



Independent policy strategy as a breakthrough to post-natural disaster recovery in Indonesia

(Case Study of Mount Sinabung Eruption, Karo District, North Sumatra)

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is prone to earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, hydro-meteorological disasters, floods, flash floods, landslides, droughts, forests, and land fires, impacting people's lives and livelihoods. This scientific paper is intended for all interested parties in making quick and appropriate choices, especially post-disaster recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. This study uses a case study approach to describe the research results and find out how the Strategy for Implementing the Independent Relocation Policy in areas affected by the Mount Sinabung Eruption in North Sumatra Province is appropriate to become a future recovery policy. The locus chosen as the case study was in Karo District, North Sumatra, where the research was conducted for residents affected by the Sinabung volcano eruption, but later the results can be used for all types of disasters. Mandiri Relocation is an independent relocation scheme in Indonesia that can quickly solve relocation problems faced by disaster-affected communities. It is a breakthrough and answer that has never been implemented as a relocation policy in Indonesia or even the world. If sufficient land is available, the local Government can relocate the community. However, if the local Government needs help providing relocation land, new problems will arise during the displaced community, such as uncertain life, health declines, education, and socio-economic conditions. If a solution is not found, it will be hazardous for their future.

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INTRODUCTION

The relocation of residents' settlements in Karo Regency could not be carried out simultaneously due to limited land, especially the procurement of farming land. Four villages, Gurukinayan, Kutatonggal, Berastepu, and Gamber, could not be relocated and are still living in refugee camps. (Tatsuno et al., 2021) The Government and the National Agency for Disaster Management of the Republic of Indonesia applied for a borrow-to-use permit for forest areas. However, the regulations allotted a maximum of five hectares. The community demands to be relocated immediately, as they have been in a refugee camp for more than a year and are facing various

problems that affect their lives and livelihoods. Strategic steps must be taken to resolve the problem of rebuilding residents' homes affected by the disaster, as in-situ and ex-situ concepts cannot be implemented. (Indrajaya et al., 2022) There is a need for a breakthrough in relocating disaster-affected communities. This scientific paper examines the Mount Sinabung eruption disaster cases in Karo Regency, Indonesia. On February 1, 2014, 16 people died, and one person was injured due to an eruption with a smoke pool height of 2,000 m. PVMBG recommended that all villages within a 5 km radius evacuate to a safer place because the eruption damaged and affected both their houses and agricultural land. (Rozaki et al., 2021)

On October 31, 2014, PVMBG recommended that 370 households from 3 villages in a 3 km radius and four villages with 1,683 households in a radius of 5 km must be relocated due to an eruption high mountain. This is a complex problem due to limited land and permission to borrow and use forest areas. Society demands that the Government provide houses for a new settlement, including land business farmers. The relocation of 7 villages with a head family of 2,053 is difficult due to the lack of land provided by the Government. One alternative is to use the area forest Siosar with permission to borrow use from the Ministry of Forestry, which is available for three villages in a radius of 3 km. The President has instructed the Minister of Forestry to give quick permission to borrow use area forest for three villages, with an area of 447.86 ha and 11.02 ha for the access road. (Sullivan & Sagala, 2020)

The land area permitted to borrow used for land agriculture has yet to be issued by the Ministry of Environment Life and Forestry. This is due to the limited area that can be given a permit and the area of forests in Karo District and its surroundings. (Boedhihartono, 2017) This has become a constraint in the process of relocation stage II, as the public is reluctant to relocate due to the potential loss of livelihood. Additionally, volcanic activity from Mount Sinabung still needs to show a decline, making the public vulnerable to various problems. Relocation Independent is a scheme relocation offered in recovery post-disaster in the County of North Sumatra. It gives the public freedom to look for land for location houses, provide assistance for home development, and purchase land for business farmers. Previously, the only known scheme relocation was scheme exit, which provided excellent land relocation for refugees and facilitated activity rehabilitation and reconstruction until finished. This article discusses s strategy implementation policy relocation independently in the affected areas eruption Mount Sinabung, North Sumatra Province appropriate become policy recovery forward and the factors What only influence stipulated Strategy implementation policy relocation independently. (Prava Jena et al., 2020)

RESEARCH METHOD

Study this follows the design analysis case (Yin, 2014) with an approach study qualitative. (Corbin & Strauss, 1991) Analysis of capacity policy rehabilitation and reconstruction post-disaster eruption Mount Sinabung in Indonesia is based on a theory by Xun Wu et al., (Wu et al., 2017) about capacity policy method qualitative expected capable give something explanation in a manner detailed about complex phenomenon be delivered with method quantitative. The qualitative method is also used to find and understand what is hidden behind the phenomenon that is sometimes difficult to know and understand. (Corbin & Strauss, 1991) Studying qualitative describe a complex phenomenon, defining construct new, finding a connection new between variable, try to answer the question Why with a theoretical question about meaning, understanding, and perception.

Data analysis consists of testing, categorizing, tabulating, or combining return evidence for pointing a proposition beginning something research. Analyzing data or proof studies cases is difficult because the strategy and technique still need to be identified adequately. Strategy analysis is critical in approach studies cases. Through strategy analysis, the process of connecting study data is carried out with the concept, order concept, and gives direction or instruction in analyzing data. In the research studies case, there are five techniques previous data analysis develop internal validity and external validity when doing study studies case, technique namely 1) pattern matching

(matching pattern), 2) explanation building (making explanation), 3) time-series analysis (Analysis row time), 4) logic models (logic models), and 5) cross-case synthesis case cross. (Yin, 2014)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Disaster has shown that stage restoration, rehabilitation, and reconstruction need to be prepared to build a return with better, integrate subtraction risk, and create a strong nation and society. (Tate et al., 2016) To reach this, it is essential to ensure continuity of operations and planning, provide service based on phase post-disaster, and consider relocation facility public and infrastructure for outside areas. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 identifies five sectors as focus recovery rehabilitation and reconstruction post disasters in Indonesia: sector settlements, infrastructure, social, economy productive, and cross-sector. Overview Capacity Policy Regional Government. Determination choose policy relocation independent with consideration of several important aspects:

Capacity Analytical Organization

This test that strategy policy relocation independent is a breakthrough in recovery post-disaster if government areas face limited land relocation provisions. The City District Government is affected in making decisions on a policy, as it must consider issues or growing phenomena such as lawsuits and public demands for quick relocation. The capacity policy has been identified as a priority for the central Government to overcome increasing complexity, as it can produce a policy that can finish the complexity problem. (Supriyono et al., 2021)

Policy relocation independence was decided due to the rehabilitation and reconstruction process meeting constraints due to the Government's inability to provide land relocation and settlement return. BNPB initiated a meeting between the Regional Government of Karo Regency and North Sumatra Province and related ministries to formulate relocation independently as an alternative step to solve deadlock or existing stagnation. However, it needs to be socialized to the middle society to accept benefits and provide assistance to the government area on all limitations, including accompaniment setup instruction implementation and technical instructions. (Lestari et al., 2020)

The government area has capacity analytical, which refers to availability, data collection and analysis, and commitment organization. The capacity analysis is related to obtaining and processing necessary information and data for doing function policy. Skills analytical refers to three matters: Availability of individuals with the ability analysis, Machines and processes for collecting analysis data, and Commitment organization for policy based on evidence. Ability analysis is one significant skill related to processing data and information as material from public policy.

Information is an essential resource in public policy, as the quality of policy is determined by the validity of the data obtained and the ability of the organization to formulate policy. Policy instrument theory explains that information is one of the resources used in procedural policy instruments, and capacity policies were strengthened to help organizations obtain data and resources. Ability analysis at the organizational level can influence the ability government to choose a suitable policy alternative with support resources. Capacity policies are described by Painter and Pierre, (Painter & Pierre, 2005) as an ability that can influence the Government to make choices bright in the face of limitations.

Parsons, (Parsons, 2004) and Peters, (Peters, 2005) view capacity policy as the usage of knowledge in a manner appropriate to making policy. Wu et al., (Wu et al., 2017) explain that capacity analytical is a required skill in capacity policy and that it is a more detailed guide in the formulation of policy needed for individuals with the ability analysis, process for collecting analytical data and policy based on evidence. This can be used to formulate policy and fix it based on knowledge. Parsons, (Parsons, 2004) Peters, (Peters, 2005) Howlet, (Howlett & del Rio, 2015) formulate a proposition as follows: "If the organization Government own capacity analytical from facet readiness

individual, ability and commitment, they can formulate policy recovery post-disaster and finish problem consequence disaster with fast and precise results.

Capacity operational Organization

The organization is an important aspect that can influence the achievement of a policy objective. Capacity operational is how an organization can mobilize and use the source power required to carry out policy tasks. It can be measured through internal and external coordinating process levels through system managerial organization. Aspect known capacity consists of funding and staff, intra and inter agency communications, consultations, and arrangements coordination. Internally, the organization must communicate goals, plan operations and procedures, and collaborate with other institutions and stakeholders. (Hassan et al., 2019)

The most critical details in this text are the importance of source Power personnel and fiscal support for achieving goals. Source Power personnel are needed to ensure policies are implemented following established policies. In contrast, fiscal support is needed to make it easy to meet the necessities needed to operate a policy. Additionally, source Power people and resources can become factor supporters for source Power humans to work with more resources. These two factors are essential for achieving operational capacity.

The most critical details in this text are that coordination in the internal process is an essential factor in operational capacity and management operational performance. Coordination is vital for ensuring that all parties work in one instruction to reach the same goal, even though tasks and functions may differ. It is also essential to prevent overlap between teams and ensure all party members work in one direction to achieve the same goal. Putting the right person in the right place is also crucial to success in an operational capacity, and coordination is also critical in management operational performance. (Çakar & Ertürk, 2010)

The most critical details in this text are the four aspects of government capacity operational: management performance, accountability administration, financial and target achievement, progress above maintenance delivered rehabilitation and reconstruction, team internal coordination implementation, and process management performance and accountability. Management performance shows how the organization's Government organizes the system and works for the organization in implementing policy to reach goals. Accountability administration is responsible for independently reporting to the Government center on implementation policy relocation. Team internal coordination implementation is also carried out with ok. Process management performance is already done, but there still needs to be more accountability.

Wu et al., (2017) explained that the operational competence level is an organization centered on effectiveness organization in mobilizing and using source power required to carry out policy tasks. Capacity operational is measured through internal and external coordinating process levels through system managerial organization. Skills operational is marked with commitment organization to reach the destination, availability of source Power personnel and fiscal, coordination in internal processes, management performance, and accountability administration. (Peters, 2005) identified two types of expertise in administration public: knowledge technical from policies implemented by the bureaucracy and knowledge of bureaucracy related to the stakeholders involved in the policy. Skills operational Local Government is supported by the expertise they have organization good from side technical implementation policy, nor the stakeholder's involved policy. This makes it easy for Local Government since formulation policy and implementation policy are independent involving the stakeholders involved.

Bureaucracy owns detailed knowledge of the policy process, making it easy for them to implement policy. Local Government is also capable of compiling instruction implementation and technical instructions. Skills operations at the organizational level are also identical to two types of resources described by Howlet, (Howlett & del Rio, 2015) in the concept of policy instruments related to procedural policy instruments. Budgets and institutions are also typed resources in policy instruments, specifically in influencing the public on policies made by the Government. Two aspects

are important in choosing procedural instrument policy: the extent of delegitimization existing sectoral or systemic, and the use of the existing network for continuing discussion policy.

Based on the results of the course theory capacity policy from Wu et al., (Wu et al., 2017) with several thinkers other, namely Painter and Pierre, (Painter & Pierre, 2005) as well as from Parsons, (Parsons, 2004) and Peters, (Peters, 2005) Howlet, (Howlett & del Rio, 2015) then formulated proposition as follows: "If capacity operational in implementation policy recovery post-disaster has owned by the organization Government form of commitment organization For reach purpose, effectiveness organization in mobilize and use the resource as well as good coordination and management so the organization can implement policy with effective and efficient For reach objective policy."

Organizational Political Capacity

Existing politics shape capacity policies in an institution. Legitimacy politics at one organization is determinant of policy. Capacity politics is the process of communication with stakeholders' interests and society's general, which is essential for policies and effective governance. Skilled communication by an agency can increase understanding and support for policy Government, making governance and manufacturing tasks more accessible and practical. To be successful, governments need to define a problem and involve the public in the solution. The legitimacy of political organizations proves that support exists for skills politics in organizations. (Hacker & Pierson, 2010)

Government Karo District obtained significant support from the government center through the agar recovery process post-disaster, which can increase political legitimacy. To carry out policy rehabilitation reconstruction relocation independently, government areas need to build collaboration with horizontal Governments such as the TNI, POLRI, Attorney General's Office, and BUMN. Through engagement between stakeholders, Government can calm the public post-condition local politics and return compact for the present cope disaster eruption of Sinabung volcano.

The current President of Indonesia, Mr. Joko Widodo, was replaced by Mr. Bambang Susilo Yudhoyono in 2014 due to the Sinabung volcano disaster. Policy relocation independence is a political tool that provides access to policymakers and all stakeholders. It involves Government, private sector, academia, media, and society and facilitates involvement public through the Runggu forum and team Companion Relocation Independent. (McAdam, 2017)

Local Government has its political skills proven by strengthening the legitimacy of political organizations with support and assistance from BNPB and the formation of team executor activity. Access to maker policy is high, increasing trust in the Government is high, and sources of power-owned politics shape capacity policies. Skills politics at the organizational level include legitimacy, accessibility, communication with stakeholders' interests and society in general, engagement process stakeholders' interests, and ability to obtain access primarily to maker policies – organization public own source Power political organization or strength politics.

The most critical details in this text are that strength and capabilities originate from connection with stakeholders, and capabilities mobilize these stakeholders to pressure the makers of policy or decision politics. Bureaucracy in the Government of Karo district has a connection with stakeholders internally and with society, and the ability to start policy formulation and relocation independently where government areas involve good figure society, academia, the media, and the private sector. This is based on the results of a theory capacity policy from Wu et al., (Wu et al., 2017) and other thinkers, such as Painter and Pierre, (Painter & Pierre, 2005) Parsons, (Parsons, 2004) Peters, (Peters, 2005) Howlet, (Howlett & del Rio, 2015) which states that if organization government own capacity political with exists support/legitimacy politics in the policy process including involvement of stakeholders, they can quickly implement policy smoothly and securely.

Overview Ability Community Disasters in Affected Areas Disaster from Policy Relocation Independent

Based on recommendations from the Center for Volcanology and Mitigation Disaster Geology (PVMBG), the public affected eruption mountain of the Sinabung fire in the Karo district must move to a new location and not be allowed return to the place of origin. In response, change the public challenge for capable growth return like always and even better from before.

Conception Strengthening community disaster can see from facet availability, capability, planning, and protection. It refers to the theory presented by Alan Kirschenbaum, (Kirschenbaum, 2006) which states that to see the preparedness public in the face of disaster, pay attention to aspects of Supply, skills, plans, and protection.

Provision/Supply (Availability)

Kirschenbaum, (Kirschenbaum, 2006) states that behavior from the public is essential in maintaining readiness in the face of disaster. Provisions/Supply (availability) refers to the availability of goods needed for almost all potency disasters, such as loss of belongings and psychological impacts. Availability is one of the capitals that the public can use to recover return post-disaster so that each public can grow fast due to their mutual availability. Most available goods are used to restore the economy.

The most critical details in this text are the availability of form tools and equipment used in support work. These goods include tables, chairs, shelves, and other equipment used in trade, agriculture, and field equipment trade. Communities that have availability of these goods can direct use them after relocation and return to activity work on-site. Additionally, they can direct use return equipment to open the same business in a new place. With owned goods, the public can continue their life and livelihood and work more quickly.

Government availability is a must owned by the Government to speed up the recovery process post-disaster. Source-related funds such as power people, resources finance, and equipment are used to provide a financial stimulus to affected communities. Exceptional handling policy relocation independent, government give help funding as significant as idr 110,000,000, divided for development return house stay and provision land business farmer. Society is given authority to organize and manage the funds provided. Funding is most important for supporting the implementation of programs and policies. (MAJOR, 2014)

Kirschenbaum, (Kirschenbaum, 2006) proposed that draft availability or Provisions/Supply proposed by Krischenbaum is a form of goods and services needed or essential for almost all potency disasters. It is available for the public affected, the public affected, and the public affected to prepare for subtraction risk disaster. The community and the Government also own it. Results in the field or results study mentioned that availability is also a must owned by the Government.

Howlet Carter, (Howlett & del Rio, 2015) both suggest that effective response to disasters depends on information and sources of power. Carter, (Howlett & del Rio, 2015) mentions that sources suitable for disaster are source Power personnel with skills and amount available, facilities, and equipment and that the Government should have its readiness to help the public recover more quickly. Additionally, the Institute should handle the impact of disaster inside, including resources in the form of material and source Power human. This will create a helpful alignment between Government, institutions, and society, creating atmosphere management more disaster.

Community disasters aim to support the recovery process of the economy-affected communities. Kirschenbaum, (Kirschenbaum, 2006) stated that a community disaster is a social unit that can influence how the public looks and acts on incident disasters. Implementation of community disaster should focus on the ability of individuals from the public to grow and develop with help from the Government. Additionally, the state must put the public as citizens who have right fulfilled by the state, not as customers. Denhart and Denhart, (Denhardt & Denhardt, 2015) presented a new public service in public administration that provides usefulness to the public interest.

The most critical details in this text are that several societies need more time to provide access to the goods they own. However, the majority of society is provided with availability in physical possession, shape form ability, determination, and potential self, which is used to restore return life post-disaster. Additionally, some communities have methods alone to manage the ability to recover return post-disaster, and citizens think relocation independently is a second chance for inhabitants to return live. To maximize ability, citizens must try harder to maximize what to get and what to get in return even better. Additionally, my ability in agriculture has been passed down by my grandmother's ancestors, so it must be maintained.(Morreira, 2016)

The field has found that Mount Sinabung in Karo District is acceptable for the public affected. This is because the public has already been provided knowledge of subtraction risk disasters. The theory presented by Kirschenbaum,(Kirschenbaum, 2006) refers to the availability of goods and definite physiques needed or essential for almost all potency disasters, with a view service base No works. Results in the field show that draft availability is run by society, individuals, and Government. The Government provides availability aligned with the concept presented by Carter.(Carter, 2012) Object availability only from physical goods will be critical in restoring the return economy society.

The most critical details in this text are that there is a strong relationship between the public and the Government for complete recovery life post-disaster. Kirschenbaum,(Kirschenbaum, 2006) and Carter(Carter, 2012) formulated a proposition that the public affected in the recovery process post-disaster needs their availability from goods or equipment/equipment and potential self/capability. This proposition states that the public can safely build a return life and life post-disaster with easy access to the initial capital. Additionally, a community with available equipment can return and use equipment to support recovery post-disaster, as farmers can use various tools. Those who still have leftovers can try other methods. This suggests that the public can use their availability from equipment for recovery.

Skills to organize recovery

Kirschenbaum,(Kirschenbaum, 2006) defines skills as the level of knowledge and skill an individual has to survive and recover from a disaster. This base is used to prepare the community for the impact of the disaster. However, the Government still needs to assist in helping the public adapt to new life and environment. Defines the concept of skills as the level of knowledge and skills individuals have to save life or nurse those injured. This is customized to the needs of the public affected, such as recovering return in the economy and growing flower efforts. Skills or Skills refers to the level of skills individuals in the economic sector, such as how they can dig and organize efforts. The conception skills can be seen from two factors: the ability to congratulate and to grow and return with better after becoming a victim of a disaster. The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDRR) states that self-ability is related to the ability development of skills possessed and that societal actions are generally done to optimize and develop skills. This aligns with the UNISDR's draft resilience, interpreted as the ability system, community, or affected communities to have the capacity to endure, adapt, and recover from disaster.(Boon et al., 2012)

Danar and Pushpalal,(Danar & Pushpalal, 2014) emphasizes the ability of individuals, society, communities, and countries to adapt and recover from disasters. The objective of implementation actions taken by society is to increase capacity capabilities and improve applicable income to help them recover and restore the economy. Mentions psychological power as one of 3 types used in making a decision. House ladder is the power described as sense potency individuals who can show as behavior, belief self, empowerment psychological often results from successful action in political social.

The most critical details in this text are that there is a trend from inhabitants to choose talents and abilities to restore the economy post-disaster. This is aligned with Tylka and Nichole L. Wood-Barcalow.(Tylka & Wood-Barcalow, 2015) Additionally, several residents can manage owned finances and manage stimulus funds. These activities start from the ability and will of the individual

and can be used to improve and accelerate recovery post-disaster. Results from Kirschenbaum,(Kirschenbaum, 2006) show that this trend is continuing.

Plans to recovery

Relocation is displacement settlement public affected disaster. It must be safe with an adequate and conveniently located environment, a day, a guarantee in place for a new stay, and an activity for business new to connect life and life. In the case of Government Sinabung refugees, Karo Regency must consider house living and land agriculture as an activity.(Kita, 2017) Government must provide two aspects to align with a draft from relocation: heightened factor safety, eligibility, and legality. Kirschenbaum,(Kirschenbaum, 2006) states that Plans or planning refers to preparedness from a corner view. Step about discussion family about aspect subtraction risk disaster in place new relocation.

Planning is an integral part of context planning post-disaster, which involves coordinating with the community or family to take action and take action in order to take action in the future. It is related to community planning, which provides a solid foundation for refugees to consider when making decisions. Relocation independent, the community gave freedom or leniency to choose a place to stay new for settlement but still guided by the Government. Context planning is not limited to planning where to move but more to how to see far in future development. There are two main things to pay attention to post-disaster: planning for relocation and planning for future development.(Platt & So, 2017)

The most critical details in this text are that planning from the public, Government form document planning, and standard planning House stand Earthquakes and Plans Budget Cost (RAB) are the most critical factors in determining location relocation independently. The Government is assisted by the Assistance Team Relocation Mandiri (TPRM) to ensure that society chooses where to stay based on standard standards that have been set. People pay attention to several factors, such as plan move No based on influence from other people, search area that has relatives or brother, search area or possible location that support the potential, and proposal from device area to the public with a goal for society can get location more relocation. Proven of implementation, the number of inhabitants choosing a location is now based on approved considerations.

The harmony theory used by Kirschenbaum,(Kirschenbaum, 2006) suggests that plans refer to preparedness from a corner view of organizing a family. Results from the field show that the theory has its limitations, such as the planning being limited to the family level, social level, and context planning. However, there is support from the government form of fulfillment document planning and support planning from society. Findings and implementation of the New Public Service can speed up recovery post-disaster with more harmony between planning from society and Government. This aligns with Coppala's,(Coppola et al., 2015) draft regarding action planning and base plan. Kirschenbaum,(Kirschenbaum, 2006) and Carter,(Carter, 2012) formulated a proposition that if the public owns good strategy and planning is aligned with planned Government; the public can fast build return life and livelihood with healthier and safer. This suggests that aligned strategy and planning with plan government for society can lead to faster return of life and livelihood.

Protection in recovery

The theory of Kirschenbaum,(Kirschenbaum, 2006) states that protection or protection reflects existing means physique for protecting individuals and members' families from threat external. Draft protection means activity or reflective action to protect individuals and members from threat external disaster. Being prepared means being physically able to hold and protect from coming disasters with build House stand earthquakes and avoid build in dangerous areas. Activity subtraction risk disaster means suppressing casualties, damaging infrastructure facilities and infrastructure, and social and economic loss.(Stanton et al., 2017)

The Government Karo Regency published technical instruction arrangements on June 10, 2016, to accelerate the process of relocation independence and become a reference activity relocation. These arrangements include mechanisms and procedures for the implementation process activity

Relocation Independent, as well as adjustments on need restoration and local wisdom. The essential idea is to independently accelerate the recovery process post-disaster to public relocation in Karo District.

This requires adjustment strategies, methods, and mechanisms appropriate for society, volunteers ready and able, and an approach to the public that gives authority and independence to the public to build their building with standard building stand earthquake. The most critical details in this text are that the Government wants to ensure that people choose a suitable and appropriate post-disaster recovery location. Society can elect three choices: integrated or group, independent or with partners, or party third. People who choose to build houses with the group will be given facilities from the general fulfillment facility and social facilities from the Government. The Government must ensure that the location is not vulnerable to disaster and is confirmed following minimum building standards.(Kelsey, 2015)

The Government of Nepal has assigned the REKOMPAK Team to ensure the home and environment are built following set standards, such as the draft House stand earthquake (RTG). The concept of RTG is executed with notice structure building, technical implementation, and the material used. Draft protection is an activity or reflective action that protects individuals and members' families from threat external like a disaster. A study conducted by Platt, et al.,(Platt & So, 2017) showed that the affected community had an impact given the facility infrastructure, including Houses with standard stand earthquake. However, the public accepted the results, so no societal involvement was needed.(Sharma, 2015)

Krischenbaum,(Kirschenbaum, 2006) only mentions draft protection related to provision for provision means physique. To protect from threat disaster. In comparison, Coppola (2015) mentions that context protection too - seen in the protection of inhabitants in gift protection on eye assets livelihood. The author also believes that context protection needs to cover context protection more extensively. Several contexts protect their limitations, i.e., on scope family.

Regarding comparing draft protection in disaster, the author takes one concept presented by Coppola,(Coppola et al., 2015) which mentions that context must be fulfilled. This aligned with what was conveyed by Kartasasmita,(Kartasasmita, 1996) namely Protecting, meaning protecting and defending the interest public weak. Protection for the public still Can follow in election common also is protection on good political society, because with follow collection sound, then own public authority For choose capable leader influence established policies that will be influential to social and economic life them.

The most critical details in this text are that form protection provided by the government Regency Karo to public relocation is in the form of 1) protection from means physique, 2) protection from facet legality, and 3) protection from certainty population. This form explanation from Krischenbaum,(Kirschenbaum, 2006) is paired with results from the field. Possible limitations include space scope, aspect physique, threat disaster, and aspect legality. Based on the results of discourse theory capacity policy from Kirschenbaum,(Kirschenbaum, 2006) with several thinkers other, namely Coppola,(Coppola et al., 2015) and Kartasasmita,(Kartasasmita, 1996) then formulated a proposition as follows: " If there is protection physique nor nonphysical in the recovery process post-disaster, then will guarantee a sense of security and comfort public in undergo return life and livelihood post the disaster." The minor proposition above shows that in the recovery process, post-disaster needed protection or protection from facet physique nor nonphysical to guarantee a sense of security and comfort for the public in undergoing life and livelihood post-disaster.

CONCLUSION

Policy relocation independent is policy rehabilitation and reconstruction post-disaster eruption of Mount Sinabung in Indonesia. It is a solution and acceleration of the rehabilitation and reconstruction process due to limitations of land-prepared relocation by the Government as follows; 1) Scheme Relocation Independent is an alternative or breakthrough in recovery rehabilitation and

reconstruction post-disaster, implemented for the first time in Indonesia and the world. 2) Based on the analysis, the more strengthened view writer that the results study shows the critical combination of capacity policy from the Government with the ability community public as A development draft policy recovery post-disaster. 3) Based on the approach theory used in research, a combination of capacity policy in accordance views of Wu et al., and the abilities of community disaster, according to Alan Kirschenbaum then, will produce policy recovery post-effective and efficient disasters in reach the principle of building back better and safer. 4) Possess skills for the public in implementing Relocation Independent, if done optimal assistance by the Government in the form of strengthening, enabling, and empowering, as well as notice from the side of goals, means, and ways then will strengthen social capital in recovery post-disaster. They will push people for fast recovery, more life independence, and society's livelihood. 5) Relocation independence can become a fast and precise solution, because the Government does No need to prepare extensive and accessible land with rapid execution development and return recovery post-disaster with still giving attention. For continuation of life and livelihood, they furthermore form stimulant financial assistance. 6) Election Scheme Relocation Independent chosen if the Government has constraints in the provision of land relocation public affected disaster especially amount people who had to be relocated very big. 7) The active role public in the implementation of the Scheme Relocation Independent stands out, especially in the determination and selection of location settlements and land business or type of new business that will _ they develop, including the role of active in the planning, implementation development of home and design business new them. 8) In the implementation of Relocation Independent Local Government, the Assistance Team provides technical and administrative advice for ensuring development under standard instruction implementation and technical instruction (Juklak and Juknis). 9) Regional Government distributes stimulant funds for Housing Funds and Farm Business Funds with mechanisms already arranged in instruction implementation so that use of funds for implementation Relocation Independent can answer good in a manner technical as well as administratively, in a way accountability can be ensured answer. 10) Profit from Relocation Independent, Affected Communities No need to spend a long time in place of evacuation and can quickly organize his life to return to healthier and safer.

The Major Proposition is that if capacity policy recovery post-owned disaster is combined with the ability community public affected disaster, it will become more effective and efficient. Draft empowerment is essential to strengthening the capacity public for their potential and power to recover return. In contrast, reinforcement and support in support potential are needed for society to live at a new location and increase welfare. This will make building back better, safer, and more optimal.

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