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Disaster Management Policy Implementation Model In Sigi-Indonesia

Slamet Riadi[1], Moh. Rifgal[2], Irwan Waris[3]
[1,2,3]Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,
Tadulako Universitas University,
Soekarno Hatta, No. KM. 9, Tondo, Mantikulore,
Kota Palu, Sulawesi Tengah, 94148, Indonesia.
Email: riadislamet45@yahoo.co.id

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the implementation model of disaster management policies in Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi, which is focused on the rehabilitation and reconstruction phase of the earthquake and liquefaction disaster, namely the provision of assistance for community housing repairs (stimulants) and assistance for the construction of permanent residences (permanent housing) which are the responsibility of the community. They are responsible for the National Disaster Management Agency for Sigi Regency. The method used is a qualitative method, data collection techniques with observation, interviews, and documentation. The researcher conducted interviews with 10 (ten) informants consisting of program implementers and program recipients with questions related to 4 (four) aspects of Thomas B. Smith's policy implementation model. The results showed that the ideal aspects of the policy were implemented well. The relationship between the implementing organization (BPBD) and the target group brings the desired results. Socialization takes place at all levels and involves many people. As for the aspect of the target group, due to the lack of support for the target group, the construction of houses was not completed according to schedule, and there were no regulations for house construction activities. Based on observations, implementing organizations are ineffective due to a lack of resources which results in program delays. The emphasis on environmental variables in this study is how external factors such as social, economic, and political situations can influence the implementation of disaster management policy models in Sigi Regency.

Keywords: Ideal policy; Rehabilitation; Reconstruction; Sigi District.

INTRODUCTION

A catastrophe, according to Law Number 24 of 2007, is an occurrence or sequence of events that threaten and disturb people's lives and livelihoods, resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property losses, and psychological effect, and is caused by both natural and non-natural or human elements (Sihombing &

Manurung, 2018; Sukowati & Nelwan, 2019). Indonesia is undeniably a place with a relatively high intensity of earthquakes and tsunamis, based on its geographical location. The archipelago and the number of active volcanoes are two variables that impact the frequency of catastrophes in Indonesia. The Indo-Australian Plate, the Eurasian Plate, and the Pacific Plate are the three primary tectonic plates that Indonesia is sandwiched between(Kristian, 2018).

For individuals concerned with emergency and catastrophe management, resilience has become a fundamental notion (Demiroz & Haase, 2019). Various players, particularly corporate and public sector actors, may be able to mitigate the harm caused by this natural disaster (Unay-Gailhard & Bojnec, 2020). The Sendai Framework, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the Sustainable Development Goals are examples of international catastrophe mitigation accords (Siriwardana *et al.*, 2018). Meanwhile, the Indonesian government enacts laws and regulations that serve as the foundation for promoting and enforcing certain rights and obligations owed to individuals and groups(Nepal *et al.*, 2018). The government deals with disasters as a measure of high post-disaster risk in accordance with the intent of Law No. 24 of 2007. Then relates to post-disaster management which brings about a paradigm shift in overcoming natural disasters in the territory of Indonesia. Changes from the previous disaster management were based on response to emergencies, so they were shifted to preventive, unique activities to minimize risk (mitigation)(Cempaka *et al.*, 2021).

In Indonesia, disaster management is defined as a component of disaster mitigation (Suparman, 2021). Indonesia's National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) is the country's disaster management body. The major objective of this position is to coordinate integrated planning and implementation of disaster management operations, which include disaster prevention, preparedness, emergency response, and fair and equitable rehabilitation and recovery. It reports directly to the President of the Republic of Indonesia (Ahmed *et al.*, 2016). The National Disaster Management Agency reflects an institutional history that has developed since 1966. The National Disaster Management Coordinating Board (formed in 2005 with Presidential Regulation number 83) was replaced by the National Disaster Management Coordinating Board (created in 2007 under the disaster management statute number 24). Presidential Decree Number 3 of 2001 specifies the management and management of refugees.

Disasters often occur in Central Sulawesi Province and the most devastating disasters are earthquakes, tsunamis and liquefaction. These catastrophic events are cascade in nature, a trigger associated natural impacts, and make recovery more complex and protracted; "supermarket" disaster that happened all at once. On September 28, 2018, an earthquake measuring 7.4 on the Richter scale struck Donggala Regency, affecting the cities of Palu, Donggala, Sigi, and Parigi Mautong, causing a tsunami in Palu and Donggala and soil liquefaction (locally known as Nalodo) in Palu City and Regency Sigi. Sigi Regency is located 220 kilometers above the Palu-Koro Fault and is classified as a high-risk catastrophe region. There have been five significant earthquakes between 2012 and 2019, with the most recent one occurring on Friday, September 28, 2018. It was felt in virtually every part of Sigi Regency, causing liquefaction in five villages: Mpanau, Lolu, Jono Oge Village, and Sidondo I in SigiBiromaru District, and South Sibalaya Village in Tanambulawa District. The tragedy's aftermath has shaken our country and heightened a variety of demands (Zawawi *et al.*, 2018).

Disaster-related concerns, by their very nature, transcend the jurisdiction of a single government, necessitating the collaboration of both central and local players.

This section investigates the degree of central-regional disaster cooperation (Hermansson, 2019). These disasters caused a high demand for shelter and housing redevelopment. The Sigi Regency Regional Disaster Management Agency (SRRDM), as the lead disaster management agency for Sigi Regency, is tasked with implementing disaster mitigation programs by guiding rehabilitation and reconstruction during the recovery phase in accordance with existing regulations for more resilient building standards. The priority after the emergency response period from this significant earthquake and liquefaction event is the repair and rebuilding of damaged community houses to achieve better rebuilding goals. Disasters have a major influence on not just health care institutions and providers, but also on people's lives and economies all over the world. For example, disasters have impacted almost 2.6 billion individuals in the previous ten years (Al Harthi *et al.*, 2020). Long periods of recuperation harm villages' economic, social, emotional, and physical well-being, and can make them feel abandoned or betrayed by the government. A key concept of the SRRDM disaster management method is strategic management planning, which permits the quick execution of rehabilitation and rebuilding projects in line with current rules. However, when it comes to reconstructing community housing to a quality that would decrease future dangers, there is still a disconnect between villagers' and institutions' aspirations and the reality of offering sophisticated and immersive social and cultural activities.

Natural catastrophes have only occurred in seconds or minutes in the past, yet they may create damage and loss that takes months or years to repair. Frequently, the amount of time it takes to restore an area devastated by a natural catastrophe prevents the afflicted community from swiftly recovering(Muis *et al.*, 2019). Villagers and the executive government both complain about a mismatch between reality and their wants or expectations. There are several practical and societal obstacles to overcome, including:

1. Baseline data should be provided for all impacted localities. However, data on the names and addresses of catastrophe victims may not be available;
2. The evaluation of the house's damage must fulfill the regulations' criteria and restrictions. The house damage assessment, on the other hand, may not fulfill the requirements.
3. The procedure seeks to assist individuals in swiftly and properly restoring their homes. Unfortunately, both phase I and phase II of the process of giving housing repair money to the community are moving slowly, and potential beneficiaries may not fulfill the conditions, such as having a home before the disaster, which excludes non-homeowners from receiving aid.
4. The construction of regulatory-approved prefabricated healthy, simple, immediate modular prefabricated houses seeks to satisfy the community's functional demands by rebuilding buildings using earthquake-resistant technology as permanent, not temporary housing. This is absolutely not what society expects. that progress is sluggish and not in line with the rules;
5. The policy of building an Insitu (original) house can be accepted and implemented by the community, even if some people object;
6. Program assistance is provided to build houses to address the high risk of homelessness, but residents can build houses that do not comply with the provisions, or the funds are used for non-housing purposes.

There are a number of factors that could be contributing to this problem. Local communities may lack support for the program, relevant agencies may lack supervision, and local disaster management organizations may lack resources to gather accurate and timely victim data. As a result, the rehabilitation process for

housing may be lengthy and inaccurate, resulting in housing that does not satisfy regulatory criteria, community expectations, or social viability. As a result, novel ways to enabling successful social resilience assessments that objectively capture essential features of the indicators to be assessed and can be quickly updated are needed (Saja *et al.*, 2021).

The government's disaster management strategy is implemented through policy-based assignments that offer disaster preventive, emergency response, and rehabilitation capabilities. According to Thomas B. Smith (1973), impacted groups can oppose the governmental policy by attempting to influence its execution rather than its development. This will allow us to understand the long-term agenda and policy dynamics in an event-focused domain(Zhang *et al.*, 2018). According to Thomas B. Smith (1973), assuming that policy results would satisfy policy expectations is an incorrect assumption in the model of public policy implementation. Smith identified four variables that impact policy implementation success, and these four elements are utilized to assess the argument for establishing a housing catastrophe mitigation strategy:

1. In a nutshell, the idealized policy is the idealized pattern of interaction between the government and the target population that the policy tries to establish. This is currently successfully done, as evidenced through interaction through direct and indirect socializing.
2. The absence of target group support for the program demonstrates that most target groups and target group organizations are not committed to the requirements imposed by the time restriction and the structure of the Detention Center Earthquake (DCE);
3. Implementing organizations must have the necessary structure, staff, leadership, and overall capacity to carry out the program's objectives. There is a capacity gap owing to a lack of technical discipline and knowledge of Information Technology (IT), as well as insufficient supporting facilities and infrastructure, resulting in delays and errors;
4. Environmental variables, as well as external social, economic, and political situations, have a significant impact on program execution.

One of the top objectives in the post-disaster rehabilitation process is the creation of temporary and permanent settlements, which is followed by the development of supporting infrastructure (Hasbullah, 2021). The successful implementation of the post-earthquake and liquefaction phase of housing rehabilitation and reconstruction policies is very important to provide services and reduce the suffering of disaster victims. The level of risk is assessed by considering how individuals assess their ability to cope with an event - i.e. how well they believe they will respond to and recover from an event of certain severity (Drennan, 2018). If disaster management at this stage is not carried out properly, it can lead to new "disaster" impacts and consequences. Homelessness is a major social problem as many people still live in temporary housing and refugee camps. Lack of hygiene and sanitation leads to negative public health impacts along with other poor social outcomes such as education, livelihoods, and security. Therefore, to achieve at least the ideals of the state, namely the welfare state, the government needs to enact policies that can be a solution to existing problems (Juaningsih *et al.*, 2020).

METHOD

In this study, the descriptive approach was employed to conduct qualitative research (Fitrianto, 2020). This research is located in Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi Province. Sigi is the result of the division of Donggala Regency which was formed based on Law

No. 27 of 2008 concerning the establishment of the Sigi district in the province of Central Sulawesi. Astronomically, Sigi is located at 119° 38' 45' '-120° 21' 24' ' East Longitude and 0° 52' 16' '-2° 03' 21' ' South Latitude. Sigi Regency consists of 15 sub-districts and 176 villages which are all located near the equator. Sigi's population based on the population in 2018 was 237,011 consisting of 121,538 male residents and 115,473 female residents.

The determination of interviewees is purposive, taking into account certain objectives in selecting informants. This means that researchers deliberately choose informants who are considered to know the problem. Informants in this study are those who are involved in the implementation of regional disaster management and are considered to know the problems faced and are able to provide complete information. Informants consist of; 1. Secretary of the Regional Disaster Management Agency of Sigi Regency (Musmiyanto, A, Md); 2. Secretary of the Regional Development Planning and Research Agency of Sigi Regency (Jufrin, S.Sos); 3. Head of Sub-Directorate for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of the Regional Disaster Management Agency of Sigi Regency (Handayani, ST); 4. Head of Housing and Area Development of the Sigi Regency Public Works and Public Housing Service (Hidayat, S.ST); 5. The staff of the Rehabilitation Section of the Regional Disaster Management Agency of Sigi Regency (Rina Nurliana, ST); 6. Assistance Fund/Stimulant Facilitator Phase 1 and the Phase II District Housing Development Acceleration Team (TP4) (Rizki Amelia, ST); 7. Head of Lolu Village, Sigi Biromaru District (Kurniadin Latjedi); 8. Head of BPD and Team for Acceleration of Housing Development (TP4) in Mpanau Village, SigiBiromaru (Ilham); Chairman of the BPD and the Team for the Acceleration of Distribution of Housing Development (TP4), Mpanau District, Sigi Regency; 9. Secretary of South Sibalaya Village, Tanambulawa District (Nasikun); and 10. Jono Oge Sigi Community Village, Biromaru District (Imron).

The objective of this study's data collection is to acquire data or information relevant to the issues being explored. In this study, primary data sources were interviews with informants while secondary data sources included literature searches, regulations, and other relevant materials.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

OVERVIEW OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION IN SIGI REGENCY

In October 2018, the first phase of the house damage assessment was completed. Phase II, beginning in April 2019, will provide stimulant funding for the building of stimulant and permanent homes. This approach has resulted in the implementation of two phases of the budget stimulation fund. For the first round of foreign aid, the stimulation money is (The Indonesian rupiah (IDR), Rp 80,100,000,000 billion. Phase II stimulants make use of existing APBN funding, continuous data upgrades, and the release of Rp. 568,663,780,000 for the construction of permanent dwellings from the Provincial Fund (APBD), APBN, and donor support.

Rehabilitation and reconstruction are actions that must be carried out promptly once catastrophe emergency management is concluded, according to Sigi Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2012. Article 2 of the Regional Regulation lays forth the criteria that must be followed in disaster management: 1). Quick and exact. (2) Priority. (3). Alignment and coordination. (4). Successful and effective. (5) Accountability and transparency. (6). Collaboration. (7) Empowerment; (8) Nondiscrimination; and (9) Non-Politicians. This research is focused on assisting with community housing repairs (stimulants) and the construction of permanent

houses. Assistance is provided for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of housing for residents that meet technical standards for earthquake resistance, and this activity is completed quickly, planned, integrated, coordinated, and in accordance with regional development planning based on disaster risk subtraction.

In accordance with Sigi Regent Regulation Number 3 of 2019 concerning Post-Earthquake and Liquefaction Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plans in Sigi Regency for 2019-2021 that disaster management in the rehabilitation and reconstruction phase in Sigi Regency is financed from the Sigi Regency Regional Budget and Expenditure (SRRBE II), Revenue and Expenditure Budget Central Sulawesi Province (REBCSP I) Grants from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (SREB), Foreign Assistance (FA) and Non-Governmental Organization Assistance. Grant assistance limits assistance based on the amount of the damage assessment to the house as follows:

-Rp. 50 million for heavily damaged houses;
-Rp. 25 million for moderately damaged houses;
-Rp. 10 million for lightly damaged houses.

Communities impacted by the earthquake and liquefaction tragedy are eligible for rehabilitation and reconstruction aid and must be listed on the list of beneficiaries as stated in the Regent of Sigi's Decree. As a result, accurate and fast catastrophe victim data is essential. The researchers used Thomas B. Smith's theoretical approach to find out how disaster mitigation policies were implemented during the rehabilitation and reconstruction phase of the earthquake and liquefaction in Sigi Regency, where policies were implemented based on four aspects: ideal policies, implementing organizations, target groups, and environmental factors. For more details, see the following explanation:

IDEAL POLICY

"Everyone has the right to acquire written and/or verbal information on disaster management policies," according to Article 8 paragraph 1 letter c of Sigi Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2012 addressing disaster management. As a result, the Sigi Regency Government is required to communicate disaster preventive and rebuilding socialization for the earthquake and liquefaction stages. Furthermore, the pattern of communicative interaction is a studiable component of Smith's ideal policy. The idealized policy, according to Smith (1973), is the first factor that affects the success of execution. After the earthquake and liquefaction incident on September 28, 2018, this study explores interaction patterns in the form of communication and information distribution relevant to the target group linked to the community house renovation program in Sigi District. The act of disseminating knowledge is known as socializing. There are two methods to socialize: directly and indirectly. Lectures, community forums, and other forms of direct socialization are used. Meanwhile, indirect socialization happens when garda leaders (street-level officials) disseminate a policy using bulletin boards, banners, advertising communities, internet media, and other means rather than face-to-face interaction (Agus Ermawan, 2012).

The findings of the study show that the interaction built through socialization carried out by the Sigi Regency government with the people of Sigi Regency to build understanding in the community about the implementation process and who qualifies as the target group has resulted in the idealized policy being properly implemented. The interaction between the organizing organization (BPBD) and the target group results in the intended outcomes. Socialization takes place at all levels and involves a wide range of individuals. The target group is more likely to execute

the program as described, according to Smith's concept, if there is an established interaction pattern.

GROUP TARGET

A government policy must have standards, objectives, and work methods (Ahsan *et al.,* 2020). The target group is defined as individuals who must adapt to the new interaction pattern in order to comply with the policy. The program's ability to satisfy their expectations determines compliance with the policy. Furthermore, demographic variables such as target group size, gender, education level, experience, age, and socioeconomic situations might impact the target group's capacity to benefit from the program. Both of these elements might have an impact on the implementation's efficacy.

The persons in the organization or group who are most affected by the policy are known as the target group (Smith, 1973). In Sigi Regency, the target group for catastrophe victims is established, and the target group is institutionalized in the smallest government element, the Village Head and the Village Government (street-level bureaucracy). The street-level bureaucracy has to collect the names and addresses of catastrophe victims.

The target group (Target Group), according to AgusPuwanto (2012; 43), has a role in deciding the program's success or failure. The success of program implementation will be influenced by the target group's support for frontline officials' work. This study evaluates community acceptability and support for the program in Sigi Regency, including both catastrophe victims and target group organizations (village government and RT leaders) that led to the distribution of stimulation and the construction of a permanent home.

Aspects of the target group have not carried out the program to its full potential. Due to a lack of support for the target group, house building is not completed on schedule, and there are no regulations for house construction activity. Homes that were completed (ready) as of March 2020, more than five months after the building deadline, amounted to 1,068 of the 1,602 intended houses (67 percent). The delay was caused by a variety of factors, including the use of funds for other purposes, an increase in the size of the home from 6x6m, which was determined without enough funding, a shortage of builders, and buildings that did not comply with construction rules. Meanwhile, the target group organization has not performed as well as it might since many people remain unregistered and receivers fail to satisfy the requirements.

IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION

The government's primary responsibility is to develop, implement, and enforce policies on behalf of and for the whole community within its authority. At each level of government, the administrative unit or bureaucratic unit is responsible for putting public policy into action. Smith (1973) refers to it as an "implementing organization," implying that the government bureaucracy is in charge of putting public policy into action.

Policy implementation is not only the responsibility of government officials. Three entities can execute policies: the government, public/private sector collaboration, or privatized policies (contracting out). Many government agencies in Indonesia are in charge of disaster relief. The Sigi Regency Regional Disaster Management Agency, on the other hand, is in charge of the earthquake and liquefaction housing restoration program. The organizational capability has a significant impact on policy implementation success (Dalam Agus Ermawan, 2012).

The availability of qualified human resources and the appropriate leadership attitude in program execution are critical success factors.

1. **Resource**

   Community-based groups, which range in size from national to hyper-local, play a vital role in assisting communities in building and implementing resilience(Drennan & Morrissey, 2019). To properly administer programs, implementing organizations require individuals with the necessary skills, knowledge, and attitudes. To achieve the Organization's goals, it is also important to have a large number of qualified employees to implement policies successfully. The number of employees required by a company, according to AgusPurwanto (2012:149), is determined by the tasks to be completed. The more complicated a policy is, the more staff is required to carry out the policy's implementation. They will be more productive, proactive, take initiative, and put out a greater effort to ensure the success of the organization(Tjaija *et al*., 2021).
   The quantity of implementers must equal the quality of the employees in terms of human resources (Arifin, 2020). The advancement of technology that can assist in the execution of work, particularly information technology (IT), can have a significant impact on the number of people required to complete this activity. Information technology reduces unnecessary expenditures by eliminating redundant operations(Malawani *et al*., 2020). There are 64 persons available, including 34 government servants and 30 non-civil servants. These individuals lack the technical discipline and information technology abilities that would allow for more effective deployment.

2. **Leadership**

   According to Yukl (in Priyono 2010), leadership is defined as a process in which a person inspires other members of a group to accomplish organizational goals. Leadership has an impact on an organization's resources and tools, as well as its people. Coordination and successful partnerships with other agencies or non-governmental groups require strong leadership.

   In line with Law Number 23 of 2014 about Regional Government, disaster management is carried out not only by the Regional Disaster Management Agency (RDMA) of Sigi Regency but also by a number of other authorities. As a result, programs across related agencies and donor agencies must be synchronized so that each agency or agency does not develop a sectoral ego. The leadership quality of the individuals who lead the organization's job can have a major impact on the organization's success or failure when it comes to executing public policy (Kandji, 2015). The current BPBD leadership or CEO has extensive experience in comparable jobs in other businesses, as well as developing a network of contacts and influence across enterprises. This network facilitates collaboration with other organizations.

This research reveals that the implementing organization has been ineffective, owing to a lack of resources that has resulted in program delays. Given the broad geographical spread of Sigi Regency and rural regions, RDMA resources, both in terms of expertise and numbers, are currently insufficient to meet the program's demands. These constraints will undoubtedly have an impact on the implementation and disbursement of the program for restoring damaged dwellings following the earthquake in Sigi Regency. However, in terms of leadership, RDMA leadership is capable of establishing effective communication across agencies and institutions, as well as with the general public.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTOR

The extent to which the external environment helps or hinders policy implementation is the final factor to consider when evaluating its success or failure. A hostile or unfavorable social, economic, or political environment can contribute to policy implementation failure. As a result, attempts to put policies in place necessitate a favorable external environment. Tachjan (2006) describes the social, economic, and political conditions that influence the policy's implementation:

1. Changes in social circumstances might influence how issues are interpreted, and therefore how the program is implemented. As a result, communities with complex socioeconomic problems require more public expenditures.
2. Second, changes in economic conditions have the same effect on policy execution as they do on policy formulation. After a rise or decline in the economy, programs aimed at the poor and jobless, for example, will change. Economic realities differ by location, necessitating more flexibility and direction in their execution.
3. Finally, the changing political environment has an impact on the work's implementation.

1. Social Factors

The issue of disaster management cannot be separated from three main premises, namely power, justice and the legitimacy of authority. The relationship between power and disaster mitigation is to see the state's response in mitigating the destructive impact of disasters from a social perspective and the construction of public information submitted to the state on disasters and their impact on the public. The issue of justice is related to the entanglement of social needs and the content of legitimacy related to the level of public trust in the government in dealing with disasters, Douglas (in Adiyoso, 2018)that disaster events in addition to destroying development also affect the social condition of the community, including psychology.

Disasters destroy existing physical, social and economic infrastructure systems. Disasters, directly and indirectly, cause damage, loss, and psychological pressure for disaster victims. The deteriorating psychological condition of disaster victims is most likely caused by (i) loss of emotional control, (ii) sadness due to loss of residence and property, even close relatives, and (iii) memories of the impactful disaster event. in the next life (Adiyoso, 2018). According to Pramono(in Adiyoso, 2018), that there is a phase called the disappointment phase which is usually experienced by victims of post-disaster disasters. At this stage, feelings of disappointment, loss of hope, distrust, physical exhaustion, frustration and even conflict emerge. Smith (1973) argues that the characteristics of each target group, such as gender, education level, experience, age, and social circumstances can influence the target group to comply with or adapt to the program and implement policies.

With this framework, social conditions related to the psychology of public health related to temporary housing have not been stable, the number of disaster victims and the dishonesty of some communities have a negative effect on the implementation of disaster management assistance for house repairs. On the other hand, the Sigi Regency RDMA as the implementer has not considered one of the principles of disaster management that prioritizes vulnerable community groups.

2. Economic Factors

Its execution is impacted by community economic variables as well as the community's social conditions. The Community Home Improvement Assistance Program can be more easily implemented if the community's economic situation improves. Earthquakes and liquefaction cause harm to not just physical infrastructure but also economic networks and corporate assets. In 2019, the poverty rate in Sigi Regency grew by 0.31 percent, from 12.60 percent to 12.91 percent, or 30.82 thousand individuals, according to statistics from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). Sigi is among the bottom three of the 13 regencies/cities in Central Sulawesi Province, according to this map. This indicates that the community's economic situation has not entirely recovered. The majority of those impacted by the tragedy are farmers, and certain places where agricultural land and irrigation sources were destroyed remain devastated, making economic conditions even tougher. This influences the housing disaster management program's execution.

During the rehabilitation and rebuilding phase of earthquake and liquefaction recovery in Sigi Regency, the community's low economic situation has a detrimental influence on the execution of disaster management programs. Several things happened as a result of economic factors, including the transfer of funds from house construction to other uses and the use of less expensive, inferior materials, both of which had an impact on the smooth construction and quality of houses.

3. Political Factors

In the aspect of environmental factors, the last factor is politics, according to Smith (1973) that policy can be classified as distributive, redistributive, and regulatory. The provision of assistance for community housing repairs includes redistributive policies, namely policies made by the Government to distribute the wealth of rights and ownership in the form of stimulant funds. According to deLeon&deLeon (in Agus Purwanto, 2012), the viewpoint is crucial to democratize the implementation process since policy-making is a political activity. This notion is inextricably linked to actual evidence that shows that when public policy is made democratically, it creates a favorable environment for implementation. This demonstrates that the factors that influence implementation success are not just administrative and management-related.

The character of the 'political collective,' according to Torenviled and Thomson (in Agus Purwanto 2012), influences the success of the implementation process. When the implementation process takes place on public lands with a diverse range of interests, collective politics is an unavoidable reality. Some groups gain from the program's implementation, but some groups are harmed by the program's implementation. The negotiation process becomes an essential element of the implementation process at this point. Because many of its implementations include multiple stakeholders who receive uneven benefits from the program, it has a strong political component.

The presence of non-government players who participate in the implementation process, according to Kiviniemi (in Agus Purwanto 2012), makes the process highly dynamic. "It is very necessary to define the "regular" or usual implementation procedure," it is claimed. As a result, the number of phases and components in a process creates a dynamic scenario in which numerous occurrences and actions are constantly possible. The political tensions that follow the implementation process are heightened by the interaction of players from

both the government and non-government sectors. Political considerations have a detrimental impact on program execution, according to this study. Program delays are caused by weak political collectives and a large number of actors. For example, a third party constructs an immediate house while the Community house remains unfinished till the time restriction is met. Overall, it can be stated, based on the findings of interviews and field observations, that social, economic, and political variables have a detrimental influence on the execution of the community housing improvement aid program. Thus, because community social capital is being harmed, maybe as a result of competition for few resources, emotional tensions are still high, and the disaster's impact is still being felt, causing individuals to become less trusting and attached. Furthermore, the scale of the housing effect, which presently stands at 24,219 homes, is a labor and supply chain restriction in program execution. Similarly, a lackluster economic recovery and shaky political conditions make it difficult to provide communal housing repair aid.

CONCLUSION

Model disaster management strategies for earthquake and liquidation rehabilitation and rebuilding, including the supply of repairs to the implementation of dwellings that are not ideal or operate badly. Because three of Smith's four components of the policy implementation model do not assist the program implementation process, namely; First, there are elements of the target population who oppose program execution because many houses are still unfinished and have passed the time limit established for completion.

Some receivers are not on track at stage I. Second, the implementing organization's human resources, both quality and quantity, as well as the strength of the facilities and infrastructure, have not been implemented optimally owing to the long program implementation process, which begins with data collecting and ends with supervision. Third, environmental factors such as social, economic, and political factors have hampered the implementation of the home renovation aid program. While the policy's ideal aspect is excellent since contact through socialization has been carried out at a level that involves many parties, the policy's ideal aspect is bad. The emphasis of attention on environmental variables in this study is on how external factors such as social, economic, and political situations might influence the implementation of disaster management policy models in Sigi Regency.

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