Home in the Land of Hope

A Story of Post-Disaster Reconstruction in Central Sulawesi



PUPR
SIGAP MEMBANGUN NEGERI

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2024- P2P Sulawesi II Office xxx + 166 pages.; 20x25 CM

First Edition, October 2024

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Published by the Sulawesi II Housing Provision Implementation Center, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, Jl. Surumana River No.35, Siranindi, Kec. West Palu, Palu City, Central Sulawesi 94111.

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Sulawesi II Housing Provision Implementation Center
Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing
2024

Table of Contents

Glossary of Terms	v
Introduction	viii
Prologue	xvi
Earthquake 2018, Sulawesi	1
Rise Together: Process of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction	29
Building New Hope with RISHA	61
Heart to Heart Consolidation	83
The Fruit of Perseverance and Patience	99
Epilogue	120
Referance	160
Author Biography	162

Glossary of Terms

APBN	: State Budget
ATR/BPN	: Agrarian and Spatial/National Land Agency
AWP	: Annual Work Plan
Bappenas	: National Development Planning Agency
BPK	: Audit Board of Republic of Indonesia
BPS	: Central Bureau of Statistics
BMKG	: Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency
BNPB	: National Disaster Management Agency
BPBD	: Regional Board for Disaster Management
CERC	: Contingency Emergency Response Component
CSRRP	: Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project
DAS	: Watershed
Huntara	: Temporary Shelter
Huntap	: Permanent Housing
PUPR	: Public Works and Public Housing
RAB	: Budget Plan
RISHA	: Simple Healthy Instant Houses
RPJMN	: Medium Term National Development Plan
TFL	: Field Facilitator
WTB	: Disaster-Affected Residents
ZRB	: Disaster Prone Zone





Introduction

Iwan Suprijanto
Director General of Housing
Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing

When the book of “Home in the Land of Hope” finally arrive at the hands of the readers, it means, what we call as “humanitarian operation” has come to the final stage. Rehabilitation and reconstruction post-disaster earthquake, followed by tsunami, and liquefaction in the cities of Palu, Sigi, and Donggala have given lesson to lots of people. Handling disaster must not waste golden time, so that “humanitarian operation” will not change into regular project. Rehabilitation and Reconstruction have to be done as soon as possible.

Directorate General of Housing, Ministry of PUPR, according to the duties, functions and authorities, has built 8,000 temporary shelters (Huntara) for 4 months long at the earlier stage of rehabilitation and reconstruction. Although Huntara is designed to be durable for more from 2 years, we always push the development of Permanent Housing (Huntap) as soon as possible. There is no pleasure staying for long in Huntara.

In the effort to support acceleration of rehabilitation and reconstruction post-disaster in Central Sulawesi, the PUPR Ministry has done some steps by considering the understanding, capacities and vulnerabilities to be later done the mitigation of the risks. Rehabilitation and reconstruction done with building back better, safer, and sustainable through: (i) selection of safe location; (ii) use durable construction technology; (iii) improvement of society preparedness toward threat of disaster; (iv) opening opportunity of implementation with various innovation for recovery post-disaster. Management of activities apply principles of good governance, namely, participatory, accountable, transparent, effective, efficient, fair and inclusive.

Directorate General of Housing, Ministry of PUPR received task to build Huntap as relocation for the residents whose houses have lost or heavily damaged living in the prone disaster area. Implementation activity is done through the Housing Provision Implementation Center (BP2P) Sulawesi II as the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) based in Central Sulawesi Province. During the implementation of activities, PIU always coordinate with the relevant Regional Government. In the management and control of activities implementation, PIU are assisted by facilitators who play a role as assistance of beneficiaries.

The task scope of a companion or assistant is supporting PIU Director General of Housing in carrying out relocation activity, including socialization about relocation activities to residents, providing improvement for the capacity of citizens, and facilitate activities post-occupancy. Companions are also assigned to give technical support to the City/ District Government in the collection of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) which have been prepared before starting the construction process. The LARAP is document containing the entire process of land procurement and the records of development process of Huntap, profile data of resident who will occupy the housing, action plan of people transfer from the original location, recovery action plan, and supporting plan from local government and private.

In the final stage of the activity of rehabilitation and reconstruction post-disaster Central Sulawesi, Ministry of PUPR has built 5,598 units of Huntap. Its implementation is financed through the Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) funds within National Slum Upgrading Program (NSUP) as many as 1,679 units, through Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (CSRRP) as many as of 3,880 units and through the APBN as many as 39 units spread across 38 locations at seven sub-districts in Palu City, in eight villages in

Sigi Regency and in 12 villages in Donggala Regency.

Huntap that was built is Risha model house equipped with infrastructure of settlement as well as facilities, and utilities. Risha (Healthy Simple Instant House) is a House with technology of knock-down construction that can be built in short time, using concrete reinforced in the main structure. In the construction process, the Risha construction method can be done outside the Huntap location. The process of making elements, components, or building modules is made first outside the location and brought to the Huntap location in the form of a finished construction.

From the experience of handling post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction in many places, the PUPR Ministry feels the need to institutionalize the 'humanitarian operations' above. The issuance of Institutional Regulation Number 13 of 2018 concerning Procurement of Goods/Services in Handling Emergency Situations prevents the rapid work of post-disaster handling from violating the applicable regulations. Managerially, we started to introduce Risha stock management. We buy and store Risha whose production mode is carried out by residents through the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) scheme. And to the personnel of the PUPR Ministry, we always ask them to put

themselves in the position of Disaster Affected Residents (WTB). With this, we believe that rehabilitation and reconstruction are not only physical matters, but also humanitarian matters.

Now, the hope of residents to live in Huntap has been fulfilled. We all hope that one day the residents would say “It’s not a just house, it’s a home for us”.



TAKING CLEAN WATER - A child takes clean water from a water reservoir built by the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (11/10/2018).


KEMENTERIAN
PEKERJAAN UMUM DAN PERUMAHAN RAKYAT
CIPTA KARYA
TA.2017
TANGKI AIR 4000

Prologue

Countries Shouldn't Take Holidays

A few years ago, mass media around the world covered the "shut down" of the United States Government due to financial polemics in the country. It is hard to imagine, a government has to stop or take a temporary break. It is unimaginable how complicated public service matters would be if the government had to stop, even for a moment.

There was also a naughty status on social media that depicted people working together to repair damaged roads or bridges, next to a notice board saying: "People are working overtime to repair the roads because the government is busy and on holiday." What a mocking satire. Just imagine the "state" is absent or on holiday so that the people have to work overtime to meet their own needs.

Around us we often find similar stories. For instance, in the health sector, we will often see a doctor's practice placard stating that it is open every day at certain hours, but is closed on Sundays and other holidays. Then what if people get sick on holidays? Isn't

it often uncompromising to get sick at anytime? In health problems like this, people don't need to worry because if the doctor is on holiday, there is still an emergency unit that is always available in every hospital.

The matter of emergency also applies to disaster management. In many disaster management cases, the state is present to help its people who are getting problems. At least it was reflected in the case of handling the Earthquake, Tsunami and Liquefaction disasters that occurred in Central Sulawesi in 2018. The state never took a break and carried out a series of handling activities. Starting from emergency response, provision of Temporary Housing, to other handling programs. The state also seeks Permanent Housing (Huntap) for disaster victims in the phase of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Since the early days of the disaster, the government, in this case the Ministry of PUPR (Public Works and Public Housing), had been present in Central Sulawesi for emergency response activities, doing some efforts to build temporary evacuation, provide clean water and





LOGISTIC ASSISTANCE - TNI personnel provides logistical assistance for the WTB earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction at Pantoloan Harbor, Palu City (8/10/2018).





open isolation of disaster areas. In carrying out various disaster management activities, the government cooperated with donor agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) both of national and international - which carried out various activities in the fields of housing, environmental infrastructure and facilities, education, health and so on.

The PUPR Ministry together with other ministries and institutions continued to work to reduce the burden of disaster-affected residents. The first work carried out after disaster, which was also often called the period of emergency response, was to provide and restore basic infrastructure, especially those related to the fulfillment of clean water needs and managing household waste.

During that time, the PUPR Ministry in collaboration with the City and Regency Governments attempted to provide a number of Temporary Shelter (Huntara) for residents affected by the disaster. Local governments were asked to make efforts to provide land for the Huntara location. State land, soccer

fields, and residents' lands that could be rented have been handed over to the PUPR Ministry.

Of course, providing this land was never easy. The construction of temporary housing that was carried out also needed to be fought for quickly and accurately so that the minimum housing needs of affected residents can be met. Temporary housing was built using light steel materials and other industrial products with the hope that it could be done quickly at a cost that met standards and with quality that could be accounted for. The temporary housing was equipped with electricity, clean water and adequate waste processing. That way, residents could immediately reorganize their lives and fulfilled their personal and social rights.

Not only at emergency response, the PUPR Ministry also help residents to get permanent housing. Especially for disaster-affected residents who previously lived in the red zone. This red zone has been designated by the government not to be a residential area




PERASI
POLRI





because the threat of danger is quite large.

The provision of permanent housing for relocated residents was conducted simultaneously with the fulfillment of other infrastructure needs, such as schools, hospitals, including basic road infrastructure, local roads, electricity, clean water, waste management of the household and others.

The process of providing housing was not as easy as imagined. The various problems ranging from land provision, building houses and basic infrastructure, to determining residents who were really in need and were in accordance with the rules, apparently require a lot of time, energy and consideration. The process of occupying permanent housing after the construction of the house was not an easy matter either. Distributing housing plots to thousands of disaster-affected residents requires considerable effort so that envy does not occur and leaves social problems in the future.

After the building houses and basic infrastructure, the PUPR Ministry still has to do further work to open up opportunities for disaster-affected residents to start a better life. All efforts are made by reallocating the budget or seeking foreign loan funds that will be paid in installments

together with the entire Indonesian community, in order to reduce the burden and sadness of the disaster-affected residents.

The work of PUPR through the Directorate General of Housing and Settlements at least becomes the proof that the “state” is present and the “proof of love” from all Indonesian people to those who are affected by disasters.


No. 35







PALU CITY LANDSCAPE - View of Palu City, Central Sulawesi with the Yellow Bridge icon connecting East Palu with West Palu (25/5/2010).

Earthquake 2018, Sulawesi

On the afternoon of September 28, 2018, when the sun was overhead, a 6.0 magnitude earthquake shook the central part of Sulawesi. Not long after, a few hours later, at around 5 pm, a 7.5 magnitude earthquake rocked Palu City, Donggala Regency, Sigi Regency and Parigi Moutong Regency in Central Sulawesi and the surrounding areas. World researchers were surprised with this supershear incident of earthquake, a quite rare earthquake: earthquake followed by liquefaction!

The earthquake followed by a tsunami along the edge of Palu Bay destroyed thousands of buildings and threw everything in its path far away.

Houses only had their pillars left, while the walls and roofs were nowhere to be found. There was a car that was smashed and stuck in the middle of the TVRI tower; The roads were wavy and split apart; Fallen trees covered the road access; It's pitch black because the electricity was out; If there was a building that was still left intact, it was a floating mosque.



CONDITION OF THE FLOATING MOSQUE - Condition of the Akram Babul Rahman Mosque or floating mosque which was damaged after being hit by a tsunami on the coast of Kampung Lere, Palu City (16/10/2018).

It was just tilted. This incident coincided with the opening of the Palu Nomoni Festival, so that fatalities could not be avoided due to the mobilization of thousands of spectators and performers on the stage, in front of TVRI, on Talise Beach

Aftershocks occurred several times afterward. Chaos. Residents began running to Vatulemo field in front of the Palu Mayor's Office, to Mutiara Sis Aljufri Airport, towards the cemetery in Talise, taking refuge in open fields. Only vehicle headlights lit up the road. Residents' screams could be heard continuously, "Tsunami is coming! Tsunami is coming! Tsunami is coming..." Then residents headed to the front of the Muhammadiyah University of Palu campus, towards the former MTQ on Panggona Hill, or other places considered higher. "Really panic. Each person who wanted to save themselves was in disarray. Some did not wear clothes, no footwear, women only wore house dresses, some wore



wet underwear," wrote Tasman Banto in *Palu's Luquefaction Shocks the World.*

"I also couldn't believe that the tsunami had started coming from behind me. At that time, everyone scattered, running to higher ground to avoid the tsunami."

Meanwhile in Balaroa, West Palu and Petobo, East Palu, the ground seemed to spin, spurt, split, and suck. In Jono Oge and Sibalaya, Sigi, coconut trees and houses were moving, moved by the ground that turned into liquid, carrying everything on it. Residents shouted “Land tsunami! Land tsunami! Land tsunami...” Later, we learned that sandy soils that are rich in water content will lose their structure and strength due to tension, such as earthquakes or other sudden changes, so that they turn into liquid: liquefaction.

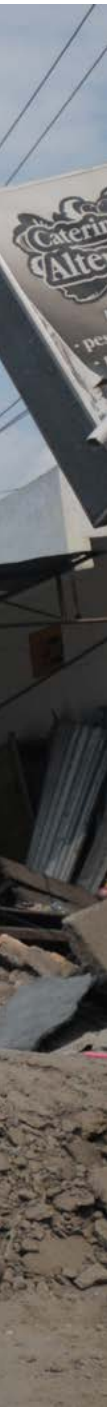
This big earthquake was due to the activity of the Palu-Koro fault, an earthquake fault that extends from the waters Sulawesi Sea to Bone Bay. Fault of Palu-Koro is the fault formed caused by incident collision of three tectonic plates namely the active microtectonic plate of the Australian continent (Banggai-Sula) from the east to the Europa-Asia/Sunda Land continental plate from the west and the Philippine Sea microplate from the north.




HONDA



Earthquake 2018, Sulawesi





To be precise, this activity centered 26 km North of Donggala and 80 km Northwest of Palu City with a depth of 10 km. Moments later, a tsunami hit the western coast of Sulawesi. The massive earthquake triggered liquefaction and massive landslides in Palu City and Sigi Regency. The muddy ground buried thousands of houses up to 5 meters deep. Many houses and buildings shifted far from their original locations.

Collective Memory

Before the major event of 2018 that caused a lot of losses, Sulawesi Island had been rocked by earthquakes very often. History records that since 1905 Sulawesi has often been hit by earthquakes. Earthquakes in Central Sulawesi Earthquakes occurred in 1905, 1907, 1909, 1927, 1930, 1968, 1994, 1996, 2005, 2012 and the last was the Padagimo Earthquake (Palu City, Donggala Regency, Sigi Regency, and Parigi Moutong Regency) in 2018. The earthquake that shook Sulawesi in 2018 also caused an earthquake accompanied by a tsunami. After that, in 1938 an earthquake followed by a tsunami hit the Mamboro area in Donggala Regency. History also records that a major earthquake occurred in the Sulawesi Sea and caused a tsunami that hit Donggala in 1930.



Earthquake 2018, Sulawesi



MEMORIES - A father and his two children gaze out at the open sea to remember the tsunami tragedy in that place. At that location, a beach reclamation project is built to create a boat mooring at Kampung Lere Beach, Palu City (25/4/2022).

It is not surprising that these disasters are stored as collective memories. The verses of the kayori (poems) of the Kaili tribe, for example, store memories of the Tanjung Mamboro area which had land subsidence, as well as in Tondo which is known as Tana Runtu, in Talise Village, Palu.

Or the stories of residents' memories from Kulawi (Sigi Regency), Palu City, to the West Coast (Donggala Regency), often getting stories from their grandparents about *bombatalu*, which means three waves, a term for a large earthquake followed by a tsunami.

They remember it as a story that shared about the shaking for 3 months. In fact, when cooking, the pot had to be hung on a wooden pole, so that it would not tip over due to the shaking of the earthquake; Or Jono Oge Village



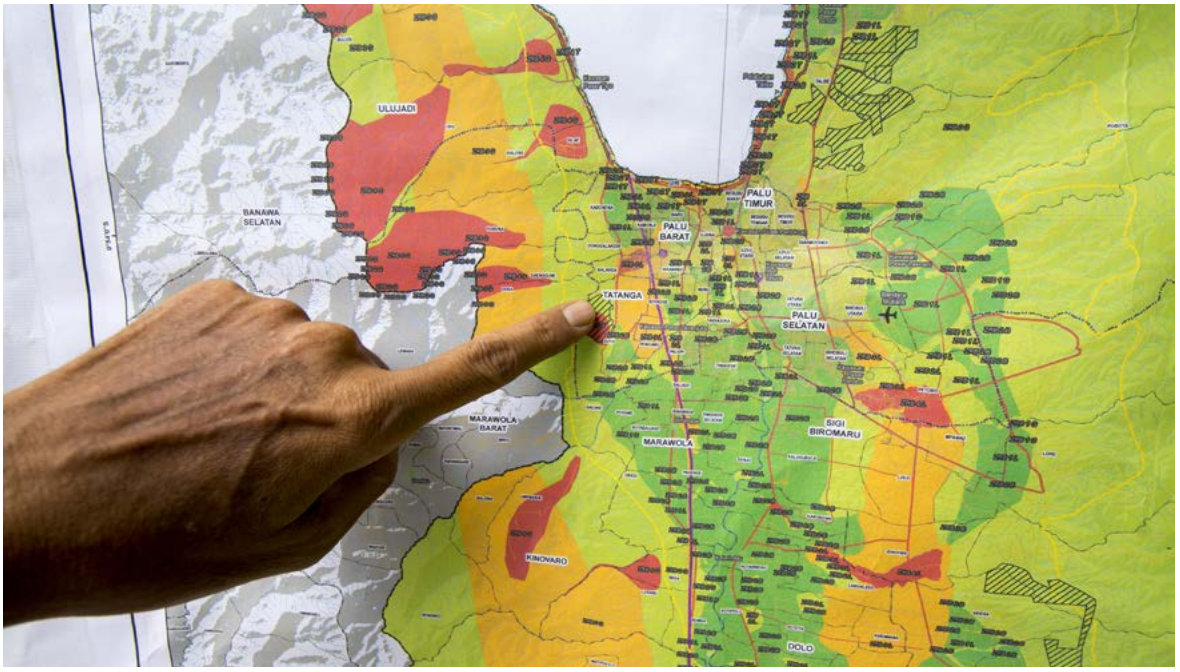
READING BOOKS - A child of disaster survivor chooses a book to read at the 'Nemu Buku' Mobile Library in Petobo Huntara, Palu City (30/7/2019).

which can be interpreted as lots of grasses. The habitat of grass grows in open areas, semi-closed, and swamps. In the past, the Jono Oge area was the Paneki River Watershed (DAS) so it is very possible that it was a swampy area, where a lot of reeds grew: Or the Duyu area in Palu City which means landslide.



CHILDREN'S MENTAL RESTORATION - Volunteers guide disaster survivor children to play in the Petobo Child Friendly Space, Palu City (30/7/2019).

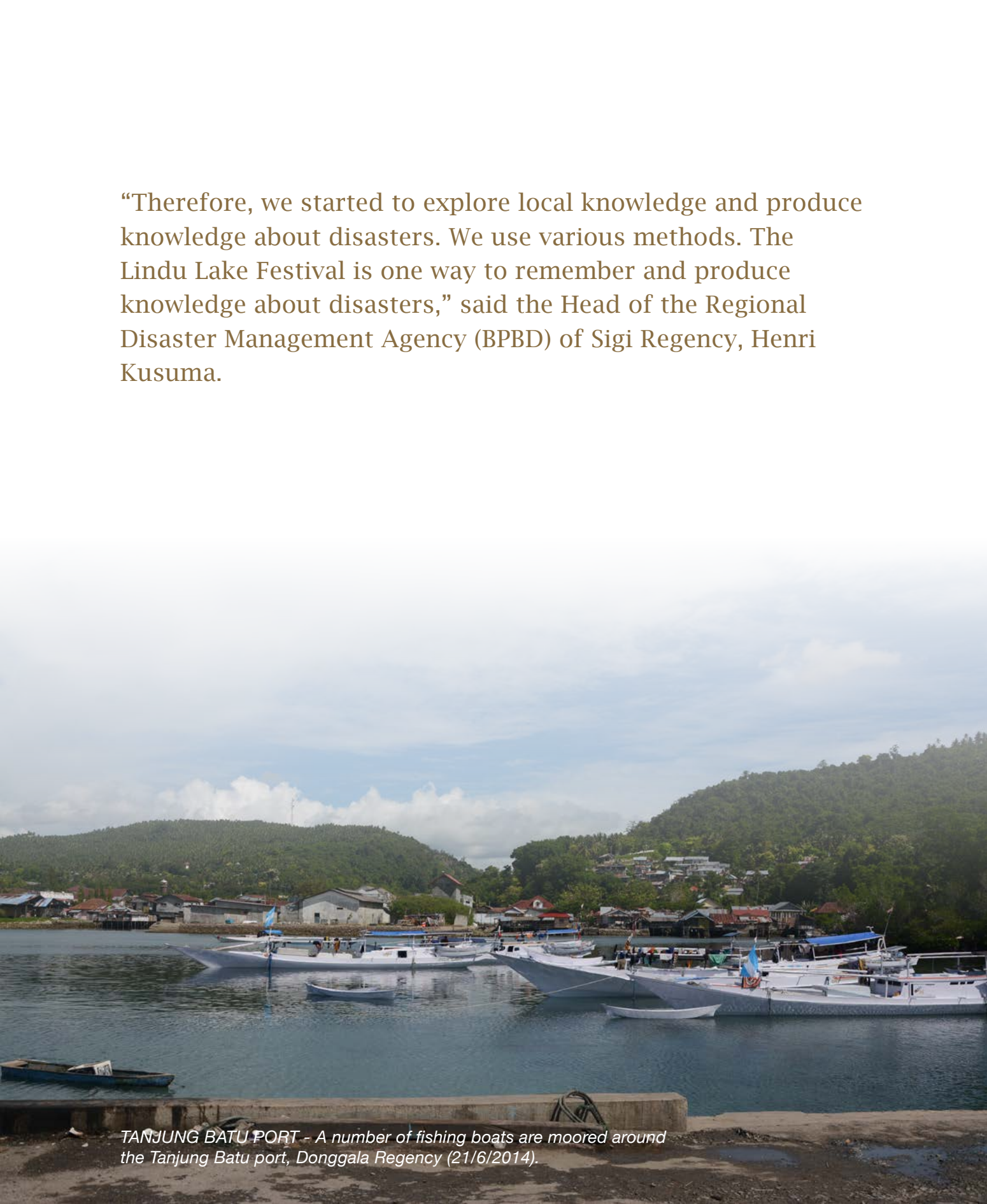
Or the narrative of the formation of the Palu Valley and Lake Lindu which is held tightly by the people of Sigi and Donggala up to this day. According to the story, when Sawerigading stopped at the waters of Kaili, and moored his boat at Bora Harbor in the Sigi kingdom, Labolong, Sawerigading's giant dog suddenly came down. He chased his prey and fell into the lake where a giant eel named Lindu lived. So immediately, Lindu bit Labolong's leg. The giant dog fought back. The fight was so fierce that it also caused a terrible earthquake. The pool where Lindu lived was turbulent, turning into a flood, crashing through trees and hills. The earthquake was followed by flash floods and landslides. After that, the waters of Kaili which had previously been a place of sailing, dried up into land. Now, we know it as the Palu Valley.



DISASTER-PRONE ZONES - Residents identify the location of their residences on the map of disaster-prone zones in Palu City, Sigi Regency and Donggala (8/1/2019).

These earthquake events are signs of disaster-prone conditions on Sulawesi Island, which is a meeting point of three plates, namely the Eurasian Plate, the Pacific Plate, and the Indo-Australian Plate. The pressure of the meeting of these plates has activated many earth faults in Sulawesi. The geological conditions of Sulawesi Island are very complex. There are at least 20 earth faults that pass through Central Sulawesi and its surroundings. The Palu-Koro Fault is one of the major faults in Indonesia. The Palu-Koro Fault, which was the epicenter of the 2018 earthquake, is one of the most active. This fault moves about 4-5 milimeters per year and has five segments: the Palu Segment, the Saluki Segment, the Moa Segment, the Graben, and the Meloi. The Palu-Koro fault extends from the waters of the Sulawesi Sea (Makassar Strait) to the North coast of Bone Bay, with a length of 500 km. On land, the Palu-Koro fault has a length of about 250 km, starting from Palu Bay to the north coast of Bone Bay. (Sururoh 2020).

“Therefore, we started to explore local knowledge and produce knowledge about disasters. We use various methods. The Lindu Lake Festival is one way to remember and produce knowledge about disasters,” said the Head of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Sigi Regency, Henri Kusuma.



TANJUNG BATU PORT - A number of fishing boats are moored around the Tanjung Batu port, Donggala Regency (21/6/2014).

Losses, Impacts, and Victims

Earthquake and this tsunami cause a huge loss impact. Sulawesi government records 4,402 residents missing and dead, 172,999 residents displaced. The destroyed house and damaged reach 100,405 housing units (Finalization Report of Data and Information on the Earthquake, Tsunami and Liquefaction Disasters in PADAGIMO in Central Sulawesi as of January 30, 2019, Central Sulawesi Government). Material losses suffered as big as Rp. 2.89 trillion rupiah and the impact of damage amounting to 15.58 trillion rupiah (Lien Sururoh, 2020)

Document of *Project Operation Manual* (POM) *Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project* (CSRRP), 2019 - 2024, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing take notes that there is more than 50,000 people who have to evacuate due to the earthquake and tsunami. This disaster also caused damage on the main infrastructure and thousands of public and social facilities in Palu City and its surroundings. BNPB and UNDP predicted total damage and losses including in the housing sector, infrastructure, social and economic reaching 18.48 trillion rupiah.





SEARCHING FOR THE REST OF VICTIMS - The joint SAR team is at the Balaroa liquefaction location to search for the remains victims buried in building materials after the earthquake and liquefaction in the densely populated residential area of Balaroa Village, Palu City (3/10/2018).



EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES HEAVILY DAMAGED - A State Elementary School building located in Langaleso Village, Sigi Regency was also damaged due to the earthquake (30/9/2018).



This earthquake with liquefaction did not quite often happen elsewhere. Geological conditions of Sulawesi is indeed unique and allow the occurrence of liquefaction after earthquake. The earthquake that was centered on the fault of Palu Karo has triggered and given birth to the next disaster in the form of tsunami and liquefaction. The earth fault of Palu-Koro is the main fault in the Island of Sulawesi which stretches from the central part of Sulawesi to the Strait of Karimata. The Palu-Koro fault consists of four segments, namely Makassar Strait, Mou, Saluki, and Moa. The fault of Palu-Koro is the dividing fault of Sulawesi Island starting from the boundaries of Sulawesi waters with Makassar Strait to Bone Bay. This big fault crosses Palu City until Koro River area. That is why it is named Palu-Koro Fault (Andri Irfan Rifai et al, 2022).



VICTIM EVACUATION - The joint SAR team evacuated the bodies of earthquake and liquefaction victims found at the liquefaction location in a densely populated residential area, Balaroa Village, Palu City (3/10/2018).

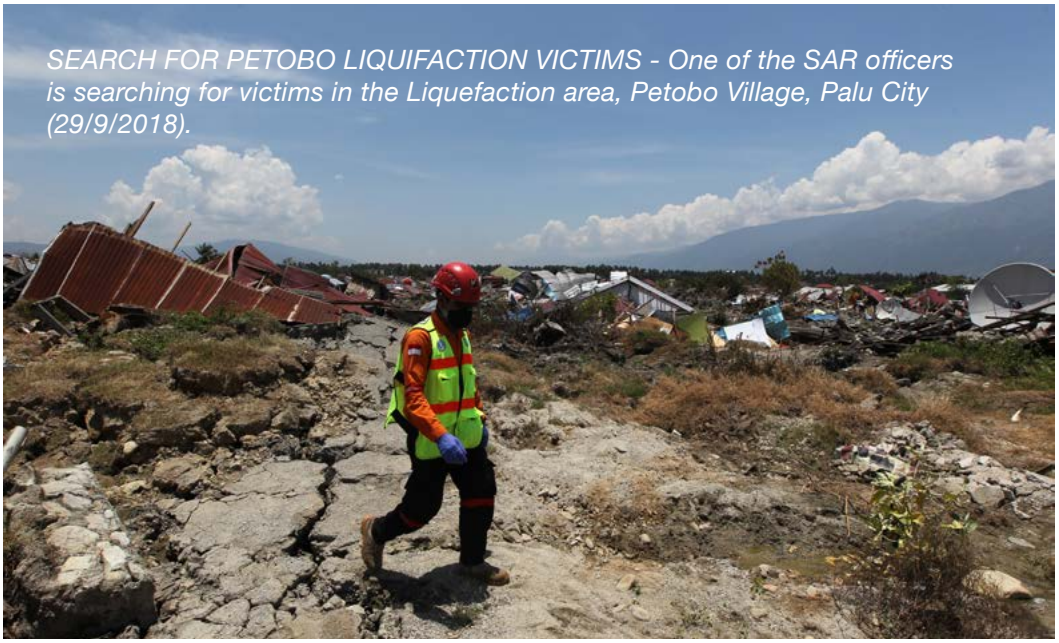
There are 4 (four) areas with the biggest liquefaction influence, namely Petobo, Balaroa, Jono Oge and Sibalaya. Document of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plan Post-Disaster of Sigi Regency 2019-2020 records distribution regions affected by liquefaction are as the following. First, the area of Mpanau (Sigi) – Petobo (Palu). Notes from LAPAN estimated that the total area affected by liquefaction in the area of Petobo reached 175.64 Ha, while the total number of buildings affected was 2,283. A total of 2,059 buildings were damaged, while 224 other buildings were included in the category as "possibly damaged." Second, the region of Sidera, Jono-Oge. In Sidera the area of 202.1 hectares suffered from liquefaction and 689 buildings were affected by the disaster. Buildings were damaged as many as 412 and 277 buildings were "possibly damaged." Third, the region of Lolu. Lolu village, subdistrict of Bimomaru was one of the areas suffered the severe impact. There





were approximately 264.99 hectares of area with 211 buildings affected. Fourth, the area of Sibalaya in the District of Tanambulava. In Silabaya it was estimated to be around 52.98 ha with a total of buildings affected were 125 buildings.

SEARCHING FOR THE REST OF VICTIMS - The joint SAR team is at the Petobo liquefaction location to search for the remains of victims buried in building materials after the earthquake and liquefaction in the densely populated residential area of Petobo Village, Palu City (3/10/2018).



SEARCH FOR PETOBO LIQUIFACTION VICTIMS - One of the SAR officers is searching for victims in the Liquefaction area, Petobo Village, Palu City (29/9/2018).





SEARCHING FOR THE BODIES OF LIQUIFACTION VICTIMS - Aerial photos show two heavy equipment digging the ground to help search for victims' bodies buried in the ground at the Petobo liquefaction location in Petobo Village, Palu City (3/10/2018).





WORSHIP FACILITIES HEAVILY DAMAGED - The earthquake damaged several Places of Worship facilities, one of those affected was the building of the Donggala Indonesian Protestant Church (GPID) Ebenhezer Congregation which is located on Garuda St., Palu City (30/9/2018).

Based on the President Instructions Number 10 of 2018 concerning Acceleration Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Post Disaster Earthquake and Tsunami in Central Sulawesi Province and Other Affected Areas, the Ministry of Public Works And Public Housing (PUPR) is responsible among other implementing rehabilitation and reconstruction of facilities of education, health, economic support, and basic infrastructure; supervising implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction as well as accompanying and supervising the development of earthquake resistant housing area that was carried out with self-reliance scheme by society and on contractual based.

Data at the Time of Disaster

The Head of Public Works Department of Palu City, Singgih B. Prasetyo, shared how his colleagues started collecting data of victims in the past two days of post disaster. “The employees of Palu City Public Works Department collected data from morning up to evening. In the evening, they took care of families who were also the disaster affected residents (WTB). Just imagine how the condition and burden of their mental state was. So, I could understand if in the early days of rehabilitation and reconstruction, the data was not yet completely solid.” As for example, at the beginning of the determination, the number of WTB that would be handled by the PUPR Ministry was 8,788 families. This number was then reduced to 5,271 families on May 19, 2022. This decrease in number was due to the fact that many of the WTB recorded did not comply with the Central Sulawesi Governor’s Decree No. 360 of 2019 on the criteria for recipients of Huntap.



Earthquake 2018, Sulawesi



HELPING EACH OTHER IN A HUMANITARIAN FRAME - One of the humanitarian volunteer groups is distributing aid packages in the form of basic necessities to WTB (1/10/2018).



EVACUATE OUT OF PALU - A number of residents brought what they could to evacuate out of Palu by boarding a Hercules plane at Mutiara Sis Aljufri Airport, Palu City (6/10/2018).



DISTRIBUTION OF AID - Personnel from the Central Sulawesi Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) are working hard to distribute aid to WTB consisting of basic necessities, special needs for toddlers and special needs for women in the courtyard of the office of the Governor of Central Sulawesi, Prof. Moh. Yamin St., Palu City (1/10/2018).

Another story of the Head of BPBD Sigi Regency, Henri Kusuma, who found the WTB data moving from the candidate of stimulant funds beneficiary to the data of Huntap recipient candidate after observing the Huntap development results exceed the expectations. Of course, data transfer of some kind is not easy because candidate of Huntap recipient must fulfil certain criteria.

Through the World Bank *Technical Mission*, which was implemented in July 2022, the Ministry of PUPR asked the Regional Government to reconfirm the number of WTB proposed to receive Huntap assistance. Therefore, on August 18, 2022, the Regional Government together with the Housing Provision Implementation Center (BP2P) Sulawesi II revised the candidate number of Huntap PUPR recipients into 5,772 families. However, this number also get some changes in the verification process carried out by the Oversight Service Provider Central Sulawesi Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (OSP CSRRP). Finally, on July 2023, the number of WTB that will be handled by the PUPR Ministry changes into 5,598 families.


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GREAT



WITNESSES OF THE MAJORITY OF THE DISASTER - One of the middle-aged men, WTB of Liquefaction hung a clock around his neck. The clock is one item remaining from the rubble of a house that was completely destroyed by the Liquefaction phenomenon which claimed many lives in the Balaroa Housing Complex, Palu City (23/11/2018).



PETOBO LIQUIFACTION REVIEW - President Joko Widodo (right) chats with PUPR Minister Basuki Hadimuljono (left) while inspecting the Petobo liquefaction location in Petobo Village, Palu City (3/10/2018).

Rise Together: Process of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

On October 1, 2018, the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR), Basuki Hadimuljono, mobilized personnel and heavy equipment to evacuate disaster victims, provide the infrastructure and facilities of clean water and sanitation, clean the city from the rubble of collapsed buildings, and begin to resolve connectivity issues. “We should be able to feel what the society feels,” his command to embody the post-disaster operation humanity of Palu City, Donggala Regency, Sigi Regency, Parigi Moutong Regency and surrounding areas.



Humanity operation was not just a fish story. We could reveal its traces through stories of food and place of accommodation provided by the people throughout the road heading to Makasar when thousands of disaster-affected people (WTBs) took refuge; We also still could smell the flavor of hot coffee brew by “friends help friends” movement for workers who tirelessly repaired the electricity flow that was in disarray; Or the Government Apparatus of Regency and City that were alert to make an Operational and Procedure Standard (SOP) which was responsive towards field condition; Or NGOs that encourage their networks, so that they were moved and care; Or we could



peep the kitchens of post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction through WhatsApp Group (WAG) of BP2P Sulawesi II. “The Director General always emphasizes that rehabilitation and reconstruction work is a humanitarian operation. Therefore, everything must be done quickly and according to standards. In fact, he also participated to be a member of that WAG. He did not only comment, but he also mentioned some names when monitoring and helping to solve problems,” said the Director of Special Housing (Dirsus) of the Directorate General of Housing PUPR, Yusniewati Ismail.



TEMPORARY TENT - A disaster victim cooks in front of a temporary shelter tent which is starting to break down in Lere Village, Palu City (19/3/2019).



Before Relocation

The earthquake followed by the tsunami and liquefaction resulted in many areas being categorized as red zones, meaning they could no longer be inhabited by the community. Therefore, rehabilitation and reconstruction in many areas could not be carried out in the locations where they previously lived: WTB must be relocated. However, before relocated to Permanent Housing (Huntap), WTB occupied Temporary Housing (Huntara). During that time, WTB underwent extra disasters that were as severe; landslides and floods followed in several areas. Not yet back to life and livelihood, WTBs were hit by Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) which was declared as a national disaster at the beginning of 2020. Meanwhile, the promised Huntap had not yet realized.





All parties agree that the construction of Huntap was indeed slower than what had been planned. Observed from the process, residents had been involved from the beginning, starting from data collection to the formation of the Development Monitoring Team (TPP), from representatives of residents who want to supervise the construction.

After two years of the disaster, Huntap had not been fully realized. At this point, the facilitators collected the data that WTB had reached the surfeit of waiting, feeling that they had only been given promises without any proof. Some residents finally had to stay in Huntara although the condition started worrying.


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Although a solid plan had been made, various problems arose and hindered the continuity of the implementation. The construction project, for example, could not be started immediately because there was no facilitator or other technical preparation. From the building side, the Risha house model that uses modular panels encountered some problems because the panel supplier was not ready to provide materials, labors, or panels that met standards. Some also waited for workers from other areas because local workers were still busy.

On the other hand, it's not easy conducting data collection on WTB candidates of Huntap recipient with such a large scale. Dynamic and changing data coupled with the provision of land often gave rise to dispute facts even though one of the requirements that must be met was that the land must be clear and there should be no problem.











When the land issues could be resolved, even if it took a long time, the construction process then could begin. During the construction period, residents were assisted by facilitators, from the beginning until the housing had finished. This mainly concerned their adaptation in living in a new location that was very different from their previous location. The assistance process, which was also full of dynamics, could ultimately accelerate the process of building Huntap. “I only put myself in the position of a disaster-affected resident who has lived in Huntara for more than 1 year. Losing family, losing livelihood, living close to other families. I can’t imagine if someone chooses to slow down the construction of Huntap, work on it not according to standards. Where are their conscience? Don’t put this rehabilitation and reconstruction as a project. Put ourselves in the position of WTB,” Head of Working Unit, Zulfahmi said with glassy eyes. “Every time I see WTB in Huntara, my spirit always rises. It has to be done fast. Huntap is done, occupied right away- Huntap is done, occupied right away. I was warned by Jakarta (the office) because of this, placing WTB even though the facilities and infrastructure were not yet complete. But when Jakarta saw the condition of WTB in Huntara, there was no other choice but to move them to Huntap as soon as possible. Huntara started unworthy to be lived in. For instance, there were several Huntara that were hit by heavy flood, water came inside the place so that it couldn’t be occupied.”

It was the same way as said by the Head of BPBD Regency Sigi, Henri Kusuma Rombe “It’s purely for humanitarian reasons. In Sigi Regency, there is a temporary shelter occupying rented land that has passed its time limit. So WTB moved the temporary shelter back to the red zone. If it rains, water flows into the temporary shelter. So instead of staying in the temporary shelter, we move to Huntap using a truck.”


PRAKTIK BAIK
PROSES PENYEDIAAN
HUNIAN TETAP
PASCABENCANA
DI SULAWESI TENGAH


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The Challenge of Build Back Better

In general, the provision of Huntap in Central Sulawesi can be divided into two categories, namely stimulus assistance for Huntap development by the government and Huntap development by non-governmental institutions or organizations. The stimulus assistance implemented by the Ministry of PUPR includes the provision of Huntap in the form of earthquake-resistant houses equipped with residential infrastructure such as roads, water, and electricity.



Based on the scale and handling scheme, Huntap for WTB is categorized into three groups. First, Large-Scale Huntap. This is the relocation of WTB to a residential location with a large scale and will be equipped with residential infrastructure. The Huntap



development scheme in this area is carried out by contractors. In this area, residential infrastructure can be provided, such as clean water, domestic wastewater management, drainage systems, garbage stuff, and public facilities. Second, Medium-Scale Huntap, namely the relocation of WTB to housing with a relatively smaller and spread-out area. In this area, minimum infrastructure will be provided by adjusting the conditions. The Huntap development scheme in this area is carried out through contractors. Third, Small-Scale Huntap (Independent). This is a model for relocating residents to housing proposed by residents themselves with their own ownership of the land located in the development zone. Development will be carried out by contractors (independently) accompanied by facilitators.

WTB who receive Huntap benefits are stated through the Regent/Mayor's Decree with the following criteria. First, WTB who lost their houses due to tsunami, liquefaction, or having their only house in the red zone. Second, WTB has limitations in rebuilding efforts both in terms of location, manpower, and building materials. Third, WTB is willing to move to a safer location and will not rebuild at the original location.

Huntap development can only be carried out in locations that are included in the development zone, not in the red zone or disaster-prone zone. The Disaster-Prone Zone Map is compiled based on risk and vulnerability. The map 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 development prohibition. Residents who previously lived in houses or buildings in Zone 4 (high risk) were moved to safer places as an effort to mitigate disaster risks in the future. The land ownership status at the previous residential location does not change, but they must not build any buildings over there as residences, for business, and for other functions.

Theoretically, the construction of Huntap will be carried out in several stages. First, socialization and identification and mapping of beneficiaries. Second, land procurement and handover. Third, housing and settlement planning. Fourth, construction implementation. Fifth, operation and maintenance. These five stages are surely carried out after the number of needs and locations have been identified.





However, in practice, the process is not as smooth as planned. In every stage there are always obstacles and challenges. The process of recording residents' data and their losses takes a long time. Land acquisition is also the biggest challenge that takes time to unravel.



Provision of land for relocation and development of Huntap takes a long time related to the process of transferring land status and resolving community claims. The requirements for residential locations that can be submitted by the Regional Government are very strict, namely having clear land ownership status, free from any disputes, and verified safe in terms of disaster-prone zones.





In Lompio Village, Sirenja District, residents independently provided land to build houses, replacing old houses that were often submerged by high tides. In Talise Panau, 12 residents voluntarily gave their lands to be purchased by the Palu City Government to become a Huntap location for residents in disaster-prone areas. The Huntap Mandiri program also shows how residents voluntarily donate their land to neighbors who need decent housing. In fact, the Village Government in Sigi gives the village land to be used as a permanent housing location, while waiting for the land replacement process from the local government. These stories show how strong the spirit of mutual cooperation and solidarity is in rebuilding a better life for WTB.

Rebuilding old lives is certainly not an easy matter. Moreover, this is a very large-scale recovery, including the largest in the last ten years in Indonesia. Such a large scale, along with the complication and complexity of the problems faced in the recovery process, means that implementation is not always symmetrical with the planning. Up to two years after the disaster, for instance, Huntap for WTB was only available one-third of what was needed as in Monitoring Report on the Provision of Permanent Housing NSUP-CERC/CSRRP in Central Sulawesi. Monitoring Team of Solidarity with Victims of Human Rights Violations (Skp-Ham) Central Sulawesi recorded in 2000 there are only about 2,882 units that had been built from the planned needs. This report also records data of a number of obstacles such as land for Huntap that is not yet completely clean and clear, data on prospective recipients of permanent housing that is still incomplete, and many people still refuse to be relocated to the location arranged by the government.








ZULFAHMI
DJP

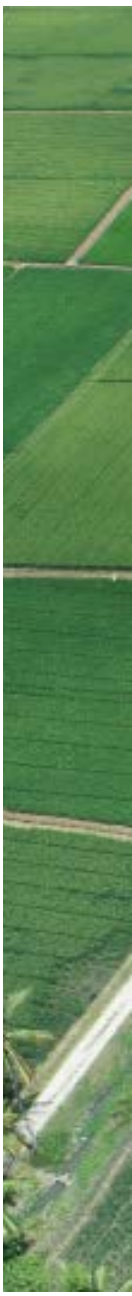

YUSNIE

Setting New Hopes in Permanent Housing

For most WTB, the presence of the state is now real. New hopes are starting to grow along with the process of organizing themselves in the social space in Huntap. After more than five years of undergoing a difficult displacement, residents are slowly finding peace.

"It's good, it's a little calmer. The roads are good, the water is flowing, the lights are paid into attention, yes, I'm grateful, never expected it," said Mappi from Loli Pesuwa, a statement that was agreed by many other residents. Mirwan, a traditional elder in Tompe, 56 years old, also expressed his surprise at seeing the big changes in his place of residence. "I never thought that this area would become a small, bustling city like it is now," he said. Huntap which residents had fought for together with the state do not only provide houses, but also infrastructure such as widened and paved roads, as well as other supporting facilities. The arrangement of this settlement created shared spaces such as roads, green open spaces, sports fields, and meeting places, which became the center of community activities.

Huntap management, especially on a large scale that brings together residents from various villages, requires an important role of facilitators. In various settlements, facilitators helped residents organize the operation and maintenance of clean water and waste management. In addition, facilitators encourage the opening of spaces for






YUSNIE



newcomers to mingle with local residents. Through meetings interspersed with jokes and laughter, bonds are created that accelerate community unification in managing basic needs such as clean water and environmental cleanliness.

This long journey has given valuable lessons about the importance of collaboration between the community, facilitators, and government. Arranging area is not just organizing the physical condition, but also organizing a strong community, organizing new hope. Residents do not only have a new place to live, but also a new hope for a better life.





EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE REPAIR – A child is observing heavy equipment working to dredge the soil left by liquefaction that has covered one of the elementary schools in Langaleso Village, Sigi Regency. Several heavy equipment were deployed by the government to accelerate repairs to basic infrastructure after the disaster that hit several areas in Central Sulawesi Province (30/9/2018).



Building New Hope with Risha

The houses are known as RISHA, an abbreviation of Rumah Instan Sederhana Sehat (Simple Healthy Instant Houses), a post-disaster housing development concept. Both in terms of building shape and construction process, Risha has a different model from other post-disaster reconstruction houses. In terms of process, the Risha construction method is off-site, meaning that the construction is made and built not in location. It is brought to the location in the form of a finished construction. This means that the process of making elements, components, or building modules is done first before being installed at the construction site.



Rows of neatly arranged houses with tiny plants around them stood firmly in a new settlement. The new houses were occupied by WTB earthquake victims in Central Sulawesi in 2018. At first glance, there is nothing special about the houses, they look like ordinary residential areas. However, if you look closely, you will recognize a number of different details.

These Huntaps do not stand alone. As a residential area, there are certainly public spaces for interaction and socializing. Facilities in this settlement include road access with drainage channels on both sides, waste channels from each house, and pedestrian paths on each side of the road completed with lighting. This residential area is equipped with green open spaces and public spaces for Huntap residents.

Simple Earthquake Resistant House

The most important thing in Risha construction is the earthquake resistance principle. Thus, a number of prerequisites must be met. Earthquake resistance does not mean that the houses that are built will not be damaged at all if an earthquake occurs but the houses are built with the principle of disaster risk reduction. In principle, an earthquake-resistant house will not get damage, either on its non-structural components or structural components, when a mild earthquake occurs. Examples of non-components are roof tiles, walls, or glass. While structural components, for example: foundations, concrete, and beams. If a moderate earthquake occurs, the building might experience damage to its non-structural elements, but its structural elements will not be damaged. Meanwhile, when a major earthquake occurs, the building might experience damage, both to its non-structural elements and its structural elements, but does not immediately collapse so that residents still have time to save themselves. That is what is meant by an earthquake-resistant house.

Basically, building earthquake-resistant houses is an effort to make all elements of the house into one whole and integrated unit. Each element is united so that it does not come loose/collapse due to the earthquake because the load is borne and distributed together proportionally.





In addition to implementing a method of making strong enough connections between elements, paying attention to building materials is also very important. Good and quality building materials that meet requirements must be met. In the process of building Huntap for post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction, building materials must meet all the safety and security requirements of building users and comply with SNI (Indonesian National Standard) technical standards. If it is not regulated in SNI, then the building materials must meet the equivalent technical provisions. Meanwhile, for building materials made or mixed in the field, the process must also be in accordance with the standards.

Closer to Risha

In terms of shape, Risha has different specifications from residential houses in general. The Risha structure is built from precast concrete panels consisting of three different types of panels and installed only using a nut and bolt system. The column structure is also specially made so that it can be done by trained or experienced workers in building Risha.



In Huntap Duyu, for example, the land area of each unit is 10M X 15M. The remaining land is used for the kitchen or other rooms. The front yard of the house is equipped with a trash bin and water meter that is directly integrated with the water tank behind the house. The main building measures







6M X 6M. The living room or family room measures 3M x 6M. While the two bedrooms, each measures 3M x 3M. Outside the main building there is a bathroom measuring 1.5M X 1.5M.

The front of the building is plastered and painted. All window frames and shutters are made of aluminum, except for the front door, back door, and bedroom doors which are made of plywood. The floor of the house is made of concrete with cement plaster on top. The walls of the house are made of bricks equipped with electrical installations for switches and sockets in each room. The electricity in Risha's house is 900 Watts, with six light points each placed in front of the outer door, in the front and back of bedrooms, two lights in the living room/family room, and in the bathroom. The upper ceiling uses gypsum and a light steel frame. While the roof is made of sand spandek and light steel battens as the frame.

Knock-down construction technology makes it flexible and can be built in a fairly short time. The term instant in Risha's name itself already shows that speed. By using reinforced concrete in its main structure, Risha's house has three panels. Each panel weighs no more than 47Kg. With such a weight, the panel can be lifted by one person and does not require more equipment. The required frame is a steel frame with a diameter of 8MM and 6MM, using joints dry nuts, bolts, and 3MM plates.

Risha construction process consists of two stages. The first is the manufacture of components and the second is installation on site. Both of these processes can take place simultaneously. At the time when the location is being prepared for land preparation and infrastructure in the workshop, the components of the house are made. Judging from its structural components, the Risha



house consists of three main structural components. Structural components are components that support the construction of buildings or houses. Without these components, the house cannot stand. If the structural components are removed, the building or house will be damaged and cannot function properly. The structural components consist of three panels, namely type 1 structural panels, type 2 structural panels, and type 3 structural panels or node panels. The three Risha panels are part of the frame system. The structural system uses a modular system formed from the assembly of its components. Thus, the spaces in the house will later have dimensions according to the forming modules. In other words, the choice of room design must be chosen from the start.

The brief description above at least shows that Risha has several advantages. First, by using a knock-down system, Risha can accommodate the concept of a building house where









construction is carried out in stages. Second, without the need for casting on site, the construction of the house structure can be done relatively quickly. All connections use bolts and plates so that installation is fast, as well as cheap. Third, there are not many labors needed when installing Risha. Only 6 experienced workers are able to assemble this Risha house. Fourth, with the existence of definite sizes or standards and a concentrated production process, the quality and easiness of the process are more guaranteed. Even though it is mass-produced, the quality of the building will be the same. Fifth, this technology only consumes about 60% of building materials compared to conventional technology. Thus, from a sustainability perspective, this technology can be said to be more environmentally friendly, namely saving natural resources, saving energy, saving maintenance, and saving time. Sixth, saving material and construction costs because it only uses local foundations at the support points. Seventh, the Risha construction

BUILDING A HUNTARA - A number of workers completed the construction of a Huntara in Petobo Village, Palu City (12/11/2018).









structure has been tested against earthquake risk. Eighth, Risha can be built on various types of land with foundation adjustments.

The disadvantages that can be noted include its less flexible nature in terms of design due to the limitations of its component modules. In addition, Risha's construction is limited to 2-storey house construction. However, these disadvantages do not close off a number of advantages that have been stated above.

In the process of making and building Risha consists of a number of stages. The implementation stage consists of preparatory work including preparing and clearing the land and determining land boundaries, installing bouwplank and determining excavation boundaries. The next step is to make a foundation using local foundations at the support points. After the foundation is finished, the next stage is to install the house structure, install the trusses

assembled onto the ring beam, and install the roof. The next stage is a common process in building a house in general, namely installing frames, walls, and finishing in the form of plaster, painting and cleaning the environment so that Risha's house can be lived in.










NTI

Heart to Heart Consolidation

The key to the success of land consolidation is none other than a heart-to-heart approach, both to *de facto* and *de jure* owners. Voluntarily, they finally agreed to land consolidation for humanitarian purposes. The compensation budget that had been available did not need to be paid, it was diverted to the construction of social facilities and road access instead. A long, tireless effort has paid off: land consolidation in Huntap Petobo!

Until this article was written, land consolidation in Huntap Petobo had never finished being the talk of the town. How could overlapping land certificates, de facto land ownership, and the 'hard impression' of the community were like just melting away, leaving only a success story, not only at the district level, but also nationally. The World Bank, the PUPR Ministry, and even the ATR/BPN Ministry itself were left dumbfounded. "Maybe it was God's will..." said Fahrul, Section Head of Land Acquisition and Development of the National Land Agency of the Palu City.

Fahrul is not a newbie to land consolidation. For more than 3 months, he, who originally worked in Tolitoli Regency, went back and forth to the land consolidation location every week. Oftentimes, his personal money was used for transportation and coffee costs when meetings with residents were held. Until finally, he was transferred to Palu City to maximize acceleration and achievements. "Land consolidation cannot be completed just by deliberation in a room. I am lucky because I come from Petobo Village so I know the characters of the people and some key figures. We have to talk heart to heart with them to get an understanding within several meetings. I know the certificate owners. Likewise, I know the de facto landowners and disaster-affected residents (WTB) who are my brothers," said Fahrul, recalling the early days of being involved in resolving land consolidation problems. "In 2021, only 7% of the budget was absorbed because land consolidation had not found its way. In 2022, the budget was absorbed 100%, even less. The budget allocation was only for 500 actual certificates. But in reality, the budget requirement is more than 1000 certificates."



HUNTAP KEYS HANDOVER - Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture (PMK) Muhadjir Effendy (second right) accompanied by the Director General of Housing of the PUPR Ministry Irwan Suprijanto (right) lifts a bag filled with food after handing over the keys to Huntap Tondo II (14/6/2024) .

Every time land consolidation encountered obstacles, there was always a way. Everyone saw that the WTB who have lived in Huntara for too long needed Huntap as soon as possible. All energy, enthusiasm, and commitment are directed there.



Some gave 100% of their land, not in accordance with the initial commitment of land consolidation which requires 25% of their land to be handed over; There were WTB who refuse to accept Huntap because of the commitment to prioritize WTB who were most entitled to receive it; There is a group solidarity movement that urges the Provincial Government and Regency/City Government to accelerate the construction of Huntap; There was synergy between the Ministry, Provincial Government, Regency/City Government, and Village Government; There were people who were persistent to share their thoughts, energy, and money in resolving land consolidation problems. "The goal has been achieved, thanks to the collaboration that we have built between the government and the community. We hope that what has been arranged can be realized immediately, so that survivors can get decent housing soon," said the Mayor of Palu, Hadianto Rasyid while handing over the Huntap land for Petobo Village.











Mutual Cooperation and Solidarity

At first, Petobo Village was not included in the determination of the Huntap location. However, most WTB did not want to leave their homeland so various efforts were made, both by the government and the community. This is in accordance with the Decree of the Governor of Central Sulawesi Number 369/372/DIS.BMPR-G.ST/2021 dated October 21, 2021, concerning amendments to the Governor's Decree Number 369/516/DIS.BMPRG.ST/2018 concerning the determination of the location of relocation land for disaster recovery in Central Sulawesi Province.

Land consolidation in Petobo Village consists of land consolidation plot design and Huntap land plot design. A total of 428 land consolidation plots with an area of approximately 35.7057 hectares became Freehold Title (SHM). A total of 33 land consolidation plots with an area of approximately 12.0574 hectares consisting of roads, places of worship, non-green open spaces, and green open spaces became Use Rights Certificates in the name of the Palu City Government. Meanwhile, the Huntap location was land submitted by land consolidation participants with an agreement to hand over 25% of the land with a total area of 14.2 hectares, becoming 655 SHM Huntap land. "The submission of these certificates is a proof of the state's presence in providing legal certainty to the community," said Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono (AHY), Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN) when handing over certificates to Huntap residents.

In many cases, land consolidation



LAND CERTIFICATE - A resident shows the land ownership certificate he just received from the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the State Land Agency (ATR/BPN) Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono in the Huntap Petobo area (28/4/2024).



LAND CERTIFICATE - A resident shows the land ownership certificate he just received from the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the State Land Agency (ATR/BPN) Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono in the Huntap Petobo area (28/4/2024).



does not work because road access is not built immediately. However, in Petobo Village, the land plots of land consolidation participants that were originally worthless, became highly valuable because all the land plots had access to roads that had begun to be built. Meanwhile, next to it, the Huntap Petobo area that was thriving started to show its vitality.

The struggle of Petobo residents to obtain permanent housing in Petobo Village reflected the spirit of active participation in determining their future, their families, and the area where they live. At first, the absence of Petobo's name in the Decree on the Designation of Permanent Housing Locations triggered disappointment and anxiety among residents. Residents made various efforts to ensure that permanent housing was built in Petobo. They held intensive communication, conducted mediation, and even demonstrated. As an alternative, an offer emerged to build housing independently on their own land with a contractual scheme. However, a major challenge arose because not many affected residents had private land to build housing.

In this difficult situation, land consolidation effort was an important solution. Residents together with the local government moved quickly to carry out land consolidation.

The solidarity of residents in procuring land for permanent housing after the disaster is a story that cannot be ignored. The willingness of residents to release land for each other is a strong symbol of solidarity and strengthens neighborly relations.

The chairman of the land consolidation participant association, Gamaruddin G.Kadir (53) said that Land consolidation was successful because of the sense of kinship and sincerity of all land consolidation participations “We hope that families living in Huntara can immediately get Huntap and certificates”. In line with this, Husaema (59) as the largest land donor in the land consolidation activity admitted that what he did was based on the desire to help residents who still live in Huntara. “I also want the area there to be organized. Now look, with the land consolidation activity, the roads are good. If I don’t participate, I’m not sure others will likely participate. By becoming a participant in the land consolidation, I can encourage others to care about those living in Huntara”.





Land consolidation efforts were undertaken by residents and the Regional Government through a process that was full of twists and turns, struggle, and sacrifice. This success not only shows the strong determination of the residents, but also becomes the evidence of effective collaboration between the community and the government in building a better future after the disaster.



BALAROA LIQUIFACTION REVIEW – The United Nations Secretary General Antonio Guterres (third from right), Vice President M Jusuf Kalla (fourth from right), and World Bank CEO Kristalina Georgieva (fifth from right) visited Balaroa Village, Palu City (12/10/2018).




KEEP CALM

The Fruit of Perseverance and Patience

Finally, the development of Huntap underwent acceleration post-disaster Covid 19. The development achievements of 9,140 Huntap units refer to the data collection on damaged houses. As many as 3,542 units were built by NGOs and local government. While the rest, as many as 5,598 units were built by the PUPR Ministry through the Directorate General of Housing. Of this number built by the PUPR Ministry, the implementation was funded through CERC funds in the NSUP project as many as 1,679 units, through CSRRP funds as many as 3,880 units, and through the APBN as many as 39 units, which are spread across 38 huntap locations in the cities of Palu, Sigi and Donggala.

Table of Construction Location Distribution

No	City/District	Construction Location	Number of Unit
1	Palu	Duyu	230
2	Palu	Mandiri	308
3	Palu	Balaroa	52
4	Palu	Talise	693
5	Palu	Petobo	655
6	Palu	Tondo2	961
7	Palu	Talise Mpanu	53
8	Palu	Lere (APBN)	39
		Total	**2991**
9	Sigi	Lambara	62
10	Sigi	Pombewe	605
11	Sigi	Salua	63
12	Sigi	Sibalaya Selatan	118
13	Sigi	Bangga Dusun 2	146
14	Sigi	Bangga Dusun 1 & 3	141
15	Sigi	Sibalaya Utara	64
16	Sigi	Poi	25
17	Sigi	Rogo	14
		Total	**1238**

18	Donggala	Ganti	82
19	Donggala	Ganti 2	17
20	Donggala	Lompio	300
21	Donggala	Tanjung Padang 1	64
22	Donggala	Tanjung Padang 2	37
23	Donggala	Tanjung Padang 3	26
24	Donggala	Loli Tasiburi 1	27
25	Donggala	Loli Tasiburi 2	49
26	Donggala	Loli Dondo	53
27	Donggala	Loli Saluran	18
28	Donggala	Tompe 1	44
29	Donggala	Tompe 2	97
30	Donggala	Tompe 3	161
31	Donggala	Lende Ntovea 1	30
32	Donggala	Lende Ntovea 2	44
33	Donggala	Lende Ntovea 3	50
34	Donggala	Lende	68
35	Donggala	Wani 1	73
36	Donggala	Wani Lumbumpetigo	48
37	Donggala	Tondo (Sirenja)	35
38	Donggala	Ujumbou	46
		Total	**1369**
Grand Total			***5.598***

PLAYING IN HUNTAP - A number of children run around on the road in the Huntap Complex built by the PUPR Ministry in Duyu Village, Palu City (14/7/2021).





“We’d been waiting, waiting, waiting,… we were restless, there was no Huntap location yet. Then, we received information that residents had to move to the Ganti area. What were we going to do there? Far from the livelihood land. We protested until we got a special location. It can be said, we just started to have an idea of getting Huntap in 2022,” said Mappi (67 years old) a resident of Loli Pesuwa, a resident of Huntap Loli Tasiburi 3. “Unexpectedly, never thought before, it’s not only a house. The road is well-given, the water is good, the lighting is paid attention. We are grateful, finally….”







The Bangkit Kembali Langaleso Community Group (Pokmas) urged to move to Pombewe Huntap even though water, electricity, and environmental infrastructure were not yet available because the Huntara which they occupied was no longer suitable for living. If it rained at night, they could sleep standing up. Huntara was no longer comfortable for living, especially for children, women, the elderly, and sick family members. On the other hand, Huntap occupancy was able to accelerate the development of supporting infrastructure.




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It is different for Tjindo (73 years old) from Loli Saluran Village, Donggala Regency, who is convinced that the state will not remain silent. Tjindo is more patient, following every stage of the meeting until the Huntap construction is visible on the planned land. “Now I’m happy, I’m living in Huntap. After the disaster occurred, together with 13 families, we took refuge in a garden house. The next day, the aftershocks forced us to climb the mountain, sleeping on makeshift mats. We had lived in tents for more than 8 months, then moved to Huntara. And finally, to Huntap which we were longing for.”

“The rich and the poor get the same rights as WTB. The state provides the houses with the same shape and the land area to each WTB. This Huntap is not a compensation. All residents affected by the disaster are the same in the eyes of the state,” said Rahman (46 years old) a resident of Huntap Petobo.









Mirwan (56 years old), a traditional elder in Tompe, emphasized that he never thought Tompe would become a small town. The Huntap that was fought for together with WTB was not just houses, but was also accompanied by settlement planning, such as roads, green open spaces, badminton/takraw courts, or meeting places.

"Fortunately, before the Huntap was finished, the Rono fish season came for more than a week. Every night, we could save 1 million in our pockets. The price of cloves was also quite high last season. In addition, I got extra money from being a handyman, helping with the Huntap construction. All the money, around 40 million, was spent on raw materials for the development of the house. After it was finished, we moved in. The condition was complete. There was a kitchen, fence, and a place to sit in the afternoon," said Nurdin (42 years old) a resident of Huntap Loli Tasiburi .







In determining the Huntap site, a participatory scheme is selected that opens up space for discussion, negotiation, and mutual understanding. “Weigh it with your heart and mind. The first priority is for widows, families with disabilities, and the elderly. After that, we will discuss the determination of the site that will gather residents from the same neighbourhood (RT), one family, or by using the lottery method,” said the Head of Loli Pesuwa Village.

“Do you mind if we hold a prayer service in the Huntap? If you don’t mind, we will join. It’s all the same,” said Mrs. Yanti Donge (54 years old), a church administrator in Sivalenta who will live in the Huntap Lende Ntovea, recalling when she discussed with prospective neighbors at the beginning of determining the Huntap site. They imagined a different new life: living side by side at a very close distance. Various challenges and hopes were combined in organizing a new life.









The economic activity of Huntap began with the utilization of space around the house. Planting vegetables on the remaining land, setting up a stall, opening a laundry or sewing service, providing refill drinking water services, and a number of other informal economic activities. Lina (38 years old), a resident of Huntap Loli Dondo, for example, used one room for a donuts production place. “The sales of the donuts are used for additional children’s snacks and are saved for building the kitchen,” she explained. Facilitators accompany residents and the economic activity in Huntap through facilitating partnership networks, arranging the legality of the Business Identification Number (NIB), Halal Certification, or financial management training, business planning and strengthening entrepreneurship.




PRIME

Epilogue

HUNTAP: Adaptation, Social and Economic Dynamic

Muhammad Marzuki & Muh. Zainuddin Badollahi

“Every cultural phenomenon owns a story that reflects identity and values of a community …”

The earthquake that rocked Central Sulawesi in 2018 left a tremendous impact on people’s lives. The disaster did not only cause more than 3,600 fatalities, but also left a great loss of materials, with thousands of houses destroyed and vital infrastructure such as hospitals, schools, and worship places damaged severely. Because of the wide damage, more than 200.000 people were forcibly evacuated, facing the uncertainty and difficulties in the struggle to start over their life. In this emergency, relocation of the settlements becomes the main step to take to give new life and hope for the victims.


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The Indonesian government responded to the disaster with the principle of Build Back Better, which aims not only to build disaster resistant housing but also improve the life quality of the society. One of the implemented policies is the development of relocated permanent housing (Huntap) with a total of around 9,140 units spreading across various locations. Most of the developments are facilitated by the government, but there are also assistances from non-government organizations (NGO) that contribute to speed up the recovery process. Relocated permanent housing does not only become a place to stay, but also become a symbol of courage and community resilience to be back to rise.

This relocation process does not only involve the transfer of victims physically to a new residence. A big challenge of social and economic change should also be faced by the occupants of Huntap. Most victims of the disaster previously lived in an area that has a connection closely to nature and life with a more social pattern of interaction. Relocating them to a more urban or even isolated environment requires them to adapt with different ways of life and new social system. This change causes tension in social connection, livelihoods, as well as traditional methods of interacting in society.

In facing this change, it is important to have social assistance that is adequate to help society to adapt quickly. Counseling and psychosocial support have become very important things for helping disaster victims understand and adapt themselves with their new environment. Social interaction in Huntap which is more limited and tend to be more formal can cause difficulty in rebuilding social network. Assistance, either from the government, NGOs, and local community plays a big role to ensure society faces the change and overcome the difficulties that might arise. Not only that, social assistance also plays a role in restoring the economic condition that was devastated due to disaster. Many disaster victims lost their main livelihoods. Therefore, some effort is important to create new opportunities in the economy. Society needs to be given new training skills so that they can adapt with a better sustainable way of life. Developing small and medium enterprises business (SMEs) or local economy empowerment is an important part of this process, which helps society to rise economically and achieve its independence.

The society involvement in the reconstruction process also becomes a very important thing. Active participation of society in the process of Huntap development can create a sense of belonging to their new environment. With a strong sense of belonging, they will be more motivated to maintain and care for their place to live, as well as to contribute in the development

of the surroundings. This involvement also provides society an opportunity to play a role in determining policies and decisions that are related with their life that will speed up the process of social and economic recovery. In this post-earthquake relocation, collaboration between various parties has become the key factor in success. Government, NGOs, and society have to work together to ensure that every aspect of the relocation process runs smoothly. The government is responsible to provide basic infrastructure and general facilities, while NGOs can help in counseling and empowering society. Society itself, with support from various parties, need to actively participate in this process so that the results achieved are more maximum.

This relocation process also tests society social resilience. Society that used to be more dependent on social life closed with nature, now is faced with a more urban environment, which require them to adapt with more modern life and more complex social system. This is never easy, considering the difference in culture, life pattern, and habits that have been formed for a long time. However, with the proper social support, they can overcome this challenge and build a tougher community. In the long term, the success of relocation is not only determined by how fast the transfer process is done, but also how effectively society can adapt with their new environment. Good adaptation process will create a more resilient and independent society, which is able to manage

the human resources well and capable to face challenges in the future. Relocation, if it is done properly, will become powerful tool to rebuild a better life for disaster victims.

With all the challenges that exist, post-earthquake relocation in Central Sulawesi can be put as an example on how a community can rise and adapt after big disaster. Cooperation between the government, NGOs, and communities has become the main key to creating a better and tougher environment. Besides, it is important to ensure that relocation policy does not only focus on physical development, but also in sustainable social and economic development. With the right step, relocation can be a process that does not only return the life, but also builds a more prosperous society and the people are more ready to face disaster in the future.

Assistance in the Process of Relocation

Pendampingan Assistance in the process of post-earthquake relocation in Central Sulawesi is a very important effort to ensure the success of society adaptation in housing environment. Assistance process is done on stages, by involving various aspects that include social, economic, and environment. It aims to ensure that society does not only get a decent life, but also, they are capable to adapt with social change post-disaster. The assistance is designed in three main stages with each having its own strategic role in facilitating the smooth transition for disaster victims.

At the first stage, the main focus is giving socialization to the disaster-affected residents regarding the relocation process. In this stage it is important to give clear explanation about the objectives and benefits of relocation. Society needs to understand that relocation is not merely a physical transfer, but also a step to build a better life and safer in the future. This socialization covers explanation about the procedure to be executed, and stages that must be passed by every disaster-affected individual and family. Beneficiary verification also becomes an important part in this stage. This is to ensure the aid distribution is done for appropriate target.


KEMENTERIAN PUPR
H. MARJUKI



Besides that, at the first stage, the arrangement of LARAP document (Analysis Report of Impacts on Environment), which functions for evaluating the social and environmental impact from the relocation process. This LARAP is very important to understand various possible changes that might happen in society, either from the aspects of social, cultural, and economy. Technical mentoring carried out at this stage aims to ensure that society can understand changes that might happen, and ready for facing possible challenges that might appear during the relocation process.

After the stage of socialization and verification has finished, the second stage starts, namely the moving into Huntap. At this stage, the assistance focuses on the distribution of house keys and environmental management. Every resident who receives new house needs to be given an understanding about how to maintain the house and keep the cleanliness of the environment around them. The goal is to prevent social tension and ensure that the relation of inter-resident can be well-intertwined. Assistance also aims to give an outlook on the importance of keeping healthy environment and how to create comfortable atmosphere in the new place.

Huntap adaptation process often needs time, because the community that previously lived in a more open environment and was close with nature now has to switch to a more structured and controlled life. Therefore, it is important for a facilitator to accompany them to understand this new life. One of the main focuses is encouraging the creation of harmonious relationship inter-resident in Huntap, through social activity and community development programs. By creating a sense of togetherness and mutual support, society will be easier to adapt with their new environment.

The third stage is assistance post occupancy, who focus on house management and society capacity improvement to manage their environment. At this stage, assistance continues with livelihood development training, which aims to increase residents' skills and abilities in creating sustainable business. This training is not only limited to technical skills, but also includes the knowledge of entrepreneurship, business management and effective resource management. The training is given so that society is not only able to endure the life in a new place, but they can create working field and achieve independence in economy.

One of the important aspects in the assistance post occupancy is the formation of Operation and Maintenance (O&P) Group. This group is responsible to manage public facilities in Huntap, such as roads, parks and other facilities built to support daily life of

residents. Active participation of the society in the O&P group is very important, because they know best regarding their needs and challenges faced in daily life in Huntap. This group also works as a media to increase quality of life, through various trainings of entrepreneurship and productive business development.

O&P group also has an important role to care for and maintaining public facilities in Huntap. With direct involvement of the society, these facilities can be well maintained and used optimally. In addition, this group can also be the center of various local initiatives that can increase the economy of society. For instance, through development of micro and small business involving all society members. Hence, the group does not only function in the physical maintenance in Huntap, but also as a driving force of local economy. Besides, the O&P group also plays a role to facilitate communication and coordination among residents, the government, and other institutions. This group becomes a bridge to convey aspiration of the society to the authorities, as well as ensuring that government policies and programs can be well implemented at the level of community. Society engagement in Huntap management will create a sense of belonging to their environment that later on can strengthen social solidarity and improve concern to environmental sustainability.

Assistance process in the post-earthquake relocation does not only cover the social aspect, but also involve aspects of economy

and environment. Integrated assistance can help society develop new efforts and create a healthy and productive environment. With entrepreneurship training, environmental management, as well as formation of active groups, communities can rebuild their life better and more independent. Effective assistance will ensure the relocation not merely move the houses physically, but also helps build a more prosperous and sustainable life.

Assistance in the process of post-earthquake relocation in Central Sulawesi has a very important role in the success of society adaptation to the environment of their new residence. Through three stages of mutual assistance, society can be guided to overcome the social, economic, and environmental challenges that arise. With good cooperation of the government, NGOs, and communities, this process can give positive results in long term, creating tougher and more independent communities, and ensure that they can life decently and prosperous in the future.

Social and Economic Challenges Post Relocation

Although assistance has been done in a way comprehensive, the challenge faced by society post-relocation is not little. One of main challenges that appears is significant change in their ways of life. Before relocation, many residents rely on the sectors that are nearby their previous residence location, such as fisheries and agriculture. But after that relocation, they have to adapt with the environment that is far from their previous livelihood. This change influences the economic pattern of society that is accustomed to the easy access to the source of their livelihood.

Besides that, a lot of residents also face difficulty to adapt with physical condition of the new environment. One of the frequent obstacles appear is the inadequacy of basic facilities. Some locations in Huntap still face the problem of clean water supply, access to stable electricity, and wastewater management (SPALD) which is not optimal. This condition makes daily life in Huntap become more challenging, especially for citizens who are accustomed to having more complete facilities in their previous place. Although there is progress in development, these problems still need further attention to ensure a more decent life in the future.


MASALAH &
DAMPAK
POTENSI
PILIHAN



Besides problems of physical and infrastructure, social issues also appears in the new environment. Many residents have to adapt with social change, such as formation of relation inter-residents and understanding to different habits and cultures. This process need time and a careful approach to create harmonious relationships among the residents of Huntap. Social tension and communication problems inter-resident can just happen, especially in the context of different background and life habits before relocation. Behind these various challenges, there is a number of positive developments that cannot be ignored. One of them is the improvement of income and economic stability for a number of citizens who have followed entrepreneurship or new skills training. As many as 733 residents have followed productive business development training that helps them build new businesses and improve skills. This training does not only give them technical knowledge, but also opens new opportunities in a more sustainable local economy. The success of this training prepares individuals who are more ready to be independent economically and contribute to the development of society around them.

Income improvement of society is also seen in the number of houses that have improvement to fulfil safe and comfortable technical standards. A total of 909 houses has made improvements that include better facilities and structures, made sure of comfort

and safety for its occupants. This shows the successful efforts to increase the quality of residence in Huntap, even though the challenge in providing basic facilities still need to be further handled. Improvement of the houses quality becomes one of success indicators of the assistance that is provided to facilitate better life of society post-relocation.

The formation of productive business groups in Huntap also provides a positive impact toward the local economy. With the existence of this group, residents can work together in managing the small and medium business that can improve their economy collectively. This group business does not only create working opportunity but also provides positive impact toward family income. The improvement of economy capacity of the society becomes one of important foundations in creating economy independence for every individual and family in Huntap. However, although there are positive developments, there are still challenges that should be faced, especially in the matter of the fulfillment of basic facilities and social support for the community. The availability of facilities such as school, places of worship, and access to adequate roads still become the issues that need further attention. Without adequate support in the matter of public facilities, it will be difficult for society to run a balanced and quality life. Therefore, more attention from various parties, either the government, NGOs, or the society itself are required to ensure

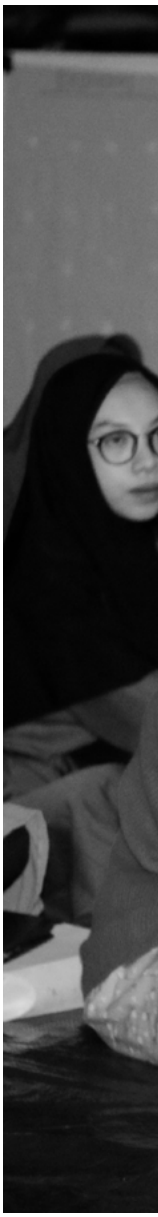
that the basic needs can be well fulfilled.

Although there are various challenges faced by society post-relocation, their adaptation process cannot be separated from significant achievement. With The existence of entrepreneurship training, house improvement and the formation of productive business group, society starts to show progress in various aspects of their life. Ongoing assistance and collaboration between government, society, and various parties will become the main key in ensuring that the relocation process can give sustainable benefits for the society of Central Sulawesi.

The Role of Women in the Relocation Process

Woman role in the process of post-earthquake relocation in Central Sulawesi became an important element that is worth getting more attention. In many cases, the women who are previously marginalized start to show significant involvement in the process of Huntap provision and decision making related to the development of Huntap. Data shows that 35% of women who are not disaster-affected residents (nonWTB) know the working opportunity existing, while 40% of women involves in making decision related to the development of Huntap. This shows that women are not only as beneficiaries, but also as active agents of changes in forming the direction of development.

Improvement of woman participation in this process gives significant positive impact to strengthening the community capacity. With the involvement of women, new opportunity is created in the development of local economy. Women do not only play roles in the aspect of economy, but also in household management and the environment around them. This involvement accelerates the recovery post-earthquake because women often become the main pillar in keeping the social and economic stability of the family. Women play a very important role in ensuring the sustainability and development of the environment where they live.





They are involved in the management of the environment around Huntap, such as maintain cleanliness and organize activities of the community. Their engagement in managing the environment gives big impact in creating a conducive and comfortable atmosphere, so it accelerates the adaptation and recovery process of society post-disaster. With the participation of women, the achievement of social and economic development more guaranteed.

Woman empowerment in every stage of recovery post-disaster is proven to be the key to create sustainable development. When women are given chance to actively participate in making decision and also in activity of economy, they are capable to give maximum contribution. This shows the importance of woman empowerment in the process of development that is not only limited to aspects of physical, but also social, economic, and cultural. This empowerment also helps women to be more independent, which in the end increases the overall welfare of family. However, even though there has been progress in the relocation process, big challenges are still there. The community in Huntap still face various problems that need further attention, especially in the matter of improvement of basic facilities. Clean water, electricity, and access to adequate roads still become the main needs that should be fulfilled. The improvement of basic facilities is important for the community to run their daily life much better and more comfortably. Without any support of adequate facilities, the recovery efforts will not be conducted optimally.

The improvement of business capacity also becomes an important issue in speeding up the economic recovery of society. Society, including women, need more training and further mentoring to increase their skills and abilities to manage productive business. This training will open new opportunities to create working fields and improve the family income. The active participation of women in productive business can strengthen the local economy and ensure the sustainable future endeavors. Support from government and related organizations are also required to speed up the recovery process. Without adequate support, the transition process from emergency to be more stable life will be very slow. The government has to ensure that all basic needs can be fulfilled soon. Besides, the government and related organizations has to keep strengthening the capacity of society through various training and mentoring programs that can help them to be independent in managing their life post disaster.

It is important to keep strengthening the capacity of society in managing the environment independently. In this matter, women have important role because they are often the most affected by the social and economic post disaster. By strengthening the capacity of women in managing business and environment, the recovery process will run faster and more sustainable. Ongoing assistance and active involvement of society in taking decisions will be the key to create a more resilient and competitive society.

The relocation process describes how importance of active participation of women in every stage of recovery post disaster. Through the empowerment of women, not only local economy that develops, but also quality of social and cultural life will be better. By strengthening the woman role, the disaster-affected society can change the challenge into opportunities and create a better future for all. Therefore, sustainability of woman empowerment in the process of relocation become a very important thing for inclusive and sustainable development. Settlement relocation post-earthquake in Central Sulawesi illustrates how complex the effort is to rebuild a better life for disaster victims. This process is not only about moving the physical housing, but also rebuilding the social, economic and cultural life that is more prosperous, inclusive and sustainable. With active participation of women, this relocation process become more holistic and impactful wider, not only for individuals, but also for overall community.

Facilities Condition at Huntap

The condition of basic facility in Huntap post-relocation has already shown significant developments, although there are still a number of obstacles that need to be overcome. The main facilities such as clean water, electricity, domestic wastewater management (SPALD), and the system of drinking water provision (SPAM) have been available, but quality and consistency still become the main attention. One of the main problems is clean water supply, especially in the rainy season, where some respondents report that the water is often cloudy due to polluted water flow. This disturbs the use of water for daily needs, such as cooking and washing. To overcome this problem, some residents have to collect rainwater or buy from the tank water when the water supply is disturbed.

Although water supply through new systems, such as well drills and repaired PDAMs, have been a help to reduce problems, water quality is often disturbed, especially in dry season or extreme weather. Water supply can stop in several days, which still become the big challenge for society in Huntap. However, there are some efforts from the government and the management of Huntap to improve the quality and availability of clean water, which is necessary to be repaired to ensure water supply fulfil the standards, especially during extreme weather. Electricity facilities





in Huntap generally run smoothly, even though there are a number of complaints about the power of electricity that is lower than promised. However, the disturbance on electricity has already far reduced and no longer become the main issue. Most residents feel satisfied with the electricity availability, although there are still a number of complaints related to the power that is not in accordance with the needs of their household. The road lighting in some parts of Huntap still become small problems, which require further attention to ensure the comfort of residents in the evening.

Facility general like schools, places of worship, and access to roads have already been adequate around Huntap. Schools nearby Huntap already function, but most of the schools are private schools. This is a cause of difficulty for underprivileged citizens to be able to access for education with cost that is more affordable. One of the suggestions submitted by residents is the addition of public-school facilities so that all layers of society, especially those who have low income, can easily access education. For places of worship, even though there are already mosques built, some residents still want the existence of places of worship more affordable and easier to access to everyone, including for those who are non-Muslims. This is important to create harmony inter faith in Huntap, considering the diversity that exists there. Residents hope that available places of worship can fulfil their spiritual needs well.

Access to roads around Huntap have already been adequate, but some parts of the road have not been paved well. Most residents feel that the main roads in Huntap have already been in good condition and have supported the daily activities. However, some residents still feel that a number of roads need to be repaired to be more comfortable and easier to access. Some parts of the unpaved road leave some obstacles for resident mobility, especially at rainy season. Besides, there are other needs of facility development, such as markets. Access to a distant market from location of Huntap make it difficult for residents to fulfil their daily needs. Therefore, the development of a nearer market to Huntap is considered important to make residents easier to get their basic needs. With the existence of a closer market, citizen can save time and cost for transportation.

Although the basic facilities in Huntap have been available, some complaints from residents show that there is still room to fix, especially in the matter of the provision of facilities that are more complete and easier to access. The improvement of quality in public facilities like schools, places of worship, and the market will help to increase quality life of society in Huntap. In addition, more attention toward infrastructure reparation for clean water and road infrastructure will help residents in undergoing a more comfortable and decent post-relocation. Quality and consistency of clean water supply, as well as a number of general facilities, still

need further attention. The government and management of Huntap need to keep trying for infrastructure improvement and ensuring that existing facilities can fulfil the needs of society. This will ensure that life in Huntap run better and sustainable in the future.

With the quality improvement of facilities and attention to the needs of society, Huntap can become an example of decent housing that gives comfort for its residents. The existence of adequate basic needs, as well as public facilities that are more complete, will strengthen the foundation of social and economic development in Huntap, help the society to be more independent, and create a more prosperous life for all.

Group of Operation and Maintenance (O&P) of Huntap

Group Operation and Maintenance (O&P) Huntap have a very important role in maintaining the public facilities such as water, electricity and sanitation of the environment. Although most of respondents have known the existence of O&P group and some of them are actively involved, this group management still face some challenges, especially in the matter of society participation. Some respondents feel that the management of facilities is good enough through other initiatives, such as community service or activities organized by the neighborhood (RT/RW). The community is not involved in O&P group because facility management is considered to be handled by other parties, such as foundation or group of volunteers. In addition, the activity of maintenance depends more on the community service carried out routinely by the community. However, some respondents involved in O&P feel that the group is very important in keeping the cleanliness and comfortable environment in Huntap. Resident involvement in O&P of Huntap is not yet optimal, there might not be enough information or awareness about the role of this group. Many residents only get involved in the direct activity like cleaning the environment organized by RT/RW.




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Therefore, further effort is needed to improve the involvement of residents so that the O&P group can function in a way maximum to care for and maintain facilities available in Huntap. Their involvement in the development process of Huntap is still very limited. Although some residents support the plan arrangement of settlement organized by the government, they do not feel enough to be involved in taking decisions which give direct impact to their life. Some residents feel that policies and decisions on the management and development of Huntap have already been determined without any adequate consultation with them.

In this matter, many hope that the government is more open and proactive in involving society in every stage of planning and development. They want to have a forum or a media that allows them to convey opinions and aspirations, especially on the things related with the facilities they need in Huntap. The existence of more intensive communication between the government and society is considered important to create development which is more appropriate in target, according to the residents' needs which are local and contextual. Some residents disclose their disappointment related to the lack of transparency in the distribution of aid and programs. Many feel that the aid or available programs are not given evenly, especially in the matter of distribution of capital aid or entrepreneurship training. This makes parts of residents feel marginalized or do not get equal

opportunity to develop. Therefore, they hope that the government can pay more attention on the distribution of aid and provide support that are more evenly for all people.

The community also hopes for the improvement of communication between the government and society about the information related with the ongoing programs, including counseling or socialization about their rights and obligations as Huntap residents. They also want the management of natural resources, such as clean water, to be better, and that the government should be more responsive to existing complaints, for example related to water quality or difficult access to public facilities. Relocation to Huntap becomes an experience that is full of challenge for some residents, either from the aspects of social, physical, or economy. Although there are a number of problems faced, especially related with basic facilities such as clean water, distance from the center of economic activity, and difficulties in adapting with new social environment, many residents keep showing their positive attitude and hopeful to be able to adapt better along the time. This relocation process also opens an opportunity to start life that is safer and more stable for some people, though challenges are still there.

Success of training program of entrepreneurship that is given after relocation give positive impact for a number of residents, even though there are still many who feel that the training need to

be improved to be more directed and sustainable. The community hopes that this program can involve them more and can be adjusted with their needs and skills. Besides, the improvement of public facilities, economic empowerment, and equal aid distribution become a big hope for public to improve their quality life in Huntap. The biggest challenge faced is the problem of infrastructure that has not been adequate, especially related with availability of clean air and access to public facilities. However, many residents are grateful for the assistance provided and hope the government keeps improving their quality of life through more inclusive policies and equitable development. As a step in the future, it is important for the government to pay attention to the involvement of society in the process of development and management of Huntap to ensure sustainability and the success of relocation.

The existence of Group Operation and Maintenance (O&P) of Huntap has an important role in maintaining the public facilities like water, electricity and sanitation of the environment. However, the involvement of society in the group is still limited, partially due to the lack of information or awareness about the role of the group. Society is more involved in community service activities organized by RT/RW, while the role of O&P group has not yet fully utilized. Besides, problems like inequality distribution of assistance and the lack of transparency in the government programs also become obstacles for society in adapting with the life in Huntap.

Hence, as the solution, it needs to be done in the future to improve communication between the government and society to be more open and participatory in planning and development management of Huntap. Development of forum or media for communication that allows society to convey aspiration will be very helpful. In addition, the government should ensure the equal distribution of aid, improve basic facilities such as clean water, and provide entrepreneurship training that is more directed and sustainable. Involvement of society in every stage of planning and management have to be encouraged, so that the relocation process of Huntap can be more successful and give benefit in a long term for residents who live there.

Success Post Assistance by PUPR

The assistance post relocation carried out by the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) has brought lots of positive changes towards the environment of relocated permanent housing (Huntap). One of the biggest successes is the improvement of access to basic infrastructures for society. Facilities such as provision system of drinking water (SPAM), electricity, and water waste management, which were previously the main problem, now are more stable and sustainable. The participation of society in maintaining infrastructure also shows improvement, thanks to the technical training during the assistance period.

Improvement of society capacity through the formation of Group of Operation and Maintenance (O&P) is one of the milestone successes of PUPR assistance. This group is now capable to handle small repairs independently, such as repairing the leak pipe or damage of simple power grid. This is reducing the dependence of society to the outside party and create a sense of responsibility together in maintaining Huntap. This approach does not only increase efficiency but also strengthen the solidarity of the community. The successful impact of the assistance is also seen in aspects of economic empowerment. Training program of entrepreneurship that is designed in accordance with local




KOTA PALU
PEMERINTAH DAERAH
KOTA PALU
KEMENTERIAN PUPR
DITJEN PERUMAHAN
TERIMA K NCI
WALI KOTA

potential to open new opportunity for residents of Huntap to improve their income. For instance, training in the processing of agricultural products and the production of local craft has helped a number of families open their own business. This success of small business do not only give benefits of economy directly to the business owner, but also encourages the economic growth for society by creating new working field.

In the social dimension, PUPR assistance is successful to create social cohesion in Huntap. Activities like community service, cleanliness competition, and routine community forums are effective means to tighten the connection between residents. Previously, some residents originated from various areas with different social backgrounds, but this activity helps create a harmonious and inclusive environment. This is strengthening the social capital that is important to keep the stability of community. Accessibility improvement in Huntap is also one of the real successes. The construction of better roads make residents easier to do their activities, related either to education, economy, and health. Previously, many residents sighed about the difficult access to the center of economic activity or health facility, but now it has someway decreased. This success helps speed up the society adaptation to the new life in Huntap.

Another success is the improvement of awareness toward environment among the inhabitants in Huntap. PUPR assistance

which includes training of waste management and environment cleanliness has produced a change of positive behavior. Now, residents are more active in keeping the cleanliness of their surroundings, for example through better domestic waste management. This does not only create a healthier environment but also improve the quality of life as a whole. However, the success of the assistance program cannot be separated from the challenges faced. One of the biggest challenges is ensuring the sustainability of the program after the assistance is finished. Even though the O&P group has shown positive results, sustainability needs further support, either in the form of additional training or fundings. The government and related parties need to ensure that these efforts will keep going so that the community do not return to the same constraints.

One of other indicators of success is the decline of unemployment level in Huntap. The job training program provided during the assistance period give knowledge of new skills for residents, so that they are more ready to face economic challenges. Some residents that previously were difficult to look for work now succeed to get income through small business or job that is suitable with their new skills. The assistance post relocation is also successful to change the perspective of society to development policies. Through regular discussion forums held during the assistance program, residents understand

more on the importance of their participation in environmental management. This creates better relationship between residents and the government, with communication that is more open and transparent. This success shows the importance of society involvement in the process of development.

In general, the success of assistance by PUPR shows the importance of holistic approach which includes the aspects of social, economic, and infrastructure. The positive impact felt by the society of Huntap is the proof that this program does not only succeed to create a better life for the residents but also put strong foundation for the sustainability of development in the future. This success is expected to be the model for similar assistance programs for other areas facing the post-disaster challenge.


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Author Biography

Basri Marzuki, born in Maros, South Sulawesi. At the moment, he lives in Palu, Central Sulawesi. He has pursued photography skills since 1998 as an autodidact hobbyist. His career in Journalism photo started in 2001 on a local newspaper in Palu. At the same time, he was also contracted to work with the official news agency of Indonesia and foreign photo agency. His journalism photo coverages are varied among others related to social conflict, riots, politics, crime, sports up to photos with religious theme.

Up to this day, his works have been published in various local, national and international media. He also won the Honorable Mention at the Global Change Photo Award in Japan and a row of other domestic awards. In 2007, World Press Photo (WPP) awarded him a scholarship in the field of photojournalism.

Basri is also actively involved in professional organization of journalist and photographer at the level of local and national. He serves as the secretary of the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) Palu and the chairman of Indonesian Photo Reporter (PFI) Palu since 2008 to 2017. He also often becomes a mentor and jury for a number of various journalism training at the level of university students, photography communities and various photo competitions at regional level.

Dwi Pramono Cahyo, born in Jakarta on January 22, 1979. After completing his education at the Faculty of Economics, Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, he focused on community empowerment and assistance, post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction, as well as conflict resolution.

These skills have taken him to work in ministries, institutions, and travel to various disaster-affected areas, meeting diverse communities across Indonesia. While working, he often documented significant events through the photography skills he developed in the Photography Activity Unit (FOCUS UMM) during his college years.

Heru Prasetia, born in Magelang on December 21, 1977. He was a researcher, editor, writer, and expert on campaign strategy which take part in the fields of social, cultural, and humanity. Graduated from the Communication Science Study of FISIPOL UGM in 2002, he has experience more than two decades in research and advocacy, in particular related to rights minorities, multiculturalism, and rehabilitation and reconstruction post-disaster. As an editor, he has edited various important books, including report on disaster like Lapindo Mud Disaster: Failure of the State and the Civil and the Chronicle of Lapindo Mud. As an author, he has produced various reports, including a report on the process of rehabilitation and reconstruction post-disaster of Mount Merapi in Yogyakarta.

Josua Marunduh, lives in Palu City, Central Sulawesi. He is a photographer who specifically does several photo shoots for the need of documentary, journalism work, as well as the needs of the government and private institutions. He has a certification of competence as a professional photographer recognized by the state. He is a photography instructor and jury in a number of trainings and photography competitions. Joshua Marunduh has worked as photo contributor of National Geographic of Indonesia (2016 – 2022), Associated Press (2021 – 2022). Now, he serves as the coordinator of PFI Palu (2021 – 2024). E-mail: josuamarunduh.photowork@gmail.com.

Kusen Alipah Hadi, born in Yogyakarta in 1975. He is acknowledged as a practitioner in Anthropology, community empowerment, and art management. After finishing the education, he has been active in several non-governmental institutions, initiates several community festivals, to be involved to establish and develop the network of the Begawai Nusantara festival.

Together with writer fellows, he was involved in documenting the best practice of rehabilitation and reconstruction of Yogyakarta earthquake, post-eruption of Mountain Merapi, and West Sumatra earthquake.

Muklas Aji Setiawan, born in Bantul 1983, Yogyakarta. Received a bachelor's degree in Anthropology, Gadjah Mada University. Being a consultant and implementer of empowerment programs, he is acknowledged to have learned community development with the Pondok Rakyat Foundation, an institution initiated by YB Mangun Wijaya in Yogyakarta. Next, he has pursued the study of rural-urban development, especially related with community empowerment and monitoring-evaluation. Lately, the work drives him to study environment and disaster. Muklas Aji Setiawan has once worked in AKATIGA Foundation, the Asia Foundation, Konservasi Nusantara Foundation, as well as various ministries. Email: moeklas@gmail.com.

Muh Taufan Surya Putra Bustan or Taufan Bustan, is a journalist originating from Palu, Central Sulawesi, born on February 5, 1989. He works at Media Indonesia and a number of foreign news agency, with works that have been published in international media such as EPA, AFP, AP, Xinhua, Al Jazeera, DPA, BBC, CNN, and Daily Mail.

Taufan established the agency of photo and video on Opn Images Indonesia in 2019 and the Eranesia.id news portal this year. With the experience more than 16 years as journalist, he has covered almost all over territory of Indonesia, in particular on the issues of disasters during the last six years, including Lombok earthquake (2018), Palu earthquake - tsunami - liquefaction (2018), Strait Sunda earthquake (2018), Mamuju earthquake (2021), and other coverages on disasters.

During his work, Taufan has also received a number of national awards for the works of photos and writings in the field of journalism. Currently, Taufan is working on his first photo book.

Wijang Wijanarko, born in Yogyakarta, July 6, 1972. Studied in the Undergraduate Program of Architecture, Gadjah Mada University. As an architect who is engaged in the field of housing and settlements, he has also been actively to do Empowerment in the field of Housing Area and Settlement since the P2BPK program in 1998, the Cobild Program, the P2KP Program, and so on. More than 15 Years he get involved in the assistance of disaster victims in the sector of housing and settlements in various regions in Indonesia. Email toyotawijang@yahoo.com.

Muhammad Marzuki, was born in Gimpu on November 21, 1962. He earned his Bachelor's degree in Anthropology from Hasanuddin University in 1985 and a Master's degree in Environmental Science (Human Ecology) from the University of Indonesia in 2002.

His basic education began at SD Negeri Kulawi (1973), followed by SMP Negeri Kulawi (1976), and SMA Negeri 2 Palu (1980). Since 1988, in his professional career, he has been a permanent lecturer in the Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Tadulako University, Palu. Additionally, he has served as Secretary of the Environmental Studies Center at UNTAD and as Head of the Center for Peace and Conflict Management Studies (P4K).

His other experiences include participating in various social and environmental research activities in Central Sulawesi, Lampung, and Batam, as well as actively engaging in international seminars in Brisbane, Australia (2012). He continues to contribute through research and academic activities in environmental management, cultural studies, and sustainable development.

Muh. Zainuddin Badollahi, S.Sos., M.Sc., was born on November 5, 1990, in Makassar, South Sulawesi. He completed a Bachelor's degree in Anthropology at Hasanuddin University in 2014 and earned a Master's degree in the same field in 2017. He has expertise in various sub-disciplines of Anthropology, including Tourism Anthropology, Health Anthropology, Anthropological Philosophy, Ethnographic Studies, and Applied Research Methods. Currently, he is a lecturer at the Anthropology Study Program, Tadulako University, Palu, who is active in teaching, research and community service.

Several scientific publications include articles such as Predicting Business Resilience in Hospitality Industry: A Study of Indonesian Hotels (2022), Health Destinations and Tourism Turbulence (2021), and The Formation of Branding for Tourism Vocational Higher Institution (2020). He is also involved in funded research projects, such as studying the absorption capacity of vocational education alumni, developing branding models for educational institutions, and strategies for developing the quality of tourism education. Apart from that, he actively develops curricula, organizes workshops and publishes books related to tourism and culture. With a strong academic background and research experience, he continues to contribute to the development of knowledge in the fields of Anthropology, Tourism and Culture, as well as supporting the sustainability of the Indonesian tourism sector.



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On October 1, 2018, the Minister of Public Works and Housing (PUPR), Basuki Hadimuljono, mobilized personnel and heavy equipment to evacuate disaster victims, provide clean water and sanitation facilities, clean the city of debris from collapsed buildings, and begin resolving connectivity issues. "We must be able to feel what the community feels," he instructed in carrying out the humanitarian operations following the disaster in Palu City, Donggala Regency, Sigi Regency, and Parigi Moutong Regency, and their surrounding areas.

Published by
Sulawesi II Housing Provision Implementation Center
Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing
2024