

BEST PRACTICES

THE PROCESS OF PERMANENT HOUSING PROVISION AFTER THE DISASTER IN CENTRAL SULAWESI



HOUSING PROVISION IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY SULAWESI II
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING

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Person in Charge

Iwan Suprijanto

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Editor

Moh. Syafari Firdaus

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Acknowledgment

On Friday, September 28, 2018, an earthquake struck Central Sulawesi. The first earthquake measuring 6.0 M struck Donggala Regency at 14:00 West Indonesian Time (WIT). Another earthquake measuring 7.4 M with a depth of 10 km occurred at 17:02 WIT centered at 18° south latitude and 119.85° east longitude or 27 kilometers Northeast of Donggala on the Palu-Koro Fault. The second earthquake generated a tsunami and liquefaction.

The Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency said, the earthquake was caused by the activity of the Palu-Koro Fault in the North Donggala segment with a horizontal fault mechanism. The Palu-Koro Fault is the second most active fault in Indonesia after the Yapen Fault, Yapen Islands, West Papua. Along the Palu-Koro Fault, earthquakes have been recorded in 1927, 1938, 1985, 1998, 2007, 2012, and the strongest in 2018.

The Palu City and Donggala Regency are the meeting point of three major tectonic plates in the world, namely the Indo-Aus-

tralian plate, the Pacific plate, and the Eurasian plate. The Center for Disaster Studies at Gadjah Mada University found that the movement of these plates pushed the movement of the Palu-Koro shear fault, which caused the earthquake on September 28, 2018.

The 2018 earthquake in Central Sulawesi is an example of how the complexity of natural events can lead to catastrophic disasters with huge loss of life and economic losses. Not only did the earthquake shock destroy buildings. The following events, tsunami and liquefaction, were also very destructive.

The National Disaster Management Agency reported that at least 3,673 people died, 667 people were missing, 172,635 were displaced, and 99,672 houses were damaged. The earthquake also destroyed 1,229 school buildings, 165 health buildings and 327 places of worship.

To support the acceleration of post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction in Central Sulawesi, the Ministry of PUPR has taken steps by considering the existing understanding, capacity, and vulnerability to then carry out mitigation efforts against the risks. Rehabilitation and reconstruction will be carried out by rebuilding better, safer, and more sustainable by:

- i. selecting a safe location;
- ii. using resilient construction technology;
- iii. increasing community preparedness for the threat of disaster;
- iv. opening up opportunities to implement various innovations for post-disaster recovery. The management of its activities will apply the principles of good governance: participatory, accountable, transparent, effective, efficient, equitable and inclusive.

In the rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, the Directorate General of Housing of the Ministry of PUPR, in accordance with its duties, functions and powers, builds permanent housing for

relocation of residents whose houses are damaged and located in disaster-prone zones. The housing constructed is decent and safe housing (both in terms of construction and location), complete with housing infrastructure and facilities and utilities. The houses built are core houses that can be developed by the owners at a later stage. The expected impact is the return of social and economic activities of the beneficiary community to pre-disaster levels.

Based on the results of the data collection, 9,140 housing units need to be built. In the initial planning, 3,542 housing units are expected to be built by NGOs and local governments. The Ministry of PUPR, through the General Directorate of Housing, will build the remaining 5,598 units.

All funds for the implementation of huntap by the Ministry of PUPR come from the Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) of the National Slum Upgrading Project (NSUP) for a total of 1,679 units; from the Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (CSRRP) for a total of 3,880 units; and from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget's pure funds for a total of 39 units. Huntap's construction is spread across 38 sites in Palu City, Sigi Regency, and Donggala Regency.

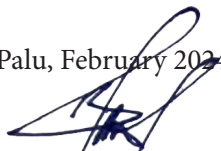
The implementation was carried out by the Housing Provision Implementation Agency (BP2P) Sulawesi II as the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). BP2P as the PIU based in Central Sulawesi Province. During the project implementation, the PIU always coordinated with the local government. The coordination was carried out both in terms of management, control of the implementation of activities, supported by facilitators.

The facilitators act as assistants to the beneficiaries, in planning, organizing, building community capacity, and providing technical support in the management of facilities, infrastructure, and general utilities. Assistance based on hard work, smart work, sincere work, and commitment to humanity became a solid foundation for the actions of the humanitarians working on post-di-

saster rehabilitation and reconstruction in Central Sulawesi in 2018.

Now, most of the disaster-affected residents' hopes to live in their hometown have been fulfilled. This is just the beginning of a process to realize their hopes for a better life in the future.

Palu, February 2024

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Iwan Suprijanto', written over the printed name and title.

Iwan Suprijanto

*Director General of Housing
Ministry of Public Works and Housing*



Minister of Public Works and Housing, Basuki Hadimuljono, visited and had a dialogue with Mr. Erwin, one of the residents of Huntap Duyu, Palu City. There are 230 permanent housing units built at the Duyu location, inhabited by the disaster-affected people from 11 subdistricts of Palu City. Mr. Erwin is from Balaroa Subdistrict. His house was lost due to liquefaction. (Photo: The Ministry of PUPR)

Preface

The 7.4 magnitude earthquake with a depth of 10 km centered north of Palu City on September 28, 2018, followed by a tsunami and liquefaction, has paralyzed community activities in Palu City, Sigi Regency, and Donggala Regency. The damage to the economic and social infrastructure supporting the settlements has resulted in a decrease in community productivity in the affected areas. Therefore, the need for reconstruction is a priority for the government and the affected communities.

Referring to the *Presidential Instruction No.10 of 2018 on the Acceleration of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction after Earthquake, Tsunami, and Liquefaction Disaster in Central Sulawesi Province and Other Affected Areas*, the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (PUPR) is responsible for carrying out the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the affected infrastructure facilities, as well as supporting and supervising the construction of earthquake-resistant houses through community self-supporting or contract.

The geological and geographical factors of the city of Palu and its surroundings are the main considerations for better, safer and more sustainable reconstruction. The post-September 2018 Disaster-Prone Zone (ZRB) map, created based on seismic risk and vulnerability, divides the land into four zones, namely Zone 1 for development, Zone 2 for conditional development, Zone 3 for limited development, and Zone 4 for no development. Houses and buildings previously located in Zone 4 (high risk) have been relocated to safer locations to reduce future risks. The Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (CSRRP) is here to support this vision, which focuses on providing housing and settlements in new locations, as well as rebuilding and rehabilitating social facilities.

The permanent housing (huntap) relocation will be built with housing infrastructure, facilities, and utilities adapted to the scale of the area. Based on the scale and handling scheme, the huntap relocation is divided into three groups:

1. **Large-Scale Huntap** is the relocation of disaster-affected people (DAPs) to the site whose land is prepared by the government with a relatively large site scale, equipped with settlement infrastructure, facilities, and utilities. Huntap construction in this area is carried out by contractors accompanied by facilitators;
2. **Medium-Scale Huntap** is the relocation of DAPs to the site whose land is prepared by the regional government with a relatively smaller and scattered area. In this area, minimum settlement infrastructure will be provided according to the conditions and availability of the site.
3. **Small-Scale Huntap or Independent Huntap** is the relocation of the DAPs to the site whose land is prepared by the DAPs with land ownership by the DAPs themselves. The construction process is carried out under contract with the assistance of a facilitator.

Natural disasters cause changes in life, especially for disaster victims, such as normal life patterns, death, disappearance, disability, psychological trauma, neglect, and various negative effects on health and social functioning. Social problems occur when the social functions that should be performed by an individual or a collective cannot be performed properly.

Social functions that are not functioning will cause problems of their own. Interaction with others who act as companions can facilitate the process of restoring social functions and normal community life. The role of accompaniment needed by victims is as a facilitator, defender and protector in problem-solving consultations and as a broker, resource management mediator and facilitator and mediator in capacity development.

The provision of huntap and its settlement infrastructure is carried out by the Ministry of PUPR by involving the DAPs as beneficiaries. As beneficiaries, the DAPs are fully involved in decision making and planning to ensure ownership and sustainability of maintenance. The participation of the beneficiaries in the process of their activities is expected to enable them to independently find solutions to existing problems. Planning, community organization, housing maintenance, and livelihood restoration are supported by facilitators who act as community guides.

This book, which describes the dynamics of the post-disaster resettlement assistance process in Central Sulawesi, was written by facilitators as field actors. Their experiences in identifying and mapping beneficiaries to ensure that assistance is provided to those entitled to it are written in an interesting way. Likewise, their role in the consultation and coordination process with beneficiaries and stakeholders to ensure that the land is clear and clean. It also describes the process of institutional development and community capacity building and efforts to restore the community's social and economic activities to pre-disaster levels.

This book on best practices for process of post-disaster per-

manent housing provision in Central Sulawesi can be used as inspiration, reflection and education for parties who are actively engaged in post-disaster activities.

Palu, February 2024

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Yusniewati Ismail', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Yusniewati Ismail

*Director of Specialized Housing,
Directorate of General Housing
Ministry of Public Works and Housing*



Head of Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Task Force of the Ministry of PUPR in Central Sulawesi, Arie Setiadi Moerwanto (wearing a mask) together with the Head of the Housing Work Unit, Erpika Ansela Surira, listening to an explanation from the OSP Team Leader, Teguh M. Abduh (wearing a white hat) regarding the readiness of the huntap occupancy in the Talise area, Palu City. (Photo: The Ministry of PUPR)

Recover After a Disaster

Tommy Franstyano Paputra

Flashback

“You may hate something even if it is good for you.”

The phrase echoed in my mind, serving as a source of strength during a devastating disaster that struck Central Sulawesi on the evening of September 28, 2018. A 7.4 magnitude earthquake, centered in Lende, Donggala Regency, severely impacted Palu City, Sigi Regency, Donggala Regency, and parts of Parigi Moutong Regency. The quake was followed by a tsunami and liquefaction, resulting in widespread chaos. Fires and looting further exacerbated the suffering in the affected areas.

The government appeared to struggle in its response to the repeated disasters in a country characterized by fault lines. During the emergency response, coordination between agencies was inconsistent, and responsibilities were often shifted around. Meanwhile, the disaster-affected people (DAP) continued to fight for survival amidst the chaos.

In reaction to the devastating disaster, the Indonesian government developed a post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction plan for Central Sulawesi. One of the key components of this plan is to provide permanent housing (huntap) for DAPs from Palu City, Sigi Regency, and Donggala Regency who need to be relocated to the safer areas. The Ministry of Public Works and Housing (PUPR) was entrusted to implement this plan, based on the principles of building back better, building back safer, and sustainable.

Enhance the facilitators skills and capabilities

In the process of implementing the construction of huntap, one of the mandates given to the project implementer is to provide institutional capacity building to the local government and to provide facilitation and assistance to the DAPS. During the National Slump-Upgrading Project—Contingency Emergency Response Component (NSUP-CERC) period, this mandate was carried out by the Central Sulawesi Regional Settlement Infrastructure Agency assisted by the National Management Consultant (NMC) and their facilitator team. Along with the end of the NSUP-CERC period, the facilitator team tasked with assisting switched to the Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (CSRRP). The CSRRP facilitator team is under the Non-Vertical Specific Housing Work Unit of the Sulawesi II Housing Provision Implementing Agency, as an agency given the mandate and responsibility for the process of implementing the huntap construction, and supported by the Oversight Service Provider (OSP), which during the NSUP-CERC period acted as the Bridging Team.

With the new needs, the Housing Work Unit and OSP-CSRRP conducted new recruitment for the facilitator team. These facilitators were then trained and equipped with various knowledge, understanding, and skills that they would need to carry out the

facilitation and mentoring process. The various topics and materials provided during the training and briefing included Earthquake-Resistant Housing Standards (ERHS), Simple Healthy Instant Houses (RISHA), and various theories of community empowerment.



Before heading into the field to assist the DAPs, the OSP-CSRRP facilitators underwent training and workshops to enhance their skills and capabilities. The topics covered included earthquake-resistant housing standards (ERHS), Healthy Simple Instant Houses (RISHA), and various theories of community empowerment. (Photo: Praya/The Ministry of PUPR)

The trained facilitators are then divided into several teams to be placed at the huntap construction locations according to their assignments. Each facilitator team will consist of five people, consisting of a senior facilitator, who will be the team leader, two social and economic facilitators, and two technical facilitators.

Considering the location of the huntap development spread across three regions, namely Palu City, Sigi, and Donggala, regional coordinators (RC) were also formed. The RC would be tasked with coordinating the facilitators working in each of these regions. Each RC is also assisted by four assistants, namely the environmental and social safeguard assistant, the livelihood and community financial management assistant, the settlement engineering assistant, and the data management assistant. The RC will

be responsible for supporting and assisting local governments in preparing various aspects related to the post-disaster housing development process. Additionally, facilitators will work with residents at the housing locations to guide and assist the DAPs, starting from data finalization through to post-occupancy support.

Pre-construction

The RC and facilitator team are strongly advised to use a persuasive approach when they carry out the assistance, facilitation, and mentoring process, and to prioritize solutions to address several issues that may arise. Even so, the assistance and mentoring process does not always run smoothly according to expectations. There are always problems and, even, intrigues that are faced. Moreover, the construction process of the huntap is indeed slower than planned. This is also a challenge in itself because the DAPS are starting to get tired of waiting, which ultimately affects their emotions and psychology.

When finalizing the DAPs data, for example. At that time, there were parties in the village who led the issue and provoked that the facilitator had “played” with the data of prospective huntap recipients. This issue spread and was almost considered true. Although the facilitator had tried to explain, it was still not accepted. As a solution, the facilitator asked the village government to hold a joint meeting by inviting all parties—village government officials, DAPs, village trustee and community police non-commissioned officer, representatives of residents, including parties who had led the issue—to attend to resolve the problem.

In the meeting, witnessed by all parties present, the facilitator read out one by one the list of names of prospective huntap recipients from the data they had. Each name read out would be clarified and its validity verified by all parties present. In this way, all the names of DAPs prospective huntap recipients could finally be recognized by all parties. This process also proved that the fa-

cilitator did not “played” with the DAPs list as accused.

For us, many lessons can ultimately be learned. In this case, indirectly, we have conducted a kind of “public test”. This method also turned out to be more effective in finalizing DAP data than having to visit them one by one directly.

In addition to finalizing the DAPs data, one important process that must be carried out before the construction of huntap is to ensure that the location of the land used for construction has a clean and clear status. The location of the land must pass a feasibility test, both in terms of its legality and the location categorized as safe from disasters. This inspection and feasibility process is carried out by the RC team at the local government level and by facilitators at the community level.

Inspections at the local government level include the legality of the land which must be ensured by the records and provisions of the Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency. The location position is also assessed by referring to the disaster-safe zone map, both with the disaster-prone zone map and the map contained in the Spatial and Regional Planning Plan owned by the local government.

At the community level, inspections are conducted in collaboration with the village or subdistrict government to clearly define location boundaries. Additionally, facilitators carry out surveys and data collection to gather information related to accessibility, facilities, infrastructure, and the supporting amenities surrounding the resettlement area.

The results of the feasibility and subsequent surveys will become part of the Land Acquisition Plan (LAP), a document that must be prepared by CSRRP as one of the requirements for the construction of huntap. Based on this document, the World Bank will provide a no objection letter (NOL) as a sign of approval that the construction of huntap can be carried out.



Site inspections for the huntap location are conducted from the outset to ensure that the land prepared by the local government is suitable and complies with regulations. One crucial requirement is that the location must be clean and clear. (Photo: Tommy/The Ministry of PUPR)

Construction process

While the construction of the huntap is underway, the facilitator team will continue to accompany DAPs and conduct monitoring. The DAPs are invited to establish a Construction Monitoring Team (CMT) comprised of volunteers from the DAPs' representatives who are interested in overseeing the construction process.

During each monitoring session, the facilitator will guide the CMT, highlighting key areas that need to be monitored and ensuring that important details receive proper attention. Various aspects that are usually monitored include the completeness of personal protective equipment, work safety, and stages of the huntap construction process, whether they have met technical standards or not. The monitoring process is usually carried out every evening, when working hours are about to end. This is done so that monitoring does not interfere with the construction process being carried out by workers.

If the CMT Team finds any deficiencies or errors in the con-

struction process, they will report it to the facilitator. The facilitator will then forward the report to OSP-CSRRP to be communicated with the Housing Work Unit as the person in charge of the project. The follow-up activity of the monitoring is participatory checking. This activity involves checking the completed housing units to ensure they are ready for occupancy. Participatory inspections are conducted before the DAPs move in, ensuring that the housing units are livable and that the DAPs are satisfied with their housing. If there are still deficiencies in the housing units, the facilitator will record and submit them to the Housing Work Unit for follow-up by the contractor. The contractor is required to check and correct the deficiencies until it is certain that the housing units are truly habitable.

Post-construction

Post-construction is usually marked by the handover of the huntap keys from the local government and the Ministry of PUPR to the eligible DAPs. Once they receive the keys, the DAPs are allowed to occupy their huntap.

From the beginning, CSRRP has been committed to assisting the DAPs until post-occupancy. Post-occupancy assistance is focused on helping relocated residents adjust to their new settlement. This includes preparing the DAPs to effectively maintain, organize, and manage the various facilities and infrastructure available in the huntap area. Support for livelihood recovery and community preparedness for disaster risk reduction (DRR) will be an inseparable part of this post-occupancy assistance process.

To maintain, preserve, organize, and manage the huntap area, the facilitator invites residents to hold discussions to form operational and maintenance (OP) groups. Four OP groups are suggested to be formed, namely the OP group for housing development; OP for infrastructure, facilities, and public utilities; OP for waste and green open spaces; and OP for wastewater man-

agement systems and drinking water management systems. These OP groups are then trained so that they have the understanding and ability to carry out tasks and functions according to their respective fields.

Residents of the huntap were also invited to prepare a plan to develop and manage the environment in the huntap area as their settlement, including planning related to restoring their livelihoods in their new residence. The activity that was then supported was a community discussion to prepare a *community settlement management plan* (CSMP).



In the post-occupancy assistance process, the facilitator invites residents to conduct various discussions, including to form an operational and maintenance group and to prepare a Community Settlement Management Plan (CSMP). (Photo: Tommy/The Ministry of PUPR)

The preparation of the CSMP was carried out by residents in a participatory manner, by holding community discussions involving all residents from various groups and circles. The aspirations, needs, ideals, and dreams of the residents of the huntap will be accommodated and formulated together into a series of programs and activities that will later be carried out by residents. In general, the RPP is designed for five years, and it will contain five aspects,

namely infrastructure, social, economic, environmental, and the DRR aspects.

It is interesting to observe how the process of the CSMP preparation is carried out. In each discussion, residents are divided into five large groups according to the five aspects that will be accommodated. Through the worksheets distributed by the facilitator, they are then invited to fill in whatever their aspirations, needs, ideals, and dreams are, both those related to themselves as residents of the huntap and to the development of the huntap area as their settlement in the future.

The residents were very enthusiastic when filling in the worksheets. They seriously thought about and discussed the five aspects that they wanted to aspire to. The existence of a “door prize”, although in terms of value, it was not too much, added to the enthusiasm and excitement during the process. Serious but relaxed, that was the situation picture of that time.

The results of the community discussion were then formulated and compiled into a document. To compile it, community representatives called the Core Planning Team (CPT) worked together and received full support from the facilitators.

With the support of OSP-CSRRP, the CSMP document that had been produced by the residents of the huntap was then workshopped by inviting and presenting representatives of the Ministry of PUPR, agencies within the regional government, village governments, civil society organizations, the private sector, and other interested parties. On this workshop occasion, the parties present were allowed to provide input and ideas to realize the planning. For the parties who had conveyed their commitment and support in the workshop, it was then stated in a joint memorandum of understanding.

Along with the preparation of the CSMP, coordination with agencies within the regional government was also carried out by the OSP-CSRRP Team, especially to strengthen support for live-

lihood recovery for residents of the huntap. As a result, there was support from several agencies, both in capacity building and direct assistance.

The Central Sulawesi Provincial Manpower Office, for example, provided salon business skills training to interested residents in Huntap Loli Tasiburi, Donggala Regency; the Central Sulawesi Provincial Forestry Office provided tree seedlings; and the Donggala Regency Housing, Residential Areas, and Land Office provided chili seedlings, the results of which can now be enjoyed. The OSP-CSRRP team also held several trainings, including training on making biopores using organic waste as soil fertilization.

Sustainability

“Take the starch and throw away the dregs.”

The process of assistance, facilitation, and mentoring carried out by the OSP-CSRRP facilitator team has shown several results. Of course, not everything went smoothly. In the middle of the process, there were so many challenges and obstacles. It must also be admitted that there are still many things that need to be fixed and improved.

Although the assisted DAPs have tried to be prepared as best as possible to adapt to their new settlement, their sustainability still needs to be ensured. On the other hand, the local government also needs to be reminded continuously of its responsibility to pay attention to all assets built in the huntap area and its support for the huntap residents. However, the facilitator team will not always be with the residents, the regional coordination team will not continue to assist the local government, and the programs under the CSRRP will eventually end because they are limited by the implementation time.

Referring back to the goal and spirit to build back better, build back safer, and be sustainable, from all the processes that have

been passed, at least, is to achieve and realize that. The important thing that always needs to be done is to draw reflection and learning so that in the future, in the following processes, the results obtained can be better and maximized.



Strengthening the Institutional Capacity of Local Government

Ellon Syafarta Toara

The implementation of post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction programs in Central Sulawesi, specifically under the National Slum Upgrading Project—Contingency Emergency Response Component (NSUP-CERC) and the Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (CSRRP), requires collaboration and involvement from a variety of stakeholders. The local government plays a central role in this process.

In constructing permanent housing (huntap) for disaster-affected people (DAP), the process begins with the finalization of the DAPs data and continues through the post-occupancy phase. This entire process involves various local government agencies (LGAs) and is especially focused on preparing and completing necessary documentation. Some of these documents require processing and issuance by the local government.

From the outset, the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (PUPR) team, supported by the Oversight Service Provider (OSP) of CSRRP, has communicated and coordinated intensively with

different LGAs to enhance and support the work being done by regional governments about huntap development. For instance, the data of DAPs collection is a crucial part of this effort.

The local government is responsible for issuing the initial data of DAPs under the jurisdiction of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (RDMA) in the respective regions. The initial data of DAPs must comply with various regulations, including those set by the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government regulation on the eligibility criteria for the DAPs who are entitled to huntap.

Based on the initial data, the OSP-CSRRP facilitator team will finalize the data of the DAPs in the respective regions to confirm eligibility as huntap recipients. The facilitator team will assist the DAPs in completing the necessary documentation. If the team identifies DAPs who do not meet the eligibility requirements, such as those who have received similar assistance from other sources or who do not have assets in the affected area and therefore need to be relocated, these individuals will be flagged and recommended for removal from the list of potential huntap recipients.

The finalized data of DAPs will then be coordinated with the RDMA and determined as the list of candidates for huntap. This data will serve as a reference for the Ministry of PUPR to plan the construction of huntap. Throughout this process, ongoing and effective communication, coordination, and consultation between the OSP-CSRRP team and RDMA are essential, especially since the DAP data can involve thousands of entries and may change dynamically.

Additionally, in preparing the various required documents for huntap construction—such as the Environmental Management and Monitoring Efforts (EMME) and the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP)—the OSP-CSRRP team provides extensive assistance to the local government until all documentation is completed.

KEMENTERIAN PEKERJAAN UMUM DAN PERUMAHAN RAKYAT
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL CIPTA KARYA
BALAI PRASARANA PERUMUKAN WILAYAH SULAWESI TENGAH
SATUAN KERJA PELAKSANAAN PRASARANA PERUMUKAN SULAWESI TENGAH

KEMENTERIAN PEKERJAAN UMUM DAN PERUMAHAN RAKYAT
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PERUMAHAN
BALAI PELAKSANA PENYEDIAAN PERUMAHAN SULAWESI II
SATUAN KERJA PELAKSANAAN PERUMAHAN PROVINSI SULAWESI TENGAH

KRITERIA WARGA PENERIMA HUNTA RELOKASI PUPR

- 🏠 MASYARAKAT YANG KEHILANGAN TEMPAT TINGGAL AKIBAT BENCANA GEMPA BUMI, TSUNAMI, DAN LIKUIFAKSI, ATAU TEMPAT TINGGAL ASAL BERADA DI JALUR PATAHAN SESAR PALU KORO ATAU ZONA RAWAN BENCANA YANG DITETAPKAN OLEH PEMERINTAH SETEMPAT
- 🏠 TERDAFTAR DALAM SK BUPATI/WALIKOTA TENTANG PENERIMA HUNTA RELOKASI
- 🏠 MAMPU MENUNJUKKAN SURAT KEPEMILIKAN LAHAN ASAL YANG SAH ATAU SURAT KETERANGAN DARI PEMERINTAH SETEMPAT
- 🏠 WARGA PEMILIK RUMAH ATAU AHLI WARIS YANG SAH, DENGAN KETENTUAN SETIAP PEMILIK RUMAH HANYA MENDAPATKAN 1 UNIT HUNIAN TETAP.



KEPUTUSAN GOVERNUR SULAWESI TENGAH
NOMOR 360/DS4/BPDG-6.57/2018

TIDAK BERHAK LAGI JIKA
TELAH MENERIMA DANA STIMULAN
PEMBANGUNAN RUMAH DARI BPBD

KRITERIA WARGA PENERIMA HUNTA RELOKASI PUPR

BEGITU JUGA YANG TELAH
MENERIMA BANTUAN DARI
YAYASAN ATAU LSM

YA BENAR, JUGA
YANG TINGGAL MENUMPANG DI
RUMAH ORANG TUA/KERABAT

TEMPAT TINGGAL ASAL
TIDAK BERADA DI ZONA
RAWAN BENCANA
JUGA TIDAK BERHAQ?

HOTLINE PENGADUAN

0822 - 6005 - 1552

As part of its support to local governments, the OSP-CSRPP team of the Ministry of PUPR also created various information materials to be shared with residents, such as posters on the criteria for residents who are eligible to receive huntap. (Source: The Ministry of PUPR)

Mentoring and Assistance in Preparing LARAP

The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) document is required before the construction of the huntap can be carried out. Typically, the LARAP is prepared as a single document. However, since the projects are implemented in post-disaster situations, the NSUP-CERC and the CSRRP are allowed to compile the LARAP document to be divided into two separate parts: the Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) and the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

The LAP must be completed first as a prerequisite for obtaining a No Objection Letter (NOL) from the World Bank. This letter signifies approval to proceed with development in a specific location.

The LARAP document encompasses various elements related to the land acquisition plan for the huntap location, including relocation planning and post-occupancy processes. Key components of the LARAP for the huntap construction location include a location description, area profile (village or sub-district), accessibility, land legality, disaster-related characteristics, data on affected residents, socio-economic studies, environmental protection and management, grievance mechanisms, and monitoring and evaluation processes. Every location designated for huntap construction must have the LARAP document.

Since the LARAP document's content falls under the jurisdiction of the local government, its preparation is also the responsibility of local authorities. In this regard, the Ministry of PUPR, through the OSP-CSRRP Team, will support and assist local governments in completing the LARAP document.

At the technical level, the OSP-CSRRP Team, which directly collaborates with local governments, consists of regional coordinators (RC) for different areas. For the huntap development project, three RCs have been assigned to the regions of Palu City,

Sigi Regency, and Donggala Regency to guide local governments through the implementation process.

The process of assisting local governments in preparing the LARAP has not been easy for us, the OSP-CSRRP Regional Coordination Team. We have encountered several challenges and obstacles. These include the extensive data requirements that must be collected within a relatively short timeframe and the local government's inexperience in document preparation.

For instance, we worked with the Donggala Government, which established a LARAP Team in 2019 as indicated in the Regent's Decree. However, this team did not operate effectively, resulting in stalled LARAP preparation. Donggala Government aims to establish huntap in various locations, including Ganti, Loli Tasiburi, Loli Dondo, Loli Saluran, Wani Lumbumpetigo, Wani, Ujumbou, Tondo, Tanjung Padang, Tompe, Lompio, Lende, and Lende Ntovea. Several huntap locations—specifically Ganti, Loli Dondo, Loli Tasiburi, Wani Lumbumpetigo, Tanjung Padang, and Lompio—needed to be completed promptly, as development was planned to commence for Phase 1B-CERC in mid-2020.

The stagnation in the work of the LARAP team was mainly due to insufficient socialization and understanding of the necessity of the LARAP document that the Donggala Government is obliged to prepare. The LARAP team also lacked the capacity and support to carry out its responsibilities. As a result, the LARAP document, which should have been completed by mid-2020 in order to secure the NOL from the World Bank and enable the construction of the huntap in Phase 1B-CERC as planned, remained incomplete until 2021.

Based on the urgency of the need, we have strengthened the role and capacity of the LARAP Team to ensure they can effectively prepare the LAP document for the huntap location in Phase 1B-CERC. Without LAP document, the construction of the huntap cannot proceed. Meanwhile, residents of Donggala in

several areas have urged that the huntap be built immediately, with those in the Loli area holding multiple demonstrations.



Coordination meetings with local governments are held periodically, especially to ensure all the completeness and requirements of the documents needed for the construction of huntap, starting from the data of DAPs, land readiness, and completion of LARAP documents. (Photo: The Ministry of PUPR)

To address this situation, we first held a meeting with the Donggala Government and the LARAP Team to clarify the process for preparing the LAP and to discuss the necessary data required for its completion. Since the DAP data finalization process is ongoing, our focus for the LAP preparation is on land legality. The World Bank has emphasized the importance of ensuring that the legality and status of the land for the huntap are clean and clear to avoid future issues.

The Housing, Settlement Areas, and Land Agency of Donggala Regency has been appointed as the technical agency responsible for managing and completing various data related to the land acquisition process. Additionally, to verify that the land is suitable for the huntap, the Public Works Agency of Donggala Regency will compile spatial planning recommendations that align with the Spatial and Regional Planning Agency of Donggala Regency.

The land acquisition process for the huntap, aimed at ensuring a clean and clear status, is quite complicated and time-consum-

ing, particularly regarding the land rights release and the land transfer letter. Throughout this process, various challenges have arisen, especially concerning the land designated for the huntap in Tanjung Padang.

The payment process from the Donggala Government for the land in Tanjung Padang was completed in mid-2020. However, the issuance of the land rights release letter was not scheduled until 2021. This significant delay made landowners reluctant to deal with the transfer of rights to their land. Some even claimed that they could no longer afford the required stamp duty.

Ultimately, the process of issuing the land rights transfer letter became quite complicated. What should have been resolved at the village level had to escalate to the district level. A breakthrough occurred when the OSP-CSRRP Team requested the Donggala Regency Secretary (DRS) to intervene. The DRS then instructed the Head of District to prioritize and resolve the issue regarding the letter.

After the issuance of the land rights release and the land transfer, another issue arose. Some residents claimed that part of the land designated for the huntap, which had already been paid for by the government, was their property. In response, these residents constructed a fence between the land purchased by the Donggala Government and the land they claimed as theirs.

The process of resolving these land claims was lengthy and complicated. Mediation process by the district government did not yield any agreements. Similarly, attempts by the Housing, Settlement Areas, and Land Agency to mediate also reached a deadlock. The residents who claimed the land even considered taking the matter to court.

Resolving this issue was deemed urgent, as the land designated for the housing project needed to be free of disputes. Consequently, the OSP-CSRRP team communicated the problem to the DRS. Shortly thereafter, the DRS organized a discussion involving

both the landowner and the residents claiming the land. During this meeting, several agreements were reached, including compensation for the residents claiming part of the land purchased by the district government.

With the resolution of the land dispute, it was ensured that the land in Tanjung Padang would be clean and clear, as required. This allowed the process of finalizing the data of DAPs, managed by the RDMA, and the preparation of spatial planning recommendations by the Public Works Department to proceed simultaneously. This way, we could swiftly provide recommendations to the Donggala Government, specifically to the LARAP Team, regarding the necessary data to complete the LAP document.



Dedy Permadi (center), The Daily Chairman of the Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Task Force of the Ministry of PUPR in Central Sulawesi, during an inspection of the huntap sites with the OSP-CSRRP team. (Photo: The Ministry of PUPR)

Based on the collaborative process with the local government, all parties involved in the huntap development must share a common understanding and perspective. This includes not only the project's general implementation but also the roles, duties, and responsibilities of each party. Building this mutual understanding and perspective from the beginning is essential to avoid potential problems, challenges, and obstacles.

Moreover, strengthening the institutional capacity of local



Front view of Huntap Tanjung Padang in Sirenja District, Donggala Regency. Resolving the legality of the land in Tanjung Padang has long been hampered by land ownership claims by local residents. (Photo: Erry/The Ministry of PUPR)

governments should be conducted intensively and progressively. In projects like NSUP-CERC and CSRRP, funded by the World Bank, some various regulations and requirements need to be met. Local governments may not be accustomed to or may lack the capacity to fulfill these obligations adequately. Furthermore, in executing post-disaster projects, local governments often face limitations and obstacles at the institutional level due to the disaster events they have experienced.



Land Legality Issues

Hadija

The Ministry of Public Works and Housing (PUPR) has been designated by the Government of Indonesia as the implementing agency to support the post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction process in Central Sulawesi. One of its key programs is the provision of permanent housing (huntap) relocation for disaster-affected people (DAPs). There are three planned schemes to provide huntap relocation: large-scale huntap, satellite huntap, and independent huntap.

However, two years after the disaster, the huntap has not been fully realized and various aspects of its construction remain unclear. The process of data collection and socialization with the DAPs has been going on since 2019. Therefore, it is natural that many DAPs feel that they have only been given promises and hopes. They have been asked to choose from several proposed huntap sites, but construction has not yet begun. Frustration is growing among the DAPs, who feel exhausted by the long process. Some are still living in temporary shelters while waiting for

the huntap promised by the government.

The delay in the construction of the huntap is not without reason. Several complex problems are intertwined. In addition to the problem of the DAP data, which is still changing and moving dynamically, another very complicated issue is the status of the land designated as the site for the huntap.

Some of the land that has been prepared for the construction of the huntap turns out to be disputed land. There are claims of ownership of the land from different parties, while one of the requirements that must be met and adhered to for the construction of the huntap is to ensure that the land is clean and clear, there must be no problems.

Another difficulty, the government also faces the issue that some DAPs do not want to be relocated to the huntap site in the designated area. They refuse to move to a place far from their original residence, either because they do not want to leave their birthplace or because it is far from their livelihood.

To address this issue, the government offers an independent huntap solution as an option. Relocation under the Independent Huntap Scheme allows DAPs to choose where their house will be built, as long as the land is provided independently by the DAPs. The land to be used must also be owned by the DAPs, as evidenced by various complete ownership documents, and ensured to be clean and clear.

Land Legality for Independent Huntap in Petobo

Based on the Decree of the Mayor of Palu regarding the list of prospective DAP recipients of huntap, there were 572 DAP candidates for independent huntap recipients in Palu City. A total of 306 DAPs came from the liquefaction-affected of Petobo Sub-district. From the beginning, most of the DAPs from Petobo did not want to be relocated to areas far away from Petobo. At that

time, there was no clarity on the status of Ngatabaru site, which was also planned to be the site of the huntap area for the DAPs from Petobo. The Palu city government is still trying to find a site in Ngatabaru to use for the huntap, especially to resolve the status of the land, which is still disputed.

Choosing an independent huntap for the DAPs in Petobo could be a solution. However, after we, the facilitator team of the Oversight Service Provider (OSP)-CSRRP, assisted in fulfilling the various requirements, many of the DAPs did not have their land for their huntap. They may not have had enough information about the requirements when they chose to become independent huntap recipients.

As a solution, the people of Petobo took the initiative to work together to help the landless DAPs by donating land to them. However, this solution did not solve the problem immediately. Because of the legal requirements for land, the land ownership must be in the name of the DAPs concerned. Therefore, they still need to take care of various things so that the legality of donated land can be legal and in line with the requirements.

As facilitators, we are obligated to assist in resolving the legality of the land that the DAPs are currently facing. However, since we had minimal knowledge of this matter, we then discussed it with the OSP team (then called the Bridging Team). We also asked the OSP team to coordinate with the Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN) of Palu City to gain our knowledge and understanding of land legality.

From the results of the education we received, we then took the initiative to educate the DAPs on various issues related to the legality of land: starting from what forms it takes, what its status and legal force are, to the procedures and administrative processes needed for its management.

Of course, as expected, this educational process is not easy. The DAPs assume that the Land Ownership Letter (LOL) issued

by the sub-district, for example, is a strong legal basis. They do not have enough information and knowledge that, legally, the LOL is the weakest in the legal hierarchy of land.

Regarding the donated land, the DAPs are advised to issue a letter of release of land rights. This letter is considered more efficient, has a strong legal standing, and does not require a lot of cost in its preparation compared to a land transfer letter, which requires a longer process time and greater costs. However, this title release letter is only an alternative. The DAPs are still advised to prepare a Certificate of Ownership (CO), which has the strongest legal basis in the eyes of the law so that they can avoid things that could be detrimental in the future.

“I feel very burdened by the amount of administration required to build the independent huntap,” said Irwan, one of the DAPs registered as a candidate for the Phase 2A independent huntap in Petobo. Irwan is one of the recipients of donated land. According to him, the administrative requirements for independent huntap are very difficult and complicated compared to the administrative requirements for recipients of large-scale and satellite huntap, which only require personal identification, family cards, and disaster-affected asset certificates. To complete the letter of release of donated land rights, the grantor must obtain the consent of the grantor’s spouse and all children. If the grantor has many children and is outside Palu City, this requires extra effort, money, time, and energy.

Land Legality Manipulation Case

The complexity of the administration that must be passed by the DAPs donation recipients starts with the indication of Land Ownership Letter (LOL) manipulation. There was a DAP who deliberately manipulated the LOL for donated land. We found this case when we were verifying administrative records to ensure that the land to be used for huntap was clear and clean.



Mrs. Liswati, one of the recipients of independent huntap in Petobo, while taking care of the yard of her huntap. When applying as a recipient of independent huntap, Mrs. Liswati was one of those who did not have any land legality issues. (Photo: Hadija/Ministry of PUPR)

When we checked one of the LOLs for donated land, it stated that the grantor had died, but his signature was on it. This was certainly odd because how could someone who had passed away still be able to sign the LOL.

Based on this oddity, we began to investigate the case. After speaking with several Petobo residents, we have received information that the landowner had not died. He is now living with his child in another sub-district of Palu City. To confirm this, we immediately visited the landowner according to the information provided.

We then explained the problem to the landowner while showing evidence of the donated land's LOL, which we found strange. It turned out that he did not know anything about the land in question. He also admitted that he did not know that he owned the land in Petobo as stated in the LOL. When we asked him to

whom the land in question belonged, he did not know. From this explanation, it is clear that the donated land LOL was fabricated as we had previously suspected.

The next day, the facilitator team went to Petobo to meet someone who played an important role in issuing the land titles. We were quite surprised when we got an explanation from this person. He confirmed that the landowner was the person named on the LOL. Historically, the land had been given to this person by the local government in recognition of his dedication while in Petobo and as an “elder”. This person was misinformed about the grant process. He had no idea that the land was already his. The DAP seemed to be aware of this misinformation and used it to manipulate the LOL.

Faced with this case, we discussed it again with the OSP team as an expert team. We were advised to follow up the information immediately and contact the landowner to explain the ownership of the land rights. When they found out, the landowner—who was also registered as one of the prospective independent housing recipients—decided not to donate his land. He is also withdrawn as a prospective independent huntap recipient.

We then shared this information with the seven DAPs who were registered as recipients of donated land. Upon hearing this news, the seven DAPs felt scared and thought that they would be removed from the list of potential huntap recipients. The facilitator explained that they were still eligible to receive the huntap, but that they would be recommended to switch to the other relocation schemes. However, the seven DAPs asked for additional time to improve and complete the land certificates and other necessary administration, with the result that construction would be delayed because it could not be verified.

The time allotted did not immediately make them fully enthusiastic about completing the administrative requirements according to the requirements. They continued to delay the process for

various reasons, ranging from being busy, to the difficulty of getting signatures, to linking it to the construction of the independent huntap, which had not yet been built. Of the seven DAPs, four withdrew as candidates for independent huntap recipients.

However, the facilitator must encourage and convince them to take care of the necessary administrative requirements immediately. We relentlessly explain and make them understand that all the administrative requirements need to be verified until they are declared free of problems so that the World Bank can issue a No Objection Letter (NOL) as a sign of approval that the independent huntap can be built. Unfortunately, there are still several DAPs who do not care about this, so the facilitator must also be involved in the process of completing the various administrative requirements.

Other Administrative Completeness

The completion of various administrative requirements seems to be a challenge and obstacle in the process of building independent huntap. Not only before the construction, but also during the construction and after the construction, the DAPs have to prepare various administrative completion files. Of course, the demand to prepare various files is often protested by the DAPs.

“What other letters? It’s like dealing with letters all the time. It’s probably three kilos, maybe there’s a signed letter. Oh, there’s more,” protested Mrs. Retno, a recipient of independent huntap, who felt bored by the many letters and administrative completeness that seemed endless and that she had to prepare for various purposes.

The letter in question is a permit that has to be given by the landowner in connection with the land to be passed by various vehicles that transport materials for the construction of the huntap, considering that the independent huntaps that have been built are relatively far from each other.



After going through a fairly long process to resolve land legality issues, these three huntap units were finally built and completed in early 2022. (Photo: Hadija/The Ministry of PUPR)

The drafting of the permit letter began with complaints from residents who felt disturbed by the mobility of the transport vehicles carrying materials for the huntap. The frequent movement of the trucks had caused damage to the residents' water pipes. The residents eventually demanded compensation from the contractor. To overcome this, the facilitator was asked to accompany the prospective DAPs recipients of the independent huntap to present and complete the approval letter as justification and to mitigate similar incidents from happening again during the huntap construction process.

Still related to administrative completeness, after the huntap construction process is completed, the DAPs recipients of independent huntap are still required to prepare complete files of requirements to make a City Plan Statement (CPS). The CPS letter is needed so that they can take care of the Building Construction Permit (BCP)/Certificate of Functional Worthiness (CFW) from



The facilitator team when visiting Mr. Nuraema's independent huntap in Petobo Village. When we visited, Mr. Nuraema and his family had been living in his huntap for three months. It appears that his huntap has been equipped with air conditioning. (Photo: Hadija/The Ministry of PUPR)

the Spatial Planning and Land Agency (SPLA) of Palu City. In this process, several problems also arose.

It turns out that the SPLA of Palu City is against the issuance of BCP/CFW for several units of independent huntap. The reason is that they have not received information regarding the transfer of land used for independent huntap. In addition, there is one independent huntap built in the airport zone. The DAPs are indeed disappointed and feel that the government continues to make things difficult. Several new agreements were reached after the OSP-CSRRP team coordinated and mediated with the SPLA of Palu City.

After facing several complex problems, all independent huntaps in Petobo are now standing and occupied. The handover to the DAPs has been done as proof that the power of attorney has been fully given.

The DAPs are also allowed to develop its housing, even though the development of the huntap must also be by the rules, including not damaging the main building of the huntap and fulfilling the “aesthetic” element so that the huntap does not appear to be a “slum”. For independent huntap located in the airport zone (on the runway), owners are advised not to develop multi-story houses but are still allowed to build the house wider.



Finding the “Ghost DAPs”

Arie Mahardika Pageno

Misfortune cannot be avoided, but good fortune cannot be achieved. So says the proverb. We do not know when disaster will strike. It is the same as the 7.4 magnitude earthquake disaster followed by tsunami and liquefaction struck Central Sulawesi on September 28, 2018. Palu City, Donggala Regency, Sigi Regency and part of Parigi Moutong Regency were devastated and destroyed. The report issued by the Central Sulawesi Provincial Government stated that the death toll from the disaster reached more than 4,000 people, more than 100,000 houses were damaged, and more than 172,000 people had to be evacuated.

On Monday, July 9, 2020, exactly 688 days after the devastating disaster, I was officially deployed as a field facilitator along with 75 other facilitators to assist the disaster-affected people (DAP). We all will participate in the post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction program in Central Sulawesi, which is being implemented by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (PUPR).

Honestly, being a facilitator to support the DAPs was my first

experience, unlike some of my colleagues. Hanung, Yasser, Anin, and Fathia were already familiar with the activity. I was on the same team with them. Hanung was the senior facilitator (team leader), Yasser was the technical facilitator, Fathiah and Anin were the social facilitators, and I was the economic facilitator.

In fact, this post-disaster assistance program has been widely and frequently implemented in areas previously affected by disasters, such as Sinabung, Merapi or Lombok. There are many good practices that can be replicated and applied according to the conditions and needs of the relief process. However, somewhat different from various good practices in the assistance process in various other areas, something was interesting in the assistance process that we had to do at that time.

For example, when we were assigned to finalize the data of DAPs entitled to permanent housing (huntap) to occupy Huntap Duyu, Palu City. At that time, we faced a problem, there were some names registered as DAPs prospective residents of Huntap Duyu, not fictitious DAPs, but their existence was invisible, “unknown”. Jokingly, to make it easier to mention, our team called them “ghost DAPs”.

The process of searching

“After the earthquake, tsunami, and liquefaction, many of my people are no longer where they were. They are scattered everywhere, some are living in refugee tents, some are living in temporary shelters, some are living in their family’s houses, and some may still be outside the city”.

— **Rahmansyah, Head of Balaroa Sub-district**

The first data we received showed that there were 209 DAPs registered as potential recipients of Huntap Duyu. A week later, the data increased to 229 DAPs. Furthermore, the latest data we received came from the Mayor of Palu’s Decree No. 360/673/

BPBD/2020 on Prospective Residents of Permanent Housing Assistance for the Earthquake, Tsunami, and Liquefaction Natural Disaster Victim Area Program in Palu City (Decree for Prospective Huntap Recipients). Based on the decree, the number of registered DAPs was 327.



Condition of refugee tents in Balaroa Sub-district, Palu City. This photo was taken by a Balaroa resident on January 16, 2020. (Photo: Balaroa Village Documentation)

After comparing and verifying the data sources, we tried to map the location of the original residence of each DAPs per sub-district. As a result, the DAPs registered as candidates to occupy Huntap Duyu all came from 11 sub-districts, namely Balaroa, Buluri, Donggala Kodi, Duyu, Lere, Palupi, Pengawu, Petobo, Silae, Tavanjuka, and Watusampu. These eleven subdistricts are also not close to each other. We then collected full details of DAP data from each sub-district. We believe it is important to have detailed data to better understand the various obstacles and challenges that may be faced in the data finalization process.

During the process of finalizing the data, it was discovered that

of the 327 DAPs registered in the Decree of Prospective Huntap Recipients, some of them had received equivalent assistance from other programs, namely the Stimulant Program (Housing Relief Fund) and had received huntap from Buddha Tzu Chi at the Huntap Tondo I site. Out of all the DAP data still to be finalized, there are 27 DAPs whose whereabouts cannot be determined.

These 27 DAPs are what we call the “Ghost DAPs”. Finding their whereabouts will continue to be the mission of our team. However, one of our responsibilities is to ensure the registered DAPs to get their rights. Therefore, we need to make extra efforts to achieve this goal.

We have started to coordinate with the sub-district government. The purpose is to get more detailed information about the residents they have. We asked for information, such as their current home address, active and contactable phone number, and their whereabouts: whether they are alive or dead.

The most frequently visited sub-district is Balaroa because its DAPs are recorded as the most recipients of Huntap Duyu. After we showed the data and explained that there were many DAPs from Balaroa sub-district whose whereabouts we still did not know, the sub-district office immediately responded to help locate them. They also realized the effort would take time because so many Balaroa residents, especially those affected by the liquefaction, were scattered after the disaster.

Regarding the list of “ghost DAPs” that we showed, the sub-district office informed us that the existence of these DAPs is real and not fictitious because some of them had come to the village office either to take care of personal documents, just to visit, or to ask about existing assistance programs. From the results of the coordination, there were three names of DAPs whose whereabouts were already known. For the other DAPs, the village office suggested that we meet with Mr. Lukman, a Balaroa village employee who has worked in the village for a long time and knows

every Balaroa resident very well, to get additional information about the whereabouts of other Balaroa DAPs.

When we met, Mr. Lukman provided much of the information we needed. “I met them several times on the street, at the market, and the mosque during Friday prayers,” Mr. Lukman explained. We immediately asked for the addresses and contact numbers of the DAPs he knew.

We also got some information from the Balaroa Liquefaction Forum, a forum for organizing residents affected by the Balaroa liquefaction disaster. The forum has a database that collects information on all Balaroa residents affected by the disaster.

The purpose of creating the database is to make it easier for the parties, especially for the DAPs, to contact each other and share information when help arrives. Their database also turned out to be more up-to-date than the sub-district’s. We also found some names of the “ghost DAPs” we were looking for based on the data provided by the forum.

Based on the information we received, we immediately followed up by contacting each DAP that we had previously considered to be the “ghost DAP”. We tried to arrange a meeting time directly at their residence. Some of the DAPs we met turned out to be living in temporary shelters, some were staying with their relatives, and some were even still occupying their liquefaction-affected houses.

In addition to the DAPs from Balaroa, there is one DAP on our search list that was quite difficult to find. He is M. Ondong, listed in the initial data as having an address in Tavanjuka sub-district.

When we coordinated with the Tavanjuka sub-district, they did not know the real identity of Mr. Ondong. It occurred to us that this DAP was fictitious. To be sure, we opened and checked all the DAP files that were included in the data we had. From the examination result, it was found that the letter related to the



Huntap Duyu, Palu City, while still in the process of completion. Huntap Duyu occupies an area of 14.1 ha., built as many as 230 units, and is intended for the DAPs from 11 sub-districts in Palu City. (Photo: The Ministry of PUPR)

ownership of the assets affected by the disaster was registered in Mamboro subdistrict. We then went to Mamboro to get more information.

The Mamboro Subdistrict Office also did not have complete information about Mr. Ondong. Since the letter only contained information about the Head of the Neighborhood Unit (HoNU) in the area where M. Ondong lived, we were directed to meet with the HoNU. The HoNU told us that Mr. Ondong had indeed lived there, but that he was now living in another sub-district and had remarried. The only contact number he had was his other family, namely M. Ondong's brother-in-law, who had taken care of M. Ondong's children.

Using the contact number provided, we immediately contacted the brother-in-law. He told us that there were only two young children, while the eldest was married and lived in Poboya sub-

district. This eldest child should have the contact number of the father. Unfortunately, the brother-in-law did not know the phone number of the eldest child. I tried to find out the whereabouts of M. Ondong's eldest child in Poboya. The result was nothing. I could not find him. My hopes were dashed and I didn't know what to do.

Having tried everything, we almost decided to give up looking for M. Ondong. Unexpectedly, some time after the unsuccessful search, I was contacted by the eldest son of M. Ondong. The son got my number from his aunt (M. Ondong's sister-in-law) and asked me to contact him to take care of the huntap, which was his father's right. The son then gave me his father's contact number.

Without waiting, I immediately contacted M. Ondong. We talked and discussed for a long time, to make sure that all the necessary documents were complete to get his huntap. The point is that he no longer lives in Palu. To manage all the requirements for his huntap, he handed over completely to his eldest son as his heir.

Searching through social media

To find the "ghost DAPs" on the wanted list, we are not only using formal methods by directly tracking the whereabouts of the DAPs from their original domicile according to the data we have. However, such direct tracking requires a lot of time and energy considering the distribution of the DAPs we need to find in 11 sub-districts.

We realize that the process of searching and finding the "ghost DAPs" that we are currently doing requires precision and continuity. However, what is more important is the main objective, which is that the DAPs who are entitled to Huntap must be confirmed and receive their rights.

The team then agreed to try other strategies and methods that

might be more effective and could be done in parallel in conducting searches and collecting information related to the whereabouts of these DAPs. We chose social media searches as one of the methods.

Although the search by tracking it from social media will not get 100% certainty, in our minds, we must try various efforts and methods. The process can also be carried out in parallel with the outreach process and direct tracking in the field. In this way, however, we will be able to maximize the time and resources.

We have mainly done tracking efforts through Facebook (FB) and Instagram (IG). After all, FB and IG are popular social media used by many people, including the residents of Palu City. We thought that it would be able to capture relatively wider sources of information.

Initially, this process did not go as expected. After searching and tracing the DAP names on FB, we only find 5% of the DAP names on our search list. From the 5% of account names, many of the same names were found. We then contacted each account via FB messenger. However, after waiting for some time, there was still no response from the accounts we contacted.

We did not give up right away. We tried to expand the tracking method, not only based on the DAP's name, but tracking them through the names of other family members. We did this with several considerations, including that the list of DAPs, usually represented by the name of the father (or parent) as head of the family, are very unlikely to use FB or IG, especially if they are over 40 or 50 years old. Those who are digitally exposed are most likely their children.

Based on the family card files attached as requirements, we began to track the whereabouts of the DAPs through the account names of their children. Our efforts proved fruitful. We managed to find some account names of the DAPs' children on FB. We then sent them messages via FB Messenger to get confirmation

and explain the intent and purpose of sending the message. This time we received several replies and responses. Several children of the DAPs we were looking for then provided their addresses and parents' contact numbers.

Slowly but surely, we can find all the "ghost DAPs" on our search list. We also managed to finalize the data. Of the 27 DAPs, only 20 DAPs met the eligibility criteria. The other seven DAPs did not meet the requirements because they had received other equivalent assistance programs, namely stimulants, and were already registered with the Buddha Tzu Chi Huntap.

We have gone through at least one process. We feel that we have fulfilled the mandate and the task to ensure that the DAPs get the huntap as their rights as best as possible.





Team Lead of NSUP-CERC & CSRRP from the World Bank, Andre Bald (wearing a grey-white checkered shirt) during a field visit to one of the satellite permanent housing locations in Sigi Regency. (Photo: The Ministry of PUPR)



Convincing RISHA

Aldo Reynaldo Putra Lakaru

The Earthquake Resistant Housing Standard (ERHS) is a standard for buildings responsive to earthquakes, capable of resisting collapse, and flexible enough to dampen earthquake vibrations. The ERHS is designed and calculated analytically, including calculations of load combinations, use of materials, and placement of structural masses. In the process of constructing both commercial buildings and earthquake-resistant buildings, several things must be carefully considered, including the structure of the foundation, slab, columns, ring beams, walls, and roof.

Based on the principle of ERHS, the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (PUPR) has developed a type of Simple Healthy Instant House (RISHA). Although it has been implemented in several regions in Indonesia, RISHA is not yet widely known because this type of house is still relatively new.

RISHA has a specific shape that is different from houses in general. The RISHA structure is made of prefabricated concrete panels consisting of three different types of panels and is installed

using only a nut and bolt system. Unlike houses called Conventional Instant Houses (RIKO), the RISHA column structure does not follow the usual building for houses in general. Therefore, the construction of RISHA is usually carried out by workers with special skills or experience in building RISHA.



The permanent housing for disaster-affected people built by the Ministry of PUPR in Central Sulawesi is the RISHA model as seen in this photo. The RISHA in this photo was built in Lende Village, Sirenja District, Donggala Regency. (Photo: Aldo/The Ministry of PUPR)

Rejection of RISHA

“We reject RISHA!”

This is the most frequently heard statement, loudly voiced by the Disaster Affected People (DAP) of Lende Village, Sirenja District, Donggala Regency, when we started the assistance program for the Central Sulawesi Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Program (CSRRP) implemented by the Ministry of PUPR. We even heard the loud rejection when we first discussed with the DAPs entitled to permanent housing (huntap).

When the community discussion was held to socialize the ERHS and introduce RISHA as a kind of huntap to be built by the Ministry of PUPR in Lende Village, the sounds of protest and rejection were heard from the beginning.

The community discussion at that time was held in a challenging atmosphere that surpassed our expectations. The DAPs seemed disinterested in our presentation and displayed little enthusiasm. Before we had completed our presentation and opened the floor for questions, one of the DAPs loudly expressed his rejection of RISHA, which was met with vocal support from other DAPs. During the question-and-answer session, we found ourselves inundated with a variety of questions.

“Why is the foundation of RISHA only the point foundation and not a continuous foundation? Will the point foundation be as strong as a continuous foundation?”

“Are point foundations safe from water erosion? What happens if one of the point foundations is eroded by water and falls?”

“Does the RISHA have anchors for the walls as the function of anchors is very important to strengthen the walls so that they don’t collapse easily?”

“Why are the walls of RISHA plastered only on the outside? While the inside isn’t?”

“RISHA is assembled only with bolts. Is it strong? What if the bolts rust?”

The rejection of RISHA was not only expressed by the DAPs. The Head of Lende Village, who was also present at that time, expressed the same thing. He strongly rejected the construction of RISHA as a model of huntap for the DAPs in Lende Village. He suggested that the huntap should be built with the RIKO model.

In essence, according to the DAPs, RISHA is a model of house construction that does not make sense because its structural components are only connected with bolts and nuts. By relying

only on point foundations rather than continuous foundations, they doubt that RISHA can withstand shocks if an earthquake like the one on September 28, 2018, occurs again. They are also concerned that RISHA is being built in a hurry, ignoring various things, because it was built in a short time.

From all the questions and answers that emerged, they all pointed to doubts about RISHA. Something that could slightly satisfy our curiosity was that every time the DAPs finished their questions or answers, they gave examples of several RISHAs in Lende Village that had been built by other parties. According to them, the quality of the RISHA buildings they saw was very unfit for decent housing because the construction process was careless. Some of the things they gave as examples were that the RISHA foundations were not dug, the slab installation was not precise, the brick walls were not strong, some even collapsed, the frame installation was incomplete, and many more.

Based on their experience of seeing the RISHA construction process and witnessing the results of the RISHA buildings that were not feasible, they remained adamant in rejecting the RISHA model even though we had tried to answer all their questions as best as possible. For the DAPs, the unsatisfactory RISHA in Lende Village is an undeniable fact. Under such conditions, it would be useless to try to convince them and change their perception. It will be a pointless debate that will not produce a solution.

Amidst the hustle and bustle of the debate, it occurred to us to invite them to visit one of the completed huntap sites of the Ministry of PUPR to get a different picture and perspective of RISHA. The choice was Huntap Duyu in Palu City, which was indeed completed at that time, complete with supporting infrastructure, only the key handover process for occupancy was left.

During the discussion, we then offered and allowed anyone who wanted to voluntarily come to Huntap Duyu to see the results of the RISHA construction carried out by the Ministry of

PUPR. The DAPs also agreed to the offer. They decided to send someone, often called Mr. Jack, to visit Huntap Duyu.

Observing RISHA at Huntap Duyu

On the agreed day, we arrived at Huntap Duyu to coordinate with the Huntap Duyu facilitator team. First, we had to confirm the permission to borrow one of the empty huntap as reference material to present to Mr. Jack. At that time, there was an empty RISHA, which was typically used as a meeting space for the facilitator team. We decided to use this RISHA as our example. Additionally, we requested assistance from the senior facilitator of Huntap Duyu to explain various aspects related to the RISHA and the entire Huntap Duyu site.

As soon as Mr. Jack arrived, we immediately took him around to show him the whole RISHA building. We explained that the land area for each huntap unit in Duyu is 10m x 15m. We showed him the remaining land that can still be cultivated and used to add the kitchen or other rooms. The front yard of the house will also be equipped with a garbage bin and a water meter that is directly integrated with the water tank behind the main building.

Mr. Jack seemed to observe and seriously examine the RISHA building we showed him. We began to explain the main building, which measures 6m x 6m. As we invited Mr. Jack inside RISHA, we showed him room by room: a 3m x 6m living room and family room, and two 3m x 3m bedrooms. In addition, we showed him an additional bathroom outside the main building that measures 1.5m x 1.5m.

We explained that the RISHA would be plastered and painted, especially for the front appearance. All window frames and shutters will be aluminum, except for the front door, back door, and bedroom doors, which will be made of plywood. The floor of RISHA will be concrete with plaster on the top, while the walls will



Model of RISHA's appearance at the Huntap Duyu site while still under construction. (Photo: The Ministry of PUPR)

be brick masonry without plaster. The walls will be equipped with electrical installations for switches and sockets in each room. The electricity meter installed in each huntap has a power of 1,300 watts, complete with six light points, each placed in front of the outer door, in the front and back rooms, two in the living room/family room, and the bathroom. The materials used for the ceiling are plaster and a light steel frame. For the roof, the materials used are sand spandex with C channels and light steel battens as a frame.

After explaining RISHA's specifications, we invited Mr. Jack to see the general conditions and situation of Huntap Duyu. We showed him various infrastructure and public facilities built in the huntap area: paved road access, complete with drainage channels on both sides as rainwater channels and outlet channels from each huntap, as well as sidewalks on both sides of the road equipped with lighting. Huntap Duyu is also equipped with green open space as a green zone and recreation area for the huntap residents.

Based on all our explanations, coupled with the results of his direct inspection of the RISHA building, Mr. Jack's face showed satisfaction. He seemed to nod several times while listening to our explanation, and responding with several questions, while occasionally smiling slightly as he continued to observe the RISHA building in front of him. The RISHA he saw at that time was very different from the RISHA that had been built in Lende Village, which he said had been done carelessly. His perception and view of RISHA also seemed to change: from doubting, looking down on it, and pessimistic to amazed and hopeful. He hopes that RISHA will be built in Lende Village.

The next day, we invited Mr. Jack to visit the workshop where the RISHA concrete slabs were being made. At the workshop, we were greeted by the owner. Mr. Jack was then given various explanations about the panel manufacturing process from start to finish and carefully observed all the manufacturing processes.

During our time with Mr. Jack, we documented the entire process on video. We thought that by documenting the process, we could show it to the DAPs in Lende Village. In addition to being proof that the Ministry of PUPR's RISHA was not built as badly as they imagined, the socialization and explanations through video could be an effective medium to give the DAPs a more complete picture and understanding. Various things recorded in the video could also be confirmed directly by Mr. Jack the person who was sent to visit Huntap Duyu on behalf of the DAPs.

Agreement on RISHA

Sometime later, we held our second meeting in Lende Village. This time we felt a different atmosphere. The aura of the DAPs who came to the meeting place was calmer and full of warmth. Before the discussion began, they seemed to greet each other with happiness and laughter. Likewise, when they interacted with us, there was no sign of tension. We suspect that this might be because

se Mr. Jack had told them a lot about the results of his visit to Huntap Duyu the other day.

Seeing such a warm atmosphere, we were quite optimistic that this meeting would produce the expected agreement. Of course, we also prepared some anticipations in case the discussion would be full of debate and tension as before.

As usual, we began the discussion with a speech from the village leader and our senior facilitator, who was in charge of the Lende village. As an introduction to the discussion, we reviewed some materials related to RISHA. This time we provided additional explanations about RISHA by playing the video documentation of Mr. Jack's visit to Huntap Duyu and the RISHA panel workshop.

Throughout the video, everyone in the meeting seemed excited to watch the video. When they saw the part with Mr. Jack in the video, some participants laughed, which was then greeted with boisterous laughter and comments from others. We thought these were good signs: the participants, especially the DAPs, reacted positively and even seemed full of curiosity, and there were no more signs of resistance.

It could be that the content of the video documentation was able to give them an understanding and belief that the Ministry of PUPR will build RISHA as well as possible, not carelessly, and will prioritize the quality of its structure to ensure its safety and livability. The signs that they will accept RISHA are also shown by their reactions, sometimes gasping in amazement when they see the picture of the infrastructure and facilities available in Huntap Duyu that they hope to get in their Huntap area. We also received various positive reactions immediately after the video documentation was finished.

Now they understand more about RISHA and how RISHA will be built by the Ministry of PUPR in the post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction program in their village. When we

asked them again about the RISHA model, they unanimously accepted it. There were no objections, no one loudly expressed their rejection as in the first discussion. They have high hopes that the RISHA model will soon be built in their Huntap area.



After being rejected by residents, the RISHA model was finally built in Lende Village. This photo was taken when the completion process was only in the final stage. (Photo: Aldo/The Ministry of PUPR)

The question we often hear from the DAPs now is “*When will RISHA be built?*” Yes, that will also be our next task: to ensure that RISHA is built as well as possible in Lende Village and can soon be received by the DAPs who are entitled to it.



Assisting Experience in Bangga Village
**Carving a New Story
on a New Page of Life**

Gilang Bagus Batara

Part 1: A series of devastating disasters

“Berimbamo huntap?”

This question in the Kaili language, which means “*how is the permanent housing (huntap)*”, is still heard from every corner of Bangga Village. It is not an ordinary question. It is the voice of the heart, expressing anxiety and longing for a comfortable life free from the shadow of disaster. This simple question actually describes the long history of waiting and hope that continues to burn among the residents of Bangga Village, which has been hit by successive disasters.

Bangga Village, located in one of the southern districts of Sigi Regency, was once a peaceful place for its residents. The residents of Bangga Village enthusiastically live their daily lives simply, relying on agricultural and plantation products for their livelihood and trying to maintain harmony with nature. All residents know each other. They form a tight network of solidarity, creating resil-

ient bonds amidst the beauty of their small village.

Until, on September 28, 2018, a 7.4-magnitude earthquake centered in Donggala Regency shook violently and hit their village as well. Bangga Village was badly affected. Before the effects of the earthquake had subsided, a second disaster hit them immediately: flash floods that came one after the other. Most of the village area was swept away by the floodwaters, which carried various materials and mud. Residents' houses were destroyed, village infrastructure disappeared, and agricultural land was submerged.

Their peaceful and simple lives changed in an instant. They were faced with the bitter reality of being hit by a series of disasters. Although shocked and confused, courage and mutual cooperation emerged among them. They worked together to try to save each other by looking for a safer temporary place to survive the waves of flash floods that came one after another.

In the aftermath of the disaster, many parties offered significant support. This assistance included not only basic necessities such as food, clothing, clean water, and medical care, but also unsettling news: part of their village was deemed unsafe for habitation. The government had decided to relocate residents from disaster-prone areas to safer zones.

This was the most difficult turning point in their lives. They had to leave the house they had live in for so long and which had witnessed the long history of their lives. They had to move to a new location, although the choice of the new location was still around the Bangga Village area.

Along with the relocation program planned by the government, a team of community facilitators was formed. As the lead facilitator for the Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (CSRRP), I was assigned to lead the facilitator team in Bangga Village.

The facilitator team plays a crucial role in guiding disaster-af-

affected people (DAP) during their relocation process. Community-based assistance is vital for ensuring this process is smooth and successful. Our responsibility extends beyond providing information and technical support related to relocation; we also aim to listen to the stories and concerns of the residents. We strive to understand the complex emotions they experience, ranging from loss of property to fear of an uncertain future. It is essential that the voices and aspirations of the residents are heard and understood to effectively manage the relocation process.



Visiting the DAP's residence. Chatting and listening to their stories is one part of the facilitator's task in the assisting process. In this way, the facilitator can get to know them better. (Photo: Bangsa Facilitator Team/The Ministry of PUPR).

We hold regular meetings to provide updates, answer questions and address concerns. We also organize small discussion groups to ensure that each individual receives attention. We strive to create a space where residents can support each other and share their experiences.

During our mission, we learned about the strength and resilience of the community. Despite facing difficult trials, they remained united and supported each other. Stories of courage and determination emerged from every corner of the village. Some had lost everything but persevered with an unwavering spirit.

Others contributed their skills to help rebuild the village, such as masons, carpenters, and farmers willing to start over on new land.

Part 2: Uncovering the stories in the ruins

Our journey began by listening to the stories and feeling the emotions of the DAPs. Bangga Village, with its natural beauty now transformed into a landscape of rubble and loss, became a silent witness to the life that once existed. We tried to feel what they were experiencing; losing their homes, their history and their daily lives, while at the same time reassuring the residents who were looking for a foothold in the uncertainty they were facing. The expressions on their faces, which reflected anger, sadness and loss, were proof of how deep their wounds were.

As a first step, we held a community meeting. The purpose was not only to explain the process and flow of assistance, but also as an opportunity for us to introduce ourselves directly to the DAPs. In the decree of the Sigi Regent regarding the DAPs in Bangga village, it was stated that there were 400 heads of families from three affected hamlets. About 90% of them attended the meeting.

That day was my first experience as a facilitator in front of hundreds of villagers who longed for clarity and certainty. We had a great responsibility. Although we were still unfamiliar with the village area at that time, the intention to provide support continued to guide our next steps.

The community meetings are not only about providing practical information, but also about interacting directly with the residents. Discussing administrative procedures and support mechanisms is an important part. But more than that, the intimacy that comes from sharing experiences and listening to their stories is a very important and meaningful moment.

Moments like these reflect our concern and empathy as com-



Socialization meeting with the DAPs in Bangga Village. In addition to explaining the huntap program, this socialization is also intended as an initial step to build closeness between the facilitator team and residents, especially to listen to their stories. (Photo: Bangga Facilitator Team/The Ministry of PUPRI)

panions. We are not only program implementers, but also faithful listeners. As we listen to their stories, we try to understand the burden they carry. In every word spoken, there is a desire to be known and recognized, that their loss is not just a statistic in the disaster records.

Providing space for the expression of feelings cannot be ignored. We know that the recovery process is not only physical, but also mental and emotional. Therefore, each meeting and discussion is intended not only as a forum for sharing information, but also as a space for sharing concerns and supporting each other.

For us, this mentoring process opened our eyes to the complexity of disaster recovery. Gradually, we began to understand that the recovery process is not only about rebuilding collapsed houses, but also about rebuilding the spirit and confidence of the residents. Through intensive interaction, our role is not just that of a technical helper. Rather, we strive to be partners in the journey toward full recovery.

This mentoring experience has also taught us that recovery is not an instant process. It is a long journey that requires patience,

perseverance, and collaboration between residents and mentors. Through this process, we not only help them regain their homes, but we also help them rebuild their lives, one step at a time, slowly but surely.



One of the processes carried out by the facilitator is finalizing the data of the DAPs who are entitled to huntap. In the midst of this process, we also had the opportunity to explore and listen to various stories from them. (Photo: Bangga Facilitator Team/The Ministry of PUPR)

Over time, Bangga Village has become not only a place of work, but also a part of our hearts and souls. What was originally a disaster site has become an inspiring symbol of resilience and togetherness. With its simplicity and vulnerability, the village has taught us that in a life left in ruins, there is the potential to rebuild something better.

One day, in the middle of a routine meeting with the community, we were introduced to a woman known as Mama Afif. It was a pleasant surprise when Mama Afif declared that she was willing to volunteer to accompany us in carrying out our assisting duties. She was willing to coordinate and communicate various things that the community needed and play a role as a bridge between the facilitator team and the community.

Mama Afif, with her warm and inspiring smile, became an important figure in our journey. In addition to helping us with

logistical and administrative aspects, Mama Afif brought positive energy and a collaborative spirit to our team. We quickly became part of her family. Mama Afif and her family always opened their homes and hearts to us.

As head of the neighborhood unit in the 2nd Hamlet of Bangsa Village, Mama Afif's husband is an important figure in the community. He also played an active role in supporting our assistance efforts. Mama Afif's house then became the focal point for many of our meetings with the community, in addition to serving as a facilitator post and village office.

In a friendly and warm atmosphere, we began to immerse ourselves in their daily lives, listening to their stories, their joys as well as their sorrows and concerns. The boundaries between our professional and personal roles began to fade. Over time, we were no longer just a support team that came to provide assistance, but became friends and partners who were deeply involved in the post-disaster recovery process.

Mama Afif's house is not only a strategic location for mentoring, but also a space that nurtures the diverse stories of other residents. Between formal meetings and official discussions, interspersed with the sounds of children playing happily in the yard, we find a space to share laughter, jokes, and warmth.

In her role as a bridge and mouthpiece between us and the residents, Mama Afif always brings different stories about worries and hopes that do not always come up in the meetings. It turns out that the the DAPs always express their worries and the uncertainty of the promised hantap. From the information shared by Mama Afif, we can also better understand the needs of the DAPs.

This method has proven to be able to create a relatively safe shared space: residents can open their hearts and express their desires without fear of being judged and ignored, while we try to find a way to provide the support they need as much as possible. In the midst of waiting and the uncertainty of when the perma-



Afif's family house that we use as a facilitator post. In this house, meetings with residents, both formal and informal, often take place. (Photo: Bangga Facilitator Team/Ministry of PUPR)

nent housing will be built, a patience has developed that can rekindle the residents' often dwindling trust in us.

Working with Mama Afif and her family has also taught us that effective assistance not only provides practical solutions, but also creates a shared space that can accommodate all expressions, emotions, and the courage to face uncertainty. Through the natural relationship built, our role as aid workers is not only to carry out the technical process of relocation and reconstruction, but to become an inseparable part of the villagers. Together with Mama Afif and the tenacious residents of Bangga Village, we continue to move forward towards the anticipated recovery.

Part 4: Rebuilding Hope

While enjoying the dusk slowly creeping over the horizon and the gentle breeze blowing through the leaves, we usually sit under the large tree that provides shade to just relax, chat, seek inspiration for supportive strategies, or try to regain enthusiasm when we begin to feel tired from the various challenges. We chose this place because it usually provides positive energy to

delve into various challenges while reflecting on the processes we have gone through.

In this place we also often reflect on the different stories we have heard: fear and warmth, sadness and optimism, suffering and hope, and our own joys and sorrows while assisting. It is not easy for us to accept and digest all this. Especially when we have to make decisions that we find difficult.

One of the crucial moments was when we finalized the data of the DAPs who were eligible for Huntap according to the criteria. Out of the 400 families registered as huntap recipients in the Sigi Regent's Decree, only 288 families met the requirements. Those who did not meet the requirements included those who had received assistance from other equivalent programs, "*KK gendong*" (more than one family member lives in an affected house), and families without affected assets (residents did not have an affected house or their original house was not in the area to be relocated).

It was certainly not easy for us to communicate this decision to the villagers, especially when we found out that Papa Afif was one of those who did not meet the requirements. Papa Afif and his family, who had been part of our assisting process, now had to face the reality that the huntap was not for him.

The process of ensuring the rights of DAPs is done through a public test, a large meeting attended by all the villagers. All DAPs whose names were listed in the Sigi Regent's decree were invited to a large meeting. When Papa Afif's name was announced as one of those who did not meet the criteria, the mood was heavy.

We felt sad and could not bear it because we had developed a close emotional relationship with the family. However, as facilitators who carry out our duties based on applicable guidelines, rules and regulations, professionalism is our guide.

Heavy and difficult steps have to be taken. After the meeting, we went to Papa Afif's house to explain this difficult situation. We

were prepared for disappointment or sadness. But what we got was a warm smile from Papa Afif.

“Mr. Gilang and friends, we are not people who do not understand the rules,” Papa Afif said wisely. “We understand that everything has its own rules. If we are not considered eligible, so be it. Wealth is not only having huntap, it can be in other forms, including our friendship to continue to be connected in the future.”

Papa Afif’s smile became a light in the midst of the difficult decisions that had to be made. They taught us determination and a positive attitude in dealing with problems. At that time, the decisions we made could have been influenced by personal impulses and emotional states. If we did not follow the guidelines and rules, it was very possible that we would also make the wrong move.

“We hope that Mr. Gilang and his friends will continue to work as usual for those who are entitled to it,” he continued. “For us and the other residents here who are struggling just to be heard and to have stories told, we are already happy. Especially if some of us get a house,” Papa Afif concluded with a laugh.

This moment captures the essence of the long journey we have been on as DAPs’ companions. Despite the various challenges and dilemmas we face, each step we take is nothing more than building a better life for these people.

The story of Papa Afif’s family teaches us that professionalism must be balanced with emotional sensitivity and wisdom in facing the complexities of life. Although it is not always easy, every effort and sacrifice has a deep meaning when you see the smile and hope shine on the faces of those in need, especially when you give them something that is truly their right.

Through the intensive process of assisting, we have seen a great change in the perspective of the people. From being full of uncertainty and worry at the beginning, they began to see this

relocation as a new opportunity to build a better life. They realized that even though they were leaving their old homes, they would never forget the roots of togetherness that had grown in their village.

As a facilitator, the most beautiful gift is to see the DAPs who were once down, trying to get back up and moving forward with full hope. The relocation process is not only about physically moving them from one place to another, but also about supporting them in rebuilding social networks, regaining a sense of security and comfort, and developing a spirit of never giving up.

Although this journey was full of challenges, behind every difficulty was a story of success. The people of Bangga Village not only survived, but grew and developed in extraordinary ways. This is a story of human strength and the resilience of a community that came together in the face of unexpected trials.

As the blue skies over Bangga Village shone again, they moved forward with renewed determination. They are also ready to carving a new story in the new pages of their lives.



Head of the Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Task Force of the Ministry of PUPR in Central Sulawesi, Arie Setiadi Moerwanto (second from left), held a meeting in the field with the Head of the Central Sulawesi Regional Settlement Infrastructure Agency, Sahabuddin (first from left), Head of the Sulawesi II Housing Provision Implementation Agency, Bakhtiar (center), Head of the Housing Work Unit, Erpika Ansela Surira (second from right), and the OSP Team Leader, Teguh M. Abduh (first from right), to ensure the availability of clean water prior to the mass occupation of large-scale huntap. **(Photo: The Ministry of PUPR)**





The Winding Process of Realizing Independent Permanent Housing in Panau

Nurfianti

“When will our house be built?”

This question is always asked by the disaster-affected people (DAP) to us, the facilitator team of the Oversight Service Provider-Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (OSP-CSRRP) of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (PUPR), in the early stage when we are conducting the assistance process in Panau Subdistrict, Tawaeli District, Palu City. As a facilitator team, our task is to provide assistance to the DAPs who are entitled to permanent housing (huntap) and need to be relocated: starting from finalizing the data of the DAPs, ensuring that they occupy the huntap, to the post-occupancy period.

In Panau Subdistrict, we started assisting the DAPs in mid-2020, especially those DAPs who chose an independent huntap. At that time, there were 28 family registered as DAPs who chose the independent huntap.

The independent huntap is one of the three relocation huntap

schemes offered by the government to DAPs who need to be relocated. The other two huntap schemes offered are large-scale huntap and medium-scale (or satellite) huntap.

For the independent huntap scheme, the government will build the huntap on the land owned and provided by the DAPs. The independent huntap is mainly offered to accommodate the DAPs who need to relocate but do not want to move to the large or satellite huntap which is considered relatively far from their place of origin. This independent huntap scheme is also proposed as a solution to overcome the constraints of limited land to be provided by the regional government.

Start of the assistance process

Panau Subdistrict is part of Tawaeli District, located on the northern coast of Palu City. Almost all Panau residents are from the Kaili tribe. When the earthquake disaster followed by tsunami and liquefaction occurred on September 28, 2018, Panau Subdistrict was one of the areas hit by the tsunami and suffered quite severe damage. After the disaster, the coastal area of Panau Subdistrict was declared a “red zone” by the Palu City Government, which was not allowed to be inhabited again. As a result, some DAPs had to be relocated to areas considered safe.

There are quite a number of DAPs from Panau Subdistrict who have to be relocated. Some of them chose to move to the area huntap, either to the Huntap Tondo 2 and Talise Valangguni provided by the government through the Ministry of PUPR or to the Huntap Tondo 1 provided by the Buddha Tzu Chi. Specifically for the DAPs who chose independent huntap based on the decree issued by the Mayor of Palu, there are a total of 28 families.

Our assistance started with communication and coordination with the officials of Panau Subdistrict. We informed the subdistrict about the assistance work we would be doing, including ex-

plaining the independent Huntap system that would be implemented along with the DAPs as stated in the decree that was yet to be finalized.

To finalize the data, we directly visited and met directly with the DAPs. Our goal was to confirm that the DAPs listed in the decree were indeed eligible for housing assistance (huntap). We verified whether the DAPs were residents of Panau Subdistrict prior to the disaster, using their family cards (KK) and identity cards as evidence. We ensured they were not new families or categorized as “KK *gendong*” (where more than one family member resides in one affected house).

We also requested that the DAPs identify their original disaster-affected homes located in the “red zone,” supported by a coordinate marker indicating the original site’s location, and confirmed that they had not received similar aid from other parties or programs. For those qualifying for independent huntap, the DAPs were required to prepare land on their own property, and showing the legality through land documentation.

Completing various land legality documents is a challenging and time-consuming task. Many DAPs find the process to be complicated and confusing, with some expressing that they feel they are being hindered. There are concerns regarding the establishment of independent huntap as some DAPs received information indicating that funding would be provided and managed directly by them.

The DAPs also expressed concerns about uncertainty and ambiguity in the process of obtaining the huntap. For example, even those DAPs who had met all the requirements found that their huntap had not been constructed. Moreover, there were rumors among the DAPs that the government would reclaim the land where their houses originally stood for those who received the huntap.

When we met with the DAPs, they often said, “It’s up to you! Whether the house is built or not! The government doesn’t care about us!” Many DAPs eventually withdrew from the independent huntap, even though their data had been included in the Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) document, a document that CSRRP first had to prepare for approval by the World Bank as the lender for the post-disaster huntap provision project in Central Sulawesi.

Our assistance process encountered increasing obstacles. The DAPs seemed bored, fed up, and apathetic. They had been waiting for huntap for two years, but it still had not build yet. Many DAPs became increasingly distant, and some were even unwilling to meet with us. We grew accustomed to receiving rejection after rejection, as well as unpleasant treatment from the DAPs. At this stage, it became apparent that the DAPs had developed a distrust of the facilitators.

Never give up, changed approaches

As a team of facilitator, we are given the mandate to ensure that all DAPs who are eligible for huntap receive their rights. This is our mandate and responsibility. Therefore, even though the DAPs have begun to distance themselves and their trust has diminished, we continue to try our best to provide assistance. We also try to understand and appreciate the attitudes, psychology and emotions of the DAPs. However, some of us in the facilitator team are DAPs like them. I am one of them.

Amidst the various obstacles we face, we continue to look for ways to accompany and support the DAPs to prepare all the requirements. Fortunately, the Panau Subdistrict office still trusts us and continues to support our work.

Thanks to the support of the subdistrict office, some DAPs are willing to complete the documents needed, including the land legality documents. To ensure the completeness of land legality, es-

pecially for those whose documents were lost due to the tsunami, the sub-district helps to replace the documents without charging a penny. The sub-district even helps with the process up to the district level.

Although the DAPs began to distance from us, we continued to try to meet with them. We also tried to personally approach anyone who was considered a “key figure” among the DAP.

Initially, it was not easy to approach them because some of the key figures we approached were those who had rejected the huntap. Nevertheless, we tried to maintain contact and provide them with the information, explanations and understanding related to the whole series of processes that have to be passed before the huntap can be built: starting from the completeness of the various requirements to the finalization of the data of the DAPs, the preparation of the LAP by the government assisted by the OSP-CSRRP team, to the existence of a No Objection Letter (NOL) from the World Bank as a sign of approval to start the huntap construction.

The information and explanations we provided gradually began to open up a space for communication with the key figures. We also began to hold frequent small meetings. We also asked the key figures to become community group leaders (pokmas) in the hope that they could become liaisons to disseminate information related to the progress of the huntap provision to other Pokmas members and the DAPs.

Slowly but surely, they began to understand the process that needed to be done. The familiarity between us and the DAPs grew. They welcomed us warmly when we visited or just dropped by their homes, most of which were still in temporary shelters. Not infrequently, we were entertained, ate together, and then chatted. Our conversations were not only about huntap, but also about many other things. In essence, *bacarita* or *notutura* (telling stories).



Visiting DAPs directly in their homes is part of our assistance process to build trust and commitment. On this occasion, we chose Notutura as our approach. With this approach, a personal closeness between the facilitator and the DAPs emerged. (Photo: Panau Facilitator Team / Ministry of PUPR)

Bacarita or *notutura* is one of the cultures of the Kaili people. There are many things that can be discussed during *notutura*: from daily life, customs and habits, to kinship relationships. We do *notutura* at many events and occasions. With *notutura* we indirectly build family values. We feel closer, more intimate, and we know each other. As a result, our relationship with the residents of Panau Subdistrict, especially the DAPs, is gradually improving.

To further build trust among the DAPs, we try to be a part of them. During the assistance process, we also get involved in various activities of the residents that are not directly related to the independent Huntap development process as per our work mandate. Once we received information and facts that the access road to the mosque is damaged. As a response, we try to give support as much as we can. We also provide donations to repair the damaged access road. We also provide participation and donations to the mosque's muslim youth administrators for the celebration of welcoming the holy month of Ramadhan.

The various methods and approaches we use are proving to be very effective in rebuilding trust among the DAPs. The DAPs

seem to see the seriousness of our work. They also do not see us as just a group of people who only care about the huntap. More than that, we are seen as part of them.

The huntap development process, a recurring problem

The independent huntap that the DAPs in Panau have been waiting for for more than two years will finally be built. We got this certainty after the World Bank issued the NOL. However, at that time only eight heads of families were approved for construction. For the other DAPs, the completeness of the documents was still not considered sufficient. They were asked to come back to correct and complete them.

As we expected, the DAPs whose data still needed to be corrected and completed were of course disappointed. We had heard rumors that they would take action and demonstrate at the office of the Housing Work Unit of the Ministry of PUPR as the agency in charge of the huntap development project.

Anticipating the disappointment and turmoil that would arise, we took the initiative to hold a meeting with Pokmas members, community leaders in Panau, the head of Panau sub-district, and at the same time coordinated with the head of Tawaeli district. We asked for their consideration regarding the steps that need to be taken to re-approach and at the same time convince the DAPs to be willing to improve and complete their documents. We could breathe a sigh of relief when this effort more or less reduced the disappointment and turmoil of the DAPs. They were still willing to improve and complete their documents.

While we continued to assist the DAPs in completing their documents, we also helped PT Waskita, which was the contractor implementing the independent huntap construction in Panau Subdistrict, to make various preparations: re-checking the huntap

location, identifying the access and facilities and infrastructure to the huntap, and so on. At that time, we were not given any information about the schedule for the construction of the huntap. We thought that the implementing contractor would definitely contact us again to inform us later.

A week later, the implementing contractor's team had contacted the DAPs directly without informing and confirming us first. They had also found and hired workers to work on the foundation of the huntap building. With a positive mindset, we assumed that this was done so that the huntap work could be done quickly.

The construction process of the huntap that was in front of our eyes turned out to be not as smooth as we expected. After the foundation work for eight huntap units was completed, problems arose again. For some reason, PT did not immediately continue the huntap construction process: their huntap work practically stopped at the foundation!

Of course, this caused a new unrest. The DAPs then lashed out at us with various questions about the certainty and continuation of the construction of the huntap, while also pouring out all their disappointment and anger. The community group leaders could not contain the emotions of the DAPs who felt that they were being played with.

The trust of the DAPs in us was again at stake. We tried to reassure them for some time. We reorganized the DAPs with some meetings and opened the discussions, especially to gave them more explanations about the process and procedures for the construction of the huntap. We also started to include the DAPs who chose to be relocated to the large-scale and satellite huntap sites in the community meetings held by the Palu City Government and the Ministry of PUPR to discuss the preparation of the relocation process.

Waskita has just resumed the construction of independent huntap in Panau, which was stopped after three months. This

time, we ensured that the construction of the houses was completed to the final stage, including the completion of basic infrastructure such as electricity and clean water pipes.

Huntap occupied: more than a ceremony

Once the huntap was completed and the basic infrastructure was functioning well, the DAPs could immediately move into their new houses. In the independent huntap of Panau Sub-district, there was no key handover ceremony, unlike other huntaps.



One of the beneficiaries of the independent huntap in Panau poses for a photo with the facilitator while showing the handover certificate for her housing. (Photo: Anty/The Ministry of PUPR)

For the eight heads of families who have now received the huntap, the ceremony's significance may be overshadowed by their gratitude and happiness for finally obtaining decent housing after the disaster. They will be leaving the inadequate temporary shelters they have lived in for more than two years. As facilitators who have been accompanying them, we can also feel their joy, especially when they invited us to their new homes for a simple thanksgiving celebration. We gathered together to express our gratitude and happiness.

In that moment, all the challenging processes we endured felt worthwhile. One phase is now complete, but the next stage—post-occupancy assistance—lies ahead. We anticipate facing various challenges and obstacles along the way.





Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture, Muhadjir Effendy (in white shirt), accompanied by Iwan Suprijanto, Director General of Housing, and Yusniewati Ismail, Director of Specialized Housing, both from the Ministry of PUPR, inspecting permanent housing that will be handed over to the disaster-affected people. (Photo: The Ministry of PUPR)



Assisting Process at the Salua's Sattelite Permanent Housing **Loyal to the Process**

Hikmawati

“We are constantly asked for data, but the house is never real!”

This statement was made by the disaster-affected people (DAPs) when we met them to request their information. In August 2020, we were in the process of finalizing the data of DAPs in Salua Village, Kulawi District, Sigi Regency. We needed to validate the names of the DAPs who were entitled to permanent housing (hunatap) as stated in the Sigi Regent's decree, ensuring it aligned with the facts on the ground. However, this was the response we received. The DAPs appeared cynical and were resistant to our efforts. As human beings, we often found ourselves offended by the attitudes, reactions, and expressions of some of the DAPs we encountered.

Nevertheless, we are still trying to fulfill our mandate as facilitators of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (PUPR), which is in charge of providing post-disaster housing in Central Sulawesi. We realize that the attitudes and responses shown by

the DAPs are reasonable. The process of housing construction is very slow. There is also a rumor circulating among the DAPs that the Huntap program of the Ministry of PUPR is just a joke and cannot be trusted.

Previously, the data collection process for the DAPs in Salua village was conducted in 2019. As a result, the categories of housing programs for the DAPs in Salua Village were divided into two programs, (1) the Housing Relief Fund (better known as the Stimulant Fund), which is under the responsibility of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (RDMA) of Sigi Regency, and (2) the huntap program, which is implemented by the Ministry of PUPR. During the previous data collection, the DAPs did not seem to have received a detailed explanation of the differences between the two programs, including the different requirements to be met.

The stimulant program had been completed at that time, while the Ministry of PUPR's huntap program was still unclear. This was also one of the triggers, the attitude and response of residents became less friendly towards us. Residents then compared the two programs. DAP registered in the stimulant program had received their assistance; while DAP registered as recipients of huntap who lost their homes due to the disaster still had to wait and were forced to continue living in temporary shelters. DAP's disappointment increased because the contract period for the land on which the temporary shelters was built had expired. They are also worried that their temporary shelters will be demolished and they will no longer have a place to live.

"We have been waiting patiently for the huntap for two years. But so far we don't see the huntap being built soon," said Mrs. Zul when we met her. *"How will the huntap be built? Even the land is not clear yet!"*

Mrs. Zul could only wipe away tears that continued to fall. Her tears seemed to pierce our hearts. As facilitators, we could make

no promises. Regarding the land for the Huntap site, there was no clarity from the Sigi Regency government and it was not under the authority of the Ministry of PUPR.

Gaining trust, trying different approaches

As we continue to finalize the data of the DAPs, we are making various efforts and approaches to gain the trust of the DAPs. Trying to get involved in various community activities is one of the ways we do it. At every opportunity, we often hang out and participate with both residents who are Huntap recipients and those who are not. The goal is to get to know the DAPs better and vice versa. We also try to open up and have the opportunity to always be ready when invited to tell stories and chat with them about anything.

Slowly we began to feel closeness and intimacy through the process of hanging out and participating. Then we got to know their situation and condition: what they experienced when the earthquake happened, the difficulties they faced and had to go through for two years after the disaster, to stories about their own family problems. This approach brought us to complete the data collection process.

In addition to working directly with the DAPs, we continue to coordinate with the Salua village government. The role of the village government is important to our work. The village government helps us to provide information and explanations to the DAPs, especially to clarify various issues that arise among the DAPs.

Meanwhile, good news came that the Sigi Regency Government had completed the process of providing 20,860 m² of land for the Huntap site in Salua Village. Of course, we immediately shared this good news with the DAPs.

"I hope this is not a joke," said a DAP when he heard the news.

He was still reluctant to believe it, although he could not hide the ray of hope shining from his face. For us, of course, this was extraordinary news that made us happy. In our minds, we would soon be able to pass another stage of the process.

However, before our the happiness was over, we were immediately faced with a new problem! After checking, it turned out that some of the land for the huntap had been used for the recipients of the stimulus program and residents affected by flash floods, as well as for public facilities and infrastructure buildings such as health centers, elementary schools, and public cemeteries. The remaining land area for the huntap site was only 14,463 m².

The remaining land would not be sufficient for all the huntaps to be built. The land is not only needed for housing units, but also for infrastructure such as roads in the huntap areas. In general, the plot area per huntap unit to be built by the Ministry of PUPR in the post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction program in Central Sulawesi is 10m x 15m. For the huntap in Salua village, even after the plot area per huntap unit was reduced to 10m x 12m, the remaining land was still not enough to accommodate 63 units to be built in accordance with the entitled DAPs as stated in the Regent's Decree.

This issue then caused unrest among the DAPs. Immediately, rumors started circulating that some of DAPs would be removed as recipients of huntap. Almost every night we received calls from DAPs asking that their names not be removed. Anticipating the growing unrest, we immediately held a community meeting to discuss this.

There was one unique incident that we experienced that is still fresh in our minds. At the community meeting, we explained the requirements for huntap recipients. One of the requirements is that the DAPs house must be severely damaged and located in a disaster-prone zone. The DAPs then reacted strongly to our explanation, especially two DAPs whose houses were not in the di-



Huntap Salua while still under construction. The land that can be used in this site is only 14,463 m² for 63 units. With the availability of existing land, the plot per huntap unit in this site is only 8m x 12m, much smaller than it should be, which is 10m x 15m. (Photo: El/Special)

saster-prone zone. In an emotional tone, they asked if they or any of them should be excluded as huntap recipients.

It is important to remember that since the initial data collection and they were offered two government assistance programs, the stimulant program and the huntap program, they were not given an explanation of the requirements that must be met in order to receive both types of assistance. For these two DAPs, it is clear that it is no longer possible to switch and receive assistance from the stimulant program because the implementation of the program has been completed.

A heated debate between us and the residents was inevitable. As facilitators, we were confused ourselves. We could do nothing but follow the rules and regulations that had been set. On the other hand, we also knew the situation and conditions of the DAPs we were assisting.

In the midst of the discussion and tension, a woman suddenly became angry as if possessed and shouted, “Don’t laugh! Naturally, everyone in the room was shocked. “I don’t want to! I don’t

want to...,” she shouted again with a sharp look at us. Her gesture frightened us.

This woman was one of those who felt threatened that her name would be removed because her house was not in a disaster-prone zone. The outburst of emotion, tension, and confusion had possessed her, so she acted that way. After being reassured by her child, the woman began to regain consciousness a few minutes later. With a hopeful tone, she asked us to come to her house to see the situation and conditions in her neighborhood.

After the meeting, we immediately fulfilled the woman’s request. We came to the location of her house, which turned out to be on a dry river. In the event of a flood, her house could be completely washed away. By looking at this fact, we then justified this condition as an area that was included in a disaster-prone zone. Our justification was also supported by historical records of flooding in the Salua Village. Some time after the earthquake on September 28, 2018, Salua Village was hit by a flash flood as a secondary disaster.

Based on this fact, we are striving to ensure that all DAPs who are entitled to the huntap can get their huntap. After measuring and recalculating, one solution that can be chosen is to reduce the area of the plot per huntap unit from the original 10m x 12m to 8m x 12m. We then discussed this solution with the village government and all the DAPs. As a result, they were accepted and agree with the solution. For them, even if it is 8m x 12m, as long as they can get a decent house, even if the land is smaller, they are very grateful.

After the land problem was solved, the construction of the huntap unit began. DAP’s confidence grew when they saw heavy equipment such as excavators entering the Huntap construction site. The DAPs’ fears and concerns about the unclear construction of the huntap began to subside. Slowly but surely, they began to accept us well.

Post-occupancy assistance, forming the operational and maintenance groups

The construction of the huntap is in its final stage. By March 31, 2022, all 63 huntap units in Salua Village were completed and ready for occupancy. It was time for the DAPs to move into the new settlement.

After the huntap is occupied and becomes a residential area, the huntap site needs to be guarded, maintained, and arranged for the sustainability. For this reason, there is a need for a caretaker who will carry out continuous maintenance, especially for the various public facilities and infrastructure that were provided as a package with the construction of the huntap.

Based on this need, we then invited the residents of huntap to form the operation and maintenance (OP) groups. With the explanation we gave, the residents agreed to form the OP groups.

There are four OP groups that were then formed: the housing development; the waste and green open space; the public infrastructure, facilities, and utilities; and the wastewater and drinking water management system. The organizational structure of each OP group consists of a chairperson, secretary, treasurer, and members. We then assisted the four OP groups in preparing their respective work plans.

The OP group of the housing development consists of eleven people. This OP group, among other things, has a work plan to socialize housing development to all residents. At the same time, they are conducting monitoring to the residents who will develop their huntap. So far, this OP group has succeeded in coordinating and maintaining the huntap development process to remain in line with the rules, including not damaging the main huntap building. With their success, Huntap Salua was used as a comparative study site for the development of other huntaps built by the Ministry of PUPR throughout Palu City, Sigi Regency, and

Donggala Regency.

Another success of the OP group of the housing development is that they were able to independently become the driving force for the construction of a prayer room in the huntap area. Although the construction of the prayer room is not the responsibility of the Ministry of PUPR, we still accompany and support them. In addition to helping them find donors, we are also helping them design the prayer room.

The OP group of waste and green open space is the group with the largest number of members, 14 people. The commitment of this OP group is demonstrated by the routine activities of planting vegetables, spices, and various medicinal plants to manage and utilize the available green open space in the huntap area. Following to this activity, the residents also use the available land in their respective yards. With the existence of this OP group, the residents of Huntap Salua can learn how to make compost using leftover food and household waste.

The OP group of the public infrastructure, facilities, and utilities is an important group that needs to be present in the huntap. This group will be the driving force so that the huntap residents can maintain and take care of the various facilities and infrastructure that have been provided. This OP group consists of ten people. They have a work program that requires each resident to routinely clean the drainage in the huntap area and their respective houses. In addition to preventing blockages that can damage buildings, cleaning the drains is also important to prevent the occurrence of various diseases. Another work program of this OP group is to invite the huntap residents to plant flowers and other ornamental plants in each house to beauty the housing and not like a slum.

The last OP group is the wastewater and drinking water management systems. The task is to maintain the water sources of the residents and to ensure that the water continues to flow smoothly

according to their needs. Currently, the ongoing work program of this OP group is to coordinate the residents' contributions for the water management. The agreed contribution from the residents is IDR 5,000 (USD 0,35) per month. The collected contributions are then saved as a ready fund for repair costs in case the water system facilities in the huntap area are damaged at any time.

In order for the existence of the OP group to be recognized, we also accompanied them to discuss it with the village government. In principle, the village government can accept the existence of the OP group. The village government even feels helped because some of issues in the huntap area have been addressed. Moreover, the OP group already has its own work program. To strengthen its existence, the village government then issued a decree for the OP group in the Huntap Salua.

Learning from the process, a valuable experience

The intense and continuous interaction between us and the residents of Salua Village has finally fostered emotional closeness and family values. They often ask about our whereabouts when we are not visiting the village. For us, this simple thing is very touching. We feel that we are not only appreciated, but considered a part of them. Especially when we remember the early days of assisting, which were quite difficult for us: being treated unpleasantly, not being listened to, not responding, being looked at cynically, and even being rejected repeatedly.

Now we are welcomed with great warmth. The faces that initially responded to us with antipathy now never lose their smile when they greet us. Their warm smiles, handshakes and hugs are real forms that we receive. This is a reward for our work so far, for which we should be grateful.

“When you are in Salua, facilitators should not be afraid of starving. There are 63 houses ready to receive you!” They spoke.



The atmosphere of Huntap Salua. Residents are invited to plant flowers and ornamental plants in the terrace and yard. This is an initiative of the OP group of the public infrastructure, facilities, and utilities to beautify the housing and not like slum. (Photo: Hikmawati /The Ministry of PUPR)

This statement is true. When we come to visit, we are always welcomed and entertained with joy.

Then, from the experience of assisting in Salua Village, we learned that changing the perspective and paradigm of the residents until we can gain their trust is not a trivial matter. The process requires willingness, sincerity, honesty, thought, time and energy. At some point, there will even be feelings that must be willingly sacrificed.



Minimal but Meaningfull

Dewi Canda

Lambara Permanent Housing (Huntap Lambara) is one of the satellite permanent housing sites built by the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) for Disaster Affected People (DAP) in Central Sulawesi. The Huntap is located in Lambara Village, Tanambulava District, Sigi Regency. There are 62 units built at this site. Since the end of March 2022, Huntap Lambara has been occupied by 62 families, all from Lambara village. The occupancy process was accompanied by the facilitation team after the data of the DAPs were finalized based on a decree issued by the Regent of Sigi.

Huntap Lambara was built on an area of about two hectares. Previously, the relocation site was a rice field area. The distance between the Huntap site and the nearest residential area is about 650 meters; and about 800 meters from the Poros Palu-Kulawi Road as the main road. The location of Huntap Lambara can be considered ideal as a relocation site due to its flat topography and is located in a disaster safe zone.



Huntap Lambara in Lambara Village, Tanambulava District, Sigi Regency. In this location, the Ministry of PUPR built 62 units permanent housing. The site is considered ideal due to its topography and is located in a disaster safe zone. (Photo: The Ministry of PUPR)

Post-Occupancy Assistance

One of the tasks of the facilitator after the relocation of the DAPs to the Huntap is to provide post-occupancy assistance. This process is carried out primarily to assist the DAPs adjust to living in their new place, while also preparing them to maintain, care for, and manage the various facilities and infrastructure that have been built in the Huntap area.

Based on these needs, the facilitation team helps the residents to conduct various community discussions. One of the goals of the community discussion is to reach a mutual agreement to form an Operational Maintenance (OP) group. This is a volunteer group formed by Huntap residents to guard, maintain and manage various facilities and infrastructure built in the Huntap area. However, after the huntap is occupied and becomes a settlement, the huntap area needs to be continuously guarded, maintained and organized for the sustainability of the settlement area itself.

As a result, four OP groups were formed: the OP Group for Waste and Green Open Space (OP RTH), OP for Huntap Development, OP for SPAL and SPAM (wastewater and drinking water), and OP for PSU and PJU (roads, drainage, electricity). These OP groups were then trained to have the understanding and ability to carry out functions and tasks in their respective fields.

The OP for huntap development, for instance, will be tasked with socializing huntap development to all the huntap residents. They will also monitor the process of huntap development carried out by the huntap residents according to the established rules, including not damaging the main building of the huntap.

As community facilitators, we always try to support various community initiatives, including helping them solve a number of problems in the huntap. In any discussion there are often differences of opinion and even heated debates among the residents. We are well aware of this and have to accept it as something normal. As community facilitators, we must be prepared to deal with such things, while at the same time adapting to the local culture.

As much as possible, we must be able to position ourselves as mediators, trying to untangle the problem and find a solution that is considered appropriate. However, one of the consequences that must be faced is that the residents become too dependent on our presence. Any decision that is made must always involve us as facilitators.

An example of this is when we facilitated a discussion regarding the maintenance of the huntap area. At that time, the result of the agreement was that the residents would routinely do community service around the huntap area every Friday. The residents also hoped that we could participate in the community service activity. We agreed, although we would not be able to come routinely because we would also be very dependent on assignments. It is very possible that the agreed schedule would conflict with our other responsibilities.

The community service activities in the early processes went as agreed. We were also present as expected. As time went on, the implementation of community service began to be inconsistent. Some residents began not to participate in community service. Residents who did do community service felt disappointed.

They felt it was unfair because they were the only ones who always did community service. Another problem was that we were not routinely present at every community service.

To solve this problem, the facilitator held another discussion. We gave all the residents a chance to express their opinions, especially about the obstacles they faced in doing community service in the Huntap area.

In the discussion, there was another debate. One thing that was discussed was our absence during the community service every Friday. Even though we had explained that we could not always attend the community service because of other commitments, some residents still felt that our presence among them was important. Other residents reminded them that the facilitator would not always be among them, that his duties would end, and that ultimately the residents themselves would have to take care of their housing for the good of all.

“Ikita-kita puha nonturoh ri huntap ikita puha muni mompegali huntap supaya rakabelota singgani,” said one resident in Kailinene, meaning, *“We who live in the huntap are also the ones who clean this huntap for the common good.”*

After a tough discussion process, the residents finally agreed that there must be an attendance record for each community service. We were asked to create an attendance format. The goal is actually very simple: to be used as evidence so that we, the facilitation team, can find out and verify who is present and who is absent at each community service implementation.

Reflecting on the implementation of community service, we

realized that the process of supporting residents was not a trivial matter. There were so many challenges, especially in creating an understanding that the facilitators' presence there would not be permanent, but would only support them temporarily.



The residents of Huntap Lambara do community service around their huntap area. This community service is done routinely as a mutual agreement to ensure that the environment in the huntap area is always comfortable to live in. (Photo: The Ministry of PUPR)

Throughout the assistance process, we also tried to maintain the understanding that the residents needed to be able to be independent in managing the various activities they needed and finding solutions to various problems. However, it turned out that it was not easy. It took a lot of time and extra patience to change the paradigm and mindset of the residents to not always depend on the presence of facilitators.

Preparing and Implementing the Community Settlement Management Plan

As part of the post-occupancy support process, we were also tasked with encouraging the residents to develop a *Community Settlement Management Plan* (CSMP). The CSMP is a five-year plan for the residents based on their aspirations, needs,

hopes and dreams for the development and management of the Huntap area as their settlement, including planning for the residents' disaster preparedness.

The CSMP is being prepared in a participatory manner by the residents. A series of community discussions were held to prepare the CSMP. The discussions involved all the huntap residents from different groups and backgrounds: from children, youth, adults, parents, the elderly, women's groups, to vulnerable groups. The residents were invited to identify various needs, dreams and hopes that were considered important and could support their life process in the huntap as their new place of residence.

One of the aspirations that emerged from the CSMP was the need for a mosque or at least a prayer room in the huntap area. This need arose from the consideration that the majority of the residents of Huntap Lambara are muslim, while there is no mosque or prayer room in the huntap area. To worship in the mosque, the residents had to go to the center of the Lambara Village, which is relatively far away. Children living in huntap often do not attend the recitation of the Holy Qur'an. Likewise, the women do not have a place to study the Qur'an that is close by.

In fact, the Ministry of PUPR has built quite complete infrastructure and support facilities in the huntap area. Road access, drainage, electricity, clean water and sewerage are all in place and were built in a package with the construction of the huntap. The creation of green open spaces was still in the planning stage at the start of construction.

Unlike other infrastructure and support facilities, there are no mosques or places of worship. The World Bank loan funds used by the Ministry of PUPR to support the post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction program in Central Sulawesi are not allowed to be used for the construction of places of worship. We have communicated this information to the huntap residents and various other parties from the beginning. The construction of

places of worship such as mosques or prayer rooms in the huntap area is still allowed as long as it is done with funds from other parties.

The first step was to propose the construction of a mosque or prayer room to the Lambara village government. Accompanied by a team of facilitators, the huntap residents then discussed the matter with the village government. But the results were not satisfactory. The Lambara village government still had to consider whether the construction of a mosque or prayer room in the huntap area would be built through the village fund allocation (ADD). In other words, the huntap people had to wait.

The less than satisfactory results of the deliberation did not immediately dampen the enthusiasm of the huntap residents to realize their hopes and aspirations. Those who were members of the OP group then took the initiative to invite the residents of the huntap to build a prayer room through mutual cooperation and self-reliance. As a first step, they could at least start by building the foundation. The residents also welcomed the initiative.

We were happy to participate in supporting the residents who were persistent and enthusiastic in realizing their aspirations and hopes. After informing the PUPR ministry of the residents' plans, we decided to provide support in the form of a prayer room design drawing. This support was the most likely to be given because we had more than enough human resources for it. With the design drawing we made, the huntap residents were even more enthusiastic to realize it immediately.

Before the construction of the prayer room foundation started, the Ministry of PUPR at that time was also ready to build a green open space in the huntap area. The Ministry of PUPR also agreed to build a field and a multi-purpose building proposed by the residents in the CSMP. For the residents, the approval of the construction of the field and the multipurpose building was of course very encouraging, as it would make the public facilities in

the Huntap Lambara area even more complete.

When the Green Open Space and Multipurpose Building was built, many Huntap residents became workers. In addition to getting employment opportunities, Huntap residents also took the initiative to lobby and negotiate with the contractor implementing the construction of the green open space and multipurpose building to ask for leftover materials to be given to them. These materials will be collected and added to the materials needed to build the foundation of the prayer room.

Since the reasons were very clear and in the common interest, the contractor allowed it. There were a lot of leftover materials that could be collected. In addition, the residents also collected materials that could still be used from the remaining construction of the huntap some time ago.

It didn't stop there. The residents' intention and perseverance to realize their prayer room continued by seeking donors and various other parties. With the design drawing and CSMP documents, Mr. Atmaja, one of the OP group, met with Mrs. Hazizah, a member of the Sigi Regency House of Representatives, who is also the wife of the Sigi Regent. Mrs. Hazizah also provided assistance in the form of 15 bags of cement.

After collecting enough materials, the residents discussed again to agree on the mutual cooperation method they would use: who would work, who would be the workers, and the work schedule. The residents also agreed to jointly cover the workers' consumption during the construction process. During the initial construction process, we also helped to measure the land according to the design drawings that had been made.

The foundation of the prayer room, which was built independently and through mutual cooperation, was built in a relatively short time. After the foundation was completed, they planned to continue to collect the necessary materials. At the

same time, they also wanted to continue to seek donors to support the further construction of their prayer room.

We appreciate all the efforts the residents have made to build their prayer room independently and through mutual cooperation. We told them that this effort is a form of independence. With enthusiasm, fighting spirit and togetherness, the residents were able to realize their aspirations, hopes and dreams, although it is still at a minimal level and still a long and tiring process.

For us, that is a good start. Although the results are still minimal, it already feels meaningful.



Zulfahmi (in yellow vest), Huntap Commitment Officer, explains the construction process and conditions of permanent housing in Tondo 2 area to Peradin Chairman and Special Assistant to the Vice President, Prof. Firman Wijaya (in brown shirt), who are observing the National Strategic Project in Central Sulawesi. **(Photo: The Ministry of PUPR)**



Permanent Housing Development at the Pombewe Site

Nur Rizky Amelia

The Pombewe permanent housing (Huntap Pombewe) is a manifestation of the commitment of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (PUPR) to support the post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction process in Central Sulawesi in response to the effects of the earthquake, tsunami, and liquefaction that occurred on September 28, 2018. The Huntap is located in Pombewe village, Sigi Biromaru district, Sigi regency. There are a total of 605 units built by the Ministry of PUPR, with a healthy simple instant house (RISHA) type of construction. In addition to being built in a strategic and promising location, the infrastructure and public facilities provided in this Pombewe Huntap are also quite complete, making it a safe and comfortable living area for the Disaster Affected People (DAP).

The construction of Huntap Pombewe was done in two stages: 400 units in Phase 1A and 205 units in Phase 1B. Following the concept of green design and good spatial planning, each Huntap unit is designed with a building area of $6\text{m} \times 6\text{m}$ on a land area

of 10m × 15m. In order to create a functional and comfortable space for its residents, each Huntap unit is equipped with a living room that can also function as a family room, two bedrooms, and a bathroom. Although relatively limited, this huntap has met the basic needs of its residents.



Huntap Pombewe while still under construction. The total number of huntaps in Pombewe is 1,117, of which 605 were built by the Ministry of PUPR. (Photo: Ministry of PUPR Documentation)

However, with the relatively limited space and buildings of the huntap, the DAPs are often faced with the need to have more space. Therefore, many of them choose to build additional rooms on the remaining land.

In fact, the Ministry of PUPR has calculated that the DAPs will develop their huntap in the future. The huntap development process itself is part of the concept of sustainable housing. In this context, the residents of Pombewe Huntap are allowed and given the freedom to be creative and develop their homes according to their needs and preferences, although they still have to follow

various principles and rules so that the huntap remains safe, comfortable, healthy to live in, and pleasing to the eye. For the first year, the development of the Huntap must also use semi-permanent materials to avoid damage before the building assets in the Huntap area are handed over to the Sigi Regency Government.

KEMENTERIAN PERENCANAAN UMUM DAN PERUBAHAN RUMAH KAT
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL CIPTA KARYA
BALAI PRASARANA PERUMUKAN WILAYAH SULAWESI TENGAH
SATUAN KERJA PELAKSANAAN PRASARANA PERUMUKAN PROPINSI SULAWESI TENGAH



POTENSI PENGEMBANGAN RISHA
RUMAH INSTAN SEDERHANA SEHAT

PRINSIP PENAMBAHAN RUANG/BANGUNAN DENGAN STRUKTUR BETON KONVENSIONAL



STRUKTUR BANGUNAN TAMBAHAN HARUS TERPISAH DENGAN STRUKTUR BANGUNAN INTI

STRUKTUR HARUS LENGKAP MULAI DARI PONDASI, SLOOF, KOLOM (TIANG) DAN RING BALOK

STRUKTUR SLOOF, TIANG DAN RING BALOK HARUS Saling TERIKAT KUAT

KEMENTERIAN PERENCANAAN UMUM DAN PERUBAHAN RUMAH KAT
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PERUMAHAN
BALAI PELAKSANA PENYEDIAAN PERUMAHAN SULAWESI II
SATUAN KERJA PELAKSANAAN PERUBAHAN PROPINSI SULAWESI TENGAH

KEUNGGLAAN RISHA

- Biaya Efisien (Kualitas dan harga sebanding)
- Telah teruji & tersertifikasi tahan gempa
- Waktu pembangunan cepat

ATURAN UMUM PENGEMBANGAN RUMAH

- Pembangunan tidak merugikan tetangga: buangan air hujan tidak masuk ke lahan tetangga, bahaya kebakaran, menghalangi masuknya sinar matahari, bau air limbah yang tidak dikelola secara benar.
- Ketinggian tembok pembatas antartetangga dibatasi agar tidak membahayakan saat terjadi gempa.
- Menjaga estetika lingkungan, keserasian bentuk pagar, penanaman pohon perindang.

The Ministry of PUPR has taken various measures to disseminate the rules for the development of huntap. In addition to providing direct information, the Ministry of PUPR has also created various information media that are disseminated to the huntap residents. (Source: The Ministry of PUPR)

To support this need, the Ministry of PUPR sent facilitators who have qualified skills to provide guidance and advice so that each stage of development is carried out with attention to the various principles and rules. The team of facilitators that was sent consisted of five people who were experts in their respective fields, consisting of a senior facilitator, two social and economic facilitators, and two technical facilitators.

The senior facilitators, who have extensive experience in handling similar projects, will be the team leaders. The social and

economic facilitators will be responsible for bridging communication with the community. They are the ones who will actively disseminate information related to the procedures, rights and responsibilities of the DAPs in the huntap development. They will also play a role in mitigating potential socio-economic conflicts that may arise during project implementation. The technical facilitators will be specifically tasked to provide in-depth explanations in the technical regulations as the huntap development by the DAPs should be in line with the Earthquake Resistant House Standards (EHRS). In this way, the safety aspects and earthquake resistance can be guaranteed.

Through this structured and multidisciplinary support, the DAPs is expected to be able to carry out the huntap development process with full understanding and support from various aspects. The facilitator team is not only a supervisor but also a partner who accompanies and provides guidance so that every step in the huntap development can be carried out properly in line with the rules set by the Ministry of PUPR.

Assisting for Huntap Development

When they were about to get a huntap, the DAPs were required to attend various socialization sessions. Topics covered in the socialization included EHRS, healthy house criteria, environmental introduction, wastewater treatment system management (WTSM), and huntap development. The socialization did not only present information limited to technical aspects, but also included an introduction to the huntap environment that would be occupied. The facilitator played a role in guiding the DAPs to understand the context of the surrounding environment, the type of house they would be occupying, and the piping network around the huntap. With a comprehensive understanding of these factors, it was expected that the DAPs would be able to develop their huntap taking into account these various aspects.

The importance of understanding EHRS is also reinforced by the socialization of the RISHA concept and WTSM. This is important in the process of developing houses because understanding building safety and infrastructure maintenance are important factors that contribute to the success of huntap development.

There are a number of principles and rules that the DAPs must follow when developing their huntap. For example, the front and back building boundaries must be one meter from the edge of the roof to avoid the possibility of rainwater falling on the neighbor's land. The area that can be enclosed is only 60% of the lot area. One side of the building is a building free area, at least one meter, as an evacuation route and also to break the spread of fire in case of fire disaster. The DAPs are also not allowed to build anything on the embankment/retaining wall and fences, a maximum of one meter and located behind the embankment. Buildings that are added must have their own columns and not be attached to the main building.

For the criteria of a healthy house, its fulfillment refers to the American Public Health Association (APHA) and the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 89/Menkes/SK/VII/1999, namely having good lighting, ventilation, air circulation and having natural light that can illuminate the entire room. The building materials used must be made of materials that are not harmful to health. The minimum size of the bedroom is 8m², and it is recommended that no more than two people live in it. The dwelling must also meet the requirements to prevent the transmission of diseases, namely by providing clean water, good and proper sanitation management, and no flies, mosquitoes or rats nesting in the house.

One of the DAP who received special assistance from the facilitator in Huntap Pombewe is Muli. Muli had the opportunity to occupy a huntap in Huntap Pombewe 1B. Muli's active participation in the socialization meeting held by the facilitator reflects

the seriousness and willingness to participate in the huntap development.

Along with the handover of the huntap, Muli and a number of other DAPs attended a huntap development consultation meeting. In this meeting, the facilitator's task was to gather information about Muli's preparations in terms of funds, materials to be used, and estimated time for development. With great enthusiasm, Muli told the facilitator that he was planning to add a kitchen, as the existing room in Huntap Pombewe was currently inadequate to function as a kitchen. Muli was thinking of using wood as the material, in accordance with the stipulation that he could only develop with semi-permanent materials for one year after the handover. In addition to adding a kitchen, Muli also planned to plaster the walls. The reason for this was that the surface of the walls in the huntap were still in a rough condition.

Although Muli did not specifically mention the amount of funds available for the development of his huntap, the facilitator still provided support by providing a floor plan of the house and detailed explanations of "what can be done" and "what should not be done" in the huntap development process. Things such as not damaging the RISHA structure, leaving holes in the RISHA panels to plaster the walls, and not changing the original building structure were the main concerns of the facilitator.

The facilitator also pointed out specific things related to the development of Muli houses, such as not cutting the roof, changing the position of windows, or cutting doors. All of this is done to ensure that the houses being developed still meet the quality and safety standards set by the Ministry of PUPR.

When planning the construction of the kitchen, the facilitator advised to install doors and windows to maintain air circulation in the kitchen. This is necessary to ensure that the comfort and safety of the home is maintained, while creating an environment that meets established standards. Through this assistance, Muli

and other DAPs are expected to be able to carry out the huntap development properly and in accordance with the applicable rules and guidelines.

When the construction of the kitchen began, the facilitator discovered that Muli had cut the roof and added five layers of bricks without prior consultation. Given the importance of following the procedures and regulations that had been explained, the facilitator immediately took the initiative to discuss this with Muli.

The discussion between the facilitator and Muli was quite intense. Muli and the worker felt that the steps taken did not violate the existing rules. The facilitator explained again what could be done and what should not be done.

This meeting was an important moment to reiterate the rules and guidelines that must be followed and adhered to in the development of huntap. Through a long and understanding discussion process, Muli finally admitted its mistake and committed to follow the rules set by the Ministry of PUPR. This was a positive turning point in the construction of Muli's huntap.

The results of Muli's huntap development were eventually used as a good example and became an inspiration and guideline for other residents to develop their huntap according to the rules. The mistakes in the initial process became valuable lessons. Now Muli's huntap is not only a comfortable place to live for himself, but also an example for other residents who will go through a similar process.

In addition to the consultation process, the facilitator is also assisted by the existence of a Letter of Agreement. This Letter of Agreement serves as a written commitment that the DAPs will comply with all regulations set by the Ministry of PUPR and the facilitator team.

Important points covering various aspects of huntap develop-



The construction of the kitchen in the Muli's huntap, a resident of Huntap Pombewe. Muli built his kitchen with semi-permanent materials to comply with the regulations. In the first year after the handover, residents were only allowed to develop their Huntap with semi-permanent materials. (Photo: Nur Rizky/The Ministry of PUPR)

ment are clearly presented in the agreement. The DAPs are asked to read and understand its contents before signing. One of the points highlighted in this agreement is the consequences that the DAPs will face if there is a violation of the contents of the agreement. For example, the agreement explains that the DAPs who do not follow the applicable huntap development regulations will not receive a certificate until the huntap development phase is completed in accordance with the rules and guidelines. This clause reflects the importance of following established procedures, as well as the real consequences that the DAPs will face if they do not follow the applicable rules.

Unfortunately, even though a number of socializations have been conducted and supplemented by a letter of agreement, there are still a number of DAPs who are reluctant and unwilling to

comply with the established rules. One example is, let's say, Mama Ani, who also lives in the Huntap Pombewe 1B.

Mama Ani is actually quite active and participatory in the socialization and consultations held by the facilitator. Ironically, when it came time to develop her huntap, Mama Ani chose to ignore the instructions and guidelines given by the facilitator.

Mama Ani's huntap development reached almost 100% of the total available land area. This practice is clearly not in accordance with the established rules. Although the facilitator has visited and spoken with Mama Ani on many occasions, efforts to reiterate the principles and rules for good and proper huntap development have been unsuccessful.

The non-compliance that occurred in the development of Mama Ani's huntap was also influenced by the worker hired to carry out the project, who was none other than Mama Ani's son-in-law. This factor adds complexity to the enforcement of the rules and regulations for huntap development because of the family relationship between the worker and Mama Ani.

The worker feels that the facilitator did not have a sufficient understanding of huntap development. They feel that the worker's experience as a construction professional would have provided a better understanding than the facilitator, who is considered less experienced. In the end, Mama Ani decided to continue developing her huntap according to her wishes, regardless of the regulations.

Faced with such an increasingly complicated situation, the facilitator was challenged to reopen the discussion about the rules for huntap development. Basically, the facilitator tried to invite all parties, including the workers involved, to re-understand the importance of following the established rules.

The facilitator's efforts are not limited to providing an understanding of the rules, but also tries to create a deeper understand-

ing of the purpose of the rules. Discussion and socialization are intensive. The hope is that all parties, including the workers who play a crucial role in the development of the huntap, will understand and be willing to follow the guidelines that have been set.

Reflecting on the case of reluctance of the DAPs like Mama Ani to follow the set rules and guidelines is a challenge for the facilitator. In this context, the facilitator is required to always be ready to face various resistances and complexities of other problems that are very likely to arise when trying to ensure that the DAPs comply with the rules that have been set for the huntap development.

Facilitators need to find a deeper and more strategic approach to address this issue. A valuable lesson we can learn from cases like Mama Ani is the importance of providing ongoing guidance and working tirelessly to provide more intensive mentoring and guidance so that each DAP truly understands and respects the rules that have been set for the sake of sustainability and safety together.



Encourage Initiative and Independence among Permanent Housing Residents

Erry Hidayat Saiful

After the earthquake, tsunami, and liquefaction disaster in Central Sulawesi on September 28, 2018, the government has been working hard with various stakeholders to jointly implement the rehabilitation and reconstruction process. The Ministry of Public Works and Housing (PUPR) is one of them. The task and responsibility given to the Ministry of PUPR is to provide permanent housing (huntap) for the Disaster Affected People (DAPs), especially for those who need to be relocated.

The huntap built by the Ministry of PUPR are located in Palu City, Sigi Regency and Donggala Regency. Thousands of huntap are now standing in different places. Some WTB have also enjoyed and occupied the huntap. One of them is the huntap in Tanjung Padang village, Sirenja district, Donggala regency.

As the facilitator of the Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (CSRRP), a project implemented by the Ministry of PUPR, our team was given the responsibility to assist the DAPs who are currently occupying the huntap in Tanjung

Padang. There are 114 huntap units built in Tanjung Padang: 101 units were built by the National Slum Upgrading Project-Contingency Emergency Response Component (NSUP-CERC) in Phase 1 and 13 units were built by the CSSRP in Phase 2. All these Huntaps are now fully occupied by eligible DAPs.

Overview of Huntap Tanjung Padang

Tanjung Padang Village is located in Sirenja District, Donggala Regency. It is quite far from Palu City, the capital of Central Sulawesi Province, about 88 km. The population is more than 6,000 people, most of whom are farmers and fishermen. When the earthquake struck, the village of Tanjung Padang—which is relatively close to the village of Lende, which was the epicenter of the earthquake at that time—was quite badly affected.

Tanjung Padang Huntap was built in three places. The locals usually refer to them as Huntap I, Huntap II, and Huntap III. The land used for huntap was previously vacant land and scrubland, although some of it was also used by the locals as gardens, especially coconut and cacao gardens. Coconut and copra are the main cash crops in Tanjung Padang.

The planning and preparation for the construction of the huntap in Tanjung Padang has started since the beginning of 2020. Since the preparation, the process of supporting the local people has started. Also with the help of Donggala Regency Government, especially to prepare the process of providing land with various complete documents. The construction of the huntap started in mid-2021 and was completed in March 2022.

Dependence on the facilitator

Throughout the preparation and construction process of the huntap, the facilitator team has provided intensive support to the DAPs. As part of their duties, the facilitators will help and

facilitate various things that the DAPs need related to the process of providing their huntap. Often the facilitators are also asked to help solve a number of problems in the village that are not related to the huntap problem. On the one hand, this is encouraging because it may mean that the presence of the facilitators is trusted by the villagers. On the other hand, there is a tendency to become dependent on the facilitators.



The atmosphere of Huntap Tanjung Padang at the Huntap 3rd location. Some of the land used for huntap was originally a coconut plantation. Coconut is one of the leading commodities of Tanjung Padang Village and other villages in Sirenja District in general. (Photo: Erry/Ministry of PUPR)

This dependency is also felt during the post-occupancy support process. There are a number of cases and problems that should be resolved at the community or village level, but the WTBs prefer to involve the facilitators in the resolution process.

For example, there are a number of coconut trees that the DAPs feel endanger the huntap and their safety. Based on trust and dependence, the DAPs complain to us as facilitators. The facilitator seems to be positioned as the main actor who can over-

come and solve the problem.

In order not to disappoint the DAPs, we tried to help them. After checking, the problem was that there were 18 coconut trees around the Huntap I and Huntap II areas that were considered dangerous because they could fall at any time and hit the 10 Huntap units there. The coconut trees were too old, becoming brittle with age, and their inclination was indeed very worrisome, overhanging far above the huntap. The coconut fruit had fallen and damaged the roof of a DAP huntap.

We suggested and encouraged the DAPs to discuss the problem with the village. We promised to help facilitate this. The method we suggested was actually very common for the DAPs to solve problems, especially before a disaster and before there was a facilitator to guide them.

A meeting was held with the village government and the owner of the coconut tree was introduced. After several meetings, the village government was unable to do anything about the 18 coconut trees in question. If the coconut trees were cut down, the owners would have to be compensated, which the village could not afford. The best result that could be achieved at that time was the existence of an agreement between the tree owners and the DAPs that if the coconut trees again cause losses, the tree owners will be fully responsible to anyone who is a victim and suffers both material and immaterial damages.

Although an agreement was reached, it appears that the DAPs have not fully accepted it. They hope that the coconut trees will be cut down to ensure that they are safe from threats. The DAPs have again asked us to resolve this issue.

Encourage initiative and independence

Since this is still related to the huntap issue, the DAPs hope that the Ministry of PUPR can help compensate the tree owners.

Of course, we have explained that the Ministry of PUPR cannot do this because it is not their responsibility. In fact, when the land for the Tanjung Padang site was prepared, the Ministry of PUPR only helped Donggala Regency, which was responsible for preparing the land. We continue to encourage them to coordinate with village officials until the village government is willing and able to budget for compensation if it is still needed.

Coordination with the village government was not intensive at that time due to the agenda of preparing for the simultaneous election of the village head. The process of solving the problem was practically stopped. We also decided not to communicate with the village for a while. We had to keep a low profile so as not to be seen and suspected of taking sides. In addition, the intensity and competition of the candidates for village chief was quite high at that time.

As a result, a new village chief was elected. Some time after the elected village head took office, the DAPs immediately contacted him to solve the coconut tree problem. This time they took the initiative themselves and did not directly ask the facilitator to be involved in the meeting process.

After several discussions between the DAPs and the coconut tree owners, facilitated by the village government, an agreement was reached stating, among other things, that the tree owners were willing to have their trees cut down in exchange for compensation of IDR 300.000 (USD 20) per tree. The village government agreed and will pay the money to the tree owners. As part of their responsibility, the DAPs will also donate as much money as they can.

We then appreciated the initiative of the DAPs to solve the problem themselves. Based on this case, we reminded them that they actually have their own mechanism to solve the problem. It is quite possible that they became less confident in their ability to do so because they were relatively helped by many parties after

the disaster. The methods used by the various parties providing assistance were often “coddling”, so that the various potentials in their environment, including local problem-solving wisdom and independence, were no longer honed. However, the WTBs need to strengthen their potential again, because the aid will not be there forever. Neither will we, the team of facilitators who have accompanied them. When the time comes, we will also leave Tanjung Padang, because the implementation of the program has come to an end.

Since then, the DAPs have begun to regain their self-confidence. If there are a number of problems that need to be solved, they will hold a discussion to find a solution. For example, if they see that the huntap area is dirty and not kept clean.

Even though an Operation and Maintenance (OP) group has been formed in the huntap for cleanliness, a number of DAPs are still indifferent to the problem of cleanliness: garbage is scattered, cow dung is spread on the roads of the huntap area, the main water reservoirs look dirty and mossy, and the drainage is starting to get clogged by various garbage that has piled up. For some WTBs this condition is very disturbing.

The DAPs then took the initiative to hold a discussion. The team of facilitators who usually moderate the discussions were invited along with a number of other prominent and influential residents in the Tanjung Padang Village. The discussion also commemorated the fourth anniversary of the Central Sulawesi disaster.

Most of the time we just watched the discussion. Occasionally, we would add our opinions. Eventually, several agreements emerged from the discussion, including that they would perform routine community service every two weeks. There would be a contribution of IDR 2.000 (USD 0.15) per week for each huntap. This contribution would be used to support the operational aspects of the cleaning OP group as well as to re-maximize the tasks

and functions of the OP groups in their respective areas.

Initially, some of the huntap residents did not agree with the contribution agreement for various reasons. However, Mrs. Chadijah, a very influential person, was able to convince them.

“This is our home, our place to live, a place to shelter and rest. If not us, who else will take care of this hunt?” said Mrs. Chadijah during the heated discussion.



Residents of Huntap Tanjung Padang during a socialization about healthy houses at the Huntap Tanjung Padang Hall. The hall is located in the huntap green zone area and is used by residents as a place to hold various discussions and meetings. (Photo: Erry/The Ministry of PUPR)

It didn't stop there. The DAPs then took the initiative to work together to repair the damaged water machine at Huntap II. There was also an initiative to manage the public hall in the huntap area as a place for religious study groups for children and women. It was agreed that the hall could be used by both the DAPs and the people of Tanjung Padang village in general.

Now, whenever there is something that needs to be discussed and resolved, the DAPs always hold a joint discussion. With this need, they took the initiative to use the green open space in Huntap area as a center as well as a place for the OP groups to coordinate and plan various activities that they need to do.

The disaster had left the DAPs in Tanjung Padang depressed and suffering. For some time, they felt helpless and dependent. Now, one initiative after another is emerging. Step by step, they are trying to regain their independence.



The Sejahtera Women's Farming Group of Huntap Duyu Utilizing Permanent Housing Yards

Moh. Dikin Adiweni

The disaster that struck Central Sulawesi on September 28, 2018, caused widespread devastation in several regions, including Palu City, Sigi Regency, Donggala Regency, and parts of Parigi Moutong Regency. In response, the government designated numerous regions and areas, particularly those affected by the tsunami and liquefaction, as disaster-prone zones. These zones were originally residential areas and are now considered unsuitable for continued habitation.

The resettlement program for the disaster affected-people (DAP) was then implemented by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (PUPR). In the initial plan, the Ministry of PUPR will build more than 8,000 units of permanent housing (huntap) spread over Palu City, Sigi Regency, and Donggala Regency. The huntaps will be built in three schemes: large-scale, satellite, and independent.

The Ministry of PUPR has launched its resettlement program not only to relocate the DAPs to a new and safer settlement area.

In addition to designing and providing a decent environment with various basic infrastructure and public facilities as needed, this resettlement program must also ensure that the resettled DAPs can live better in the new settlement in the spirit of building back better, building back safer, and sustainable.

In order to ensure this, the Ministry of PUPR is committed to provide post-occupancy assistance once the DAPs have settled in their huntap. After assisting the DAPs in the process of finalizing the data and supporting the construction process to completion, we as the facilitator team are again assigned to carry out the post-occupancy assistance.

Post- occupancy assistance in Huntap Duyu

One of the designated resettlement areas is in Duyu Village, Tatanga Subdistrict, Palu City. In Duyu site, the Ministry of PUPR built 230 units of huntap along with various infrastructure and public facilities. Huntap Duyu was built under Phase 1A-CERC and was the first huntap site built by the Ministry of PUPR. Huntap Duyu was completed in early 2021 and is now occupied by 230 families who are eligible for resettlement based on the decree of the Mayor of Palu.

The relocation and resettlement process in Huntap Duyu is not easy. The eligible DAPs in Huntap Duyu, a total of 230 families, come from 11 villages scattered throughout the city of Palu, namely Balaroa, Buluri, Donggala Kodi, Duyu, Lere, Pengawu, Palupi, Petobo, Silae, Tavanjuka, and Watusampu. These eleven villages are also not close to each other. It was a challenge for us, the facilitation team, to coordinate them. This was also the case when we did the post-occupancy support after the DAPs had all moved to their new locations. The facilitators were faced with new challenges.

Coming from 11 sub-districts, the residents of Huntap Duyu

are quite heterogeneous in terms of social status, background, education level, ethnicity, culture, and language. Although most of the residents in Huntap Duyu are from the Kaili tribe, the Kaili language they use is quite diverse. The Kaili tribe is unique in terms of language. The Kaili language has a number of sublanguages: ledo, rai, da'a, doi, unde, tara, and several others. For example, two areas that are only a mile or two apart will speak different Kaili.

At the beginning of the relief process, we had to work hard to unite people from different areas in all their diversity. The first thing we did was to hold regular small meetings among them, both formal and informal. In addition to creating bonds and strengthening friendships, these meetings are designed to hear their stories directly, including their hopes and aspirations after settling in the Huntap.

Along with the post- occupancy assistance, we also conducted a social and economic study to better understand their social situation and conditions before and after moving to the new settlement. The results of the study showed that most of the DAPs in Huntap Duyu experienced a decrease in income after the disaster. Based on the results of the study, there are a number of families who have low income and did not have a stable livelihood when they moved to the new settlement. Most of them are housewives, the elderly, and people with disabilities or special needs.

As facilitators, we then tried to map out what aspects of livelihoods are most likely to be supported and what the strategy to realize it. After mapping and discussion among the team, the livelihood restoration aspect for the housewives group is most likely to be supported and implemented. This process will be the first step as part of the next process that will be carried out, which is to encourage the residents of the huntap to develop a *Community Settlement Management Plan* (CSMP) that will include this aspect of livelihood restoration.

Forming a group of women farmers

We then held meetings with the women's group. In these meetings, we invited them to think and discuss what activities they could do that would also generate additional income for the family, or at least help reduce their daily expenses.

Different answers emerged. Until then, they agreed to do activities to use the yard of the huntap by planting it with vegetables and some basic daily needs, such as peppers, tomatoes, basil, and so on. The consideration is that besides it can be done individually (not in groups because in groups they usually rely on each other and not all of them will play a role), the results can be enjoyed immediately (can be sold and consumed directly), and the yard land in each huntap unit is still relatively large, farming using yard land and gardening is a hobby of most of the women. So a group was formed and later called *the Sejahtera Women's Farming Group* (SWFG).



Sharing stories and experiences. The SWFG discussed their experiences in carrying out activities on the huntap yards, including the obstacles they faced and how to solve them. (Photo: Dikin/The Ministry of PUPR)

To make this happen, we encourage the SWFG to have a plan. They then discuss and list the needs for their activities and how



Huntap's yard is used to grow vegetables and various plants for daily needs. Apart from planting directly in the yard, some group members also planted it in polybags. (Photo: Dikin/The Ministry of PUPR)

they plan to meet them. With the SWFG's plan, we helped them find ways to get support from various parties. The response was overwhelming. The Food Service Agency of Central Sulawesi Province provided support by providing different types of seeds, as well as agricultural materials and tools such as fertilizer and poly bags. The Duyu Village Agricultural Extension Office has a similar program. They will synergize their program to support farmer group activities and are committed to providing support and guidance to maximize the results achieved by the farmer group.

Seeds and agricultural equipment provided by the Food Service of Central Sulawesi Province are the first step for them to start their activities. Of the 150m² of land per huntap unit, there are still about 100m² of land that can be cultivated and planted with various vegetables and plants for kitchen needs. In addition to planting directly in the yard, some plant in polybags. Tomatoes, peppers, basil, celery, green beans, water spinach and mustard greens are some of the varieties they grow.

The women who are members of the SWFG admit that tending to their garden plants can also fill their free time. Usually, they tend to their plants every morning and evening, especially after all their household chores are done. By the way, it is not only the woman who are active in this activity. The group of men is also involved in helping them. This is also very encouraging.

Even though they have tried their best, there are still various obstacles that they face. There are plants that do not grow and develop well or die quite often. They consider it normal and do not immediately become discouraged. In every meeting opportunity, we always invite them to discuss the various obstacles they face and find solutions.

To further strengthen their enthusiasm, we invite the SWFG to visit successful agricultural groups, such as visiting hydroponic gardens in Sigi Regency. We hope that this can be an inspiration,

and they can also gain knowledge and skills about how to manage land well.



The SWFG and the team of facilitators during a visit to a hydroponic garden in Sigi Regency. (Photo: Dikin/The Ministry of PUPR)

“After participating in the SWFG activities, I gained a lot of insight, starting from hydroponics and others. Initially, I only knew about soil as a planting medium, but after learning about hydroponics, it turns out that there are other planting media,” said Mrs. Erna during a chat after attending the visit.

In her yard, Mrs. Erna planted tomatoes, chili peppers, and several types of vegetables. She has enjoyed the results. According to her, with the results from her yard, she can save at least IDR 10.000 to IDR 20.000 (USD 0,7 to USD 1,4) per day. In fact, she once harvested quite a lot of tomatoes and chili peppers, kilos.

“I only take what I need. The rest is shared with the neighbors,” said Mrs. Erna once.

Mrs. Erna’s story was also told by a number of other woman.

They admitted that planting in their yard can help reduce daily expenses. For some needs, they no longer need to buy and the money can be used for other needs. They also often share their harvest with their neighbors.

So far, from the small steps of using the huntap yards, the results can be enjoyed. The women who are members of the SWFG also seem enthusiastic and motivated to continue this activity. On the other hand, the new habit of sharing the harvest with the neighbors indirectly makes the huntap residents, who coming from different regions, more united. Of course, in order for the SWFG activities in Huntap Duyu to continue, support from various parties is still needed. In this way, their hopes, enthusiasm, and motivation will continue to grow even though we from the CSRRP facilitator team will no longer be with them in the near future.



Building Relationships, Implementing Community Plans

F.N. Indah Djafar

*“We as residents really hope that we can live here safely,
comfortably and peacefully.”*

— Nursalem, resident of Huntap Duyu

As the implementing agency for the provision of permanent housing (huntap) for disaster-affected people (DAP) in Central Sulawesi, the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (PUPR) is committed to providing assistance to relocated DAP until the post-occupancy phase. The post-occupancy assistance process mainly aims to support and encourage DAPs to rebuild their lives in a better and more sustainable way.

In the post-occupancy phase, DAPs are not only strengthened to adapt to their new living environment, but also prepared to maintain, organize, and manage the huntap area that is their settlement. Support for livelihood restoration and community preparedness for disaster risk reduction (DRR) is also an integral part of this post-occupancy assistance phase.

Huntap Duyu and Huntap Balaroa in Palu City are two huntap areas that have received post-occupancy assistance since the beginning of DAP's occupation of the two huntap sites. Along with the activities that began to grow and develop in the two huntaps, the Oversight Service Provider (OSP)-CSRRP facilitator team has continuously provided support to the huntap residents, especially in supporting various activities initiated by the residents.

Currently, a group of residents has been formed in both huntaps whose task is to operate and maintain various infrastructure and facilities in the huntap to ensure that all facilities function properly, are well maintained, and can be used by the residents in the long term. In Huntap Balaroa there are already a number of business groups formed by women's groups to improve the family economy. Similarly, in Huntap Duyu, a group of women farmers are moving to initiate the use of Huntap gardens to grow vegetables and plants for daily needs.

One of the efforts that was also carried out during the post-occupancy assistance phase was to invite the residents of Huntap Duyu and Huntap Balaroa to prepare a Community Settlement Management Plan (CSMP). With the planning, the residents in both huntaps are expected to have a guide and roadmap to realize a Dream Settlement so that their huntap area can become a decent and better place to live sustainably.

CSMP: the “Dream Settlement Plan”

In essence, the planning contained in the CSMP is not much different from the other residents outside the huntap. Although the physical condition of the building and the completeness of the supporting infrastructure of the huntap appear more luxurious compared to the surrounding residential areas, the huntap residents remain vulnerable. They still need to rebuild the social, economic, and various other aspects that support their lives. They also need time to adapt to their new environment.

The process of drafting the CSMP is designed to be participatory. The process is quite long. A series of discussions are held. All residents from different groups and circles are involved: starting with children, youth, adults, the elderly, women's groups, and vulnerable groups.



The process of community consultation during the preparation of CSMP. The residents from all groups and circles expressed their aspirations, needs, ideals and dreams to be formulated together as program and activity plans. In general, the CSMP includes five aspects: infrastructure, social, economic, environmental and DRR aspects. (Photo: Indah Dj./The Ministry of PUPR)

Residents set aside time between their daily activities. They usually choose the evening as the time for discussion, expressing aspirations, needs, and hopes that will be incorporated into this CSMP. In addition to describing the profile of the huntap settlement, the CSMP includes plans for infrastructure, social, economic, environmental, and disaster mitigation activities. All of this is then summarized in a program plan for the next five years.

Implementing the CSMP is indeed a challenge in itself. Various efforts and concrete steps need to be taken to make it hap-

pen. Getting the full support of the local government is one of the keys. In addition, there are various other parties, both from civil society organizations and the private sector, who must also be invited to support the various programs and activities that have been arranged in the CSMP. Relationships and networks with these parties also need to be established.

In principle, the CSMP is prepared in a participatory way by the huntap residents to be implemented independently. However, in the initial stage, the huntap residents still need help to implement it before they can move independently. At the very least, there is one party that can bridge and connect the huntap residents with the local government and various potential parties that should be invited to cooperate and committed to the realization of the CSMP.

Strategies to Maximize Support

One of the stages in the preparation of the CSMP is consultation with local governments. For this purpose, we conduct a workshop. However, based on the experience of participating in various workshops, there is some doubt about the results that will be obtained after the workshops.

The workshop process may go well: the plan is presented, there are suggestions and reactions from the parties, discussions take place, and recommendations for a follow-up plan emerge. Post-workshops are also often problematic: the implementation of the recommendations cannot be predicted. This is especially true for the CSMP, which is essentially a community plan at the smallest level and is not included in the regional planning system.

Based on this experience, a different strategy needs to be considered so that the CSMP is not just workshopped and finished. If the usual steps are to first hold the workshop and then continue with the advocacy process, we choose to conduct different steps

to improve. The method we have chosen is to have all stakeholders understand the content of the CSMP before the workshop takes place.

The first party I approached was the Palu city government. Since the CSMP is about planning, the Palu City Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) is the right party to discuss with.

When I arrived at the Bappeda office, I was welcomed by Ms. Yuni, the head of planning. While handing over the physical document of the CSMP, I briefly explained the content of the document and why Bappeda was needed to help realize it. After concentrating on reading page after page of the CSMP document, Mrs. Yuni said at the end of the meeting, *“We can realize it in 2023, no need to wait for next year.”*

Mrs. Yuni’s response was beyond my expectations. In my experience of dealing with local governments, I have rarely found an official who can quickly follow up on matters outside of the government’s routine programs or agendas. After this meeting, the plan to hold a workshop on the CSMP at the Palu city government level began to be prepared. In addition, the head of Bappeda also fully supports this process.

As a first process, the Bappeda planning team started to review the CSMP activity program internally. All activity program plans included in the CSMP were then compared and their alignment with related programs in each service and agency was sought. The result of this process is a matrix that maps and compiles all activity programs in Huntap Duyu and Huntap Balaroa contained in the CSMP with programs that are in accordance with various related agencies.

The results of the mapping and compilation of Bappeda’s programs became my provision to start approaching various agencies. I began to visit the agencies listed in the matrix one by one: I met with each director to explain the activity programs in the

CSMP. I did not visit these agencies just once. It took several meetings and discussions to try to realize the activity programs in the CSMP in 2023.

The Service for Cooperatives, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Manpower (UMKM) was the first agency I visited. At the first meeting the atmosphere of communication was still very formal. Discussions were still limited to opportunities for economic improvement programs listed in the CSMP. At the second meeting, the atmosphere began to relax. Mr. Setyo, as head of the UMKM agency, gave his commitment to support and follow up the CSMP.

Direct support that can be provided by the UMKM and will be available in 2023 includes business capital assistance, both for individuals and groups, and workshop training activities. The UMKM also provides explanations and technical guidance on the various requirements that must be met to access the program. Representatives of business groups from Huntap Duyu and Huntap Balaroa were also invited to the UMKM office for further discussion.

The next target was the Palu City Environment Agency (DLH). The name of Ibnu Mundzir, former secretary of Palu City Bappeda and now secretary of DLH, came to mind. Before joining the CSRRP, I had met and talked with him while doing research for my thesis.

As usual, Mr. Ibnu greeted me with a smile that reflected his enthusiasm and acceptance. After chatting for a while and catching up, we got down to the nitty-gritty of the CSMP. Mr. Ibnu immediately expressed his appreciation and support for the implementation of the huntap residents' plans contained in the CSMP. The socialization of waste and household waste management activities in the huntap area are activities that will be pursued by DLH. Even if it cannot be realized in 2023, DLH is committed to program it in 2024.

In addition to the UMKM and DLH, several agencies within the Palu City Government have given a very open response to participate in the realization of the CSMP, although not all agencies can realize the support in 2023. The Regional Disaster Management Agency, Social Agency, Agriculture Agency, Housing and Regional Settlement Agency, and Youth and Sports Agency are the agencies that have been committed to provide support.

Another option I tried was to work with civil society organizations (CSO). Of the many organizations working in Palu City after the disaster, Islamic Relief (IR) is one of the organizations that still survives and supports the idea of strengthening livelihoods and improving the economy for DAPs, especially for DAPs in the relocation sites.

It was not too difficult to get support and cooperation from IR because they were also working on the Livelihood Recovery in Post Disaster Area (Lirepda) program in Palu City and Sigi Regency. For Palu City, Huntap Duyu and Huntap Balaroa are part of their program intervention, while in Sigi Regency, they focused on Huntap Pombewe. A series of meetings were then held with the IR team to establish a framework for implementation.

To get support from the private sector, I started with Bank Indonesia of Central Sulawesi Province (BI Sulteng). At that time, I only had a contact number for BI Sulteng that a friend gave me.

Unlike government agencies and CSOs that were visited directly, I started my approach and introduction to BI Sulteng by sending a message to the contact number I had. In addition to introducing myself and explaining how I got the contact number, I gave a brief explanation of the intent and purpose of the message and asked for BI Sulteng's time to schedule a meeting.

I was asked to wait some time because the person I was supposed to meet was still out of town. I also had to send several text messages just to remind and ask for confirmation, because

there was no news after I waited for several weeks. It took about a month before I finally got a schedule for the meeting.

When I arrived at the BI Sulteng office, I was asked to wait because my turn for the meeting had not yet arrived. In the waiting room I found two other people who were also waiting. From the introduction with them, I learned that they were from the Tangan di Atas (TdA) community, a community in Palu City that is a combination of entrepreneurs focusing on empowerment and business development.

There were three people from BI Sulteng who met me at that time. After hearing the explanation about the CSMP and various things in it related to aspects of improving business and economy, BI Sulteng then responded by giving a brief explanation about their program related to micro, small and medium enterprises. Basically, this program is accessible, but there are a number of requirements that need to be met. BI Sulteng also only supports for business groups that are already running.

The meeting with BI Sulteng that day had not yet resulted in an agreement that could be followed up for Huntap Duyu and Huntap Balaroa. However, there was an opportunity to conduct an assessment for business groups in Huntap Pombewe because they had a program that would be implemented there. Although not related to the CSMP that I was working on, at the end of the meeting I provided data on business groups of residents in Huntap Pombewe for further processing.

The process of CSMP implementation continues. I tried to meet two people I know from the TdA community in the waiting room of the BI Sulteng office. Although there is no picture regarding the activities that can be collaborated, there is hope to connect the TdA community in Palu City with the economic improvement plan included in the CSMP.

The address on Jalan Imam Bonjol, Palu that they gave was

a pharmacy. One of them turned out to be the owner of the pharmacy. We had a long discussion at that time. From the first meeting and discussion with them, there were a number of ideas, opportunities and different forms of support that could be given and followed up to realize the CSMP.

Three days later, nine representatives of business groups from Huntap Duyu, Balaroa and Pombewe, along with their accompanying facilitators, participated in an entrepreneurship workshop organized by the TdA Community of Palu City in cooperation with BI Sulteng. This activity is just one of a series of activities that have begun to be carried out to implement the CSMP.

Strengthening Support and Commitment

After various parties were successfully convinced to be involved in the realization of CSMP, we held a workshop. The theme of the workshop was “Establishing Cooperation in the Implementation of the Huntap Duyu and Balaroa Settlement Management Plan towards Best Practices for Relocation of Disaster-Affected People”. A preparatory meeting was also held at the Bappeda office to discuss the technical implementation of the event. The Communications and Informatics Agency is ready to broadcast the workshop event live on the Internet for a wider audience.

In addition to agencies within the Palu city government, the workshop was attended by representatives from the Central Sulawesi Provincial BPBD and the PUPR Ministry, namely the Housing Provision Implementation Agency (BPPP) and the Regional Settlement Infrastructure Agency (BPPW). Parties from outside the government, including Islamic Relief, the Palu City TdA Community, the Palu City Disaster Risk Reduction Forum, Asia United Cities and Local Governments Pacific (UCLG-AS-PAC), and journalists from a number of media outlets.

The event opened with a ceremony and symbolic handover of support from the parties to representatives of the residents of Huntap Duyu and Huntap Balaroa. There were seven parties that at that time had given their commitment and were ready to implement the CSMP. The workshop continued by discussing various issues related to the idea of making Huntap Duyu and Huntap Balaroa a place to learn the best practices for post-disaster resettlement.

This workshop is the first step to strengthening the commitment of the parties to implement the CSMP. It is hoped that the commitment and various ideas that emerged from this workshop will continue to roll until DAP's hopes for a better life in the new settlement can be realized.

The parties also began to implement their activities in Huntap Duyu and Huntap Balaroa. Ten days after the workshop, Bappeda Palu City, the UMKM Agency, and the Housing Agency were present in Huntap Duyu for a reciprocal event.

The head of Bappeda held a discussion with representatives of the huntap residents. Information about the daily life in the new settlement and various problems they face were discussed. Likewise, potential business plans that could be developed in the huntap. One of the ideas that emerged was to make the Huntap Balaroa as a center for the production of manioc flour (mocaf). In the discussion process, it was determined that several activity proposals still needed to be followed up by the residents so that they could be processed immediately by the relevant agencies. To this end, the Palu City Bappeda promised to assist the process and its implementation.

In Huntap Balaroa, the UMKM agency continues its commitment by providing an opportunity for representatives of the residents to participate in workshop training. In order to begin to realize the idea of Huntap Balaroa as a mocaf flour center, the UMKM agency also held a mocaf flour production training for

groups of women entrepreneurs and planned a budget for the procurement of production equipment in the 2024 budget year.



Workshop of CSMP for Huntap Duyu and Huntap Balaroa, held in collaboration with the Palu City Government and the OSP-CSRRP. The workshop aims to build the commitment of various parties to support the implementation of the CSMP. (Photo: Indah Dj./the Ministry of PUPR)

After the workshop, and as a follow-up to the entrepreneurship workshop conducted earlier, the TdA community held a meeting and discussion with business groups in Huntap Balaroa to explore the technical assistance they could provide by exploring the various potentials and resources available for entrepreneurship. One of the outcomes of the meeting was the identification of factors that hindered the marketing of products produced by Huntap Balaroa business groups.

Good news also came from the public consultation forum that discussed the first draft of the Regional Long Term Development Plan (RPJPD) for Palu City 2025-2045. In this forum, the idea of establishing a resettlement management in Palu City was raised. This will be part of the implementation of Palu City's 5th mission,

namely strengthening social and environmental resilience: resilience to disasters and climate change.

One by one, the plans outlined in the CSMP are beginning to be implemented. For me personally, this is just the beginning of a long process of realizing the hopes and dreams of the huntap residents for a better life after the disaster.

Another process that is no less important is preparing residents at each huntap location to have the capacity to work on the sustainability of their CSMP independently. Various trainings need to be provided to equip them with knowledge and skills on how to advocate to local governments and how to build cooperation and networks with other parties that are considered relevant. However, this needs to be prepared and strengthened because the post-occupancy assistance process carried out by the CSRRP program will not last forever.

Of course, it will take a long time to realize the post-disaster plans of the residents so that they can live better in their dream settlement. The important thing is to monitor the consistency of the parties to continue their support and commitment so that the process that has been started will be sustained.





Landscape of Huntap Lere in Palu City seen from a height. In the Lere area, the Ministry of PUPR built 39 units of permanent housing, financed by the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget pure funds, to accommodate disaster-affected fishermen from Lere village who did not want to be relocated to areas far from the sea, which is their source of livelihood. (Photo: The Ministry of PUPR)







Unlike the RISHA houses built in other locations, the RISHA houses in the Lere area were specifically designed by the Ministry of PUPR to mitigate the threat of tidal flooding and tsunamis due to their proximity to the river and beach. **(Photo: The Ministry of PUPR)**

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BEST PRACTICES

THE PROCESS OF PERMANENT HOUSING PROVISION AFTER THE DISASTER IN CENTRAL SULAWESI

To support the rehabilitation and reconstruction process following the disaster in Central Sulawesi, one of the tasks of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (PUPR) is to provide permanent housing for the disaster-affected people in Palu City, Sigi Regency, and Donggala Regency. The Ministry of PUPR is responsible for managing two key projects funded by a World Bank loan: the National Slum Upgrading Project—Contingency Emergency Response Component (NSUP-CERC) and the Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (CSRRP).

This book summarizes best practices from the process of permanent housing provision in Central Sulawesi after the disaster. All the practices detailed in this book were compiled by the Facilitator Team of the Ministry of PUPR, who were appointed to offer support, facilitation, and assistance to both the disaster-affected people and the local governments.

