Review on the Disaster Management Policy Implementation in Central Sulawesi

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Abstract

On September 28, 2018, Central Sulawesi was hit by a 7.4 magnitude earthquake, followed by many smaller earthquakes, tsunamis, and liquefactions. Beside permanent land shifting which was caused by tsunamis and liquefaction, this massive earthquakes also caused thousands of casualties and structural damage to houses, government buildings, offices, shopping centers, and hotels that spread throughout Palu City, Sigi Regency, and Donggala Regency. According to Governor of Central Sulawesi's report as of January 30, 2019, there were at least 4,547 people died due to the disaster. 100,000 houses were damaged, 173,000 people have to be evacuated. The disaster paralyzed the province economic and business activities, decreased the function of health services, increased criminality, and limited education activities.

On October 28, 2018, President Joko Widodo issued Presidential Instruction No. 10 of 2018 concerning acceleration of post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction of the earthquake, tsunami, and liquefaction in Central Sulawesi Province and other affected areas. The executor of the Presidential Instruction is the Vice President until December 31, 2020. Based on this regulation, The Governor of Central Sulawesi is responsible to conduct disaster policy implementation in provincial level and supervise lower government. City and Regency are responsible for implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction, supervise, and report progress to the governor.

This paper will try to evaluate how the central and local government of Indonesia manage Central Sulawesi’s current disaster in the emergency disaster response phase (within two months after disaster) and in the reconstruction and rehabilitation phase (more than two months after the disaster). This paper will review Presidential Instruction No. 10 of 2018 and contrast it with official disaster reports and data from the government of Central Sulawesi, local non-government organization disaster reports, and news coverage. The review will focus on health, housing, and women and children issues.

Initial findings suggest that in the first phase of post-disaster, the central and local government were very slow to response survivors need, due to lack of, if not, no communication at all in disaster management policy/procedures. This slow response increased more disaster victims and increase criminal activities. Moreover, First phase of post-disaster was dominated by national and international non-government organization that helped victims and survivors without proper supervision from government. This scattered support caused unfair disaster relief distribution and uneven recovery condition across the province. In the second phase, Central Sulawesi government has not made significant progress of the reconstruction and rehabilitation especially to permanent housing, life insurance, and protection to women and children from sexual abuse in the refugee area.

Keywords: Disaster management, policy implementation, disaster relief