation, preparation of environmental documents, building/building approval at the planning stage and coordination meetings with BPPW at the construction implementation stage, finally through the Sustainability Workshop, June 25, 2024.

#### **2. Formation of Asset Handover Team from Local Government**

To support the implementation of the handover of BMN assets at the level of the Palu City Government based on the experience that has been carried out by the local government so far, especially for the implementation of Identification and Physical Examination, the Palu City Government will involve an integrated team consisting of at least elements of the Public Works Office (Asset User), BPKAD, Bappeda and Inspectorate, including PDAM Palu City and UPTD Wastewater Treatment. For the implementation of the Integrated Team activities, there is no special decree and fund allocation prepared specifically from the APBD.



The Integrated Team from the Internal Government is coordinated by the agency that will receive the asset (Cq. Dinas PU Kota Palu) by involving elements of BPKAD, Bappeda and Inspectorate, including Users from PDAM Kota Palu and UPTD Pengolahan Air Limba. For the task of this Integrated Team, the local government does not specifically prepare a decree and budget but it has become a municipal government policy.

### **3. Inventory/Identification and Joint Inspection of Assets to be Received by the Local Government**

The implementation of identification/inventory of assets that will be received by the Local Government, will be carried out by the Local Government together with BPPW-PUPR through Joint Inspection activities when it will receive assets either in the context of temporary operational handover or BMN Grant process. The local government will conduct a more detailed / detailed asset identification and inspection, including: types / components of assets and their specifications, distribution of asset locations, service coverage, asset value, and quality / functionality.

For the implementation of these two activities, the Palu City Government will only carry out after there is a request from BPPW Prov. Central Sulawesi for the implementation of Joint Inspection in the context of asset management handover and/or a request to submit a Letter of Readiness to Receive Asset Grants as a completeness of the administrative requirements for submitting grant applications by BPPW Prov. Central Sulawesi. The results of this Joint Inventory and Examination will be documented and reported to the Mayor / Regional Secretary. The identification process will involve elements of the Public Works Office including from PDAM for SPAM IPA Poboya and UPTD.

Wastewater Treatment for SPALD-T Huntap Talise including several other related SKPDs (Integrated Team). The process has also been carried out by the Local Government together with BPPW during the Joint Inspection process as well as the CSRRP handover process for SPAM IPA Duyu and IPLT Palu CSRRP.

### **4. Facilitation of Preparation of Letter of Willingness of Local Government to Accept BMN Grants**

This activity will only be carried out by the LG after there is a request from BPPW to submit a Letter of Readiness to Receive Asset Grants as a complete administrative requirement for submitting grant applications by BPPW. According to BPPW, the request will be submitted by BPPW (cq. Asset Management Section) after the construction work is completed and PHO. To submit a letter of Willingness of the Local Government to Accept BMN Grants, the Local Government will first conduct a joint examination. The results of this joint examination will be documented and reported by the Municipal Integrated Team to the Mayor / Regional Secretary for consideration in declaring Readiness to Receive Assets.

### **5. Facilitation of PBG and SLF for Buildings to be Received by Local Government**

In the 2x30 LPD IPA Asset component, SPAM Huntap Tondo-1, Tondo-2 and Huntap Talise which will be donated to the Regional Government, there are several buildings that require PBG and SLF, namely the Poboya IPA Building / Building and complementary buildings in





the form of Pump Houses and Generator Houses. While in the Talise Huntap SPALD-T activity there is an IPALD house building.

The issuance of PBG/SLF is the authority of the Palu City Government facilitated by the Project/BPPW. The PBG has been submitted by the Local Government of Palu City, through PDAM Palu City for Buildings in Poboya IPA SPAM and through the Public Works Office of Palu City for Buildings in Talise Huntap SPALD-T. The status of the PBG process is still in process at the Spatial Planning and Land Office of Palu City as reported in the PMC progress report, status June 30, 2024. While SLF has not been submitted pending the issuance of PBG. Apart from being a requirement for the Building that will be managed by the local government in the future, the document will also be a complete administration for submitting BMN grant applications that will be submitted by the Local Government to BPPW.

## **6. BASTO Signing / Operational Handover and Asset Management**

As an effort to accelerate the operation of built assets, BPPW carries out the handover of utilization / operation and management of BMN assets to the Local Government until the BMN grant is carried out. The signing of this BASTO will be carried out by the Mayor / Regional Secretary of Palu City. This activity will be carried out by the Local Government after there is a request from BPPW for BASTO SPAM IPA Poboya or SPALD-T Huntap Talise after the completion of construction / PHO and a *commissioning test* has been carried out and declared fully functional or ready to use for each SPAM IPA Poboya and SPALD-T Huntap Talise activities. The process has also been carried out by the Local Government together with BPPW during the BASTO process for the Duyu IPA SPAM CSRRP activity.

## **7. Signing of BMN Grant Agreement/BAST**

The Poboya IPA SPAM and Talise Huntap SPALD-T activities are currently still under construction. After the construction is completed and the BMN Grant approval is issued, the signing of the BMN Grant Agreement and BAST between PUPR as the Giver and the Palu City Government as the Grantee will be carried out.

## **8. Facilitation of Recording & PSP of Assets received into BMD**

As a follow-up to the completion of the signing of the BMN Grant Agreement Manuscript and BAST, the Palu City Government will record the Asset as BMD and carry out the operation and maintenance of the BMD assets it receives. For the use of SPALD-T Huntap Talise assets, BMD recording will be carried out as fixed assets and PSP at the Public Works Office, while for SPAM IPA Poboya assets will be recorded in the BMD Inventory of Palu City for Capital Participation to PDAM.

## **9. Facilitation of Regional Capital Participation to PDAM Palu City**

After the assets of SPAM IPA Poboya are received by the local government (becoming BMD), the local capital participation of Palu City will be carried out to PDAM Palu City. For the capital participation process, the Palu city government will carry out after the assets are received and become BMD of Palu City.





In addition to the Regional Capital Participation to PDAM in the form of goods/assets, also capital participation in the form of funds to finance the operation and maintenance needs of the Palu City APBD support.

The practice of Capital Participation by the Local Government of Palu City to PDAM Palu City has been carried out several times, most recently through Perda 10 of 2022 concerning Regional Capital Participation to BUMD / PDAM so that for Capital Participation of SPAM IPA Poboya assets, basically the local government only does a kind of revision of existing local regulations. The challenge is only in the time that requires adjustments to the DPRD session period.

#### 4.8. Community Complaint Handling Process

In the procurement process, there are often partners who participate in the procurement process who feel dissatisfied or aggrieved. The complaint handling mechanism is carried out through the following stages:

1. Complaints are submitted to the Head of PMU through the CHU;
2. The Head of PMU assigns the CHU to follow up the complaint within a maximum period of 15 working days; and
3. The Head of PMU may forward the complaint to the Inspectorate General if the complaint issue cannot be resolved at the PMU level. For prior review contracts, complaints received by the Procurement Committee must be submitted to the World Bank along with a draft answer from the Procurement Committee to the complaint along with supporting documents. The World Bank will review and provide clearance for the draft answer. The Procurement Committee can send an answer to the complaint if it has received *clearance* from the World Bank.
4. The Ministry of Public Works and Housing has good experience in handling complaints, particularly in three major programs, namely the National Program for Community Empowerment in Urban Areas (PNPM Urban), KOTAKU and PAMSIMAS, where a large number of complaints can be managed and resolved transparently. The development of CSRRP activity grievance handling will benefit from such grievance management arrangements and experiences.

#### 4.9. Field Findings

From various initial searches in the field, there are some interesting findings related to the handling of field complaints as follows:

1. The web-based complaint venues such as <http://www.ciptakarya.pu.go.id/>, and <https://sitaba.pu.go.id/sitabapalu/> mentioned in the Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (DDR) POM document are not accessible (status May 10, 2024).

Not only is the complaint mechanism organized by SITABA inaccessible, but the public complaint mechanism managed by the Palu City government through the website <https://laporwalikotapalu.com/> is also not accessible.



2. On Wednesday, April 3, 2024, an informal discussion meeting was held at the SKP-HAM care home, Jalan Basuki Rahmat Lorong Saleko II, South Birobuli, south Palu. The discussion included representatives from the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (PUPR) as the project implementing agency, such as the Central Sulawesi Province Regional Settlement Infrastructure Center, the Sulawesi II Housing Provision Implementation Center, and representatives from CSRRP consisting of the Public Sector Organization (OSP), Project Management Consultant (PMC), and Evaluation and Study Consultant (ESC). Not to forget the delegation from the Regional Disaster Management Agency of Palu City.

Head of the Central Sulawesi SKP-HAM Huntap Monitoring Team Moh. Syafari Firdaus said during the meeting that there were many issues/things that PMC wanted to convey and ask. BPPW and BP2P are related to the process of organizing shelter for survivors who want to be conveyed and asked, but in a period, it is difficult to meet, and there is no media to convey this.



From the meeting held with Bappeda of Palu City, Drs Arfan. M.Si said there have been many reports/complaints about the implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction projects in Palu City.

In his submission, he conveyed complaints from the community regarding the disturbance/impact of

the reconstruction rehabilitation project work related to the former excavation that was not restored after the implementation. The ESC team, on occasion, asked how the citizen media convey messages/villages/criticism/suggestions related to these infrastructure activities. On this occasion, the head of Bappeda Hammer Drs. Arfan. M.Si conveyed via direct telephone and was to Bappeda.

### 3. Environmental Complaint Handling

On April 2, 2024, at the Environmental Agency (LHK) of Palu City, we also got the same thing from the LHK Agency when we asked about complaints about environmental and social impacts due to the CSRRP reconstruction rehabilitation project. The resource person from the LHK Office said that so far, there have been no complaints related to environmental and social impacts to the LHK Office.

However, after reviewing the complaint report in February 2022, I found a report related to residents' complaints regarding environmental impacts related to the construction of the shelter, especially garbage. However, this was not conveyed to the relevant Dinas or the implementer (included in the unresolved handling in February 2022).



#### 4. Information and Community Management Services (LIPPM)

The Community Information and Grievance Management Service (LIPPM) is designed as an effective tool for accommodating complaints and grievances, identifying issues, conducting assessments, and resolving complaints and grievances related to CSRRP. The LIPPM system is open to the public, including complaints from CSRRP actors, and will help ensure that everyone's rights and interests, especially those of beneficiaries, are accommodated.

Community involvement through the submission of criticism and feedback for CSRRP is also a form of participation in project implementation, especially in monitoring. Complaints and information submitted by the community are very important inputs for all stakeholders in CSRRP activities so that they can be used as a basis for evaluating activities and reviewing project compliance with agreed plans and principles.

In the short term, the LIPPM system will facilitate the community and related parties in problem-solving and alternative solutions, equalize perceptions of complaints submitted as an effort to maintain the sustainability and quality of activities, and record all data and information related to the complaint process and its resolution. In the long term, the LIPPM system is expected to become an example of learning for local communities about universal community principles in implementing development activities and encourage the implementation of LIPPM at the community level in a participatory, transparent, and accountable manner.

## CHAPTER 5

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT CHALLENGES IN DEALING WITH DISASTERS

#### 5.1. Local Government Challenges in Disaster Management

In general, the Government of Palu City, Donggala District, and Sigi District faced the following challenges in disaster management in 2018:

1. The 2018 Central Sulawesi disaster was not designated a national disaster; the capacity of local governments was considered still able to overcome the impact of the earthquake, tsunami, and liquefaction, including in collecting data on the WTB. This policy is challenging for the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government and the Government of Palu City, Donggala District, and Sigi District to manage the disaster.

The challenges faced are related to :

- a. Limited human resources; considering that the local government officials of Palu City, Donggala Regency, and Sigi Regency are also public officials and victims of natural disasters, the hard work of the Mayor / Regent together with all officials and the community at the disaster mitigation stage is required.
- b. Budget constraints: The local governments of Palu City, Donggala District, and Sigi District had difficulty allocating budgets for disaster management. At least two conditions affect the limited budget for routine and personnel expenditures, and the disaster occurred in September when most of the budget allocation was used for operational activities and personnel expenditures.
- c. Limitations in supporting infrastructure include regulations and protocols for handling disaster emergencies, operational readiness of emergency services for handling large-scale disasters, etc.
- d. The BPBDs of Palu City and Sigi District did not have sufficient capacity and understanding to deal with specific disasters, such as liquefaction.

#### 5.2. Local Government Challenges in Collecting Data on Disaster Affected Citizens (DAPs)

Dealing with natural disasters requires a quick and appropriate response from all parties, especially local governments, which are directly in charge of managing the impact on the ground. The following are the challenges faced by local governments in collecting data on Disaster-Affected Citizens (DAPs).

1. At the beginning of the disaster, the population information system could not operate due to damage to the communication network, and population data and government buildings were damaged.





2. Due to the disaster, proof of residence administration (KTP, SIM, NPWP, etc.) was lost or damaged. Especially for residents affected by liquefaction, all proof of identity documents are lost.
3. At the onset of the disaster, the local government did not have agreed criteria for determining the WTB, so the initial data collection process was slow.
4. Some residents moved out of the area or into a relative's house without notification, causing inaccuracies and invalid WTB data, including data related to KK Gendong (there should only be 1 KK in each house), mutations of WTB related to out-of-area or out-of-town, and not-found WTB data after going through the verification process.
5. At the time of data collection, it takes time to adjust between the Regent/Mayor's determination of WTB and the Privilege Criteria set by the Governor's Decree.
6. The lengthy WTB verification process has an impact on :
  - a. The issuance of the WTB decree is carried out in stages based on the results of verification
  - b. Adjustment of the shelter construction schedule and WTB occupancy process

### 5.3. Local Government Challenges in Land Provision

Post-disaster land delivery is critical to an effective rehabilitation and reconstruction process. Fast and fair land provision is important for the area's physical recovery and the social and economic recovery of affected residents. The following are the challenges faced by the Local Government in implementing the land provision stage for relocation and construction of permanent housing for Disaster-Affected People (DAPs).

1. District/City APBD limitations for land purchase
2. Limited safe land according to the ZRB Map and uncertainty of ZRB designation - designation of Red Zones and Green Zones at the same location at different times
3. The emergence of claims of control and ownership rights over land that has been declared *clean* and *clear* (
4. Land is available in disaster-safe zones, supported by clear evidence of control and/or ownership, meets legal requirements (clear and clean), has hardened road access, and has a complete LARAP (Land Acquisition and Relocation Action Plan) document. Its location has been determined through a Regent/Mayor Decree.
5. The process of obtaining Land Utilization Rights takes a relatively long time, approximately 30 months after the Governor's Decree is issued.
6. Illegal land utilization by private parties who built several housing units without government permission and legal land tenure.
7. Only 14.8 ha of land is available for Huntap. This affected the initial design map of the shelter units for 655 plots of land, which was changed from the previous 15x10 m to 9x13 m.



8. The contours of the land prepared by the local government are irregular, and a small part is on a hillside, so it is technically impossible to become a Huntap location. The local government must find an alternative location to replace the land.

#### **5.4. Local Government Challenges in Preparing and Implementing Environmental Safeguards**

In post-disaster recovery and rebuilding, efforts to develop and implement environmental safeguards are vital to ensure environmental sustainability and resilience. The following are specific challenges Local Governments face in ensuring that the entire reconstruction process meets the immediate needs of disaster-affected communities and protects and preserves the natural and social environment.

1. The implementation of environmental management has been carried out in Indonesia since the Government of Indonesia has various environmental management regulations, so the SGs work first based on the applicable regulations in Indonesia. In the case of CSRRP projects with an ESMF, some of the requirements in the ESMF do not have regulatory and institutional support in Indonesia and, therefore, cannot be fully complied with, for example, land provision screening and relocation.
2. The implementation of environmental safeguards in the environment of post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction activities has not been systemic; the awareness of parties involved in these activities to implement protocols in a disciplined manner has not been built.
3. Reporting on implementing K3 for Huntap has not been routinely submitted to the City / Regency DLH.

#### **5.5. Local Government Challenges in PBG and SLF Issuance**

The post-disaster recovery and rebuilding process is often accompanied by an urgent need to erect structures that are quick to build, safe, and meet applicable standards. The following are challenges faced by Local Governments in issuing Building Approval (PBG) and Certification of Fitness to Function (SLF), which are key elements in ensuring that built infrastructure meets safety and feasibility standards set by regulations.

1. Accelerate the completion of all PBG and SLF Huntap documents so that they can be completed before the handover of Asset Grants to the Local Government.
2. The need for specialized experts to help accelerate the PBG and SLF issuance process
3. Revision of the regulation (Perda) regarding the proposal for SLF documents that must be submitted by the homeowner while there has been no handover of the shelter unit to the WTB

#### **5.6. Local Government Challenges in Occupancy**

The post-disaster shelter is a critical phase in the recovery process that involves rebuilding infrastructure and ensuring that it meets the social, economic, and psychological needs of the





affected people. The following are Local Governments' challenges in facilitating effective and sustainable post-disaster resettlement.

1. The number of Huntap ready to be occupied does not meet the needs of all the PAPs; the local government must prioritize the PAPs that first occupy Huntap.
2. WTB who have been recorded are untraceable, possibly living in relatives' houses or moving outside Palu city.
3. Readiness and completeness of supporting infrastructure facilities such as smooth distribution of drinking water, transportation and management of waste, street lighting
4. Huntap supporting facilities lost/damaged before occupancy

### **5.7. Local Government Challenges in Handover of Asset Management**

The handover process of asset management from post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction is a crucial stage that ensures sustainability and optimization of asset utilization to support long-term recovery. The following are the challenges Local Governments face in carrying out this process, which often involves cross-sector coordination, legal aspects, and complex resource management.

1. Operational and maintenance (O&P) budget for the TPS3R hangar building and ancillary buildings after the end of CSRRP. After CSRRP, waste processing equipment/machinery maintenance will be handed over to the local government. The LGU is required to prepare an operational and maintenance budget, including for duty officers and operational needs;
2. Prepare SOP documents for the Operation and Maintenance of TPS3R Buildings and Equipment. The preparation of this SOP can be coordinated with the project/BPPW Central Sulawesi;
3. Local regulation revision process takes a long time while TPS3R is already in operation
4. Establish and strengthen the KPP in managing the Operation and Maintenance of Village assets by specifying the roles and responsibilities of each party. The KPP formed is still an initial/temporary design; it requires re-strengthening through strengthening by the assisting facilitator together with the Village Government.
5. Periodic monitoring and evaluation activities related to house development carried out by Huntap residents before grants from PUPR. The Regional Government must challenge itself to keep Huntap in accordance with the provisions agreed upon with residents and prevent the emergence of conditions of slum settlements.
6. Support from relevant agencies in the context of coaching and capacity building for KPP in managing the sustainability of shelter and other settlement infrastructure.
7. Awareness to people who do not want to use the facilities that have been provided optimally

### **5.8. Local Government Challenges in Information Disclosure and Complaint Handling**

Information disclosure and complaint handling are important in post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts. Transparency and accountability in conveying information, as well as the ability to respond effectively to public complaints, are key indicators



of Local Government success in building trust and ensuring active community engagement. The following are the challenges that Local Governments face in this aspect, often reflecting the gap between community expectations and government capacity.

1. The Governments of Palu, Donggala, and Sigi, with support from the Project, have provided/organized forums to ensure information disclosure at every stage of activities, from the data collection of PAPs in the land acquisition process to the determination of prospective residents.
2. The online complaint system requires a stable operating system and cellular signal. Support from the local governments of Palu City, Donggala District, and Sigi District is needed to ensure the internet network runs smoothly.
3. With support from the Project, the local governments of Palu City, Donggala District, and Sigi District developed mechanisms and channels for handling grievances during the preparation, planning, and implementation of construction and until post-construction. This mechanism has been running even though grievances are still being resolved, such as the land cases in Tondo 2 Huntap, Talise Huntap in Palu City, and Tompe-2 in Donggala.



## CHAPTER 6

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 6.1. Conclusion

Based on the results of the assessment of the capacity of Local Governments in dealing with disasters mainly assessed from 7 aspects, namely capacity in handling WTB, capacity in land acquisition, capacity in safeguard implementation, capacity in issuing PBG and SLF documents, capacity in occupancy and post-occupancy activities, capacity in asset management and capacity in handling information, the Local Government of Palu City, Sigi Regency, and Donggala Regency are considered to have **ADEQUATE** capacity in handling the 2018 earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction disasters, but still require administrative improvements in determining WTB, ensuring the implementation of the occupancy process for all WTB, ensuring the process of transferring assets for all infrastructure and its OP and ensuring the fulfillment of environmental safeguards and social safeguards in all infrastructure.

In detail, the results of the study on the implementation of disaster management in 3 cities/districts can be seen in the following table:

**Table 13. Recapitulation of Local Government Capacity Assessment  
In Disaster Management**

No.	Aspects	Palu City	Donggala Regency	Sigi Regency
1	Capacity in WT identification and designation	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate
2	Capacity in land supply	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate
3	Capacity in safeguard implementation	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate
4	Capacity in issuing PBG and SLF documents	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate
5	Capacity in occupancy and post-occupancy	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate
6	Capacity in asset management	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate
7	Capacity in grievance handling	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate
		<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>

#### 6.2. Recommendation

To ensure that the Regency / City Government can handle disasters, based on the results of studies and studies conducted on the Government of Palu City, Donggala Regency, and Sigi Regency, as well as the results of literature review and in-depth interviews with parties directly related to disaster management in Central Sulawesi, at least the recommendations submitted from this study are as follows:



1. City/District Governments must review all laws and regulations related to rehabilitation and reconstruction in each City/District to be better prepared to deal with disasters. This review is very important to see the completeness of regulations for the City/Regency Government in disaster prevention and handling stages. This includes disaster risk maps, mitigation readiness, determination of Disaster Red Zones (ZRB) and implementation of ZRB determination, disaster organization structures, budget arrangements for disasters, and other relevant regulations.
2. City/Regency Governments are obliged to uphold transparency and accountability, especially in the final stage of rehabilitation and reconstruction. City/Regency Governments can utilize community organizations and available information media to disseminate information and ensure the accountability of all disaster management activities;
3. Local government recommendations in the establishment of the WTB:
  - a) Local governments must involve village officials, community leaders, religious leaders, and local traditional leaders (if any). Data collection of WTBs is carried out transparently and with accountability based on clear and measurable criteria. Data from the data collection is stored in a good information system;
4. Local Government recommendations in land preparation:
  - a) Local governments must record and reorganize all land and building assets in each city/regency.
  - b) The local government compiles a land map and supporting data, including land area and status, topographic data, ownership, etc.
  - c) Providing land for group independent housing is an alternative to providing land for disaster-affected residents. This mechanism is a relocation policy from the local government in post-disaster locations that can keep affected residents close to family or relatives.
5. Local Government recommendations in the preparation and implementation of environmental safeguards
  - a) So far, safeguards related to the local government's role in the CSRRP environment have been well implemented. To apply this learning, the local government can socialize good practices in implementing environmental safeguards in the CSRRP Program within the local governments of Palu City, Sigi Regency, and Donggala Regency as well as for other local governments.
6. Local Government recommendations in PBG and SLF issuance
  - a) The local government facilitates synergy by collectively submitting PBG and SLF documents for hunting and knowledge transfer to the community, and it collaborates with practitioners and academics as specialized experts to help accelerate the PBG and SLF issuance process.



- b) The local government must ensure the issuance of PBG/SLF for public infrastructure buildings (IPA Poboya, SPAD-T reactor building Huntap Talise, and SMP 19 Sigi).
- 7. Local Government recommendations on occupancy
  - a) The occupancy requirement is the shelter's readiness and supporting infrastructure for community life and livelihoods.
  - b) Occupancy activities are followed by post-occupancy activities, which involve the community as the main actor towards sustainable settlements.
- 8. Local Government recommendations in asset management
  - a) Local governments must re-record all land and building asset data in each City/Regency, confirm the status and ownership of land and buildings, and update data by Permendagri No. 47 of 2021.
  - b) Local governments must support BPPW's efforts to accelerate BMN grants by preparing a Statement of Willingness of the Local Government to Receive Assets.
  - c) Local governments must prepare standard rules (SOPs) to maintain assets
  - d) Local governments must allocate a budget to finance the operation and maintenance of assets handed over.
  - e) Local governments need to ensure the *legal* status of the KPP (*legal standing*) so that the KPP has a strong legal basis when carrying out asset maintenance activities. In addition to legal status, the local government also needs to increase the capacity of the KPP that has been formed. The capacity of KPP members includes administrative competence and technical competence by the assets being maintained.
- 9. Recommendations for Local Government in ensuring information disclosure and complaint handling
  - a) Completing complaints and grievances. The OPD responsible for handling complaints is responsible for following up on complaints to be responded to and followed up by the competent Service/Agency/Institution.
  - a) Uphold transparency and accountability, especially at the end of rehabilitation and reconstruction. The local governments of Palu, Donggala, and Sigi can utilize community organizations and available information media to disseminate information and ensure the accountability of all CSRRP activities through the SITABA disaster information system.

