

# The role and function of government and non-government organizations in the development of permanent housing for disaster-affected communities in Cianjur Regency

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**Abstract:** This study investigates the roles of government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in constructing permanent housing for disaster-affected communities in Cianjur Regency following the November 2022 earthquake. Employing a qualitative methodology, the research utilizes in-depth interviews and field observations involving local governments, NGOs, and disaster survivors. The findings highlight the government's central role in policy formulation, budget allocation, and coordination of housing development, while NGOs contribute through community empowerment, logistical support, and ensuring participatory planning. Challenges in collaboration, such as differing objectives and resource constraints, underscore the need for enhanced synergy. The study concludes that effective partnerships among the government, NGOs, and the community can expedite the development of sustainable, safe housing tailored to local needs. Emphasis on community empowerment and integrated resource management enhances resilience to future disasters. Success hinges on strong coordination, proactive challenge management, and inclusive stakeholder engagement throughout the recovery process.

**Keywords:** roles; functions; government; non-governmental organizations (NGOs); permanent housing development; disasters; Cianjur Regency

## 1. Introduction

Studies on the perspective of the role of actors in disaster mitigation and post-disaster recovery have been carried out, including: Adiyoso and Kanegae (2013) highlight the influence of Islamic teachings in encouraging community preparedness against tsunamis, especially in Aceh and Yogyakarta, by emphasizing the relevance of religion in the Indonesian context. Meanwhile, BNPB (2012) discusses the importance of collaboration between the government and non-governmental institutions to reduce disaster risk through an inclusive institutional approach. Cahyono (2015) highlights the contribution of NGOs in post-disaster reconstruction, especially in closing the gap in government capacity. In a similar study, Hastuti and Herawati (2019) and Lassa (2018) highlighted the synergy between the government and NGOs in disaster management, including the challenges faced by NGOs in working with the government and the community.

Another concrete example was submitted by the Cianjur Regency Government (2023), which analyzed the implementation of the permanent housing program in disaster-affected areas. Setiawan and Prawiro (2016) and Suharyo (2014) also emphasized the importance of collaboration between the government and the non-

government sector in improving the effectiveness of emergency response and NGO innovation despite facing coordination constraints. Furthermore, Sulistiyan and Prabowo (2020) present a theoretical and practical review of sustainable recovery strategies, while Wisner et al. (2012) offer comprehensive guidance on disaster risk management globally. Finally, the World Bank (2018) provides insights into best practices in post-disaster recovery that can be a comparison between Indonesia's approach and that of other countries.

All of these references show that disaster mitigation and recovery requires a multi-stakeholder approach involving governments, NGOs, communities, and the integration of cultural and religious values. Effective collaboration and coordination are key to success, both in mitigation and reconstruction efforts, by combining local and global approaches to strengthen community resilience to disasters.

The various studies above show that the problem of mitigation and post-disaster recovery can no longer be called a simple problem. Studies on post-disaster mitigation and recovery, indeed, have been widely studied. In contrast to the study that has been carried out, this study is related to the Role and Function of the Government and Non-Governmental Organizations in the Development of Permanent Housing for Disaster-Affected Communities with the locus of the study in Cianjur Regency, West Java, Indonesia.

The earthquake that shook Cianjur Regency on 21 November 2022 resulted in severe damage to infrastructure and housing for residents. Data shows that more than 50,000 buildings were damaged, of which about 22,000 homes were completely destroyed, resulting in many residents being homeless and forced to evacuate. The damage extended to public facilities, including schools, health centers, mosques, and highways, affecting daily activities and slowing access to aid to affected areas.

The quake also caused landslides at several points, isolated several villages and complicated evacuation efforts and aid distribution. In addition to physical damage, the number of casualties caused reached more than 300 people, including children. More than 700 people were injured, and thousands more were displaced and had to live in temporary shelters. This situation drives the urgent need for safe and earthquake-resistant permanent housing, as well as the restoration of infrastructure so that people can return to living a safe and normal life.

The earthquake in Cianjur Regency on 21 November 2022 caused severe damage that had a wide impact on housing, infrastructure, and the social and economic life of the community. In the housing sector, more than 50,000 buildings were damaged with about 22,000 homes completely destroyed, forcing thousands of families to be homeless and living in emergency conditions in temporary shelters. In addition, many buildings have suffered heavy damage or completely collapsed, so they can no longer be used. This damage not only deprives them of housing, but also causes psychological trauma, especially for families who have lost members, as well as creating an urgent need for safe and decent permanent housing.

The impact on infrastructure is also very significant. Many public facilities such as schools, health centers, mosques, and highways were severely damaged, hindering access to education, health, and religious activities in the community. Damaged roads and covered in landslides have left several villages isolated and made it difficult to

distribute aid and evacuate the process. This exacerbates the condition of the affected communities and delays social recovery.

Economically, the earthquake destroyed people's livelihoods, especially for people who depend on small businesses or local businesses that were damaged or stopped by the earthquake. Many residents have lost access to jobs, as well as business capital, making it difficult to rise financially. This condition deepens the poverty level and reduces people's purchasing power, disrupting local economic stability. As a result, this earthquake not only affected the physical aspects of housing and infrastructure, but also created long-term challenges in social and economic aspects, which required an integrated recovery strategy and support from various parties so that people could fully recover.

Earthquake-affected communities in Cianjur Regency have an urgent need to get safe and decent permanent housing as part of post-disaster recovery. Decent permanent housing is essential for victims who have lost their homes, as it allows people to have a stable place to live and avoid health and safety risks in temporary evacuation sites. Homes built after a disaster must also meet safety and earthquake resistance standards to protect residents from the risk of similar disasters in the future, given that the area is prone to earthquakes.

Safe and decent permanent housing is not just a shelter, but also plays an important role in supporting the psychological, social, and economic recovery of affected communities. A stable home provides a sense of security, reduces stress, and helps residents return to their daily routines. With permanent housing, children can continue their education without interruption, and workers can return to activities and restore economic conditions. Permanent housing also allows communities to rebuild communities, strengthening social networks that were previously disrupted by disasters.

The main purpose of the construction of permanent housing for people affected by the disaster is to provide a safe, decent, and in accordance with safety standards, so that victims can return to living a normal life and be protected from the risk of similar disasters in the future. Safe occupancy means that the building is designed and built with earthquake resistance and strong construction standards in mind, so that it can protect residents from the risk of collapse or severe damage in the event of aftershocks.

Decent housing includes fulfilling basic aspects for the welfare and health of its residents, such as good ventilation, adequate sanitation facilities, and sufficient space for family members. Compliance with safety standards, including accessibility, evacuation rooms, and appropriate building structures, is critical to ensuring the safety of residents in the future. In addition, permanent housing built after the disaster is expected to help victims recover psychologically by providing a sense of security and stability, which supports rebuilding social and economic life.

Considering aspects of future disaster resilience in the design and construction of housing remains very important to ensure the safety, stability, and sustainability of people's lives in disaster-prone areas. This resilience means that the dwelling must be built with techniques and materials that are able to withstand the impact of earthquakes or other natural disasters, so that it can protect residents from the risk of accidents or severe damage. Resilient building design also includes flexible and robust structural

planning, so that it can dampen shocks and reduce the risk of collapse in the event of an earthquake.

In addition, paying attention to the aspect of disaster resilience in residential development still helps reduce potential economic losses in the future. When homes are designed to be resilient to disasters, people don't have to constantly spend a lot of money on repairs or reconstruction, so the economy of families and communities can be more stable. Disaster resilience also creates a sense of security for residents, which is essential for the psychological and social recovery of communities after disasters.

From the perspective of the government and related institutions, building disaster-resistant housing is a long-term investment in disaster risk reduction. By prioritizing disaster-resilient design and development, governments and institutions can help build communities that are more prepared and resilient to potential disasters in the future. Disaster-resistant housing plays an important role in ensuring the sustainability and well-being of the community as a whole.

Housing still has a significant positive impact on the psychological, social, and economic recovery of people affected by disasters. A safe and decent permanent residence provides a sense of stability and security, which is an important foundation in the recovery process from trauma. For many disaster victims, losing their homes is not only the loss of a physical home, but also a sense of security and identity. With permanent housing that is rebuilt with good safety standards, affected communities can feel more protected and have hope to restart a stable life. This helps reduce the anxiety and stress that society faces, especially for children and the elderly who are psychologically vulnerable.

Socially, permanent housing allows people to return to life in the community, which strengthens social networks and a sense of togetherness that may be disrupted by disasters. Permanent housing allows residents to return to socializing, gather in daily activities, and rebuild the community environment. This is important for the reconstruction of social life because support from the social environment can accelerate recovery and provide a sense of ownership and pride in the newly built environment.

From an economic perspective, permanent housing allows people to be productive again by restarting economic activities, such as small businesses or jobs that have been stopped due to disasters. Permanent housing provides a stable place for families to live, allowing community members to work without being distracted by the uncertainty of housing. In addition, by having safe and durable housing, people do not need to spend large amounts of money on renovations or reconstructions, which supports long-term economic recovery. This economic recovery ultimately improves welfare and accelerates the independence of affected communities, while reducing dependence on external assistance.

As the main policy maker, the government has an important role in planning, coordinating, and supervising the construction of permanent housing for people affected by disasters. The government is responsible for ensuring that the residential construction process takes place in accordance with the safety, comfort, and disaster resilience standards that have been set. Through effective policy formulation, the government determines strategic steps, resource allocation, and development priorities, so that affected communities get safe, decent, and sustainable housing.

As a budget provider, the government ensures that the funds needed for residential construction are still available and channeled transparently and on target. The government can allocate budgets from state or regional budgets, as well as access emergency funds or international assistance if needed. In addition, the government sets policies to encourage the participation of the private sector and non-governmental organizations in supporting funding and development, which is often very beneficial for accelerating post-disaster recovery.

The government also plays a role in providing land, especially if land in the affected area is considered risky or unsuitable for re-housing development. In this case, the government seeks and provides new land that is safer and supports accessibility and sustainability. The provision of land that is in accordance with this safe zoning is very important in an effort to reduce risks in the future.

In addition, the government provides various other forms of assistance, including technical, logistical, and coordination assistance. The government collaborates with relevant institutions in developing technical guidelines for the construction of disaster-resistant housing, coordinating the distribution of building materials, and supervising the quality of construction. Through this logistical assistance and technical support, the government ensures that development runs efficiently and according to standards.

The government has a very important task in supervising the construction of permanent housing to be in accordance with quality and durability standards, especially after natural disasters. This supervision aims to ensure that the homes built are not only safe and livable, but also resistant to potential disasters that may occur in the future, such as earthquakes, floods, or landslides. As the main policy maker, the government is responsible for setting technical standards and building regulations that are in accordance with the principles of disaster resilience. For example, in earthquake-prone areas such as Cianjur, the government has set earthquake-resistant building standards that prioritize structural strength and the use of appropriate building materials. Supervision is also carried out at every stage of construction, from planning to completion, to ensure that contractors and construction workers comply with the standard. In addition, the government ensures that the construction site is in a safe zone and in accordance with spatial regulations, in order to avoid the risk of disasters in the future. The government also conducts periodic audits of construction quality and provides training to developers and construction workers on building techniques that are in accordance with disaster resilience. Transparency and reporting processes involving the community are also important to ensure accountability and prevent irregularities. After the construction is completed, the government conducts an evaluation to ensure that the building is safe to live in and that the public facilities around the residence meet the required standards. Through this strict supervision, the government plays a major role in ensuring that the construction of permanent housing not only meets the needs of temporary housing, but also provides long-term protection for people affected by disasters.

In the construction of permanent housing in Cianjur Regency, a number of government agencies are directly involved in various stages, ranging from planning, implementation, to supervision. These institutions include the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Cianjur Regency, the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office (PUPR) of Cianjur

Regency, the Public Housing and Settlement Areas Office (DPRKP) of Cianjur Regency, and the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) which provides technical and financial support. In addition, the Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos) also plays a role in providing social assistance for affected communities, while the National Land Agency (BPN) is involved in providing land in accordance with the predetermined spatial plan. The police and the TNI also play a role in maintaining security and supporting the evacuation process and distribution of aid. Coordination between these institutions is carried out through various mechanisms such as coordination meetings, joint teams, crisis centers, and the preparation of integrated plans. With effective coordination, it is hoped that the construction of permanent housing in Cianjur Regency can be carried out properly, meet the urgent needs of affected communities, and provide long-term protection against future disaster threats.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector have a very important role in accelerating the construction of permanent housing in disaster-affected areas, such as in Cianjur Regency. The role of NGOs complements the government's efforts by providing support in the form of funds, materials, and logistics assistance that are urgently needed. NGOs and the private sector contribute to the provision of funds obtained through donations, crowdfunding, or cooperation with international institutions, as well as through the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of large companies. The funds are used to fund development projects, including material, labor, and logistics costs. The private sector also plays a role in providing quality building materials that are resistant to disasters, with some companies even donating materials or providing discounted prices. In addition, NGOs also regulate the distribution of building materials, organize transportation, and provide other logistics facilities. NGOs focus on social and psychosocial services, providing medical assistance, food, and psychological support to affected communities. NGOs also empower the community by providing training in disaster-resistant building techniques. NGOs and the private sector are also involved in monitoring and evaluating projects to ensure that residential construction remains in line with established standards. NGOs also advocate for the rights of disaster victims and provide legal assistance related to land and housing issues. Collaboration between governments, NGOs, and the private sector is essential to ensure the construction of safe, viable, and disaster-resistant permanent housing, as well as to ensure successful post-disaster recovery.

The role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector in providing technical support in the construction of permanent housing in disaster-affected areas, such as in Cianjur Regency, is vital for the success of safe, feasible, and disaster-resistant reconstruction. They contribute to various technical aspects that support residential construction, starting from the design of earthquake-resistant buildings. NGOs and the private sector work closely with architects, engineers, and construction experts to design buildings that are not only safe, but also appropriate to local geological characteristics and disaster risks. They also play a role in project management, from planning, organizing, to supervising the implementation to ensure that the project runs according to the budget, schedule, and safety standards that have been set. In addition, NGOs provide skills training to local communities so that they

can play an active role in the reconstruction process, such as disaster-resistant building techniques and infrastructure maintenance. The organization also supports technology transfer, introducing innovations such as eco-friendly materials and more efficient and safe modular construction techniques. Finally, NGOs are involved in monitoring and evaluating the quality of construction to ensure that each dwelling built meets disaster resilience standards. With these roles, NGOs and the private sector help accelerate and strengthen the recovery process in disaster areas, while empowering communities to rebuild their lives better and safer.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play a very important role in engaging communities in the post-disaster permanent housing development process as well as increasing their capacity to ensure housing sustainability. NGOs are not only involved in physical development, but also focus on empowering communities so that they can independently maintain and maintain the housing that has been built. One of the ways NGOs engage the community is through participation in planning and design, where people are given the opportunity to contribute to planning the location and design of the residence according to their needs and preferences. In addition, construction skills training is also an important focus, where NGOs provide training on disaster-resistant building techniques and residential maintenance so that people have the knowledge to keep their homes safe. NGOs also provide economic training to improve people's well-being, such as entrepreneurial skills and financial management, so that they do not depend on external assistance. In addition, NGOs play a role in building awareness of disaster resilience, by providing training on risk mitigation and disaster preparedness. The formation of community groups or networks is also carried out to share knowledge, support each other, and become agents of change that encourage disaster resilience. Finally, NGOs conduct continuous monitoring and evaluation of housing that has been built to ensure its sustainability, while providing opportunities for the community to identify necessary improvements. Through this approach, NGOs not only help with physical development, but also ensure that communities are able to manage and maintain their dwellings independently and sustainably in the future.

Cooperation between the government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is crucial in accelerating housing development and improving the effectiveness of post-disaster recovery. The government, as a party with great authority and resources, is responsible for policy formulation, budgeting, and coordination at the national and regional levels. However, the government's capacity and speed to respond to disasters are often limited by administrative, bureaucratic, and resource constraints. This is where the role of NGOs and the private sector becomes very vital.

Non-governmental organizations have flexibility and speed in moving in the field. They often have a wider network at the local level and are closer to the affected communities, so they can identify urgent needs and provide assistance quickly and appropriately. In addition, NGOs bring expertise in specific areas, such as disaster-resistant building design, community empowerment, and disaster management, which are urgently needed to ensure that the housing built is not only quickly completed, but also safe and resilient to future disasters.

Good cooperation between the government and NGOs can strengthen joint efforts to overcome existing challenges, ranging from organizing logistics, distributing aid,

to skills training for the community. By sharing information and resources, both parties can avoid overlaps or shortages in the provision of assistance, as well as ensure that recovery is more efficient and on target. Through good coordination, the government can leverage the expertise of NGOs in the field, while NGOs can work more effectively with policy support and resources from the government.

Collaboration mechanisms between the government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in post-disaster housing development involve a clear division of roles, coordinated responsibilities, and effective communication channels. The government, both at the central and regional levels, is responsible for policies, budget allocation, and infrastructure arrangements. They also act as the main coordinator who organizes aid and land provision. On the other hand, NGOs provide technical support, skills training, and quality monitoring of development. The private sector also plays a role in providing physical and material resources through CSR programs and skilled labor. In terms of communication and coordination, various mechanisms such as coordination meetings, collaborative forums, and crisis centers are established to ensure a smooth flow of information between related parties. The use of digital channels and information technology also helps monitor the progress of the project in real-time. For implementation in the field, the formation of an integrated team consisting of BPBD, PUPR Office, NGOs, and the private sector allows for effective task distribution. The team not only manages physical development, but also pays attention to socio-economic impacts. In addition, support systems such as community assistance and public consultation involve the community in decision-making related to their housing. Capacity building is carried out through training aimed at preparing the community to be better prepared for future disasters. This structured collaboration allows governments and NGOs to work together to accelerate the development of safe and sustainable housing, and ensure a holistic post-disaster recovery process.

In the construction of post-earthquake permanent housing in Cianjur Regency, collaboration between the government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector faces various obstacles that can hinder the recovery and reconstruction process. Some of the main obstacles that often arise include differences in interests and priorities, which cause tensions in terms of resource allocation, residential design, and construction time. Governments tend to focus more on big policies and budget allocation, while NGOs and the community emphasize more on immediate needs, such as housing design that suits local conditions. Slow and complicated bureaucratic constraints also hinder smooth coordination between the government and NGOs, slowing down the distribution of budgets, development permits, and humanitarian aid. Less effective communication between governments, NGOs, and the public often exacerbates the situation, where unclear information or disconnected communication channels can lead to miscommunication that slows down the response. Difficulties in resource management, both in terms of building materials and skilled labor, are also often major obstacles. In addition, inconsistency in decision-making between related parties can cause development projects to be hampered, especially if decisions do not take into account local needs. The lack of local capacity in terms of technical skills and infrastructure is also a challenge, while limitations in communication infrastructure and technology often hamper the process of coordination and information exchange. Overcoming these obstacles requires the



development of more effective collaboration mechanisms, with better coordination, clear communication channels, and a structured division of roles so that the construction of post-earthquake permanent housing in Cianjur Regency can run more smoothly and in accordance with the needs of the affected communities.

Research on the role and function of government and non-government organizations in the construction of permanent housing for disaster-affected communities in Cianjur Regency is very important to create a better collaborative governance model in the development of post-disaster housing in the future. Post-disaster housing recovery and the roles of government and NGOs, recent studies provide valuable insights (Mushtaha et al., 2024): 1. Community-Centered Approaches: A study highlights the importance of locally-led initiatives in post-disaster housing, emphasizing that community involvement ensures cultural relevance and sustainability. Effective recovery frameworks should integrate community consultation to increase beneficiary satisfaction and alignment with local needs; 2. Collaborative Strategies: Research underlines that collaboration between governments and NGOs often faces challenges such as resource constraints and differing priorities. However, effective partnerships can address these issues through shared goals, transparent communication, and clear roles in resource allocation and community engagement; 3. Targeted Recovery for Vulnerable Populations: The National Low Income Housing Coalition emphasizes the need for disaster recovery efforts to prioritize vulnerable populations, such as low-income households and marginalized groups, often overlooked in conventional housing recovery frameworks. NGOs play a crucial role in advocating for and providing services to these populations; 4. Integrated Resource Management: Another significant focus is on the integration of resources and expertise from various stakeholders, including construction industry insights, to rebuild disaster-resilient housing. This approach ensures sustainable outcomes and strengthens community resilience against future disasters.

Different from other studies, this research will provide in-depth insights into how the two sectors—governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)—interact, share tasks, and overcome barriers to post-disaster recovery. By mapping the role of each party, this study can identify strengths and weaknesses in the existing system, so that more targeted improvements can be made in a more efficient and responsive housing construction process.

In addition, the study also aims to strengthen collaboration between the government, NGOs, and the private sector, by providing recommendations to improve coordination, communication, and management of existing resources. The main focus is to identify obstacles in coordination that can slow down the development process, as well as find better solutions to speed up the flow of aid distribution and accelerate recovery. One of the things that will be explored is the importance of empowering affected communities, where communities must be involved in the decision-making process as well as in the design and construction of housing so that the results can be more in line with local needs and easier to maintain in the long term.

The research also contributes to developing a more inclusive and participatory collaborative governance model, which is able to address the discrepancies between national policies and local needs, as well as increase transparency in the aid distribution process. By optimizing the use of technology and information

management systems, better governance can ensure more efficient allocation of resources and reduce inequality in residential development. In addition, this research also aims to increase community resilience to future disasters by designing safer housing solutions based on disaster preparedness. Overall, this research has an important role in creating a more efficient, fair, and sustainable governance model for future post-disaster housing development.

Research on the role and function of government and non-government organizations in the construction of permanent housing for people affected by disasters in Cianjur Regency is very relevant in the context of disasters in Indonesia, which is a country that is vulnerable to various natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, and floods. Indonesia is located along the Pacific Ring of Fire, which makes it highly vulnerable to natural disasters that can threaten lives, property, and infrastructure. With disasters that often occur, the need for a fast and efficient recovery system is very urgent, including in the housing construction sector for disaster victims.

The findings of this study have the potential to make a significant contribution to the development of disaster management in Indonesia. One of the key aspects that can be identified is the importance of closer collaboration between governments, NGOs, and the private sector in the post-disaster recovery phase. In Indonesia, coordination between parties often faces major challenges, especially in terms of the division of roles, ineffective communication, and convoluted bureaucracy. By understanding how collaboration works in Cianjur, as well as the existing obstacles, this research can provide recommendations to improve governance systems that are more efficient and responsive to disasters, both at the local and national levels.

In addition, this research can provide insight into the importance of community participation in post-disaster housing planning and construction. In Indonesia, many disaster-affected areas have specific local characteristics and needs. Through this research, ways to strengthen the empowerment of affected communities can be found so that they are more involved in decision-making, housing design, and relevant skills training. This will contribute to the development of housing that is not only safe from disasters, but also sustainable in the long term, and better able to cope with potential disasters in the future.

The findings of the study can also enrich knowledge about the integration between national policies and local needs, which has been a challenge in the construction of post-disaster permanent housing. By developing a more inclusive and participatory collaborative governance model, involving all stakeholders from the central government to the community, the post-disaster housing recovery and development process can run more effectively and fairly. The use of better technology and information management systems can also increase transparency and accountability in resource allocation and aid distribution, which is key in improving community resilience to disasters.

The formulation of the problem in the research on the role and function of government and non-government organizations in the construction of permanent housing for disaster-affected communities in Cianjur Regency focuses on several main aspects that explore the role, function, and effectiveness of collaboration between the two sectors. The study aims to understand how each party contributes to post-disaster

recovery as well as identify challenges and opportunities in improving the effectiveness of their collaboration. First, what is the role and function of the government in the development of post-disaster permanent housing?; second, what is the role and function of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the construction of post-disaster permanent housing?; third, what is the effectiveness of collaboration between the government, NGOs, and the private sector in the development of permanent housing?; fourth, what is the impact of collaboration between the government and NGOs on sustainable permanent housing development?; fifth, how can this collaboration increase community resilience to future disasters?; Sixth, what are the challenges and opportunities in increasing the effectiveness of collaboration between the government, NGOs, and the community?

The main purpose of the research on the role and function of government and non-government organizations in the construction of permanent housing for disaster-affected communities in Cianjur Regency is to analyze the roles and functions of each organization and understand the pattern and effectiveness of cooperation between the two sectors in the context of post-disaster recovery. This study aims to provide a clearer picture of the contributions, challenges, and synergies between the government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in addressing sustainable housing development and in accordance with the needs of affected communities.

Research on the Role and Function of Government and Non-Government Organizations in the Development of Permanent Housing for Disaster Affected Communities in Cianjur Regency has far-reaching benefits, not only for local governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and affected communities, but also to strengthen synergy between all parties involved in post-disaster development. For local governments, this study provides a better understanding of the role of each party, as well as policy recommendations to improve coordination and internal capacity in handling post-disaster recovery. In addition, this research can also identify ways to optimize resources, both financial, human, and infrastructure, so that the recovery process runs more efficiently and evenly. For non-governmental organizations, this research helps to evaluate their contributions and improve future intervention strategies, as well as encourage more effective collaboration with governments and other stakeholders. The study also provides an opportunity for NGOs to increase their capacity in terms of managerial, technical, and funding to be more effective in providing assistance to affected communities. For the affected communities, the main benefit of this study is to improve the quality of permanent housing that is more in line with their needs, both in terms of disaster resilience, comfort, and accessibility. In addition, with increased synergy between the government, NGOs, and the community, community participation in the development process can be further strengthened, which in turn supports the sustainability of the project and accelerates social and economic recovery. Overall, this research makes an important contribution in building more effective cooperation and increasing disaster resilience, resulting in a more just, efficient, and sustainable recovery for affected communities in Cianjur Regency.

## 2. Materials and methods

The research method used for research on the Role and Function of Government and Non-Government Organizations in the Development of Permanent Housing for Disaster-Affected Communities in Cianjur Regency is a qualitative approach with a descriptive-analytical method. This approach aims to describe and analyze in depth the roles and functions of government and non-government organizations in building permanent housing for people affected by disasters. The type of research used is a case study, which is appropriate to understand a specific phenomenon in a certain context, namely the construction of permanent housing in Cianjur Regency after the disaster. The research location focuses on the affected areas of Cianjur Regency, with research subjects including local government institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and representatives of affected communities. Data collection techniques include in-depth interviews with key informants, direct observation at the construction site, and collection of documentation related to policies and activity reports. The instruments used in this study include interview guides (both structured and semi-structured), recording tools to document interviews, focus group discussions (FGD), and field observation notes (**Figure 1**).



(a) Observation



(b) Interview



(c) Focus group discussion



**Figure 1.** Data collection techniques. (a) Field observations, (b) interviews and (c) focus group discussions (FGD).

The data is analyzed through three stages, namely data reduction to filter important information, presentation of data in the form of tables or narratives to facilitate analysis, and drawing conclusions by comparing the roles of the government and non-government and evaluating the effectiveness of government and non-government collaboration. The validity of the data is maintained through source triangulation, technique triangulation, and member checks, to minimize bias. This

research is expected to produce a deep understanding of the role of organizations in the construction of permanent housing, identification of challenges faced, and recommendations to increase collaboration between the government and NGOs in housing construction for communities affected by disasters. This method is expected to provide a comprehensive overview of the role and cooperation of organizations in the construction of permanent housing in disaster areas such as Cianjur Regency.

### **3. Results and discussion**

This section may be divided by subheadings. It should provide a concise and precise description of the experimental results, their interpretation, as well as the experimental conclusions that can be drawn.

After major disasters such as the earthquake that shook Cianjur Regency in November 2022, the government has a very important role in facilitating recovery and redevelopment, especially in providing permanent housing for disaster victims. This process involves various steps and stages that must be implemented quickly and efficiently to ensure that affected residents can return to living a normal and safe life. The government is responsible for formulating appropriate policies, allocating sufficient funds, and coordinating with various related parties, ranging from government institutions, the private sector, to the community itself. In this context, the role of the government is not only limited to providing assistance, but also as a guide and controller so that housing construction continues to run with quality that meets the safety and feasibility standards needed by disaster victims.

The government has a number of important functions in the process of building permanent housing after the disaster. Among them is the coordination and provision of policies, where the government acts as a policy director who ensures that development runs smoothly and in accordance with existing guidelines. In addition, the provision of an adequate budget is also one of the government's tasks, by allocating emergency funds from available sources, be it through the central and regional government budgets, or assistance from international institutions. The government also plays a role in opening access to the resources needed, such as building materials, labor, and construction technology that supports the efficiency and quality of residential development. In addition, it is important for the government to ensure the quality and safety of housing by ensuring that the houses built are not only completed quickly but also safe, disaster-resistant, and livable. Finally, community involvement in this process is essential to ensure that the needs of disaster victims can be properly accommodated, as well as to aid in the psychosocial recovery of victims.

Government functions in the construction of post-disaster permanent housing cover a wider range of aspects, ranging from the legislative function, namely the preparation of regulations that support the smooth development process, to the executive function, namely the implementation of policies that have been set, including the provision of funds and coordination with related parties. In addition, the government also carries out a supervisory function to ensure that residential development remains in accordance with the standards that have been set. The planning function is no less important, where the government must plan the right recovery strategy, identify the needs of location and residential design, and schedule

development priorities. The government also has a socialization and education function, namely to provide training and information to the public related to the construction of disaster-resistant houses and how to maintain housing so that it remains safe and durable.

However, in carrying out its role and functions, the government also faces various challenges that need to be overcome. Budget and time constraints are often the main obstacles, especially in large-scale disasters. Poor coordination between government agencies can also hinder the smooth implementation of recovery. In addition, the problem of the availability of land suitable for residential construction is often an obstacle, considering the amount of land that is damaged or cannot be used for housing construction. Another challenge is community participation, where not all disaster victims have a sufficient understanding of the planning and development process, which can slow down the recovery process.

Overall, the role and function of the government in the construction of post-disaster permanent housing in Cianjur Regency is very important to ensure that the recovery process runs smoothly, on time, and in accordance with the needs of the community. By paying attention to good coordination between various parties, the provision of sufficient resources, and active participation from the community, the government can help the people of Cianjur to get back on their feet and build a better life after the disaster.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play a vital role in the post-disaster recovery process, especially in the construction of permanent housing for disaster victims. While governments have a primary responsibility for managing disaster recovery, NGOs are often partners who support governments by delivering quick and targeted solutions, as well as having direct access to affected communities. The flexibility and speed of the NGO's response, which works directly on the ground, allows them to provide more specific assistance according to the needs of the community. NGOs play a role in various aspects, ranging from the provision of humanitarian assistance, coordination with various related parties, to the provision of psychosocial support for disaster victims. In addition, they also involve the community in the planning and design process of permanent residences to ensure that the houses built meet the needs and local culture. With their expertise and extensive network, NGOs can accelerate recovery and help realize decent and safe permanent housing for communities affected by disasters.

The effectiveness of collaboration between the government, NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations), and the private sector in the construction of post-disaster permanent housing is highly dependent on the synergy between the roles and advantages of each party. The government has a leading role in formulating policies, providing budgets, and setting the necessary technical and regulatory standards to ensure safe residential development and in accordance with spatial plans. NGOs, with direct access to the community, play a role in providing logistical support, distributing aid, and ensuring community involvement in the planning and construction of permanent housing. Meanwhile, the private sector contributes with the technical expertise and material resources required in the reconstruction process, as well as providing innovation in building design and technology. This collaboration enables more efficient resource consolidation, accelerates the recovery process, and delivers

innovative solutions to meet post-disaster social and infrastructure challenges. However, effective coordination between the three parties is urgently needed to overcome existing challenges, such as budget constraints, differences of interest, and difficulties in decision-making. If managed properly, this collaboration will accelerate recovery and ensure that the permanent residences built not only meet safety standards, but are also sustainable and in accordance with the needs of the community.

Collaboration between the government and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the construction of post-disaster permanent housing can have a significant impact on the sustainability of the recovery process and long-term development. Sustainable permanent housing development includes not only physical aspects (such as building quality), but also social, economic, and environmental. Here are the key impacts of this collaboration:

1) Improving Housing Quality

Collaboration between the government and NGOs ensures that the construction of permanent housing not only meets the urgent need for housing, but also has good quality and is resilient to future disasters. NGOs, with their experience in the field, often bring local knowledge and community participation in residential design, while the government is responsible for setting technical and regulatory standards that are appropriate to local geological and climatic conditions. Through this collaboration, residential development can still adopt environmentally friendly, disaster-resistant, and energy-efficient building technology, which is very important for long-term sustainability.

2) Community Empowerment

One of the positive impacts of the collaboration between the government and NGOs is community empowerment in the development process. NGOs have the capacity to involve the community in the planning, design, and implementation of permanent housing development. By providing disaster victims with the opportunity to be actively involved in the construction of their own homes, this collaboration creates a sense of belonging and responsibility for the maintenance of their homes and the environment. In addition, NGOs often organize skills training (such as earthquake-resistant house construction, sustainable agriculture, natural resource management), which empowers communities economically and socially. It supports sustainability goals by creating self-reliant and resilient communities.

3) Social and Economic Sustainability

This collaboration has had a huge impact in creating a community that is not only physically recovered but also socially and economically. NGOs often organize broader support programs, such as psychosocial support, education, and skills training. In addition, they can introduce assistance schemes that are not only material, but also in the form of microloans or alternative livelihood programs that can help people increase their income. Meanwhile, the government provides policies that support the local economy, such as creating job opportunities and improving infrastructure that supports economic activities, such as local markets or better distribution networks. With this collaboration, disaster-affected communities can more quickly return to the economic recovery path and be more resilient to future economic crises, which is the foundation for sustainable development.

4) Environmental Maintenance

One of the important focuses in the development of sustainable permanent housing is environmental management. NGOs with experience in the field of environmental conservation often introduce environmentally friendly development principles, such as the use of building materials that do not damage the environment, rainwater management, and planting vegetation that can reduce the impact of climate change. The government, on the other hand, plays a role in establishing environmental protection policies that ensure that development does not damage local ecosystems and supports the principles of green development. This collaboration between the government and NGOs allows the creation of permanent housing that is not only safe and comfortable, but also environmentally friendly and sustainable. Residential construction that integrates eco-friendly principles will help reduce its vulnerability to future disasters, such as floods or landslides, caused by environmental damage.

#### 5) Efficient Resource Management

In this collaboration, the management of resources, be it funds, building materials, or labor, can be carried out more efficiently and optimally. Governments can provide funding through state budgets or special allocations for disaster recovery, while NGOs, with their extensive networks, can mobilize additional resources from international donors and the private sector. These resources can be used effectively to meet the needs of society without duplication or waste. Collaboration also ensures an equitable and fair distribution of aid. This can reduce inequalities in post-disaster recovery and ensure that the entire community, especially the most vulnerable, gets access to decent housing.

#### 6) Resilient Infrastructure Development

Collaboration between the government and NGOs is not only limited to building houses, but also involves the development of basic infrastructure that supports permanent housing, such as roads, clean water, sanitation, and electricity. The government has the capacity to design and implement infrastructure policies, while NGOs can help in ensuring that the infrastructure built is in line with the needs of the community and can last for a long time. For example, NGOs can play a role in providing training to communities to manage infrastructure in a sustainable manner, such as well maintenance or waste management systems. Good and sustainable infrastructure is an important foundation in building community resilience to future disasters. This collaboration helps create a healthy living environment and supports a better quality of life for the community.

#### 7) Increasing Accountability and Transparency

One of the main benefits of collaboration between the government and NGOs is increased accountability and transparency in the implementation of development programs. NGOs often act as independent supervisors who can monitor the use of budgets and ensure that development projects are implemented in accordance with established standards. They can also identify problems and shortcomings that may not be visible to the government or other parties involved, as well as propose more appropriate solutions.

Collaboration between the government, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and the private sector in the construction of post-disaster permanent housing has a crucial role in increasing community resilience to future disasters. Community resilience includes not only the ability to survive when a disaster strikes, but also the



ability to recover quickly and rebuild a better, safer life after a disaster. Here are some ways this collaboration can improve community resilience to future disasters:

1) Disaster Resistant Housing Development

One of the direct results of this collaboration is the construction of permanent housing that is resistant to disaster threats. The government can establish regulations and technical standards for buildings that are resistant to earthquakes, floods, or strong winds. NGOs, with their knowledge of local conditions and community participation, can help design homes that are not only disaster-resistant, but also in accordance with the social and cultural needs of the local community. The private sector, through construction companies and housing developers, can introduce innovative building technologies, such as eco-friendly homes, that are resistant to natural disasters. With homes built to be resilient to disasters, communities will be better prepared for potential disasters in the future, which in turn increases their overall resilience.

2) Community Empowerment and Participation

Collaborations between the government and NGOs often involve the community in the housing planning and construction process. This approach is important because it increases a sense of belonging and responsibility for the residence and the surrounding environment. When people are involved in the design and construction process, they better understand how to care for and protect their homes from disasters. They are also more receptive to new technologies or environmentally friendly practices, such as rainwater management, reforestation, or safe construction techniques. This empowerment also includes skills training in disaster risk management, such as effective evacuation, fire management, and disaster mitigation. Communities that are trained and directly involved in housing construction will have more ability to reduce risks and accelerate post-disaster recovery.

3) Sustainable Infrastructure Management

This collaboration often includes the development of basic infrastructure that not only supports daily life but also serves to reduce its vulnerability to disasters. Governments have an important role to play in providing policies and funding for infrastructure development, while NGOs can ensure that the infrastructure meets the needs of the community and is environmentally friendly. Good infrastructure, such as drainage channels, clean water systems, and sanitation, can reduce the impact of natural disasters such as floods and droughts. The private sector, on the other hand, can contribute in the form of technology and innovation in infrastructure, for example by building renewable energy systems or energy-efficient and disaster-resistant homes. Community resilience to disasters will be better with infrastructure that supports natural resilience and stronger social resilience.

4) Disaster Risk Planning and Mitigation

Governments, NGOs, and the private sector can work together in planning disaster mitigation at the community level. NGOs often act as a liaison between the government and the community in this regard, educating citizens about potential disaster threats and how to deal with them. Governments can develop more effective mitigation policies and strategies, while the private sector can provide technologies and products that support disaster risk reduction, such as disaster early detection systems or earthquake-resistant building materials. With good collaboration, the community will be better prepared to face disasters that may occur in the future, thanks

to an early warning system, preparedness training, and infrastructure built with disaster risk in mind.

5) Natural Resources and Environment Management

This collaboration also includes sustainable environmental management. NGOs have experience in implementing conservation and natural resource management programs that can help communities adapt to climate change and reduce their vulnerability to natural disasters. Good management of natural resources, such as forests, rivers, and land, can reduce the risk of natural disasters such as landslides, floods, and droughts.

6) Faster Economic Recovery

Resilience of communities to disasters also includes the ability of economies to recover after disasters. Collaboration between governments, NGOs, and the private sector can accelerate economic recovery by creating jobs, providing venture capital, or supporting new skills training for disaster victims. NGOs often work to build the economic capacity of communities through alternative livelihood programs, while the private sector can create job opportunities in the construction sector or local industries. Additionally, governments can provide incentives for small and medium-sized businesses based in communities or sectors of the local economy, ultimately helping communities get back on their feet sooner after disasters, strengthening long-term economic resilience.

7) Improving Social Preparedness and Resilience

One of the important impacts of collaboration is the increase in social and cultural preparedness for disasters. NGOs often organize training and disaster simulations involving all members of the community, including vulnerable groups such as children, women, people with disabilities, and the elderly. These programs strengthen the ability of communities to react quickly and effectively when disasters occur. Meanwhile, the private sector can help by providing technology or infrastructure that allows communities to be more prepared and resilient to disasters. This collaboration also strengthens social networks and solidarity at the community level, which is crucial in improving social resilience. When communities work together to cope with disasters, they are better able to recover quickly and rebuild their lives after disasters.

Based on the general context regarding the construction of permanent housing for people affected by the earthquake in Cianjur Regency, the actors who are usually involved in the roles and functions of government and non-government organizations (**Figure 2**) are as follows:

1) Government Actors

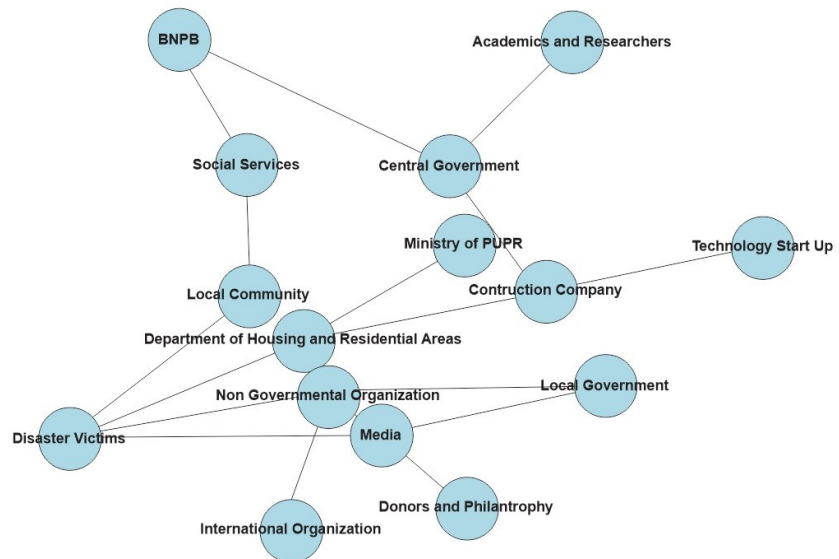
Central Government:

- Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR): Responsible for technical planning, budget allocation, and infrastructure development.
- National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB): Coordinating disaster mitigation and distribution of aid funds.

Local Government:

- West Java Provincial Government: Provide technical support and supervision at the regional level.
- Cianjur Regency Government: Implement development policies at the local level.

- Housing and Settlement Areas Office: Ensure the availability of decent housing.
  - Social Service: Providing social assistance and recording victims.
- 2) Non-Governmental Actors
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):
- Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), Dompot Dhuafa Foundation, ACT (Aksi Cepat Tanggap).
  - Providing direct assistance, community assistance, and psychosocial support.
- International Organizations:
- UNDP (United Nations Development Programme): Technical support and financing of the project.
- (1) IFRC (International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies): Providing humanitarian assistance.



**Figure 2.** Flow diagram of actors in post-disaster permanent housing development.

- 3) Private Sector
- Construction Company:
- Plays a role in the provision of building materials, construction technology, and project implementation.
- Donors and Philanthropy:
- Provider of additional funds for development.
- Construction Technology Startups:
- Introducing innovative technologies for disaster-resistant residential development.
- 4) Community
- Disaster Victims:
- Involved in planning and development, ensuring their needs and aspirations are accommodated.
- Local Community:
- Providing social and labor support in the development process.
- 5) Academics and Researchers

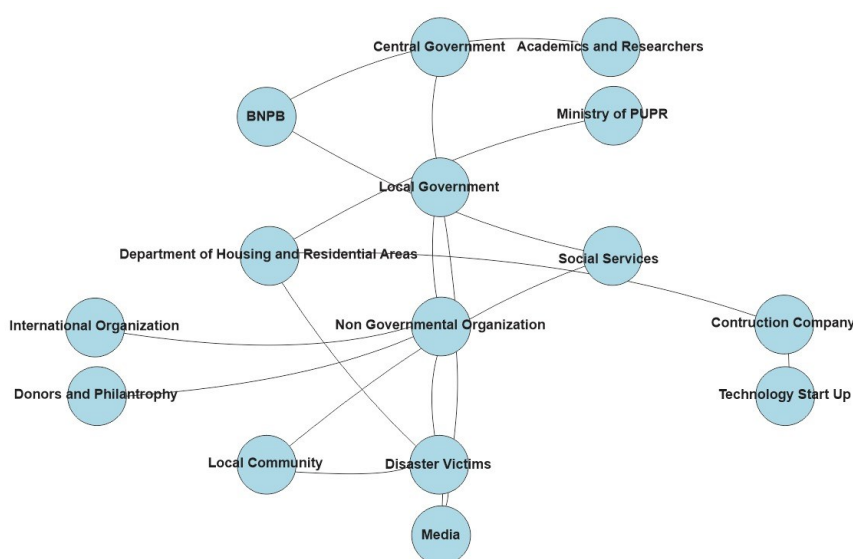
A local university or research institution that provides technical studies, risk analysis, and innovative solutions for sustainable development.

6) Media

Plays a role in disseminating information related to the development process, assistance programs, and education about disaster mitigation.

These actors work synergistically to ensure that housing development continues to run smoothly, on target, and meet the needs of affected communities.

The following is a flow diagram (Figure 3) showing the relationship between actors in the construction of permanent housing after the earthquake disaster in Cianjur Regency. This diagram includes governments, NGOs, local communities, and other actors working together in the development process.



**Figure 3.** Systematic diagram of actors with arrows in post-disaster permanent housing construction.

Increasing the effectiveness of collaboration between the government, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and the community in various aspects of development, including the construction of post-disaster permanent housing, does present a number of challenges and opportunities. This collaboration is critical to ensuring the success of recovery and sustainable development. However, in its implementation, there are various obstacles that need to be overcome, as well as great potential that can be utilized. The main challenge faced is the difference in goals and priorities between each party, which can lead to difficulties in unifying the vision and mission. Additionally, complex coordination and limited resources are often a barrier in ensuring successful collaboration. On the other hand, there is a great opportunity to improve the efficiency of resource management, empower communities, and introduce innovations in the design and technology of buildings that are more resilient to disasters. Effective collaboration can also strengthen disaster preparedness and mitigation, as well as increase public access to basic services that are urgently needed. With a deep understanding of these challenges and opportunities, as well as good communication and coordination between parties, collaboration can be the key to

success in sustainable development and building community resilience to future disasters.

In addressing the research questions concerning the roles of government and NGOs in the development of permanent housing for disaster-affected communities in Cianjur Regency, the findings align closely with existing literature while revealing localized nuances.

### **3.1. Government roles**

The study confirms that governments play a central role in policy formulation, resource allocation, and project coordination. This finding is consistent with research by FEMA and other global studies that emphasize the necessity of state-led frameworks for disaster recovery. In Cianjur, the government's focus on directing resources and creating policy frameworks resonates with this broader perspective. However, challenges in ensuring timely implementation and adequate funding mirror observations in resource-limited regions, suggesting a gap between policy intentions and execution.

### **3.2. NGO contributions**

NGOs in Cianjur were found to excel in community engagement and capacity-building, echoing findings in studies on post-disaster recovery in Indonesia and Southeast Asia. Their emphasis on participatory planning aligns with global best practices, where NGOs ensure inclusivity and adapt interventions to local contexts. However, this study also identifies resource constraints and operational overlaps as significant challenges, which differ slightly from settings with robust NGO networks and international donor support.

### **3.3. Collaboration challenges and opportunities**

The findings illustrate that while collaboration between governments and NGOs has potential, it is hampered by misaligned objectives and communication barriers. This is consistent with literature emphasizing the need for clearer roles and responsibilities to optimize disaster recovery. Notably, the success of collaborative efforts in Cianjur hinges on community empowerment, which aligns with the broader discourse on sustainable recovery but is often underemphasized in top-down approaches elsewhere.

The findings largely support existing theories on the critical roles of governments and NGOs in disaster recovery. However, they underscore the importance of localized solutions tailored to the socio-cultural and economic conditions of affected communities. This reinforces arguments from studies advocating for community-driven approaches as a cornerstone of resilience-building.

**Figure 4** describing the roles of various stakeholders in the recovery process in a structured and clear manner. Stakeholders involved in this process include governments (both at the national, regional, and local levels), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local communities, medical institutions, the private sector, and international donors or financial institutions. The recovery process starts from an event that requires intervention, then goes through several main stages, namely damage

assessment to identify impacts and needs, recovery planning to determine priorities and action plans, recovery implementation involving the implementation of assistance, reconstruction, and restoration of normal functions, to monitoring and evaluation to assess effectiveness and ensure sustainability. The process begins with local governments activating emergency response plans, followed by impact assessments by NGOs and international agencies, and data reporting by local communities. Recovery planning is carried out by the government based on the data collected, while the private sector can design infrastructure solutions. Implementation is carried out by NGOs, donor institutions, medical institutions, and local communities, with monitoring and evaluation carried out by the government, donor institutions, and the academic sector.

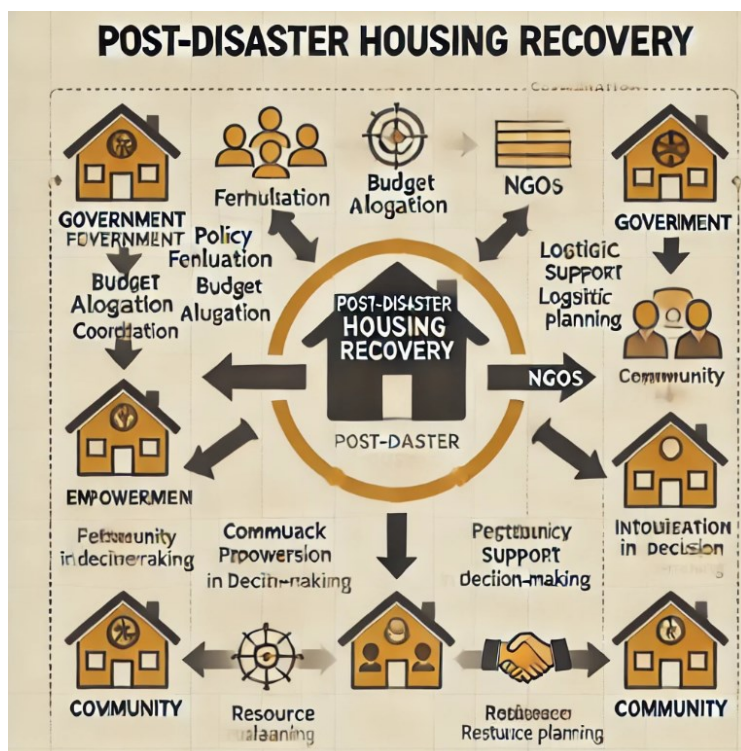


Figure 4. Post disaster housing recovery.

The mechanism of community involvement in the recovery process, especially the construction of permanent housing (hunatap) for people affected by the disaster in Cianjur Regency, includes stages that ensure that community input is received, considered, and implemented optimally. The initial step involves mapping local stakeholders, including community leaders, indigenous communities, women's groups, and other vulnerable groups, to ensure all voices are heard in planning. Furthermore, public consultation through discussion forums, workshops, or community meetings is carried out to identify the needs, preferences, and challenges of the affected communities, such as development locations, spatial planning, and public facilities. Surveying needs and aspirations through questionnaires is also an important step to collect data that supports evidence-based planning. Community input is then integrated into the technical design of the shelter, including elements such as earthquake-resistant houses that are suitable for geographical conditions and spatial

planning relevant to local culture. Community participation in the physical development of shelters, both as workers, supervisors, and input providers during the process, also increases the sense of ownership of the housing that is built. Afterwards, continuous feedback is facilitated through communication channels, such as complaints teams or community working groups, to convey complaints and recommendations for improvement. In addition, the community is involved in planning supporting infrastructure such as access to clean water, sanitation, and open spaces, so that the facilities built are relevant to their needs. In the context of Cianjur Regency, the design of the shelter can include traditional Sundanese house patterns to accommodate local cultural values, modular designs to facilitate repairs, and multipurpose spaces for community activities. This mechanism not only ensures the relevance of the design to the needs of the community but also strengthens the relationship between governments, service providers, and communities, resulting in an inclusive, sustainable, and effective recovery process.

Policy recommendations that can be followed up related to the construction of permanent housing (huntap) for people affected by disasters in Cianjur Regency. First, the acceleration of land provision needs to be carried out by identifying land that is safe from disaster risks based on risk zoning maps, such as earthquake or landslide-prone zones, which can be done through cooperation between local governments and the National Land Agency (BPN) to accelerate the certification and land allocation process. Second, improving the quality of shelter design and construction must be prioritized through the standardization of residential designs that are earthquake-resistant and in accordance with local needs, involving local construction experts and architects to remain relevant to the culture of the local community. Third, diversification of funding sources through government budgets, corporate CSR, and donor agency support needs to be facilitated by a special team formed by local governments to establish partnerships with the private sector and international institutions in the provision of funding and technology. Fourth, community participation must be increased by integrating their input in the development planning and implementation process, for example by forming community-based working groups as government partners. Fifth, strengthening the logistics system and supporting infrastructure must ensure that the shelter is equipped with access to clean water, sanitation, electricity, and other basic infrastructure through coordination with relevant agencies. Sixth, community capacity building through disaster mitigation training needs to be carried out by involving the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) to provide regular training on evacuation and preparedness measures. Finally, continuous monitoring and evaluation must be implemented by establishing an integrated evaluation mechanism involving independent monitoring teams, including academics, communities, and non-governmental institutions, to ensure the feasibility and sustainability of the community. The implementation of these policies is expected to encourage a more effective, efficient, and sustainable shelter development process.

## 4. Conclusion

The conclusion of this study shows that both government organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have a very important role and function in the construction of permanent housing for people affected by disasters in Cianjur Regency. The government, as a party with great authority and resources, is responsible for formulating policies, providing budgets, and coordinating the implementation of post-disaster recovery programs, including the construction of permanent housing. On the other hand, NGOs play a key role in providing direct assistance to the community, advocating for the social and psychological needs of disaster victims, and strengthening community participation in the housing planning and construction process.

Collaboration between the government and NGOs is essential to accelerate the recovery process and ensure that the permanent housing built meets the standards of safety, sustainability, and social needs of the community. Despite coordination challenges, resource constraints, and differences in priorities, this collaboration can yield more effective results if managed properly.

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