

## **The Efforts of Lombok Regency Government to Recovery After the 2018 Lombok Earthquake Disaster**

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### **Abstract**

*The purpose of the Indonesian nation and state, as stated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, is the protection of the entire Indonesian Nation, the Indonesian homeland, and the advancement of general welfare. National security is essential in achieving these goals, especially in protecting against various threats, including natural disasters. Earthquakes are one of the main threats because Indonesia is located at the confluence of three active earth plates. The purpose of this research was to identify the efforts made by local governments in reducing the risk of natural disasters in NTB Province. The method used in this research was qualitative, with data collection techniques such as interviews, observations, and document studies. Data analysis was conducted using descriptive methods. The result of the research was the post-disaster recovery of the 2018 Lombok earthquake, involving the social and economic sectors. The rebuilding of education, health, and worship facilities was included in the social sector recovery. Economic sector recovery focused on supporting Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), agriculture, fisheries, livestock, trade, and tourism. The Disaster Resilient Village program was enhanced, with special attention to the sustainability of earthquake-resistant development. This research provided further understanding of local government efforts to deal with natural disaster risk in NTB Province, offering guidance for other regions facing similar challenges.*

**Keywords: Local Government; Earthquake, Risk Reduction, Recovery**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The purpose of the Indonesian nation and state is stated in the Preamble to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945, namely to protect the entire Indonesian nation and all Indonesian bloodshed and to promote general welfare (Indonesia, R., 2002; Defense, K., 2015). Indirectly, to protect and achieve prosperity requires national security as a form of liberation of the state, society, and citizens from all forms of threats (Anggoro, K., 2003; Darmono, B., 2010; Mukhtar, S., 2017; Susetyo, 2008). Natural disasters are one of the threats that exist in Indonesia (Maarif, S., et al., 2012; Munadi, K., & Yuliansyah, D., 2011; Oktari, R. S., 2019). This is supported by Indonesia's geographical position which is located on three earth plates, namely Indo-Australia, Eurasia, and the Pacific. The three plates of the earth are always moving and pushing each other together, causing an accumulation of collision energy which will eventually be released in the form of earthquakes (Akbar, K. N., 2011; Center for Volcanology and Geological Mitigation, 2015; Rahma, A., 2018). This geographical position allows the threat of natural disasters due to tectonic plate movements and volcanic activity (Gunawan, I., 2005). Natural disasters that can be caused include earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions (Hidayati, D., 2008).

Indonesia merupakan negara kepulauan yang memiliki beragam wilayah dan di tropical climate. Indonesia is often faced with various natural disasters, the first reason that causes Indonesia to become a disaster-prone area is because it is traversed by the Pacific Circumference or better known as the Pacific Ring of Fire. The Pacific circumference is a seismic belt where many tectonic plates meet. The Pacific circumference makes up about 75 percent of the world's volcanoes. Of the 452 volcanoes in the Pacific Circumference, about 127 are in Indonesian territory. Reporting from National Geographic, 90 percent of earthquakes in the world originate

from the Pacific Circumference. Thus, the territory of Indonesia is vulnerable to earthquakes, volcanoes, and other natural disasters due to volcanic activity.

The reason that causes Indonesia to become the next disaster-prone region is its area in the tropics (equator). This makes the Indonesian region vulnerable to storms, typhoons, and tropical cyclones that often occur in the equatorial region, especially those close to the Pacific Ocean. High rainfall The territory of Indonesia has high rainfall, around 1,000 to 4,000 per year. High rainfall makes Indonesia vulnerable to floods and landslides. Moreover, parts of Indonesia have many unstable mountains and sloping plains that are prone to landslides. High rainfall is caused by the territory of Indonesia which is on the equator. According to NASA's Global Precipitation Measurement, equatorial regions receive most of the direct solar energy leading to more evaporation. Thus, resulting in more rainfall that pours the territory of Indonesia.

Based on data from the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) shows the trend of disaster events that continue to increase every year. The number of disaster events in Indonesia in 2022 is 3,544 disaster events that caused 8,733 people to be injured, 6,144,543 people suffering and displaced, 858 people died and 37 people were missing. In addition to impacting and impacting the community, disasters also affect public facilities such as government buildings, worship facilities, educational facilities and health facilities (BNPB, 2022). Based on Law No. 24 of 2007 concerning disaster management, a disaster is an event or series of events that threaten and disrupt the lives and livelihoods of the community caused, both by natural and/or non-natural factors and human factors resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property losses, and psychological impacts. Based on this definition, an earthquake event as a natural event caused by natural factors will be a disaster if it affects human life and livelihood and causes various damages that can disrupt human activities.

In 2018 there were at least 3 series of earthquakes in West Nusa Tenggara with a fairly large magnitude, namely an earthquake with a magnitude of 6.4 at a depth of 14 kilometers which caused significant damage (D.A Pamungkas, 2019). Furthermore, on August 5, 2018, an earthquake with a magnitude of 6.9 at a hypocenter depth of 34 km again hit the northern part of Lombok. The intensity of the earthquake this time was greater than the first one. Because, the impact of building damage is greater, including in Mataram City. Even some NTB Provincial Government buildings were damaged. Then, on August 9, 2018, an earthquake with a magnitude of 5.9 again hit the northern region of Lombok Island. The location of the earthquake source is about 20 kilometers northwest of the August 5 earthquake. The next two earthquakes occurred on August 19, 2018 with magnitudes of 6.3 and 6.9. The epicenter of this second earthquake was tracked in the Belanting area and the depth was relatively shallow, less than 25 km. Of the five series of earthquakes, there is a unique and unusual seismic pattern. Strong earthquakes are usually followed by aftershocks whose intensity tends to decrease. In the case of the Lombok earthquake occurring the other way around, earthquakes occur of varying magnitudes, and the intensity of the earthquake after the first earthquake is usually stronger. Initially, shortly after the July 29, 2018 earthquake, seismologists suspected the earthquake was the main earthquake. A major earthquake is a incipient earthquake with a higher magnitude. This assumption is confirmed by several small earthquakes that occur around the main earthquake. These small earthquakes are called aftershocks.

However, two other magnitude 6.9 earthquakes occurred relatively close to the July 29, 2018 quake. Seismologists later determined that the July 29, 2018 earthquake and aftershocks were foreshocks. Meanwhile, two earthquakes on August 5 and 19, 2018 became the two biggest shocks. Such earthquake events are rare, although there are some references that describe twin earthquakes, two earthquakes of relatively similar magnitude and occurring in adjacent areas. Seismographic data we placed in different parts of the island of Lombok shed light on the distribution of aftershocks. In three months (August-October 2018) more than 5,000 aftershocks

with a magnitude of less than 5.5 were recorded. The series of earthquakes caused a massive impact, resulting in many casualties and various infrastructure damages, including public facilities and infrastructure to people's homes. This is inseparable from the influence of the geological conditions of Lombok Island which is surrounded by several earthquake sources including the Back Arc Thrust Zone in the northern region, Megathrust in the south, and fault systems on the west and east sides (PusGen. 2018).

Thus, responding to the magnitude of earthquake potential in West Nusa Tenggara Province, synergy is needed from various parties, both government, community, business, mass media, to experts and academics or commonly referred to as Pentahelix to be able to work together in an integrated manner in earthquake disaster management efforts. In this article, we will discuss specifically about the role of the Government in efforts to reduce the risk of earthquake disasters in NTB Province. While the purpose of this study is to identify efforts that have been made by local governments in reducing the risk of natural disasters in NTB Province.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

The methodology used in this study is a qualitative method with data collection techniques, namely interviews, observations, and document studies. Qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data consisting of written and spoken words from resource persons (Moleong, L. J., 2010). According to Sugiyono (2019), a qualitative approach with a method of collecting documentation data in the form of records of past events such as notes on books, writings, pictures, or monumental works of a person. Data analysis is carried out by descriptive method. This method is in the form of theories or arguments derived from observations, literature studies from various document sources such as books, articles, and magazines. Analyze without using numerical calculations. Study conclusions are also categorized by description.

Data collection techniques in this study are interviews and document studies. In-depth interview techniques to obtain primary data from sources. The research resource persons came from related agencies, namely the Regional Secretariat of NTB Province, BPBD of NTB Province, BPBD of North Lombok Regency, NTB Provincial Housing and Settlement Office, NTB Provincial Social Office, Community Groups. Documentation techniques to collect secondary data so as to support the data obtained in interview techniques. Data analysis in this study used the Miles and Huberman model. Data analysis based on Miles and Huberman is data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **Geographical Characteristics and Disaster Risk in NTB Province**

West Nusa Tenggara Province (NTB) is astronomically located between 8°10'-9°05' South Latitude and between 115°46'-119°05' East Longitude. Based on its geographical position, NTB's territorial boundaries are in the north bordering the Java Sea and Flores Sea, in the south bordering the Indian Ocean, in the west bordering the Lombok Strait and Bali Province, and in the east bordering the Sape Strait and East Nusa Tenggara Province (NTT). NTB Province consists of 10 regencies/cities located on two major islands, namely Lombok Island which includes West Lombok, Central Lombok, East Lombok, North Lombok, Mataram City and Sumbawa Island which includes West Sumbawa, Sumbawa, Dompu, Bima, and Bima City (BPS, 2022). The geological order of West Nusa Tenggara is an area that is in the meeting area of two

plates, namely the Indo-Australian plate and the Australian plate which collide and produce three type A active volcanoes, namely Mount Rinjani, Mount Tambora and Mount Sangeangapi (Geoenviron, 2018).

The series of earthquakes in North Lombok, NTB Province that occurred on July 29, August 15 and 19, 2018 is one of the national-scale disasters that also captured the attention of the international community. The explanation related to the occurrence of consecutive earthquakes with almost the same earthquake scale in a one-month period based on the results of tectonic earthquake analysis studies from the Geological Survey Center (PSG) revealed that the series of earthquake events was caused by ascending fault activity in the northern part of Lombok Island which is part (detachment fault) of the Flores Back arc fault zone (Flores Back arc Trust). Senior Geology Researcher of the Center for Geological Survey, Joko Wahyudino added that the three main large-scale earthquakes that occurred in Lombok were on the same fault plane segment but different sub-segments of the asperity area (areas in the fault plane that are "locked" and have high frictional forces). From the results of the analysis using three-dimensional modeling conducted by PSG, it is stated that the series of earthquakes in Lombok occurred in the plane of the North Lombok Naik Fault segment which is a fault or fault with a high asperity area which is the main energy producing earthquakes (ESDM, 2018).

Table 1. Impact of Lombok – Sumbawa Earthquake, NTB Province in 2018

Forms of Loss/Damage	Total
Fatalities	564 people
Injuries	1,584 people
Home Damage	167.961 Unit
Infrastructure Damage	214 Infrastructure
School Building	1.194 Unit
Health Facilities	321 Unit
House of Worship	
a. Masjid	630 Masjid
b. Musholla	461 Musholla
c. Gereja	1 Gereja
d. Vihara	1 Vihara
e. Pura	50 Pura

Source: Moh Taquiuddin (2023)

The series of earthquakes in NTB in 2018 caused such a massive impact. As stated in the data on the form of loss and damage presented in the table of the impact of earthquakes in NTB Province in 2018 above.

### **Implementation of Spatial and Regional Plan (RTRW) Policy**

RTRW Spatial and Regional Plan Policy is a spatial planning policy that includes regional planning, natural resource utilization, and determination of development direction and policy in an area (Indonesia, P. R., & Indonesia, P. R. (1992). The implementation of RTRW can help reduce the risk of earthquake disasters in NTB by building infrastructure that pays attention to aspects of security and preparedness in facing disasters (A. Harijoko 2021). The Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) of NTB Province is one of the spatial planning products that carries out the vision and mission of the region to find out where development in NTB Province will be taken so as not to be misguided and informed. Through RTRW, all interests are accommodated, both changes in laws and regulations, changes in national and regional development policies, the occurrence of inter- and inter-regional dynamics, including the dynamics of economic development and the demands of community needs. This makes RTRW the best gateway for investment towards a just, prosperous, and prosperous NTB Province.

Evidence of the seriousness of the NTB Provincial Government in disaster management includes the issuance of NTB Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2014 concerning Disaster Management. In NTB Province, there are at least 14 regional devices that intersect with disaster management, namely the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD); Community Empowerment and Village Government Agency (BPMPD); Department of Housing and Settlements; Environment and Forestry Service; Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning; Marine and Fisheries Service; Department of Industry and Trade; Department of Industry; Department of Energy and Mineral Resources; Communication and Information Service; Health Office; Social Services; Department of Agriculture; and the Tourism Office.

There are three stages of disaster risk management strategies that are implemented collaboratively between SKPD from various sectors in NTB Province. In the first phase (pre-disaster), the government guarantees the readiness of regions and communities in facing potential threats of natural disasters. Contingency plans were also developed, including mapping disaster threats in each region and ensuring a complete early warning system through the siaga application. Then, in the second phase (emergency response), the provincial level government has also prepared emergency assistance for immediate distribution. In the third phase (post-disaster), the government rebuilt various disaster-minded buildings (earthquake-safe buildings).

The regional development approach of NTB Province is focused on regional connectivity for equity (development of the main transportation network system), disaster risk reduction (adaptive planning and disaster response), recovery and preservation of protected areas, selective and environmentally friendly use of aquaculture activities on land and at sea, coordination and cooperation between regions in terms of role division, and involvement of informal sectors that already exist in the community. One of the RTRW policies of NTB Province is oriented towards mitigation and adaptation of natural disasters to reduce disaster risk. The earthquake that occurred in 2018 in Lombok has formed a way of mitigation to reduce the impact of natural disasters.

There are several special provisions related to RTRW in earthquake-prone areas in NTB Province. First, the use of built space in areas that have the potential for earthquakes and / or have experienced earthquakes with a scale of at least VI-MMI, must follow the provisions of earthquake-resistant building rules. Second, the construction of buildings that are erected must withstand vibration / earthquake and strengthening of buildings, by following building quality standards. Third, the provision of disaster early warning systems, information boards, evacuation routes, and disaster evacuation rooms. Fourth, in the case of a fault line, it is set with a minimum left-right clearance of 250 meters; prohibition of various uses of built-up space; utilization of fault lines for forest, agriculture, afforestation and RTH; and buildings on the fault line were gradually relocated. Fifth, prohibition of settlement, tourism, industrial activities in bedrock areas in the form of loose deposits.

The planning for the implementation of Destana refers to Governor Regulation Number 84 of 2022, the RPJMD target (target of 343 villages/kelurahan, until 2022 301 villages/kelurahan, the remaining 133 villages/kelurahan), and is adjusted to the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) both at the provincial, district/city levels. The action plan for coaching and supervising disaster sub-affairs includes Minimum Service Standards (SPM) and facilitating the Development and Supervision Team (Binwas) in the District/City.

There are a total of 434 villages in NTB Province that have been designated as disaster-prone villages. The NTB Provincial Government strives to reduce disaster risk by making these villages as Disaster Resilient Villages/Kelurahan (Destana). Destana is a village/kelurahan that has the ability to adapt and deal with potential disaster threats, as well as recover immediately from adverse disaster impacts. The purpose of developing Disaster Resilient Villages/Villages is to protect people living in hazard-prone areas from adverse impacts of disasters; increase the

participation of the community (especially vulnerable groups) in resource management in order to reduce disaster risk; increase community institutional capacity in resource management and maintenance of local wisdom for disaster risk reduction; increase government capacity to provide resource and technical support for disaster risk reduction; Increase cooperation between stakeholders in disaster risk reduction (local governments, the private sector, universities, non-governmental organizations, community organizations and other concerned groups). Destana has been outlined in the Gemilang flagship program of the NTB Provincial government.

### **Local Government Efforts in Post-Earthquake Recovery**

BPBD is directly responsible for coordinating disaster management at the local level. In an effort to deal with the 2018 Lombok earthquake, BPBD North Lombok Regency took various actions to help communities affected by the disaster. In Lombok post-disaster recovery the government has established an action plan in the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction process covering the Residential, Social, Infrastructure, Economic, and Cross-Sector sectors in accordance with regulations set by both BNPB and the central government, in some regions have also done the same thing to carry out action plans in the rehabilitation and reconstruction process.

### **Social Sector Recovery**

The social sector is the sector most affected after settlements, the greatest recovery needs in the social sector are found in religious facilities 67.32%, education by 19.42%, health facilities by 11.71% and cultural arts facilities by 1.56%. Damage to the social sector in the field of education has caused students to be unable to attend school for several weeks due to school buildings destroyed after the earthquake, health services are declining, and people are unable to worship in places of worship. Recovery in the social sector is carried out in several sub-sectors in the fields of education, health, religion and culture. In the field of education almost all educational facilities in North Lombok were destroyed starting from elementary, junior high and high school and other levels, as a result many students could not study in their respective schools, they used emergency tents to follow the teaching and learning process.

The initial recovery effort carried out by the government was to make makeshift tents or temporary schools for the teaching process. The government also involves other institutions or organizations in reconstructing school buildings, the central government through the Ministry of Education and Culture has prepared an education assistance fund of IDR 229 billion to support the restoration of supporting facilities for learning and teaching activities after the Lombok earthquake, especially in North Lombok previously the government had provided emergency tents for teaching and learning in schools, until now the North Lombok Education and Development Office claimed the construction of school buildings reached 70 % and the rest are still in the working stage, to reduce the risk of future disasters the local government must design reconstruction of school buildings based on earthquake resistance.

### **Economic Sector Recovery**

The economy in North Lombok after the earthquake was a sector that suffered significant losses, damage to assets from business actors and MSMEs, farmers suffered losses at harvest time and many facilities and infrastructure from tourism were damaged etc. causing unstable economic growth for the government and society. Recovery efforts carried out by the government in the Economic Sector include various sub-fields including MSMEs, agriculture and plantations, fisheries and animal husbandry, trade, and tourism.

In the early stages of recovery, market development is the government's priority in restoring the economic condition of the community so that the community's economy can run well. In the field of MSMEs carried out by the local government is to provide compensation to small business actors through the ministry, as many as 148 small business traders spread across several districts in North Lombok received Rp 2 million each to help restore economic business conditions. In the field of MSMEs, the government provides more assistance to business actors,

in this case the government collaborates with non-government parties to provide training to MSME business actors to manage and increase selling value or increase productivity of their businesses by managing local natural resources, local governments also strive to create New Business Heroes (WUB) for the community by providing supporting equipment for production, In carrying out these activities, the government needs support from all stakeholders both in the Province, Central and Private Organizations.

In agriculture, the efforts made by the government in helping farmers after disaster recovery by distributing fertilizer assistance, plant seeds, agricultural equipment and plantations through cooperatives and agricultural business units, procuring land management training to increase the capacity of farmers' resources in cultivating land to be more effective and training and mentoring sustainable agricultural businesses in collaboration with cooperatives, BUMDES, BUMD, Government and Private to increase the productivity of agricultural products and selling value because according to (Abraham, 2018) the earthquake event in North Lombok based on time and reported loss data, occurred at harvest time, this caused in the end the results of the panan to experience losses and quality degradation and of course farmers will focus more on being able to rebuild their damaged houses.

### **Settlement Sector**

As a result of the earthquake that hit Lombok last year, the housing sector is a sector that has a very large impact on the community and local government, from data there are almost 50 thousand housing units damaged both severely, moderately and lightly, settlement development will be managed with community-based self-management schemes designed using community organizing strategies and relying on community initiatives and initiatives and of course not Leaving local wisdom and mutual assistance in building earthquake-resistant based houses, there are several options offered by the government to the community such as Risha (simple healthy instant house), Rika (wooden instant house) and Riko (conventional instant house). For the initial recovery carried out by the local government together with ministries and non-government parties or private institutions is to build temporary houses for affected communities although not all receive assistance and the community also moves more on their own to make temporary houses as residences. The government through the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing provides reconstruction funds of around Rp50 million per family for those who suffer heavy housing damage, 25 million per family for those who suffer moderate housing damage, and Rp10 million per family for those who suffer minor housing damage.

### **Infrastructure Sector**

The earthquake that occurred in 2018 in North Lombok resulted in damage to various existing infrastructure and disrupted community activities and indirectly impacted the social and economic conditions of the surrounding community. From the existing report, the loss figure caused reached Rp.303,676,794,062, recovery in the infrastructure sector was carried out through sub-fields, including meeting the needs of the transportation sub-sector, both land, sea and so on, energy, water resources, post and communication, as well as sanitation and clean water needs.

The need for clean water is a common concern from the government and non-government because it is a necessity of life for the community, the fulfillment of clean water and sanitation after the disaster is the most basic thing and certainly a priority in post-disaster recovery that occurred in North Lombok as seen from the various efforts that have been made by the local government, at the time of the earthquake the PDAM clean water network was cut off and community-owned wells were closed due to rubble The earthquake made it difficult for residents to get clean water, of course, repairing the PDAM network took a long time. In the field of land transportation, the government is repairing roads that have suffered heavy damage to facilitate access both to distribute aid and to support community economic activities, several bridges

connecting between regions have also been completed in reconstruction with the Ministry of Public Works. In the field of sanitation and clean water, the initial recovery carried out by the government together with related institutions or the private sector provides boreholes to affected areas, especially those far from the reach of water, and currently the reconstruction of water sources has been completed by related institutions, in this case PDAM.

### **Cross Sector**

The impact caused after the earthquake across sectors in the form of physical damage from government offices in North Lombok causing disruption to service activities to the community, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities after disasters across sectors consisting of meeting the needs of government sub-sectors, security order, environment, banking and disaster risk reduction, with an estimated total need of Rp. 389,195,154,943 The largest allocation for the government sub-sector is 58.58% considering that almost all government offices suffered heavy and moderate damage.

The initial priority carried out by the government is to restore the function of public services and government infrastructure such as the construction of emergency tents or temporary offices for service needs to the community. The permanent rebuilding of damaged government buildings will certainly be carried out gradually considering the needs needed by the local government are not small, along with waiting for the central government's commitment to provide more budget to the North Lombok government. The government wants the construction of the regent's office building, it is hoped that the Ministry of Home Affairs can help in terms of financing. In the field of disaster risk reduction of residents who are in high disaster prone areas, efforts are made to relocate to a safe place in accordance with PVMBG recommendations because there are several areas based on the results of the study recommended for relocation because there are around 29 hamlets in the highlands considered to be relocated, the government is also not that easy to relocate, And the problem is that many residents refuse to be relocated because of several considerations and also the government needs a broader study related to financing and community livelihoods in the future.

Other efforts that have been made by the local government in order to increase community understanding and preparedness for future disaster risks are by providing socialization and providing disaster risk reduction training, and the government has established disaster preparedness villages in several villages, disaster risk reduction education and training have also been carried out to foster and instill a culture of safety and preparedness for communities in High disaster prone areas besides that the government also established disaster alert schools for several schools in North Lombok, students are given training or education related to disaster mitigation, of course, this is a good step for the government to reduce the risk of future disasters. As is known, Cross-Sectoral recovery is carried out through various sub-fields, but the important highlight in this discussion is the upcoming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) because the potential for disaster in Lombok is still very large, so it is very important that DRR is a priority for local governments in addition to reconstructing in other fields. Local governments have an important capacity or role in disaster risk reduction, disaster risk reduction is a necessity that must be planned systematically by stakeholders in facing the risk of future disasters, community-based disaster risk reduction can be the answer in this case the government must involve the community and provide disaster education to the community.

## CONCLUSION

Lombok Regency Government in carrying out recovery after the 2018 Lombok earthquake disaster, local governments involve various sectors, including social and economic. Social sector recovery includes the rebuilding of education, health, and places of worship facilities. Meanwhile, the economic sector recovery focuses on supporting Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), agriculture, fisheries, animal husbandry, trade, and tourism. The government also intensified the Disaster Resilient Village program and paid special attention to the sustainability of earthquake-resistant development. As well as post-disaster recovery guided by Presidential Instruction Number 5 of 2018 concerning the acceleration of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Lombok earthquake handling that has been made by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, the preparation of rehabilitation and reconstruction plans after the occurrence of disasters is based on the results of the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (Jitu Pasma) which has been prepared with government institutions that have the authority and the plan is combined with policies and financing capabilities from the Central government or Regional, business or other legitimate sources of funds. Recovery after the Lombok earthquake has also involved various related interest institutions such as ministries and other institutions as well as non-government or private parties have synergized a lot with the government to help ease the burden on the community.

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