

Adaptation Strategies Of Temporary Shelter Residents After Natural Disasters In Lero Tatari Village, Sindue District, Donggala Regency

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Abstract: This study discusses the adaptation strategies of temporary shelter residents after a natural disaster in Lero Tatari Village, Sindue District, Donggala Regency. This study aims to identify the adaptation strategies carried out by temporary shelter residents after the earthquake and tsunami and to examine the economic conditions of the community after the disaster. The study used a descriptive qualitative approach based on Talcott Parsons' Structural Functionalism theory. Informants were selected using the snowball sampling technique, involving five informants. Data were collected through interviews, observation, documentation, and secondary data from official government documents. The results show that the lives of the community experienced changes in housing, employment, and daily life. The adaptation strategies included active and passive adaptation, such as increasing income, working as laborers, prioritizing basic needs, and reducing household expenditures. Social adaptation was carried out through kinship, family relationships, and cooperation among community members. Meanwhile, economic adaptation was carried out by utilizing assistance from social institutions and the government, as well as selling fish catches to increase household income.

Keywords: Adaptation Strategies, Community, Temporary Shelter, Disaster

1. Introduction

Indonesia is one of the countries that frequently experiences natural disasters, including earthquakes and tsunamis. These disasters were also experienced by the people of Lero Tatari Village, Sindue District, Donggala Regency. The earthquake and tsunami caused damage to houses and affected community life, particularly in terms of housing, livelihoods, social conditions, and the economy. After the disaster, people whose houses were severely damaged were relocated to temporary shelters (huntara) as a place to live before obtaining permanent housing.

The lives of the community after occupying the temporary shelters experienced various changes. The community had to adapt to a living environment that was different from before. Economic conditions also declined because some people lost or abandoned their livelihoods from before the disaster. In addition, children's education was disrupted, and the community experienced trauma and fear as a result of the disaster. Under these

conditions, the community received various forms of assistance from social institutions and the government, but still needed strategies to meet their daily needs and restore their lives.

Humans as social beings will undergo an adaptation process when facing situations and conditions that differ from previous circumstances. This was also carried out by the temporary shelter residents of Lero Tatari Village through adjustments to the new environment, family life, social relationships, and economic conditions. These adaptation strategies were carried out so that the community could survive and resume their daily lives after the disaster.

Based on these conditions, this study focuses on the adaptation strategies of temporary shelter residents after a natural disaster in Lero Tatari Village, Sindue District, Donggala Regency. This study aims to determine the adaptation strategies of temporary shelter residents after the disaster, both in social and economic life. This study uses the perspective of Talcott Parsons' Structural Functionalism Theory, which views society as a system whose parts are interconnected and interdependent in dealing with changes in life.

2. Method

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach aimed at providing an overview of the adaptation strategies of temporary shelter residents after the disaster in Lero Tatari Village, Sindue District, Donggala Regency. The study was conducted through a literature study and field research to obtain data related to the adaptation strategies of temporary shelter residents.

The research location was Lero Tatari Village, Sindue District, Donggala Regency, which was selected because the area was affected by an earthquake and tsunami and has temporary shelters occupied by disaster victims. The unit of analysis in this study was the community living in temporary shelters. Informants were determined using the snowball sampling technique, namely selecting informants through recommendations from previous respondents. The number of informants in this study was 5 people.

The data used consisted of primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained directly from informants in the field, while secondary data were obtained from scientific writings, literature, books, articles, journals, internet sites, and documents related to the study. Data collection was conducted through observation, interviews, and documentation. Observation was carried out directly at the research location, interviews were conducted using interview guidelines with the informants, while documentation was used to complement the data through images and documentation of activities during the research.

The data obtained were then analyzed descriptively by simplifying and grouping the data according to the problems and objectives of the study. Relevant data were selected, then

the interview results were interpreted and organized into research findings until conclusions were obtained regarding the adaptation strategies of temporary shelter residents after the natural disaster in Lero Tatari Village.

3. Adaptation Strategies of Temporary Shelter Residents After Natural Disasters

Earthquakes and tsunamis brought major changes to the lives of the people of Lero Tatari Village. The community experienced damage to their homes, changes in livelihoods, and changes in their daily lives. People who previously lived in their own homes had to move to evacuation sites and subsequently occupy temporary shelters (huntara). These conditions required the community to adapt to the new environment and circumstances in order to continue their lives and meet their daily needs.

From the perspective of structural functionalism, society is a system whose parts are interconnected and interdependent. When changes occur as a result of a disaster, society needs to adjust to these conditions. This can be seen among the temporary shelter residents of Lero Tatari Village, who implemented various strategies to sustain their lives after experiencing changes in housing, employment, social conditions, and economic conditions.

No.	Gander	Number
1.	Male	837 People
2.	Female	830 People
3.	Total	1.667 People
4.	Heads of Households	437 Households

Sumber: Lero Tatari Village Office, 2019.

Based on the table, Lero Tatari Village has a total population of 1,667 people, consisting of 837 males and 830 females, with 437 heads of households. This data provides a general overview of the condition of the community in Lero Tatari Village, which is the research location.

3.1. Active and Passive Adaptation

Active and passive adaptation are forms of community adjustment in responding to environmental changes after a disaster. Active adaptation is carried out by utilizing or changing existing conditions to meet needs, while passive adaptation is carried out by adjusting to environmental conditions. Both forms of adaptation can be seen in the lives of temporary shelter residents in Lero Tatari Village.

One form of adjustment can be seen in the experience of Mrs. Fatmawati, whose house was damaged by the disaster. After evacuating to a tent, she and her family temporarily stayed at her sibling's house before eventually moving to a temporary shelter. Although

she felt uncomfortable because of the limited space in the temporary shelter, she remained there because it was a better housing option than staying in an evacuation tent. This condition demonstrates an adjustment to the new housing available after the disaster.

Adjustment was also carried out through economic activities. Mrs. Niartin sought income by selling yellow rice while staying at the evacuation site and later selling anchovies at the market after moving to the temporary shelter. Meanwhile, Mr. Biarjin, who lost his boat due to the tsunami, began working in the garden, working as a laborer, and going fishing whenever possible. These activities were carried out so that his family's needs could continue to be met and so that they would not remain dependent on government assistance.

Based on these findings, the active and passive adaptation strategies of temporary shelter residents were carried out by adjusting to housing conditions while seeking ways to sustain their lives. These included increasing income through available employment, working as laborers, farming, trading, fishing, and adjusting household expenditures to economic conditions after the disaster.

3.2. Social Adaptation

In addition to adjusting to their living conditions and economic circumstances, temporary shelter residents also adapted to social life. Kinship relations and interactions among community members remained intact after they moved to the temporary shelter environment. These forms of social adaptation were reflected in mutual assistance, cooperation, social activities, and concern for facilities used collectively.

Community cooperation was evident in the maintenance of public facilities such as toilets and communal kitchens. The community tried to maintain cleanliness and use these facilities together. In addition, according to the informants, relationships among residents actually became closer after the disaster. Mrs. Niartin explained that before the disaster, residents' houses were still separated by fences, so interaction with neighbors was not very frequent, whereas after living in the temporary shelters, relationships among community members became closer.

Although the community experienced trauma as a result of the disaster, social relations among temporary shelter residents continued to function well, and no conflicts were found during their stay in the temporary shelters. However, some social activities that had previously been conducted regularly experienced changes. Religious study activities, community service, and exercise that had previously been carried out regularly no longer continued as they had before the disaster because the activity area had been used for the construction of temporary shelters. Social activities were then more frequently carried out when KKN students were involved. Thus, although social activities decreased, cooperation and mutual assistance among residents remained maintained.

3.3. Economic Adaptation

Economic changes became one of the most visible impacts after the disaster. Before the disaster, the people of Lero Tatari Village had various livelihoods, such as farmers or plantation workers, fishermen, traders, construction workers, private employees, civil servants, military/police personnel, retirees, and laborers. After the earthquake and tsunami, some community members experienced changes in employment and a decline in income, requiring them to seek other sources of income to meet their family needs.

No.	Livelihood	Number
1.	Farmer	605
2.	Farm Laborer	11
3.	Civil Servant	35
4.	Fisherman	120
5.	Migrant Worker (TKI)	-
6.	Military / Police	3
7.	Retiree	26

Sumber: Lero Tatari Village Office, 2019.

Based on these data, the people of Lero Tatari Village have diverse livelihoods. The majority of the population work as farmers, while others work as farm laborers, civil servants, fishermen, military/police personnel, and retirees. These livelihood conditions provide an overview of the economic circumstances of the community before and after the disaster.

This condition can be seen from the experience of Mr. Biarjin, who previously worked as a fisherman. His boat was damaged by the disaster, so he could no longer work as a fisherman as he had before. He then worked as a laborer, cultivated a garden, and went fishing by assisting his family during the anchovy season. The anchovy catch could also be dried and sold again at the market. This change in employment shows that the community utilized available work as a strategy to maintain family income.

The economic conditions of each community member were not entirely the same. Mr. Aswitno, for example, experienced a different situation because after the disaster he obtained employment as a village facilitator. This income improved his economic condition compared with when he only worked as an honorary employee. In the early period after the disaster, his family's food needs were still largely obtained from government and volunteer assistance, but as conditions began to recover, he was able to meet his daily needs through his own income.

In addition to working, assistance from the government and social institutions also became part of the community's economic adaptation process during the initial period after the disaster. The assistance received included basic necessities, clean water, food, and other needs. However, over time, logistical assistance began to decrease, so the community started relying on their own work and income. The community also hoped for stimulus funding to repair or rebuild their damaged houses.

Thus, the economic adaptation of temporary shelter residents was carried out in various ways, namely seeking new employment, increasing sources of income, trading, farming, working as laborers, catching and selling anchovies, and adjusting consumption patterns according to the family's economic capacity. At the same time, government and social institution assistance became one of the sources for meeting community needs during the early post-disaster period.

4. The Role of Government in Post-Disaster Economic Recovery.

In the period after the disaster, the people of Lero Tatar Village received various forms of assistance from the government and social institutions to meet their daily needs. The assistance included basic necessities, clean water, instant food, and other needs. This assistance became part of the community's process of meeting their living needs when their economic conditions were still experiencing a decline due to the disaster.

Over time, logistical assistance began to decrease, and the community gradually returned to work to meet their daily needs. The community was no longer entirely dependent on assistance because some had already obtained employment and sources of income. However, the community still expected government assistance in the form of funds to repair houses that had minor, moderate, or severe damage.

Based on the research findings, the economic conditions of the community after the disaster experienced changes, and some community members experienced a decline in their economic conditions. Nevertheless, there were also community members whose economic conditions improved after obtaining new employment. Therefore, the role of the government in the economic recovery of the people of Lero Tatar Village after the disaster is still needed, particularly in helping the community restore their living conditions and housing.

5. Conclusion

Based on the research findings, the temporary shelter residents of Lero Tatar Village have been able to adapt to various changes that occurred after the natural disaster. The community implemented various strategies to survive and continue their daily lives after experiencing changes in housing, employment, and living conditions. The adaptation strategies included active adaptation, passive adaptation, social adaptation, and economic adaptation. Active adaptation was carried out by increasing income through activities such as catching anchovies, working as laborers, trading, and farming, as well as utilizing existing conditions to meet their needs. Meanwhile, passive adaptation was

carried out by understanding the situation, prioritizing basic needs, and reducing household expenditures.

In social life, the community maintained family relationships and mutual assistance. These relationships also helped the community cope with economic conditions after the disaster. Meanwhile, in the economic aspect, the community utilized assistance from social institutions and the government, such as basic necessities, clean water, and instant food, as well as utilizing fish catches to increase family income.

Overall, the temporary shelter residents of Lero Tatari Village have been able to adapt to the living conditions after the disaster. The various strategies implemented demonstrate the community's efforts to sustain their lives by utilizing the resources and conditions available in their environment.

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