
COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT IN ACCELERATING THE COMPLETION OF PERMANENT HOUSING FOR VICTIMS OF THE MOUNT SEMERU ERUPTION IN LUMAJANG

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ABSTRACT

Disaster management, especially in terms of temporary and permanent housing in Indonesia, often does not go well and is slow. This is different from what happened in Lumajang Regency. Residential construction for residents affected by the Semeru eruption is progressing quickly. Even getting a student record. Based on this background, there is a focus on the problem studied in this thesis, namely how is management collaborative in accelerating the completion of permanent housing for victims of the Mount Semeru eruption in Sumbermujur Village, Lumajang? This research aims to find out how collaborative management is in accelerating the completion of permanent housing for victims of the Mount Semeru eruption in Sumbermujur Lumajang Village. For this reason, researchers used qualitative descriptive research methods in analyzing this management collaboration. Research data was collected from observations, interviews with related parties and data collection from mass media. The results of the research showed that the acceleration of development was due to the implementation of the New Public Management concept as expressed by Hood (1991). Apart from that, the implementation of collaborative management is also carried out by the government, especially regional heads, namely the Regent and Deputy Regent of Lumajang. Regional governments not only collaborate between governments, but also the private sector and the community. In line with this conclusion, it is recommended that other regional governments participate in implementing active collaborative communication patterns both with their staff and all disaster management parties. Starting from the central government, private sector and society. Meanwhile, the suggestion for the central government is that it is important to become Lumajang Regency as a model for residential development if a similar disaster occurs that requires relocation.

KEYWORDS Collaborative Management, Permanent Housing, Mount Semeru Eruption Victims in Lumajang



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INTRODUCTION

Muhadam (2017) explains that in a simple sense, governance is an effort to manage life together properly and correctly in order to achieve common goals. In achieving these goals, the government needs an instrument in the form of an organization that can realize all the consensus in question. Problems that arise in every region in Indonesia must be resolved and resolved quickly if all local government organs can work optimally.

As is well known, sadness enveloped the people of East Java at the end of 2021. Detik news reported that the highest mountain on the island of Java, Semeru, issued a huge hot cloud (APG) on December 4, 2021. Mount Semeru erupted issuing hot clouds that destroyed hundreds of buildings, claimed the lives of a number of residents and killed livestock or trapped in volcanic ash. After the eruption, there was a flood of cold lava that washed away a volunteer's car.

Based on data from the Semeru Eruption Disaster Emergency Management Command Post (Posko), as of Saturday (25/12/2021), 54 people were recorded dead, and 6 residents were missing. Meanwhile, the total number of damaged houses reached 1,027 units. These damaged houses are spread in Sumberwuluh Village, Candipuro Subdistrict, with 505 units categorized as severely damaged. Meanwhile, in Supiturang Village, Pronojiwo Subdistrict, 85 units of houses were severely damaged and 437 units were severely damaged.

When the eruption occurred, a total of 9,417 people were displaced spread across 402 points. The concentration of evacuation is centered in 3 sub-districts, namely in Pasirian 15 points 1,657 people, Candipuro 22 points 3,897 people and Pronojiwo 7 points 1,136 people. Evacuation centers outside Lumajang district were in Malang district with 9 points of 341 people, Probolinggo with 1 point of 11 people, Blitar with 1 point of 3 people and Jember with 3 points of 13 people. This natural disaster received a response from a number of parties. Many assistance and volunteers arrived.

In a Goodnews From Indonesia article, it is stated that the existence of Mount Semeru provides a source of treasure for residents in Lumajang district, East Java. This treasure is in the form of high-value iron sand and the largest in Indonesia, which is 60,000 hectares with an average iron content of between 30 percent and 40 percent. In some areas, it can even reach 60 percent. The history of the iron potential in Lumajang has been described in a document entitled Javakaartering Moondverslag Over Mei. This document was released in 1936 and is archived by the Directorate of Geology. The large iron sand reserves in Lumajang are related to the presence of Mount Semeru. The overflow of sand from the volcanic material of Mount Semeru is carried by rainwater to the southern sea.

Lumajang sand appears to be a blessing and a doomsday for the people of Lumajang. With Semeru sand, Lumajang can have sufficient regional income. But with that, disaster always threatens. The incident in December 2021 made everything collapse. This also made the regent to the President of Indonesia flock to witness and act directly in handling the eruption disaster. President Joko Widodo directly visited a number of locations affected by the eruption of Mount Semeru in Lumajang Regency, East Java Province, on Tuesday, December 7, 2021. The Head of State was present to ensure that the handling of the eruption disaster was going well and that all the forces owned by the government were on standby in the field. The power of humanitarian organizations also intervened in the disaster, volunteers,

companies both from small scale to *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR) were present to directly help the community.

In disaster and emergency situations, the government can refer to Law No. 24/2001 on Disaster Management. Where it is explained in chapter III regarding the responsibility and authority of the government, namely to protect the community from the impact of disasters. One of the efforts that emerged at that time was the relocation of residents of Semeru Eruption victims who lived in the eruption red zone. Tempo Data and Analyst Center (2022) wrote that the red zone of the Semeru eruption is a dangerous area in the event of an eruption of Mount Semeru.

This area makes anyone who does activities and makes it a residence must be sterilized. The red zone was established by the Center for Volcanology and Geological Hazard Mitigation (PVMBG). There are two villages in the Semeru red zone, namely Supiturang village, Pronojiwo sub-district and Kajar Kuning hamlet, Sumberwuluh village, Candipuro sub-district.

Head of the Center for Volcanology and Geological Hazard Mitigation (PVMBG) Andiani said in an interview with Kominfo Lumajang that the trail of hot clouds that occurred during the eruption of Mount Semeru on Saturday, December 4, 2021, penetrated 11 kilometers along the river in Besuk Kobokan, which has its headwaters towards the mountain peak. Handling involving many sectors has been carried out. In fact, Indonesian President Joko Widodo has ordered all of his staff to move quickly to carry out emergency response measures in the natural disaster of the eruption of Mount Semeru which occurred on Saturday, December 4, 2021. The President has also received reports and continues to directly monitor the situation from time to time.

The Regent of Lumajang focused on post-eruption management by issuing Regent Regulation No. 188.45/527/427.12/2021 on the Status of Emergency Response to the Mount Semeru Eruption Disaster, one of the decisions was to declare the emergency status for 30 days. In this effort, Lumajang Regent Dr. H. Thoriqul Haq, M.ML succeeded in building a well-managed collaborative synergy that resulted in 1,951 units of Permanent Housing (Huntap) for people affected by the eruption of Mount Semeru in Lumajang, East Java. This was conveyed by the Director General of Housing of the Ministry of PUPR, Iwan Suprijanto when accompanying Vice President Ma'ruf Amin to review the construction of shelters and temporary housing (huntara) in Lumajang, Thursday (2/6/2022). The 1,951 permanent housing units have all been 100 percent built and the units have been completed. The permanent housing area has received recommendations from the Geological Agency, BNPB and BMKG to become a *smart village*.

The process of building permanent housing only takes 6 months or around 150 days after the lifting of the status of Emergency Response to the Mount Semeru Eruption Disaster. Of course, these tips for accelerating development deserve to be appreciated considering that similar disasters have not been handled as quickly as the handling of the Semeru eruption victims. Some examples are the repair of damaged houses promised by the government due to the earthquake that shook Cianjur with a magnitude of 5.6, destroying around 71 thousand housing units. The construction has not even been completed until now. The Presidential Chief of Staff, Moeldoko then suggested compensation for earthquake victims using a reimburse system or providing compensation for home repairs in cash. In addition to these cases, there are many examples of government delays in compensating or providing post-earthquake assistance to communities in other disaster areas. Although Lumajang district was finally able to "differ" from many of these examples.

The researcher intends to analyze the phenomenon of accelerating the relocation and construction of permanent housing for survivors of the Semeru eruption at the end of 2021 which is running and processing very quickly. With a descriptive qualitative writing model, the researcher will describe as well as describe and analyze what the acceleration of the construction of permanent housing for residents of the Semeru eruption survivors with the aim of this study is to analyze how collaborative management accelerates the completion of permanent housing for victims of the Mount Semeru eruption in Lumajang. This research has two main benefits: first, for students and the general public, this research provides useful knowledge and becomes a reference for students who want to continue similar research; second, for the government, this research is useful for the implementation of executive policies in handling disasters in the future, both at the regional, provincial and central levels.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach to understand the social phenomena that occur in the Lumajang District Government in inter-agency collaboration to accelerate the construction of permanent housing for survivors of the Semeru eruption. The research was conducted in Sumbermujur Village, Candipuro Sub-district in 2024. Informants were determined using purposive and snowball sampling techniques, including policy makers, program implementers, and eruption survivors. Data were collected through participatory observation and in-depth interviews, then analyzed using the Miles, Huberman, and Saldana interactive model which includes data condensation, data presentation, conclusion drawing, and data verification to produce a deep understanding that can be shared with others.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Presentation of Research Data

Presentation of research data contains information and descriptions of the data obtained by researchers in the field after conducting the process of data collection, selection, focusing, simplifying and transforming it into the form of interview transcripts. This research aims to describe the acceleration of permanent housing development for victims of the Mount Semeru eruption in Sumbermujur Village, Lumajang. The results of the data presentation are as follows.

Movement dimension of the shared principle

The process of mobilizing shared principles is based on the existence of regulations that make it easier for a collaboration to be carried out well. There are at least several principles or rules that make the local government's work in facilitating the construction of permanent housing run smoothly, including Regent Regulation No. 188.45/527/427.12/2021 concerning the Status of Emergency Response to the Mount Semeru Eruption Disaster, Decree Number SK 1256/MENLHK/SETJEN/PLA.2/12/2021 on Approval of Forest Area Use for Temporary Shelter Activities for Mount Semeru Eruption Natural Disaster Victims and Lumajang Regent Decree No.

188.45/191/427.12/2022 on Master Plan for Relocation of Mount Semeru Natural Disaster Victims. The explanation is as follows.

a. Regent Regulation No. 188.45/527/427.12/2021 Regarding the Status of Emergency Response to the Mount Semeru Eruption Disaster

The shared principle in this case is how the local government works on the basis of wanting to serve and save thousands of victims of the Mount Semeru eruption in 2021. The cooperation between the District Government (Pemkab) and the Lumajang Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in Mount Semeru disaster management, starting from the beginning of the disaster, to the process of supervising the construction of permanent housing.

Based on the research data, the Lumajang district government's cooperation begins with a disaster. The local head is in charge of implementing disaster protocol standards. This standard has been regulated by the government, especially the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB).

Based on the Guidelines for Determining Disaster Emergency Status by BNPB, there are two factors that determine the existence of a disaster emergency status. First, there is a disruption of life or a disaster that causes victims and displacement. Second, livelihood disruptions that result in damage ranging from facilities and infrastructure, the environment, material losses to psychological impacts.

The procedure for determining disaster emergency status in the regencies/cities including Lumajang is carried out in stages. Starting from the initial information of a disaster event, then continued with a rapid disaster analysis or assessment. No later than 24 hours after the results of the study come out, there is a coordination meeting from BPBD to related institutions to get recommendations for determining emergency status. If it results in a recommendation, the affected regent/mayor must determine the emergency status as evidenced by the Head of the BPBD Executive will then take further disaster management steps. Referring to Regent Regulation No. 71 of 2019 concerning Disaster Management Plans for 2019-2023, there are differences in disaster protocols between regions. This is because the complexity and potential for disaster in each region is different. So it is necessary to regulate the 2019-2023 Disaster Management Plan with Regent Regulation No. 188.45/527/427.12/2021 concerning the Status of Emergency Response to the Mount Semeru Eruption Disaster, thus assigning the Kalaksa BPBD to:

- a. Take steps deemed necessary and urgent and coordinate between regional apparatus organizations and related agencies that have disaster management functions.
- b. Prepare all potential for disaster management of the impact of the eruption of Mount Semeru both personnel, volunteers, logistics and / or equipment
- c. Increasing the role of the community and the business world in disaster management

The researcher also asked the Chief Executive of Lumajang District BPBD, Patria Dwi Hastiadi:

"All regulations that govern refer to BNPB regulations, but in countermeasures are complementary. What cannot be overcome by the regions, will be filled by BNPB. Collaborative, only different from the size of the area. Command from the regions remains, only

complementing each other." (Data source: interview dated March 7, 2024)

Furthermore, the researcher asked about the rapid disaster management procedures in Lumajang district. Based on the interview with Kalaksa BPBD Lumajang, the procedures carried out during disaster management are in accordance with the guidelines issued by BNPB above. All threats and potential disaster threats in Lumajang district, including Mount Semeru, are always monitored.

Monitoring of Mount Semeru is carried out every day for 24 hours, with reports every six hours. Monitoring from the Mount Sawur observation post is also forwarded regularly, including to BPBD when there are signs of disaster.

"BPBD received information from the Pusdalops unit or operation control center which is on standby 24 hours. First, the TRC (Quick Reaction Team) conducted an initial assessment. The results of the initial assessment are then reported to Kalaksa. From the initial report, the degree of emergency can be assessed." (Data source: interview dated March 7, 2024)

This level of emergency then results in a decision as to whether or not it requires the supreme leader to intervene directly. If there is no need for a supreme leader to intervene directly, then the emergency report will be dealt with independently by BPBD. However, if it requires a leader, then the handling will be carried out collectively with the leader.

The results showed that the collaboration between the Lumajang district government and BPBD Lumajang was very well established. The construction of temporary and permanent housing requires the role of collaboration from all parties. In terminology, *collaborative learning is broadly defined as a situation in which two or more people learn or attempt to learn something together and more specifically as joint problem solving (Dillenbourg, 1999, p.).* That is, this collaboration involves many parties to play a role in joint solving and achieving a common goal.

Patria Dwi Hastiadi, Chief Executive Officer of BPBD Lumajang, said that there are two keywords in disaster management in Lumajang district. They are *good will* and *leadership*. He told researchers that good will means collaboration with many parties, to provide the best. Both in the form of policy and technical level. As for leadership, here is what Mr. Patria said:

"Leaders provide examples, empathy and are present in the community. I have to be at least the same or more than that (leader). Because I am the Head of BPBD. Two key words if we are collaborative, structured, the results will be good." (Data source: interview dated March 7, 2024)

Mr. Patria mentioned that the collaboration between these two things is the strength of Lumajang District in handling post-disaster management after the eruption of Mount Semeru, especially for the construction of permanent housing. The researcher then asked whether the bupati and vice bupati at that time were very important in determining the acceleration? Mr. Patria's answer was affirmative.

Because, the collaboration between these two things makes the whole plan well implemented.

"Determination of emergency response status from the regional head. After that, all resources will be mobilized. This includes activating the disaster emergency management command unit. Who becomes the commander is based on the activation of the emergency status." (Data source: interview dated March 7, 2024)

This is important, because it is the beginning of the handling of the next Semeru eruption disaster management, including in terms of determining whether relocation is necessary for victims of the Semeru eruption. If the regional head does not carry out the *leadership* role according to the rules, then the handling cannot also be done quickly. Because, the initial regulation is from the local government including the command. Only then is there an effort to collaborate with BNPB with the aim of complementing each other's shortcomings.

Leadership is also closely related to a broad perspective with the aim of producing something directed and successful. It takes a leader who is able to instill good values to an organization in a certain period for the achievement of goals by maintaining stability, consistency and being able to become a knot that binds all collaborators in a particular goal. Leadership is important in an organization because leadership is one of the vital keys to organizational success. All decisions, movements and the pace of development require *leadership*. An important reason why *leadership* is important is as a basis for building a strong team. The vision and mission of the local government must be achieved through hard work and requires guidance from people who have very strong leadership skills. With the power of good *leadership* and teamwork is a good form, to solve any obstacles and obstacles can be faced easily by the team.

Most people know that *leadership* is a technique for leading. However, one must also understand the priorities of leadership itself. Leadership is not just a technique, but something that is cultivated and owned through the personality of each individual. If a leader has difficulty in leading himself to complete his obligations, then don't expect too much. Because to be able to lead others, this leadership must start from oneself. It is also necessary to consider the factors that make leadership better.

When associated with the construction of permanent housing. The researcher's interview with Mr. Nugroho, Assistant Regional Secretary is as follows:

"There are many factors in the success of the local government in building permanent housing, including leadership and social media" (source of interview data on March 7, 2024).

Meanwhile, in line with Kalaksa BPBD Lumajang and Assistant Secretary, Indah Amperawati, the Deputy Regent of Lumajang also mentioned that the collaborative role of the regional heads has been instrumental in accelerating the construction of permanent housing for victims of the Mount Semeru eruption in Lumajang.

"There is a political role. *Leadership* and speed of handling from the leader, network means communication and that is very decisive, helpful. meaning who speaks, with explanations that are *by data*, it is very influential." (Data source: interview dated February 28, 2024)

- b. Decree No. 1256/MENLHK/SETJEN/PLA.2/12/2021 Regarding Approval for the Use of Forest Areas for Temporary Shelter Activities for Victims of the Mount Semeru Eruption Natural Disaster

Lumajang's local leaders, Regent Thoriqul Haq and Vice Regent Indah Amperawati, made collaborative efforts in responding to the eruption of Mount Semeru. They reported the disaster to relevant parties and decided to relocate victims to provide adequate shelter. This relocation was based on local government analysis and it was the authority of the head of the region to determine the emergency status and relocation recommendations. This report was forwarded structurally to President Joko Widodo, who ordered the acceleration of relocation decisions and shelter construction.

The President's order triggered the collaboration of various parties, including BNPB, ministries, state-owned enterprises, and the private sector, in dealing with disasters and residential relocation. The relocation was based on recommendations from the Geological Agency and involved working with housing and settlement experts, such as SAPPK ITB and Rumah Amal Salman. The design of the residential site was completed in 2-3 weeks thanks to intensive collaboration between agencies. Regent Thoriqul Haq applied for land acquisition, which was approved by the Minister of Environment and Forestry for the use of forest areas as temporary shelters.

Indah Amperawati explained that the planning and land acquisition process was done quickly due to the clear status of the land, which was borrowed for 20 years. The local government also stipulated the rules for the construction of semi-permanent temporary shelters through Lumajang Regent Regulation No. 1 Year 2022. The temporary shelters are designed to be sustainable and connected to the permanent shelters built by the Ministry of PUPR.

During the development process, synergy and communication between the local government and the Ministry of PUPR continue. The role of regional heads in leading and communicating with central agencies, including the President's intervention, was crucial to the success of disaster management. Mass media coverage also helped bring in aid from NGOs.

Instructions from the Director General of Housing of the Ministry of PUPR encourage the acceleration of the construction of permanent housing, with strict supervision from regional heads. Vice President Ma'ruf Amin reviewed the development progress and targeted the completion of shelters and supporting facilities in three months. Socialization to the community for relocation is a challenge, especially for residents who are reluctant to move from the red zone. The government is trying to provide understanding and incentives, such as new home ownership without losing private land, to motivate residents to relocate.

- c. Lumajang Regent Decree No. 188.45/191/427.12/2022 on Master Plan for Relocation of Mount Semeru Natural Disaster Victims

The Lumajang district government has developed a number of plans and designs for disaster management in the region. These guidelines are tailored to the conditions of the region, with reference to various other guidelines such as those from BNPB, PVMBG or other institutions.

In post-disaster management, planning is also carried out by the government. The plan in question is to develop problem-solving to help communities affected by the disaster. This was expressed by the Chief Executive of Lumajang District BPBD, Patria Dwi Hastiadi:

"Every disaster threat has a contingency plan. It contains what threats, what possibilities, what impact. There are gathering points, evacuation, evacuation, and others. All scenarios are carried out." (Data source: interview dated March 7, 2024)

Regional Secretary, Agus Triyono, said that when a disaster occurs, regional heads immediately create a disaster management task force. Based on the data, there are three clusters affected by the Mount Semeru disaster. Among others, the Pronojiwo area, Candipuro and Penanggal. Learning from previous experiences, regional heads divide tasks to facilitate coordination per region.

"Internally, the regent and the vice regent took a policy that both of them had to share their roles in handling it. Finally the policy taken by both of them, the regent focused on the Candipuro area, then the deputy regent focused on the Penanggal area and I was assigned to the Pronojiwo area where access was cut off and had to go around via Probolinggo." (Data source: interview dated March 9, 2024)

Seeing this extraordinary disaster, the regional head then decided to create temporary shelters. This also includes handling for relocation. All did not escape from careful planning. This planning is based on various considerations. Starting from the damage to housing, public and social facilities.

Indah Amperawati said that the relocation was initiated by the local government based on previous analysis. This is indeed the authority of the regional head, to determine whether this area has a disaster emergency status, as well as recommendations for relocation.

"The first originator of the relocation was the Lumajang District Government, because the residents' houses were destroyed. I think all local governments will ask for relocation if the case is the same, especially natural disasters. Because if it is rebuilt, the zone is a red zone. It will not be allowed. The local government secures that the red zone is not a place to live." (Data source: interview dated February 28, 2024)

Lumajang Regional Secretary Agus Triyono said that at that time the local government did not want to build temporary shelters like in other disasters. The shelters in question are buildings made of plywood and tarpaulin. This was because they were worried that some residents would feel jealous of each other. So it was decided to make temporary shelters from a lightweight steel frame and uniformed. local government immediately formed rules for the construction of temporary housing After the land planning has been completed. This is to ensure that there are standardized guidelines for shelter construction standards. Moreover, the construction of these shelters is carried out by many parties. Indah Amperawati said that the process of drafting rules until the decision for temporary shelters was not easy. At that time, regional leaders also decided that temporary shelters must be semi-permanent, able to be occupied for at least 3-4 years by Semeru survivors. The

regulation on this matter is contained in Lumajang Regent Regulation No. 1 Year 2022 on the Implementation of Temporary Shelters for Victims of Mount Semeru Eruption Natural Disaster.

The regulation contains data collection and building designs for temporary and permanent housing. In addition, it is stated that the development process is the result of collaboration with the aid provider. The following reads:

"In facilitating the provision of temporary shelters, local governments can involve aid providers." (Perbup No. 1, 2022)

Meanwhile, BPBD continues to carry out its duties in handling disasters. All stages of disaster management are still being handled by BPBD. This was revealed by Patria, the Acting Head of Lumajang BPBD. The duties of BPBD, especially during relocation, are in three parts. Before relocation, during relocation and post-relocation.

"The post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction plan ensures that people who are relocated there can be self-sufficient. We are still assisting and assisting. There are assistants in agriculture, economy, etc. BPBD is escorted after the post. not all BPBD but part of the coordination with related parties. " (Perbup No. 1, 2022)

In addition, the Lumajang district government issued Perbup No. 1 Year 2022, Chapter III related to the Implementation of Temporary Shelters, which states that a team has been formed to facilitate the implementation of temporary shelters. The local government involves the central government, provinces, villages and aid providers.

Meanwhile, the Organizing Facilitation Team consists of:

- a Administrative Assistant to the Regional Secretary as Chair;
- b Head of the Regional Apparatus that carries out government affairs in the field of housing and settlements as Secretary;
- c Regional Apparatus that carry out the planning function as members;
- d Regional Apparatus that carry out public works and spatial planning functions as members;
- e Regional Apparatus that carry out disaster management functions as members; and
- f. Related agencies as needed.

The Lumajang Regent then made a Regent Decree to coordinate the implementation of temporary shelters for victims of the Semeru eruption. The following is the complete membership composition based on Lumajang Regent Decree No. 188.45/28/427.12/2022 on the Facilitation Team for the Implementation of Temporary Shelters for Victims of the Mount Semeru Eruption Natural Disaster as follows:

Table 1. Facilitation Team for the Implementation of Temporary Housing for Victims of the Mount Semeru Eruption Natural Disaster

Position	Job Title
Director	1. Lumajang Regent 2. Lumajang Deputy Regent
Person in Charge	Regional Secretary
Chair	Administrative Assistant to the Secretary
Secretary	Head of the Housing and Settlement Area Office
Member	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Head of the Regional Development Planning Agency; 2. Head of the East Java-Bali National Road Implementation Center; 3. Head of the Brantas River Basin Center; 4. Head of the Java IV Housing Provision Implementation Center; 5. Head of the Bina Marga Public Works Office of East Java Province; 6. Head of the Public Works and Water Resources Office of East Java Province; 7. Head of the East Java Provincial Public Housing, Settlement Areas and Human Settlements Office; 8. Head of Lumajang National Land Agency; 9. Deputy Chief Administrator of Perhutani Lumajang; 10. Head of Public Works and Spatial Planning; 11. Head of the Environment Agency; 12. Head of the Agriculture Office; 13. Head of the General Section of the Regional Secretariat; 14. Head of the Emergency, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Division of the Regional Disaster Management Agency; 15. Director of Perumda Air Minum Tirta Mahameru; 16. Head of Telkom Lumajang Regional Office; 17. Head of Office of State Electricity Company Jember Customer Service Unit. 	

Source: Lumajang Regent Decree

In addition, BPBD Lumajang District is also tasked with collecting data related to the recipients of temporary and permanent housing assistance for the Semeru eruption. Residents affected by the Semeru eruption who were displaced amounted to 10,395 people. The victims are spread across 410 evacuation points, located in three sub-districts. Among others, 17 points in Pasirian Subdistrict with 1,746 people, 21 points in Candipuro Subdistrict with 4,645 people, and 8 points in Pronojiwo Subdistrict with 1,077 people. Meanwhile, data on houses affected by the disaster amounted to 1,951 units. Here are the details:

Table 2. Data on Houses affected by the Mount Semeru Eruption Victims

District	Village	Hamlet	Amount of Damage
Pronojiwo	Supiturang	Kobokan Bulk	331 units
		Sumpersari	433 units
Candipuro	Sumberwuluh	Gumukmas	34 units
		Kebondeli Utara	443 units
		Kebondeli South	234 units
		Yellow Kajar	328 units
		Kajang Room	147 units
Total			1,951 units

Source: Data Processed Year 2024

The Lumajang Regent then determined the recipients of temporary shelters that had been recorded by BPBD in the Lumajang Regent Decree. The data of permanent housing recipients is in accordance with Lumajang Regent Decree No. 100.3.3.2/660/427.12.2023 on the Amendment of Lumajang Regent Decree No. 188.45/207/427.12/2022 on the list of recipients for the distribution of permanent housing locations and after all handling is completed, the Lumajang Regent shall delegate the authority to sign the excerpts of the Lumajang Regent Decree on the list of recipients and distribution of temporary and permanent housing locations to the Chief Executive of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD).

Dimensions of Mutual Motivation

The common motivation in this case is the common hope to restore a normal life for survivors of the Mount Semeru eruption as well as being an example of good governance because it was completed in the construction of permanent housing quickly. This can be seen from the cooperation between the Lumajang Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) and the Lumajang District Public Works and Spatial Planning Office not too much. The following is a series of collaborations between BPBD Lumajang and related agencies related to the PUTR Office.

Collaborative theory suggests that effective collaboration requires a clear division of tasks, good communication and optimal utilization of resources. In this study, BPBD and the PUTR Office showed that a structured division of tasks and good coordination prevented overlapping tasks and improved efficiency in handling the Semeru eruption. The involvement of NGOs as supporters also adds capacity in handling the needs after the eruption of Mount Semeru...

The collaboration between the BPBD and the PUTR Office of Lumajang district in handling the eruption of Mount Semeru demonstrated the effectiveness of task sharing and coordination. Despite some obstacles, the collaboration

succeeded in achieving the main objectives of assisting affected communities and dealing with infrastructure damage. This research underscores the importance of the coordinative role of BPBD and Dinas PUTR in disaster mitigation and the need to continuously improve collaboration mechanisms for better disaster management in the future.

a. Persuasive

Persuasive in this case is trying hard to get the indigenous people to give up their cultivated land and accept the construction of permanent housing. Indah Amperawati said that the communication process to the community is important to invite them to cooperate in the context of the success of the construction of permanent housing and temporary housing. Therefore, during the post-disaster handling, the facilitation team assisted by a number of volunteers conducted continuous socialization to the victims. Even the socialization process is carried out when the victims are still traumatized, so there is fear and insecurity when they have to return to dangerous housing. So that people are willing to live in new earthquake-resistant housing, and are in a safe zone from the eruption of Mount Semeru.

Land that used to be people's homes remains people's homes. People are allowed to carry out activities such as work in the place. As long as they do not return to make a dwelling in the house. Meanwhile, for housing, the local government has the role of applying for the right of release so that it does not have the status of borrowing and use again for 20 years later. Indah Amperawati said that the community can be calm living in the residence because the status is clear.

"Most importantly, prepare the community well. Disaster preparedness in the community is the main factor determining the success of handling natural disasters. The government wants to provide infrastructure, as long as people in disaster-prone areas have poor preparedness. Do not expect that when a disaster occurs, there will be no major casualties. It must be big, because they are not prepared." (Data source: interview dated February 28, 2024)

During the process of building and handing over permanent housing, the regional head does not stop supervising and evaluating. For additional information, on June 9, 2022, news emerged that a number of Semeru survivors did not get housing. Even though the survivors are victims whose houses are affected, as well as being in the red zone. Double data was also found during the verification process conducted by a team from the Lumajang District Government.

But at that time, Thoriqul Haq and Indah Amperawati as regional leaders asked the community to calm down. The local government will immediately re-collect data so that there are no Semeru survivors who do not get housing, even though they need it.

"I guarantee that more houses will be built. The construction uses community assistance funds that have been collected in Baznas." (Data source: Tribunews, 2022)

b. Socialization

Many survivors of the eruption of Semeru are reluctant to occupy permanent housing. Many survivors still return to their original homes in the red zone but the

government. Indah Amperawati, Deputy Regent of Lumajang, is trying hard to persuade the survivors of the eruption to move to permanent housing, as she said "The community must move to the shelters and houses, the original place can still be used for gardening and farming" (Data source: interview on February 28, 2024).

Through village officials, the community was also threatened to lose permanent housing assistance if they remained reluctant to move. The Penanggal village secretary at the victim's shelter at Penanggal village hall said "The community continues to be given ultimatums not to return to the red zone for the sake of goodness, the community can lose the right to occupy permanent housing if the community continues to return to their original homes" (Data source: interview dated February 28, 2024).

Socialization is carried out repeatedly even during the emergency period BPBD continues to guard the red zone area so that it is not re-entered by the community. Lumajang district government promised in the socialization of the relocation of Semeru survivors to stay with the same RT/RW and right and left neighbors as the previous affected areas, Indah amperawati said.

"We promised the community to occupy an environment in the shelter that is exactly the same as the previous environment so that they are comfortable with their neighbors" (Data source: interview dated February 28, 2024).

c. Provision of Permanent Housing Guarantee

The Lumajang Regency Government promises that survivors who comply with the regulations will soon get a Regent Decree to occupy permanent housing. The arrival of Vice President Ma'ruf Amin to monitor the construction of permanent housing is an important momentum for the community to move to permanent housing . The Vice President reminded that the permanent housing (Huntap) built by the Ministry of PUPR for victims of the eruption of Mount Semeru can continue to be well cared for and not sold. The community can take good care of this Huntap. This is one of the things that we need to be grateful for together and not to be sold," the Vice President said when visiting the Huntap location in Sumbermujur Village, Candipuro District, Lumajang, East Java, Thursday, as quoted from a press release from the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing. He said that the construction of the Huntap/Huntara is part of an effort to gradually relocate people affected by the Mount Semeru eruption disaster that occurred in December 2021. With a more decent, healthy, and comfortable house, it is hoped that it can improve the quality of life of the beneficiaries, especially the family economy.

Victims of the eruption are not only promised comfortable housing but also a comfortable environment and facilities, such as adequate drinking water installations, the construction of drinking water networks from three water sources which will later be flowed to the shelters, integrated wastewater treatment plants, and integrated waste treatment. The relocation houses are equipped with guest chairs and tables, kitchen utensils, mattresses and cabinets, mineral water, pampers (for toddlers) and other household appliances. The contents of the house are

attractive so that people do not need to shop for basic home needs because they have been prepared by the local government.

Capacity for Joint Action

The government has the power to help the community and this is a capacity that can be maximized by the Regent and Deputy Regent of Lumajang who directly instructed BPBD to establish good cooperation with the Lumajang District Housing and Settlement Office. In addition to inter-agency cooperation, of course, if the local government wants to accelerate its goals, it must also maximize the potential of the community as follows:

a. Community Participation

When the Mount Semeru eruption disaster occurred, various NGOs stepped in to help with disaster management, including the construction of temporary shelters. According to Indah Amperawati, Deputy Regent of Lumajang, the role of NGOs was very important during and after the disaster. However, the NGO's proposal to build temporary shelters from tarpaulin and bamboo was rejected by the regent and deputy regent in favor of justice for all victims. The Lumajang district government then invited timber entrepreneurs to build more durable shelters, with standards set by the government according to Lumajang Regent Regulation No. 1 Year 2022 and Lumajang Regent Decree No. 188.45/30.427.12/2022. Chairman of Pemuda Pancasila, Agus Setiawan Samco, said the collaboration between the government and various parties, including NGOs, was very strong despite the policy changes. The Lumajang Scouts also participated in the evacuation and construction of temporary shelters, relying on funds from members and the community. Prio Utomo from Pramuka emphasized that coordination with NGOs went smoothly and that the leadership role of Lumajang's Regent and Vice Regent was significant in disaster management, ensuring all parties were involved and working together.

b. Inter-Agency Cooperation

The government has the power to help the community and this is a capacity that can be maximized by the Regent and Vice Regent of Lumajang who directly instructed the BPBD to collaborate with the Lumajang District Housing and Settlement Office. In this office, the tasks and collaboration with BPBD Lumajang are numerous. This is because all responsibilities fall under the DPKP. Here are some explanations regarding BPBD's collaboration with DPKP:

Collaboration between BPBD and DPKP is well established through a clear and efficient division of tasks. BPBD focuses on data collection and initial coordination, while DPKP handles the technical aspects of planning and construction. Lumajang Regent Decree No. 188.45/191/427.12/2022 regulates the Relocation Master Plan, accelerating the decision-making process and implementation on the ground.

Meanwhile, NGOs play a role in supporting the construction of temporary shelters by following the standards set by DPKP. Collaboration with NGOs is done through a clear division of roles, allowing NGOs to accomplish specific tasks without excessive bureaucratic obstacles. Transparency in the management of funds and assistance also encourages the participation of credible NGOs and reduces the risk of corruption.

George R Terry in a book entitled Principles of Management divides the four basic functions of management. These four functions include *planning*, *organizing*, *actuating* and *controlling*. The four are abbreviated as POAC.

c. Community Mutual Aid

Lumajang Regent Thoriqul Haq invites the community to work together to build temporary shelters for victims affected by the eruption of Mount Semeru. This is so that the victims of the Mount Semeru eruption can immediately become independent and continue their lives, before the permanent houses are completed.

"We want the people who are now in the evacuation camps to move to the temporary shelters that will be built as soon as possible. I also want to convey to the community, we are happy if there are people who want to help build temporary shelters with existing concepts," (Data source: interview by Kominfo Jatim on December 23, 2021).

Thoriqul said, for people who wish to help directly either in the form of building materials or express their desire to build one or two units are welcome.

"Let's together help the victims affected by the eruption of Mount Semeru, even if there is not enough money, for example only 5 million, or joint venture with others, please. If possible, help build 10 or 20 units," he added.

The form of gotong royong is not only how the community participated in building the shelter, but also the noise of social media made the local government get a lot of donations. The Regent and Deputy Regent of Lumajang at that time asked the public to channel donations to baznas, as said by Bunda Indah, Deputy Regent of Lumajang at that time

"In order to avoid unwanted things and maintain transparency, the Lumajang district government at that time asked Baznas to accommodate donations from the community for eruption victims." (Data source: interview dated March 7, 2024)

Support for the victims of the Semeru eruption has been overwhelming from all over Indonesia. The funds collected at the National Board of Zakat (BAZNAS) of Lumajang District as of March 21, 2022 reached Rp 46.6 billion rupiah.

"Update as of March 21, 2022, there is already Rp 46.6 billion rupiah that has entered BAZNAS," said H. Atok Hasan Sanusi S.Sos, Chairman of BAZNAS Lumajang (Data source: Kominfo jatim March 24, 2022).

The funds received by BAZNAS will be distributed after the construction of the Huntara by NGOs and a number of organizations is completed. The rest will be done by BAZNAS. In addition, the incoming funds will also be used for the construction of public facilities and the economic recovery of Semeru eruption survivors.

CONCLUSION

The results of the research on collaborative management in accelerating the completion of permanent housing for victims of the Mount Semeru eruption in Sumbermujur Village, Lumajang, show that the Lumajang District Government applies the concept of New Public Management with clear standard operating procedures, measurable performance, and resource efficiency. Nevertheless, the Lumajang district government still follows bureaucratic rules, especially regarding the budget. The collaborative management concept is also applied through cooperation between local, provincial, and central governments, as well as various sectors such as social institutions, communities, and universities. This collaboration succeeded in accelerating the completion of development as all sectors worked with the same vision and clear tasks. The researcher suggests that the central government make Lumajang district government an example in post-disaster management and for other local governments to learn from the communication and collaboration patterns applied in Lumajang.

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