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**POST-DISASTER POLICIES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC RECOVERY  
BASED ON LOCAL COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT (A CASE STUDY  
IN LOMBOK, INDONESIA)**

基于当地社区赋权的灾后政策和社会经济复苏（印度尼西亚龙目岛的案例研究）

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**Abstract**

This research aims to understand post-disaster recovery, including rehabilitation and reconstruction programs in Indonesia at the ontological and sociological levels. The problem is very interesting to be analyzed by conducting qualitative research based on public policy theory and power theory. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation. Data were analyzed by using interactive models are data reduction, data display, data verification, and supported by triangulation. The results were based on ontological and sociological levels using public policy perspectives and power perspectives to develop a proposed model on post-disaster recovery for improving policy and practice of

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post-disaster recovery. A proposed model for managing post-disaster recovery is needed for providing information to stakeholders related to the regulations in post-disaster recovery. This result provides inputs for making better regulations on post-disaster recovery in Indonesia for state agencies as public officials and practitioners.

**Keywords:** Post-Disaster Policy, Socio-Economic Recovery, Public Policy Theory, Power Theory

**摘要** 本研究旨在了解印度尼西亞的災後恢復，包括本體和社會學層面的恢復和重建計劃。通過基於公共政策理論和權力理論的定性研究來分析這個問題非常有趣。通過深入訪談、觀察和記錄收集數據。數據分析採用交互模型，包括數據歸約、數據展示、數據驗證和三角剖分支持。研究結果基於本體論和社會學層面，利用公共政策視角和權力視角，提出了災後恢復的擬議模型，以改進災後恢復的政策和實踐。需要一個用於管理災後恢復的擬議模型，以便向利益相關者提供與災後恢復法規相關的信息。這一結果為作為公職人員和從業人員的國家機構制定更好的印度尼西亞災後恢復法規提供了投入。

**关键词:** 災後政策、社会经济复苏、公共政策理論、權力理論

## I. INTRODUCTION

Disasters can cause loss of life, injury, disease outbreaks, and damage to buildings and other assets. Disasters are a threat to humanity, and sustainable development causes losses that can be both structural and non-structural. Disaster management is an event or series of events that threatens and disrupts people's lives caused by natural and non-natural factors as well as human factors. The implementation of disaster management is a series of efforts that include establishing development policies that pose a risk of disaster, disaster prevention activities, emergency response, and rehabilitation. Post-disaster recovery includes rehabilitation and reconstruction programs.

Post-disaster recovery policy is a study that continues to develop in various countries and is part of scientific studies. Disasters have become a concern, one of which is related to the post-disaster recovery or rebuilding process. The scope of recovery is not only in recovering physical buildings but also in the socio-economic sector. Post-disaster recovery has not been fully regulated in Indonesia. There are multiple interpretations and weak implementation implicated in post-disaster recovery. This study aims to understand managing post-disaster recovery in Indonesia using a public policy perspective.

### A. Background

Indonesia has geographical, geological, hydrological, and demographic conditions that

allow disasters to occur, whether caused by natural factors, non-natural factors, or human factors that cause human casualties, environmental damage, property losses, and psychological impacts in a state of emergency. Certain aspects can hinder national development. The number of disaster events in Indonesia shows a high number, and the average number of disasters has increased every year from 2011 to 2018.

Table 1.  
Disaster victims in Indonesia [23]

Year	Died	Injured	Affected
2011	428	692	475,529
2012	314	1,198	940,389
2013	511	3,410	3,892,373
2014	601	2,104	2,778,092
2015	276	370	1,215,816
2016	569	2,675	3,161,231
2017	360	1,042	3,674,168
2018	4,814	21,083	10,333,309

The increase in losses arising from disasters and the associated setbacks in poverty alleviation and development is unavoidable. Efforts are needed to overcome this, considering that disasters are events that come at any time. Disaster management is a process that integrates development programs with disaster management. Indonesia often experiences disasters, whether large, medium, or small, one of which is an earthquake. Post-disaster management that has occurred previously needs to be carried out in an integrated and comprehensive manner by involving the

participation of stakeholders at the national and regional levels. Empowerment includes not only strengthening individual community members but also their institutions. The main parts of this empowerment effort are instilling modern cultural values, such as hard work, frugality, openness, and responsibility, likewise, the renewal of social institutions and their integration into development activities and the role of society in them. The most important thing here is to increase people's participation in decision-making processes concerning themselves and their communities. Therefore, community empowerment is closely related to strengthening, civilizing, and practicing democracy.

Law Number 24 of 2007, Article 57 states that disaster management includes rehabilitation and reconstruction programs at the post-disaster stage. The things learned in the post-disaster conditions were speed and accuracy, especially in handling victims, infrastructure development, traumatization, and stakeholders involved in socio-economic recovery activities. In line with that, the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 2008, Article 1 explains that the implementation of disaster management is a series of efforts that include the establishment of development policies that pose a risk of disaster, disaster prevention activities, emergency response, and rehabilitation. Since the government has launched 2012 partnerships in disaster management, the Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare and engineering and construction companies formed the Disaster Management Partnership Network. This network is the third in the world after India and Mexico. The Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare stated that establishing a partnership network was intended to respond to disasters in the regions, especially considering the magnitude of the potential for disasters in Indonesia. Partnership networks will be mobilized for large-scale natural disasters, such as tsunamis, earthquakes, and floods. However, he admits that special techniques are needed in order to be able to evacuate in a fast, precise way and not cause new victims.

To implement it, the basis for consideration is Regulation of the Head of the National Disaster Management Agency Number 6 of 2017. The regulation clearly states that socio-economic rehabilitation activities are included in the national rehabilitation activity plan as stipulated in article 8. The post-disaster recovery in Lombok in 2018 has issued Presidential Instruction Number 5 of 2018 regarding the Acceleration of Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and

Reconstruction in West Nusa Tenggara Province. Presidential instructions assign relevant ministries and institutions to accelerate restoring local conditions and communities affected by disasters; its implementation still requires operational strategies in the field. Appropriate policies and strategies are needed in the context of accelerating the rehabilitation and reconstruction of post-disaster areas in order to rebuild better, safer, and more sustainable areas [1].

There is no statutory level of regulation as a legal umbrella in the recovery process after a disaster occurs. The government is obliged to make policies to help the community recover conditions and rebuild the situation to anticipate all possible disasters. Therefore, in the implementation of post-disaster management policies, it becomes an important part of national and local disaster management policies. Disasters will cause infrastructural, socio-economic, environmental, population, and other problems. Public policy is a government instrument in solving public problems due to disasters. At the novel level, it is necessary to have a post-disaster recovery policy and implementation for implementing the post-disaster effective management in a proposed model. Based on the previous explanation above, a deeper exploration of ontological and sociological levels is needed, and this issue is very interesting to be studied. Why is the managing policy of post-disaster recovery in Indonesia need to be explored? How would a model for effective post-disaster management be proposed?

## **B. Research Objectives**

This research is useful for academicians and practitioners in adding knowledge on implementation for improving post-disaster recovery effective management model. This research focuses on implementing post-disaster socio-economic recovery policies and the implementation of community empowerment-based partnership programs that include existing and proposed models. This research is also a recommendation for the legislative and executive as the public officials to revise a better regulation on public policy and its implementation for improving post-disaster recovery.

## **C. Original Research**

Public-private partnerships in disaster management and the opportunities and challenges still need to be addressed for the mutual partnership to reach perfection. Research begins with a systematic review of public-private

partnerships' strategic and tactical impact in disaster management to improve community resilience. Several emerging opportunities and challenges must be faced. There are several policy recommendations to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public-private partnerships in disaster management [2].

The research aims to provide a new perspective to prove the role of post-disaster recovery and sustainable development. Disaster resilience, especially socio-economic recovery, can effectively increase the effects of post-disaster economic recovery and reduce post-disaster losses. There are adverse factors during the disaster recovery process. A dynamic input-output model that integrates damage and impact due to disasters is implemented in the case of the 2016 disaster in China. The model integrates recovery actions and the resilience impacts of recovery. The results show that economic resilience increases and economic output achieves increased sustainability. Rescue funds are needed to support recovery actions [3].

An earthquake in Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia, in August 2018 damaged the environment. Unpreparedness for natural disasters and the loss of family members, as well as economic downturns, must be dealt with. The study [4] uses a qualitative approach by interviewing eight housewives who have direct experience dealing with natural disasters. Women can better provide concern for their environment and build collective action in overcoming common problems. Women's resilience in dealing with disasters has been proven to help each other and care for their families and the environment. The involvement of women restores the socio-economic conditions experienced by the earthquake. The involvement of women is a savior to restore social and economic conditions due to the earthquake [4].

The meaning of empowerment is to grow the potential of the community to be more empowered than before. Socio-economic recovery activities are essentially a series of efforts to re-growing the socio-economic potential of disaster-affected residents. Empowerment of disaster victims is very important and urgent to do. Empowerment is a social action that promotes the participation of people, organizations, and communities toward the goals of increased individual and communal control, political efficacy, improved quality of individual and communal life, and improved social justice. Empowerment of disaster victims in the socio-economic field is needed to become active subjects in the recovery program for post-

disaster victims. Empowerment comes from the word "power." The main idea of empowerment is related to the concept of power. Power is often associated with getting other people to do what it wants, regardless of their desires and interests related to influence and control [5].

Community empowerment emphasizes the importance of independent local communities as a system that organizes itself and is expected to give roles to individuals not as objects but as subjects of development actors who participate in determining the future and life of the community. Community empowerment manifests its capacity building through development and development from the central to the rural level. Socio-economic development, infrastructure, and facilities, as well as system development, include (i) assistance that can mobilize community participation; (ii) counseling that can monitor the changes that occur; and (iii) services and distribution of assets needed by the community [5].

The community development managers should pay more attention to performance. Capability, partnership, and information sharing do not significantly affect performance but must be mediated by conflict resolution to have a positive and significant impact [6]. The relationship between partnership, capability, and performance was analyzed. It was found that relationships between partnership and performance are not significant, but capabilities must fully mediate a partnership and performance while relationships between capability and performance are positive and significant [7]. The service management was studied, and findings were classified into three themes -partnership, capabilities, and performance [8].

The community development managers should pay more attention to distributive justice to increase job satisfaction and work performance. Distributive justice has a positive and significant effect on job satisfaction. Procedural justice and interactional justice do not affect job satisfaction. Job satisfaction has a positive and significant effect on work performance [9]. Based on the case study, misbehavior in an organization consisted of intrapersonal, interpersonal, production, and political misbehavior. All of them influenced losses, both financial and social. It will be necessary to intervene on both sides [10]. The case study in qualitative approach was conducted to obtain the holistic meaning of the organizational and managerial process. Findings are classified into three themes – causes of conflicts, processes of managing conflicts, and

results of conflicts. Managing conflicts still needed to be explored in terms of causes, processes, and results [11].

The differences between previous researches are very weak in policy implementation on post-disaster recovery and need to be reinforced by rules and standards and set up in the laws and treaties. This study analyzes the approach based on several policies regarding post-disaster recovery in Indonesia using public policy theory and power theory.

## II. RESEARCH METHODS

The location of this research was carried out in Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara Province. The reasons for choosing the location are: (i) in 2018, there was an earthquake that resulted in significant damage and losses as well as casualties; (ii) post-disaster recovery activities have been carried out, including social and economic recovery activities; and (iii) a decline in economic growth which has a serious impact on the social and economic aspects of the community. This case study handles and manages social and economic recovery programs based on partnerships and the empowerment of local communities. The data and information are sourced from (i) the Office of the National Disaster Management Agency; (ii) the Office of the Provincial Disaster Management Agency; and (iii) the stakeholders involved – the government, the community, the business world, academia, and media.

A qualitative research strategy can be applied if the research problems need to be explored deeper or followed up on previous quantitative research due to a previous theory or concept that is still considered unable to capture the complexity of the problem under study. A qualitative research approach produces descriptive data in words or writings and behaviors that can be observed from the subject and object of the study itself. The qualitative approach was chosen because it meets the research aims to describe and understand people's phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, and perceptions [12].

Data collection methods in this research were interviews, observation, and documentation. An in-depth interview was performed with ten informants as key members. The authors and team conducted participant observation to obtain records in the field of study. Related documentation was gathered from many sources, such as internet media and library documents. Data analysis used three steps - data reduction, display, and verification referring to the

interactive model. Data reduction is to sort out the primary data, data display is to present the data, and data verification is to conclude the main themes of the results [13].

Validity and reliability used triangulation based on the observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation analysis to obtain valid and reliable data coping credibility, transferability, auditability, and confirmability. Credibility was related to the truth aspect through triangulation to compare the results of an interview with interviews with colleagues. Transferability shows the applicability of research to other studies that readers can understand the results of qualitative research. The report is made in a detailed, clear, and systematic manner. Auditability means that it can be tested by examining the entire research process since researchers design case studies, determine data sources, data collection, data analysis, make some conclusions, showing stages, processes and results. Confirmability relates to the objectivity that the research results are agreed upon and accepted [14].

## III. LITERATURE REVIEW

### A. Public Policy Theory

A policy is a government instrument that touches on the management of public resources. Policies are essentially decisions or actions that directly regulate the management and distribution of natural, financial, and human resources for the public interest, namely the people, residents, communities, or citizens. The policy results from synergy, compromise, or even competition between various ideas, theories, ideologies, and interests representing a country's political system. Eulau and Prewitt define public policy as a permanent decision characterized by the consistency and repetition of the behavior of those who make and obey the decision [15]. Meanwhile, according to Hogwood and Gunn, public policy is a set of government actions designed to achieve specific results [16].

The policy is a series of action activities proposed by a person, group, or government in an environment, especially where there are obstacles and possibilities. The policy is proposed to be useful in overcoming them to achieve the intended goal. Public policy is "whatever the government chooses to do or not to do." It has three interrelated dimensions – an objective, an authoritative choice of actions, and a hypothesis. Public policy as a goal regarding public achievement is a series of government actions designed to achieve specific results expected by

the public as government constituents. Public policy is a legal choice of actions because it is made by institutions that have legitimacy in the government system binding civil servants to act or directing the choice of actions or activities such as preparing a draft law or government regulation for consideration by parliament or allocating a budget to implement a particular program. As a hypothesis based on theories, models, or hypotheses regarding cause and effect, public policy relies on assumptions about behavior containing incentives that encourage people to do something [17].

Concerning the definitions above, it can be concluded that some of the main characteristics of a public policy definition are. First, public policy generally focuses on actions with a specific purpose or purpose rather than changing or random behavior. Second, public policy contains parts or patterns of activities carried out by government officials rather than separate decisions. Third, public policy is what the government does in regulating trade, controlling inflation, or offering public housing, not what is meant to be done or will be done. Fourth, public policy can be positive or negative. Positively, policy involves some clear government action in dealing with a problem; negatively, public policy can involve a government official's decision not to take any action or not do anything even though government involvement is very necessary for that context. Fifth, public policy is at least positive based on law and is an action that is commanding.

Based on the epistemological and sociological description of public policy theory for refining the research, it can be stated that making multi-policies and regulations related to post-disaster recovery is a part of public policy theory.

## **B. Power Theory**

Power is the capacity to influence the attitudes and behavior of others in a certain way. Positional power includes legitimate power, rewarding power, coercive power, information power, ecological power, personal power based on expertise and references. Greater status and power are bestowed on someone who demonstrates group loyalty and competence in problem-solving and decision-making tasks. Research on the effective use of various forms of power relies more on personal power than on positional power. However, positional power remains important and will interact with personal power in determining influence. The amount of positional power required depends on the nature

of the organization, its tasks, and its subordinates [18].

Leaders who have broad reward and coercive power will tend to overuse it instead of using power based on reference and expertise. Positional power is important in rewarding subordinates, making necessary changes, and punishing troublemakers. An effective leader will use power subtly and carefully to minimize status differences and avoid threats, so success is very dependent on how to use power. On the other hand, leaders who apply power in an arrogant, manipulative, overly domineering manner will face hatred and rejection. Power and influencing behavior can be thought of as separate structures, although complexly interconnected. Some common types of influence tactics that differ by use include impression management tactics, political tactics, proactive tactics, and reactive tactics. The most effective proactive tactics are rational persuasion, consultation, collaboration, and inspiring request. Whatever tactics are used depends on the situation, and tactics vary depending on subordinates, peers, and superiors. Any tactic can fail if it is not used ethically and appropriately or unsuitable for the purpose and situation of influence [18].

Abuse of power impacts deviant actions not only in the depression of power and moral behavior of public officials. Many public officials abuse their power, and even the abuse does not have a clear effect. However, it is wrong when public officials who depart from the community do not have a proper view of life as a nation and state. Therefore, it is necessary to return to a joint system of national and state life, namely carrying out the main points of practice and appreciation of the truth, not just mere rhetoric [19].

Abuse of power due to conflicts of interest in managing resources results in people not being prosperous even though they have abundant resources. There has been an abuse of power due to conflicts of interest to maintain power in resource management, which impacts state losses, especially the suffering of the people that happened due to sudden change, caused by global changes and modernization of the tendency of society to ignore cultural values in the life of the nation and state [20].

Politician behavior based on literature, journals, and publication concluded that the culture of corruption in parliament and the bureaucracy is still ongoing. This crime can even be called organized crime based on achieving the interests of individuals, groups or maintaining power. The government's lack of success in resolving cases of state officials or politicians



involved in corruption, many cases are delayed in the prosecution process, and even the termination of cases indicates weak law enforcement against white-collar criminals that happens because of the conflict of interest severity so that the resolution is often based on interests or political bargaining and abuse of power [21].

Allegations of abuse of power of public officials, in this case the bureaucrats, evidence that the latter act dangerously and inappropriately against environmental provisions, resulting in environmental damage. Researchers collect open data to develop themes from the data obtained. With analysis using the theory of power abuse, the environmental regulation analysis technique makes it possible to draw deductive conclusions and provide recommendations or suggestions following the research objectives. The results found here are that the perpetrators did not comply with environmental regulations. Suggestions are given for the prevention of environmental crimes to prevent and overcome environmental damage [22].

Community empowerment must follow the following approach: first, the efforts must be directed to those in need. Community empowerment must involve and be implemented by the community to be effective with their abilities and needs. In addition, an increase in the community's capacity must be based on experience in designing, implementing, managing, and being responsible for efforts to improve themselves and their economy. The group approach needs to be used because it is difficult for the community to solve their problems if handled individually. This group approach is the most effective and, seen from the use of resources, is also more efficient.

Based on the epistemological and sociological description of power theory, it can be stated that the making of multi policies on post-disaster recovery can be analyzed by power theory.

### C. Conceptual Framework

The elaboration of theories and concepts from the literature above is also one of the efforts to review policies to encourage socio-economic recovery. Post-Disaster Socio-Economic Recovery Policy Based on Local Community Empowerment in natural disasters as a form of development effort. It also aims to carry out sustainable development following the direction of national development to overcome problems that arise and impact the socio-economic community. In order to strengthen the policies taken, regulations must be carefully prepared and integrated.

The structure of the conceptual framework for research and the relationship between Public Policy, Power, and Local Empowerment can be formulated as follows.

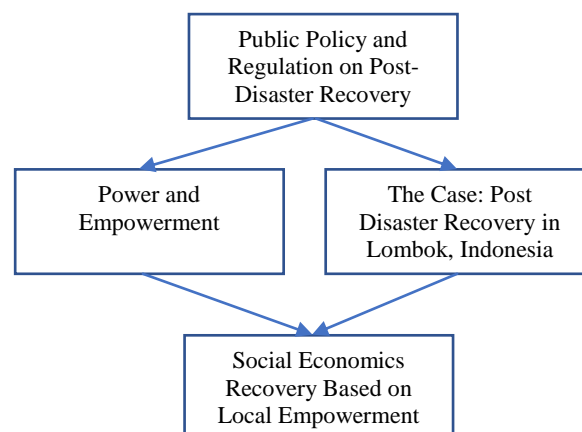


Figure 1. Conceptual framework

## IV. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data collection and analysis, it can result as follows.

The total number of earthquakes until September 2018 was 2,133, starting with 601 initial earthquakes, followed by the first 962 aftershocks, 570-second aftershocks, and 133 earthquakes felt strongly. Total loss reached Rp12.15 trillion. This figure includes damage to buildings of Rp. 10.15 trillion and economic losses of Rp. 2 trillion.

Seeing the earthquake's impact that occurred in the NTB Province, the President of the Republic of Indonesia issued Presidential Instruction Number 5 of 2018 concerning the Acceleration of Post-Earthquake Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in the West Nusa Tenggara Province. Development is given a target time to complete rehabilitation and reconstruction for educational, health, religious, and economic support facilities no later than December 2018. Meanwhile, for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of houses for residents, the Presidential Instruction sets a target of no later than December 2019.

However, this target has not been achieved. There are still houses that have not been reconstructed yet. The target for rehabilitation and reconstruction after the NTB earthquake was 226,204 houses. However, as of March 2020, only 168,684 houses were completed, and the remaining 40,000 houses are in the process of renovation. Looking at the recovery priorities carried out by the central and local governments, it is believed that local governments can carry out prompt and appropriate post-disaster management by looking at the resources they have and the strength of the local community that

can be developed for the sake of the recovery of all aspects of the lives of people affected by disasters, especially in the economy sector.

In addition to the economic sector, the social sector is also spotlighted on the government's recovery program. In the social sector, which consists of health, education, and public services, the government is here to meet socio-economic needs, which is the return of community welfare in various ways such as infrastructure development and human resource development. The government sees the local potential that can be built to encourage the community's economy to continue to grow and have sustainability. Regional resource management is also carried out effectively and efficiently. On the other hand, the government must also pay attention to all possible disaster risks.

Previous experience of post-disaster economic recovery from several other disasters that the economic recovery process takes a relatively long time compared to social recovery, Recovery targets are more directed at achieving development goals and improving the economic conditions of local communities that are better, safer, and sustainable in the long time term. The government's action to restore the community's economy is by restoring the functions and conditions of the market, which aims to meet the needs of the community first. After that, the priority for recovery will focus on socio-economic conditions where community welfare and disaster awareness education are applied to the community, which are carried out together to provide a sense of security. The economic sector is the key to the recovery of community conditions, and the welfare of the community can return to growth after being affected by the disaster.

The role of stakeholders is big in implementing the socio-economic recovery program evidenced by community activities that are recovering through development and coaching activities from stakeholders. The activities of the recovered community will be developed together with stakeholders using post-disaster community empowerment methods. Assistance from NGOs and academics is needed to explore the community's potential in post-disaster conditions. Assistance and investment support are common things to do, but if it is possible to maximize resources or work, it can also be an aspect of economic recovery and a driver for creating sustainable socio-economic conditions. In this way, post-disaster development is not only infrastructure but comprehensive.

The view that development can be carried out in the socio-economic sector coupled with infrastructure support can be illustrated and implemented as the recovery policy carried out in Lombok as an example with areas affected by disasters that want to be self-reliant to maximize post-disaster recovery. Changes in the development pattern will impact resource management and supporting regulations so that development is carried out under existing regulations and can be adapted to regional conditions. Especially in disaster-affected areas, the government has innovations to carry out socio-economic recovery through non-infrastructure fields. The implementation of the social and economic recovery policies carried out needs to go through careful consideration, but on the other hand, conditions force to immediately determine programs that can be run so that the community is also more organized because they know the policies taken by the government are to solve disaster problems to post-disaster development.

Many facts found in the implementation of socio-economic recovery activities are: (i) socio-economic is "integrated" so that it does not need to be separated, but in its implementation, it is carried out separately; (ii) community resilience is not integrated into the implementation of social and economic activities; (iii) no specialties were found in the assistance and development of disaster-affected community groups; (iv) not maximal involvement of the business community in efforts to improve program sustainability at the local level; (v) the preparation of an information technology-based database is still at an early stage, and more creative and innovative development is needed (vi) the governance of the mentoring program needs to be developed in order to encourage further accountability for program implementation as well as sustainability and synergy.

Socio-economic recovery activities are an important and strategic part of post-disaster management. Looking at the initial conditions in Lombok before the disaster, people's livelihoods were dominated by agriculture and plantations; after the earthquake in 2018, 81% of the community's economy faltered. After two years, various efforts made by the government and other stakeholders have reaped the results that the Lombok community's economy has grown above 60%, which is interesting to explore.

Socio-economic recovery is essentially a disaster management effort emphasizing factors that can restore the condition of the community and the environment affected by the disaster by



re-functioning institutions, infrastructure, and facilities in a planned, coordinated, integrated, and comprehensive manner. Rehabilitation is the improvement and restoration of all public or community services to an adequate level in post-disaster areas. The main objective is to normalize or normally run all aspects of government and community life in post-disaster areas. Reconstruction is the rebuilding of all infrastructure and facilities, institutions in post-disaster areas, both at the government and community levels, with the main objectives of growing and developing socio-economic activities, upholding law and order, and increasing community participation in all aspects of social life in post-disaster areas.

## V. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion above, it can be concluded that post-disaster recovery policy requires power which is important in realizing the effectiveness of post-disaster recovery policy implementation. Collaboration between stakeholders is needed in post-disaster recovery in Indonesia. It is suggested that the legislative and executive as the public officials in making multi-policies and regulations regarding post-disaster recovery have to be involved. The related institutions in post-disaster recovery regulations should be established to better post-disaster management and social-economic recovery.

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