Post Disaster Stimulant Fund Distribution Management In Mamboro Village, Palu City

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I N F O   A R T I C L E

A B S T R A C T

After the disaster, many houses were badly damaged, leaving residents without proper housing. Management of stimulant funds for post-disaster damaged houses is a crucial part of community recovery efforts after natural disasters. In the post-disaster situation, many houses suffered serious damage, leaving residents without proper shelter. Stimulant funds are used to provide financial assistance to people whose homes have been damaged in order to repair or rebuild their homes. This study aims to determine the implementation of the management of the distribution of stimulant funds for damaged houses for victims of natural disasters in the Mamboro Village. This research method is Qualitative. From the results of the study it can be concluded that the planning that was carried out was not fully mature because in the process of collecting data, invalid and inaccurate data were found, such as the discovery of duplicate data. Meanwhile, the movement has not run optimally because the process takes a long time.

INTRODUCTION

Natural disasters that have a more impact can increase poverty rates in developing countries (Padli et al., 2019). Natural disasters can be costly, not only in terms of lives lost, but also in the currency of the survivors (Sawada & Takasaki, 2017). Disasters can also cause significant infrastructure damage, including buildings, roads, bridges and utilities. This can disrupt essential services such as electricity, water supply, and network communications, thereby damaging communities to recover and recover (Khan et al., 2022). Besides that disasters can also cause direct and indirect economic losses, natural disasters can cause significant damage to physical infrastructure, homes and businesses, resulting in direct economic losses (Botzen et al., 2019). These losses can be especially severe in communities thanks to the low shortage of resources to rebuild quickly (Bănică et al., 2020). Natural disasters can also have indirect economic impacts, such as reduced economic activity due to business closures and reduced consumer spending. Thus, natural disasters can cause loss of income, which can lead to extreme poverty (Rozenberg & Hallegatte, 2016), which can lead to a sharp increase in missions, and each disaster makes the country more vulnerable to the next disaster (Freeman et al., 2000).

In 2018, the city of Palu in Indonesia was hit by a series of natural disasters including earthquakes, tsunamis and liquefaction which caused significant infrastructure losses and damage (Surjono et al., 2021). Disasters also have an impact on settlement preferences and community resilience in affected areas (Wardhani et al., 2021). Natural disasters such as the earthquake that occurred in Donggala, Palu and its surroundings not only resulted in loss of life, but also environmental damage and loss of property (Samad et al., 2020).

Studies show that the government is the only agency that offers long-term support to disaster victims (Burkart et al., 2016). One of the policies that can be taken by the government to overcome post-disaster problems is through a financial assistance program. After natural disasters, governments many times decide to provide financial assistance to affected households to cover at least some of the costs (Andor et al., 2020). Financial assistance is offered by various sources to disaster victims (Behl et al., 2019). Case studies of financial assistance in the recovery process for earthquake victims in Bantul Regency in 2006-2007 found that the absence of participation in policy making resulted in policies not being able to accommodate the social context of the target group. As a result, community leaders and community members face problematic situations which cause many problems in their implementation, giving rise to horizontal conflicts in society. This is the importance of participation in policy making to avoid financial assistance policy disasters (Isnadi & Asmarawati, 2023).

One of the policies of the Palu city government to support disaster victims is a stimulant fund program. The provision of village fund assistance is provided as a stimulant and stimulant fund for the growth of village development which aims to fund village development and community empowerment (Banurea & Mahmuddin, 2018). Stimulant funds are grants from the central government to local governments that are disbursed to the community with the aim of repairing damaged houses that depict natural disasters (Putri, 2017). Stimulant funds can also reduce economic stress during times of crisis (Turnbull et al., 2020), and can help small businesses to overcome short-term cash flow challenges during times of crisis (Baker et al., 2022).

To ensure the effectiveness of stimulant funds, the government needs to monitor and evaluate in accordance with Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 32 of 2011 concerning guidelines for grants and social assistance sourced from regional revenue and expenditure budgets and Minister of Finance Number 224/PMK.07/2017 concerning management of grants from central government to local governments, the source of funds to finance disaster victims' housing repair activities is BNPB ready-to-use funds (Olivia, 2021).

RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, the research was conducted using qualitative case studies method by the researcher. The qualitative case studies approach aims to be able to explain phenomena in detail (in depth) through in-depth data collection techniques (Dwijulianto & Dewi, 2019). The type of data in this study consists of primary data, namely through literature studies, documents, and other sources related to the subject matter under study and secondary data that is obtained directly from the right sources and used as respondents (objects of research). Data sources consist of primary data sources obtained through library research and documents from various sources including decrees, laws and regulations, as well as documents in the form of photographs, as well as other important texts (Mohi et al., 2019). The number of informants in this study amounted to 7 people. Data collection techniques in this study are divided into three, namely Observation which is done by observing directly the situation or situation of the research subject, Interview which is done by asking questions directly to the research subject, and Documentation aims to collect data which is done through observation and sensing (Daswati et al., 2020) .

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Stimulant Fund Assistance is a policy program of the Palu City government for communities affected by the Earthquake, Tsunami and Liquifaksi on September 28, 2018, which sourced funds from central government grants to local governments for social assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction. The repairs to houses affected by the disaster were categorized as heavily damaged, moderately damaged, and lightly damaged houses after the earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction disasters in Palu City. As one of the post-disaster management programs, in order to support the process of accelerating the implementation of the rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged houses through stimulant funds to reduce the burden on the community in repairing damaged houses due to the natural disaster. In terms of distribution of stimulant funds, the BPBD in collaboration with each sub-district has carried out its duties relatively well and refers to the technical guidelines .

According to Palu Mayor Regulation number 24 of 2020 regarding amendments to Mayor's Regulation number 35 of 2019 regarding technical instructions for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of housing after the earthquake, tsunami and phase II liquefaction natural disaster that houses assisted by the Palu city government are only occupied houses and not intended for business houses such as boarding houses, shop houses, and contract houses. Stimulant funding assistance is given to heads of families who have not or are not in the process of obtaining housing assistance from other funding sources or such as receiving Huntap. Heads of families who own more than one house and are damaged by the disaster are only given aid funds for one house. However, in terms of disbursement of stimulant funds, there are also problems in the field, namely the head of the family who has received assistance twice and the stimulant funds are not used properly by the recipient community.

In the distribution of the stimulant funds, there were delays in the distribution due to several obstacles and obstacles where the lack of maturity level in the planning aspect in the coordination of the agencies involved during the community data verification process so that a lot of duplicate community data that had appeared in stage I reappeared in stage II. Regarding the distribution of stimulant funds, which was initially carried out using the method of providing assistance in the form of building materials, amounting to the category of house damage, where if the level of damage to the house is severe, material assistance worth 40 million rupiah and 10 million in cash. for the wages of craftsmen from housework so that the amount is enough 50 million according to the stimulant fund, the house is heavily damaged but the method is only used in one wave because it is not effective so that the method used is changed to now the people who receive the stimulant fund will open an account in which the funds will be entered into the account that has been created and the community will be asked to account for the funds received in the form of which later will be asked for notes on the purchase of

building materials, receipts for workers' wages and photos of their homes. Related to the existing problems, it encourages researchers to examine and examine in detail the extent of the management process for distributing stimulant funds in Mamboro Village.

1. Planning

Planning is the first step that must be done so that what has been determined can be implemented. This stage aims to find out the process of managing stimulant funds and what must be done to carry out the implementation of these funds in order to achieve the maximum goal of distributing stimulant funds to disaster-affected communities. Good planning in the management of disaster stimulant funds is very important for various reasons. First, with careful planning, the allocation of funds can be carried out efficiently and effectively to meet urgent needs and support community recovery. Second, transparent planning ensures accountability and avoids misuse of funds. Third, with proper identification of beneficiaries, funds can be distributed to those who really need them and avoid overlapping with assistance from other parties. Fourth, planning that includes long-term recovery aspects helps rebuild infrastructure and community resilience to disasters. Fifth, the monitoring and evaluation mechanism in planning ensures that stimulant fund management goes according to plan. Finally, good planning increases public trust in the government and institutions involved in the post-disaster recovery process. Thus, good planning becomes an important foundation in post-disaster community recovery efforts and helps communities rebuild their lives better.

In the process of planning the stimulant fund assistance program, it is carried out based on the flow guidelines. The planning process that was carried out was not yet fully mature in the process of collecting data from various parties as described by the informant above, a lot of invalid and inaccurate community data were found, such as the discovery of community double data. So that the data discrepancy causes delays in the process of sending stimulant funds.

2. Organizing

Organizing is the second step in implementing the plans that have been prepared in order to achieve the predetermined goals. Regarding how the system for managing stimulant funds will be distributed to the community, in this case the chief executive divides the work with the expertise of his subordinates with their respective main tasks and functions. The organization of the management of the distribution of stimulant funds can be seen from the placement of the existing structure and the division of tasks. good organization in the management of disaster stimulant funds is an important key to achieving recovery goals and helping people affected by disasters. In post-disaster situations, the urgent needs and complexity of tasks demands a clear and well-coordinated organizational structure. Effective organizing enables related parties, such as local governments, the National Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), humanitarian agencies, and volunteers, to work together synergistically in channeling stimulant funds to people in need. With the existence of a coordinated organizational structure, the roles and responsibilities of each party become clear, reduce the risk of overlapping, and increase the efficiency of aid distribution. In addition, good organizing also includes forming a team or working group that has the appropriate skills and competencies to handle specific tasks, such as identifying beneficiaries, verifying urgent needs, and monitoring the use of funds. This will increase effectiveness in dealing with complex challenges after a disaster.

The organization carried out in the process of distributing stimulant funds has gone well because the division of tasks and responsibilities has been given to the relevant agencies that have carried out their duties in accordance with technical instructions and from several statements of informants many expressed satisfaction with the distribution of stimulant funds even though it must take quite a long time in the distribution process

3. Actuating

In the process of managing the stimulant fund program, the activities carried out by the leader are to guide, mobilize, and regulate all activities that have been assigned the task of carrying out the duties and responsibilities of distributing stimulant funds. Good actuating of disaster stimulus fund management is an important key to turning plans and decisions into concrete actions that can have a positive impact on affected communities. In post-disaster situations, there are many challenges and complexities that must be faced, and effective actuating becomes very important. Disaster stimulant funds must be implemented quickly and precisely so that assistance can be felt by people in need. Good practice ensures that funds are disbursed according to priorities and urgent needs, such as meeting basic needs, improving infrastructure, or supporting livelihood restoration.

The movement carried out by related parties in this case BPBD assisted by many parties such as the Kelurahan and the TP4 Team has carried out their duties quite well, it can be seen from the people who have received information about the program to receive stimulant funds and the efforts they take when they find problems. in the process of implementing the distribution of the stimulant funds, although in the process found various problems such as administrative problems where the data of the community resided in another village but resided in the Mamboro Village, as well as problems in determining the level of damage to community houses which according to the community did not match the level of damage. according to their version. So that in the mobilization process it can be said to be quite good but not yet fully effective because of the problems found so that it hampers the process of disbursing funds so that it takes a long time in the distribution process.

4. Controlling

Good control in the management of disaster stimulant funds is an important aspect in ensuring that the entire process and use of funds goes according to the plans and rules that have been set. In post-disaster situations, accuracy and precision in supervising the implementation of stimulant funds is the key to achieving the desired results. Good control ensures that disaster stimulant funds are used properly and in accordance with recovery objectives. By having an effective oversight mechanism, you can avoid misuse of funds or improper use, so that the assistance provided really benefits the affected community. In addition, good control helps in identifying potential risks or obstacles during the process of using funds. By identifying risks, preventive measures can be taken to reduce or overcome these risks, so that the implementation of stimulant funds becomes smoother and avoids unwanted problems.

Supervise the distribution of stimulant fund assistance programs and see the progress of the results of the activities that have been carried out. Provide information regarding the management of stimulant funds both orally and in writing so that in the process of activities you can get an idea of how the implementation of the tasks given.

The process of supervising related parties, in this case the BPBD, has carried out its duties, namely to supervise the community directly by checking back the houses of residents who have received stimulant fund assistance and then requesting physical evidence in the form of purchase receipts and receipts for artisan wages, in which the amount must be in accordance with the amount of funds received and supervision was not carried out on the Kelurahan because it was in accordance with the results of the interview above which stated that the funds were directly channeled into the account that had been created for the beneficiaries.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that the management of stimulant fund assistance in Mamboro Village has not run optimally due to several reasons. This can be seen from the planning process that was carried out not yet fully mature because in the data collection process, invalid and inaccurate data were found, such as the discovery of double data. Meanwhile, in the mobilization process that was carried out quite well, it could be seen from the people who had received information about the program to receive stimulant funds and the efforts they made

when they found problems in the process of implementing the distribution of the stimulant funds, although in the process they found various problems, both in terms of administration. and determining the level of damage to residents' houses. So that in the aspect of mobilization it can be said to be quite good but not yet fully effective because of these problems so that it takes a long time in the distribution process.

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