Stakeholder Involvement in Post Overcoming Poverty and Unemployment Post 2018

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Abstract

Central Sulawesi has been known as one of the disaster-prone areas, especially after the 2018 disaster which resulted in liquefaction, tsunamis and earthquakes occurring simultaneously. This large-scale natural disaster caused both physical and non-physical losses, until finally the government made every effort to ensure conditions returned to normal. The government's efforts to improve infrastructure and public facilities have been realized, including improving the economic sector and providing permanent housing for disaster survivors. However, on the other hand, post-disaster causes poverty and unemployment, especially in Palu City. Even though the open unemployment rate has currently decreased from 16,960 people (2020) to 15,302 people (2021), the number of poor people in the same year has increased to reach 28,600 people compared to 26,890 people in 2020. On this basis, the post-disaster recovery process must be carried out intensively, involving various stakeholders. The aim of this research is to find out what role stakeholders play during post-disaster recovery, especially in overcoming poverty and unemployment levels in the city of Palu. Data collection techniques were carried out using interviews and documentation. Interviews were aimed at stakeholders or related agencies, including the Regional Poverty Alleviation Coordination Team (Tim Koordinasi Pengentasan Kemiskinan Daerah-TKPKD) for provinces and districts/cities throughout Central Sulawesi, P5TK for the Manpower and Transmigration Service, the Training Development Division for the Expansion of Placement and Productivity of Nakertrans Workers, as well as communities affected by the disaster. Documentation was carried out by obtaining data from journals, news and BPS reports for the city of Palu in figures for 2022. This research was carried out within one year and used quantitative descriptive methods.

Keywords	*post disaster recovery, stakeholders, disaster, poverty, unemployment*

INTRODUCTION

After the liquefaction and earthquake disaster 5 (five) years ago, the government has worked hard to restore the condition of the city of Palu to its previous condition. Infrastructure, including roads and other public facilities, has largely been repaired, although currently the construction process is still ongoing. Previous research which also discussed post-disaster recovery from the tsunami that occurred in Tohoku and Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria, also received attention. In his analysis, it is necessary to build institutional capacity and infrastructure in order to minimize economic losses and also to maintain the welfare of citizens if another extreme event occurs (Yabe et al., 2020). Research entitled "Huddling with families after disaster: Human resilience and social disparity" (2022) looks at disasters caused by typhoons and pandemics that greatly affect human life and behavior, causing social and economic disparities (Wang et al., 2022).

The condition of economic and social instability in society has been tested again by non-natural disasters, namely the Corona virus disaster (Covid-19), which began to be felt in 2020. Based on the Governor's Regional Regulation Number 32 of 2020 regarding the application of discipline and law enforcement to comply with health protocols as a step to

prevent and control Covid-19. All community activities are limited to providing vaccinations to the entire community (Husain, 2022) (Manggasing et al., 2022). As a result, several workers were laid off, lost their jobs and ended up unemployed. It took 2 (two years) from 2018 to 2020 to improve the previous natural disaster and then following non-natural disasters. After the earthquake, liquefaction and tsunami disasters as well as the Covid-19 pandemic resulted in many people in Palu City losing their jobs and becoming unemployed and even falling into poverty (Arshandi, 2020).

Open unemployment in Palu City is increasing from year to year. In 2018, unemployment in Palu City in percent reached 5.81 people, in 2019 (6.32%), in 2020 it increased to 8.38%, in 2021 the number of unemployed fell to 7.61%, and fell to 6.15 % in 2022 (Open Unemployment Rate (Tingkat pengangguran Terbuka-TPT) According to Regency/City in Central Sulawesi Province (Percent), 2018-2020, 2023) ("2022, Poor Population and Unemployment Rates in Palu Decrease," 2022).

The percentage of poor people in Palu City based on data from the Central Statistics Agency in 2018 was 6.8%, 2019 (6.83%), 2020 decreased to 6.80%, in 2021 it increased to 12.18%, and up to March 2022 reaches 12.33%. (Percentage of Poor Population by Regency/City (Percent), 2018-2020, 2023, pp. 2018–2020) (editorial, 2022).

The workforce in Palu City since 2020 is 193,860 people and the non-labor force is 102,742 people. Of this workforce, 93.61 percent of the population is working and 6.39 percent are looking for work. Around 6,352 people are the number of job seekers registered with the Department of Cooperatives, MSMEs and Manpower in Palu City. Of the number of job seekers, 554 people have been placed to work. This means that there are still 5,798 people who are looking for work (Number of Job Seekers in Palu is 6,352 People, 2021).

Furthermore, the number of poverty and unemployment can be seen in the following table:

Table 1.
Increase and decrease in poverty as well unemployment in percent starting from 2018-2022
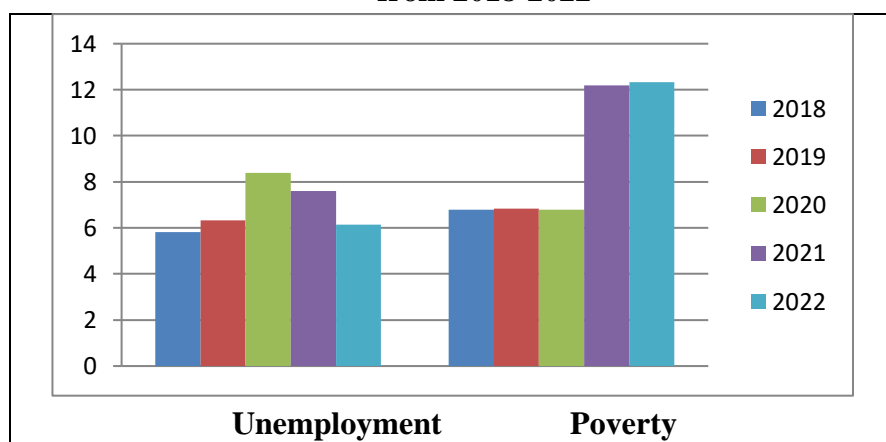
Source: BPS data, researcher data processing, 2023

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LITERATURE REVIEW

Post Disaster Recovery Poverty and Unemployment

Disasters or disasters are events that are often experienced by humans. Disasters happen anytime and anywhere, so people often cannot accept the consequences that arise after a disaster. In Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 of 2007, disasters that frequently occur consist of natural disasters, non-natural disasters and social disasters (Husain, 2022a). World Health Organization (WTO) disasters cause damage, ecological damage, loss of life, health problems so they require an external response. Disasters are also defined by the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) as serious disturbances that occur and cannot be overcome unilaterally but require other sources to overcome them. Resulting in major losses to society in terms of material, non-material, economic and environmental aspects (Akbar et al., 2022).

Based on the understanding and losses caused by the disaster, disaster preparedness is needed so that the affected communities are prepared if at any time a disaster occurs again. Those responsible for disaster management based on Law Number 24 of 2007 are the central government and regional governments. At the national level, the National Disaster Management Agency (Nadan Nasional Penanggulan Bencana-BNPB) together with the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, as well as other ministries or institutions are responsible for disasters that strike. Meanwhile, the Regional Disaster Management Agency functions at the provincial, district and city levels (BNPB, 2017).

After a disaster, each affected region or area will carry out recovery or what the world knows as "Building Back Better" (BBB). The BBB concept requires making the right decisions with various stakeholders. The aim is more to create a strong and resilient society after a disaster (Mannakkara et al., 2018). Further in the book it is explained that:

"Disaster management is commonly represented by four phases: mitigation or reduction, preparedness or readiness, response or emergency, and recovery. Governments use disaster management to pre-plan for disaster events, and plan for recovery after disaster events. Build Back Better fits within the pre-event and post-event planning for recovery" (There are four phases in disaster management: mitigation or reduction, preparedness or alertness, emergency response or emergency, and recovery).

During post-disaster recovery, much infrastructure and non-infrastructure must be addressed together, involving the government, community and other institutions. Poverty and unemployment are two non-infrastructural matters that must also receive attention.

In determining poverty, you must look at the minimum standard of living or sufficient calories needed. In Indonesia, the government's efforts for the poor include creating jobs, providing food subsidies, and providing education and health (Weiss, t.t.):

Measuring Poverty: The standard approach is to establish a poverty line, normally reflecting a minimum necessary standard of living (or that adequate for a minimum calorie intake). In Indonesia there have been a variety of targeted measures broadly covering employment creation, food subsidies, and education and health provision for the poor.

Employment is always associated with employment opportunities and unemployment. The greater the availability of jobs, the greater the employment opportunities of the productive age (15 years and over), so the unemployment rate is also lower. On the other hand, if there are few job opportunities, job opportunities will also be limited so that unemployment will increase (Gatiningsih & Eko Sutrisno, 2017).

The definition of unemployment is also defined as: (1) people who are actively looking for work, (2) people who are preparing for a new business or job, (3) people who are not looking for work because they feel it is impossible to get a job, (4) groups of people who are not active looking for work on the grounds that they already have a job but have not yet started working (BPS, 2022).

Stakeholders

Stanford Research Institute (1964) explains stakeholders as a collection of groups that have power (legitimacy, power, urgency, as well as proximity or closeness in influencing either directly or indirectly (Husain, 2022).

Stakeholders or commonly referred to as stakeholders are individuals or groups of people who influence each other and are influenced by the achievement of certain goals of a company/organization Donaldon et al. Furthermore, Clarkson divided stakeholders into primary, secondary and key stakeholders who have (Mitchell et al.) legitimacy, interest and power (Nikijuluw et al., 2018).

METHOD

The type of research used is qualitative with a case study method which focuses on the role of stakeholders in overcoming poverty and unemployment in Palu City after the disaster. This research is descriptive in nature which provides an overview of the findings and data in the field. Data collection is carried out through: 1). Observations, researchers went directly to observe the condition of poor and unemployed people in the city of Palu. 2). Interviews, which begin with pre-interviews with informants who are deemed to be able to provide accurate data based on conditions in the field. After that, an in-depth interview was conducted to ask in detail about the problems and solutions that would be presented. The next technique for determining informants is carried out purportively, and 3). Documentation, Searching for secondary data related to the research focus including taking

data from the Central Statistics Agency, social services, employment services, Development Planning Agency (Bappeda), and various research information in the form of books, journals, archives and other documentation that is considered important.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mapping and roles of stakeholders in post-disaster recovery

The success of post-disaster recovery that occurred in Central Sulawesi in 2018 was greatly influenced by the involvement of stakeholders or stakeholders who played a role in restoring post-disaster conditions. Natural disasters (tsunami, liquefaction and earthquake) have a major impact on society. The losses incurred were not only non-material but also material, recorded at Rp. 18.48 trillion in losses and damage, especially in the areas most affected, namely Donggala Regency, Palu City, Parigi Regency and Sigi Regency (Central Sulawesi Provincial Government, 2018).

Responsibility for disaster management is regulated in Law no. 24 of 2007, that from the central government to regional governments, including BNPB (National Disaster Management Agency) are institutions that are given the authority to carry out disaster management. Apart from that, the involvement of private and international institutions also plays a role in supporting the government in the post-disaster recovery process.

In detail, stakeholder involvement can be seen based on Presidential Instruction No. 10 of 2018 concerning the acceleration of rehabilitation and reconstruction after the earthquake and tsunami disaster in Central Sulawesi. This improvement and recovery aim to ensure that the social and economic conditions of the community improve and can function normally. The mapping of stakeholder involvement in post-disaster recovery can be seen in the following table.

Table 2.

Mapping and Role of Stakeholders in Post-Disaster Recovery in Central Sulawesi

Institute	Role
Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs	1. Coordinate assistance from abroad 2. Facilitate ministerial coordination to maintain political, legal and security stability.
Coordinating Minister for Development, Human and Culture	Facilitate ministry coordination regarding the acceleration of reconstruction and rehabilitation.
Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs	Facilitate ministerial coordination regarding economic issues.
Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs	Facilitate ministry coordination regarding the acceleration of reconstruction and rehabilitation in the maritime sector.
Minister of Public Works and Public Housing (Menteri Pekerjaan Umum	1. Coordinate with related institutions in carrying out cooperation.

dan Perumahan Rakyat-PUPR)	2. Provide assistance and supervision in carrying out rehabilitation and reconstruction of public infrastructure, facilities (education, health, religion, economic support, and basic infrastructure. 3. Propose budget-related needs to the head National Disaster Management Agency
Minister of Home Affairs	1. Facilitate budget matters. 2. Development of goods management for local governments
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Coordinating with institutions related to foreign aid
Minister of Religion	1. Ensure that religious learning services and activities return to function. 2. Facilitate religious archive services. 3. Facilitate the provision of counseling
Minister of Education and Culture	1. Coordinate with institutions related to damaged educational facilities. 2. Restoring learning activities including assistance back to school. 3. Reduce disaster preparedness
Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education	Increasing the role of universities for students affected by disasters.
Minister of Health	1. Coordinate with institutions regarding health facilities and infrastructure 2. Prevent disease and provide health services
Minister of Social Affairs	Providing social protection including facilities and infrastructure
Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources	1. Ensure the availability of electricity including fuel and clean water. 2. Conduct studies and recommendations regarding earthquake-prone areas
Minister of Transportation	1. Coordinate with institutions regarding damaged transportation facilities and infrastructure 2. Responsible for and coordinating services in and out of goods and people as well as distribution of aid. 3. Prepare resources for organizing transportation
Minister of communications and information technology	1. Infrastructure restoration 2. Information and communication management
Minister of Agriculture	Coordinate with institutions to inventory damage to agricultural infrastructure

Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries	Coordinate with related institutions to restore the marine and fisheries sector
Minister of the Environment	Coordinate with institutions related to the use of forest areas and control pollution and environmental damage that occurs.
Minister of Villages, development of disadvantaged areas, and Transmigration	Optimizing the use of village funds
Minister of National Development Planning	1. Coordinate with related institutions the post-disaster development master plan and facilitate the preparation of rehabilitation and reconstruction actions. 2. Facilitate cooperation and partnerships with friendly countries, organizations, international institutions and other partners. 3. Assistance with local governments to prepare for economic recovery and development.
Minister of State-Owned Enterprises (Badan Usaha Milik Negara-BUMN)	Optimizing BUMN after a disaster
Minister of Tourism	1. Restoration of resources and the tourism industry 2. Inventory of tourism destinations 3. Promotion and information services on tourism destinations
Minister of Manpower	1. Productivity and increased workforce competency 2. Protection and Empowerment of workers
Industry Minister	Coordinate, improve, facilitate and rebuild industrial facilities and infrastructure.
Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises	Coordinating with institutions related to credit restructuring, improving facilities and infrastructure for cooperatives and micro, small and medium enterprises.
Minister of Trade	Coordinate with institutions related to the recovery of trade activities, including supporting facilities and infrastructure.
Minister of Finance	Facilitate budget revisions including allocation, disbursement and handover of grant funds.
Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the Defense Agency	1. Provide recommendations and facilitate spatial planning 2. Coordinate and facilitate institutions related to the safe relocation of community settlements

Minister of Empowerment and Women and Child Protection	1. Ensure that handling is gender responsive and caring for children. 2. Coordinate with related institutions providing protection to children while simultaneously collecting data on children and their families. 3. Tracking and reunifying separated and unaccompanied children. 4. Ensure that the needs of children and women are met
Commander of the National Army	Coordinating the implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction
Head of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia	Coordinating with institutions related to law enforcement, security and order, and community services
Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia	Supervise rehabilitation and reconstruction.
Head of the National Disaster Management Agency	1. Coordinate rehabilitation and reconstruction with related institutions including local government and local universities. 2. Propose a budget allocation for development assistance. 3. Coordinate the involvement of the community, non-governmental organizations and the business world regarding the provision of funding. 4. Accountable for all forms of donations, both national and international 5. Carry out monitoring and evaluation. 6. Reporting related to the implementation of instructions to the president
Head of the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency	Provide financial management accountability assistance.
Head of the Goods/Services Procurement Policy Agency	Provide accountability assistance for the implementation of goods and services.
Governor of Central Sulawesi	1. Coordinate with institutions/ministries 2. Provide guidance and supervision to local governments (district/city) and provide the necessary licensing facilities. 3. Facilitate public services. 4. Propose needs. 5. Verify and validate house damage data.

	6. Provision of State Revenue and Expenditure Budget-APBD (Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Negara) 7. Land preparation 8. Monitoring and reporting the implementation of activities to the central government
Regent/mayor	1. Coordinate with institutions/ministries 2. Responsible for the smooth rehabilitation and reconstruction 2. Data collection on damage to residents' homes and public facilities 3. Providing a budget 4. Providing land availability 5. Supervision and reporting to the central government through BNPB and the Governor

Source: instructions from the President of the Republic of Indonesia, 2018 and research data processing 2023

In post-disaster recovery in Central Sulawesi, stakeholders or stakeholders are the main organizers to restore better conditions after the disaster. In carrying out recovery and repairs resulting from the disaster, the government coordinates with various institutions or ministries to ensure that predetermined progress is achieved. As an important responsible component, the government also has limitations so it requires the involvement of various parties including the community, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and foreign aid. The progress of implementing recovery carried out by stakeholders can be seen in the following picture.

Figure 1. Progress of Recovery Implementation by Stakeholders

Source: Regional Recovery and Redevelopment Master Plan post-disaster Central Sulawesi, 2018

Apart from the government, the involvement of the private sector really helps recovery for communities affected by disasters, including ACT (Aksi Cepat Tanggap), which is a social and humanitarian foundation that provides assistance with energy and goods that can be used by the community. The Tzu Chi Buddhist Foundation has also prepared permanent housing in Tondo, which until now has been occupied by residents affected by the disaster. As for international assistance, JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) is an aid agency from Japan which collaborates with BAPPENAS (National Development Planning Agency) to provide assistance to the government to develop a basic reconstruction master plan (Husain, 2022).

It takes time for the recovery process after a disaster that destroys infrastructure which then has an impact on human survival. The loss of agricultural land and plantations has caused some people to lose their source of livelihood. This directly affects the social and economic conditions of society, which then results in poverty from the inability to meet consumption needs.

Poverty Alleviation Program and Reducing Post-Disaster Unemployment Rates

What is troubling in the social condition of society is the problem of poverty and unemployment which generally arises and occurs under normal conditions "having never experienced a major natural disaster" in a country or region. Meanwhile, Central Sulawesi it self experienced a disaster in 2018 which resulted in the loss of some agricultural land. The rice field area and agricultural center in Petobo Village lost 27.5 ha due to liquefaction (Hajiji & Moh Ridwan, 2009). Apart from this area, in Sigi Regency there are 7000 ha of rice fields that cannot yet be cultivated by farmers (Litha, 2020). As a result, land conversion occurred and some people lost their livelihoods and sources of income.

The loss of rice fields due to this disaster will affect the community's economy and become one of the causes of unemployment and poverty. According to Carney, the main source of poverty is disaster, especially for people whose lives are at or close to the poverty line. Damage or loss of assets owned by the community will put them in a poverty trap, because the resources needed to be able to rebuild a house or other necessities are no longer available (Desinta & Jeffry R. H. Sitorus, 2021).

The Palu City Government as the administrative center of Central Sulawesi province is experiencing serious problems related to poverty and unemployment which must be addressed immediately. The percentage of poor people in Palu City based on data from the Central Statistics Agency in 2018 was 6.8%, 2019 (6.83%), 2020 decreased to 6.80%, in 2021 it increased to 12.18%, and up to March 2022 reaches 12.33%. (Percentage of Poor Population by Regency/City (Percent), 2018-2020, 2023, pp. 2018–2020) (editorial, 2022).

According to Farhan, as one of the Regional Poverty Reduction Coordination Teams (Tim Koordinasi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Daerah-TKPKD) for provinces and districts/cities throughout Central Sulawesi during an interview on August 2 2023, development efforts in Central Sulawesi are mutually sustainable in all aspects of community life. Including post-disaster poverty reduction efforts through:
1. Construction of permanent housing (hunian tetap-huntap). Construction of residential

housing with a total of 5,732 units spread across Donggala Regency, Sigi Regency and Palu City to be handed over and occupied by disaster-affected communities.

2. Formation of the MSME (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) group. Furthermore, the role of MSMEs can be seen from providing capital and business equipment to the community as well as digital-based business incubators.

3. Providing business capital assistance in the form of money to be used to improve economic business capabilities and increase existing resources.

Figure 2. TZU CHI Tondo Permanent Housing Assistance

Source: Researcher, 2023

Apart from the poverty caused by the earthquake, liquefaction and tsunami disasters, it also had an impact on the economic sector in the city of Palu and the surrounding area. Damage reached IDR 2.83 trillion and total losses around IDR 1.9 trillion. The economic failure is caused by (Central Sulawesi Provincial Government, 2018):

1. Damage to facilities and infrastructure,
2. There has been a decline in economic activity related to trade, production and tourism,
3. The financial system loses function,
4. Business activities are not running, causing unemployment.

According to Lisna in the P5TK division of the Manpower and Transmigration Service when interviewed on August 1 2023, unemployment has increased since Palu City and the region were hit by the 2018 disaster and was followed by the outbreak of the Covid 19 pandemic. and loss of livelihood/employment and ultimately unemployment.

The increase in the number of unemployed continued to increase at the end of September 2018, based on a report from the Central Sulawesi Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the open unemployment rate in February 2019 amounted to 54,843 people or 3.54% and experienced an increase compared to last year of 4.7 thousand (Post-Disaster, Open Unemployment Increases, 2019).

Based on the results of an interview (3 August 2023) with Mr. Ilyas in the Training Development Division, Expansion of Placement and Productivity of the Nakertrans Workforce, he acknowledged the fluctuating conditions in the unemployment rate. "As a result of the earthquake that occurred in 2018 and following the Covid-19 pandemic, many residents, especially those living in Palu City, lost their jobs and became unemployed and

fell into poverty." Four districts and the city of Palu were areas directly affected by the disaster as a result of which there was a decline in economic activity in terms of production (agriculture and plantations, fisheries and maritime affairs, industry, services, trade, tourism). This unstable productivity then has a chain impact on the decline in the number of consumers which results in a decline in people's purchasing power followed by loss of livelihoods and jobs. In anticipating the increasing levels of unemployment and poverty (recovery of socio-economic conditions) in post-disaster communities, efforts are being made (Central Sulawesi Provincial Government, 2018) as follows:

a. For communities directly affected, cash for work assistance is provided,
b. Providing (labor intensive infrastructure); employment opportunities related to regional rehabilitation and reconstruction,
c. Providing capital assistance for productive economic businesses as well as assistance in managing community economic businesses,
d. Providing technical training and productive economic business skills to communities affected by disasters
e. Providing training for graduates of vocational or vocational high schools which aims to prepare the young generation to become entrepreneurs and become part of the formal sector.
f. Providing competency-based training at the Regional Technical Implementation Unit (Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah-UPTD).

This effort is a form of government responsibility in carrying out post-disaster recovery, especially in Palu City, which is the administrative and economic center of Central Sulawesi province. However, in reality, not all of these programs have been delivered to communities affected by disasters. For example, Agus, a community affected by the disaster, has not yet found permanent employment and is dependent on government assistance

CLOSING
Conclusion

The research results show that in the post-disaster recovery process all stakeholders carry out their duties and functions by coordinating with each other between government institutions through presidential instructions. Apart from that, the involvement of the private sector and international institutions such as ACT (Aksi Cepat Tanggap) and JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) is very much needed in rebuilding the city of Palu and affected areas after the disaster.

The recovery of the city of Palu after the disaster is the government's effort to restore better conditions to society so that the role of various stakeholders is highly expected, especially in overcoming the increasingly widespread and increasing poverty and unemployment. The government is taking efforts to provide capital and skills assistance to residents so that they can be used as a source of livelihood.

Recommendations

In the recovery process for Palu City and other affected areas, it is hoped that there will be intense and communicative cooperation between stakeholders, both central and regional government, the private sector and the community. In addition, government programs often only focus on providing assistance in the form of logistics and direct cash assistance, while providing temporary and unsustainable skills. Therefore, consistency and interconnection between existing institutions is needed, existing and running programs must be evaluated by adjusting the conditions and needs of the community.

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