

Effectiveness Of Post-Disaster Socio-Economic Assistance Programs In Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze and determine the effectiveness of the post-disaster recovery socioeconomic assistance program in Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province, and to identify the factors that support and hinder the effectiveness of the socioeconomic assistance program in post-disaster recovery efforts in Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province. The focus of the study is on the implementation of the 2020 economic assistance program and the 2021 social assistance program, as well as the identification of supporting and inhibiting factors. The approach used is a qualitative approach with a case study method. Data was collected through in-depth interviews, documentation studies, and field observations of policy implementers, beneficiary groups, and relevant stakeholders. Data analysis was conducted descriptively using Edy Sutrisno's (2010) program effectiveness theory with effectiveness measurement indicators in the form of program understanding, target accuracy, timeliness, goal achievement, and tangible changes. The results of the study show that the implementation of post-disaster socioeconomic assistance programs has not been effective. Of the five indicators, two indicate ineffective results, namely goal achievement, and tangible changes, while the indicators of program understanding, target accuracy, timeliness indicate effective results. The factors supporting the effectiveness of the socioeconomic assistance program are coordination and cooperation between BNPB and the implementation team, program socialization, supervision/monitoring by BNPB, and the capacity of human resources/the implementation team. Meanwhile, the factors hindering the effectiveness of the post-disaster socioeconomic assistance program in Pandeglang Regency include suboptimal product marketing support, the absence of technical regulations that form the basis for local government support, the characteristics of the program beneficiaries, and the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: *Effectiveness, Program, Disaster Recovery;*

INTRODUCTION

The Sunda Strait tsunami disaster in Lampung and Banten provinces on December 22, 2018, the impact of tsunami in Selat Sunda affecting five districts, namely Pandeglang, Serang, Tanggamus, South Lampung, and Pesawaran. One of the regencies significantly affected by the tsunami disaster was Pandeglang Regency. Based on data issued by BPBD Pandeglang, 296 people died, 3 people still missing, 675 injuries, 3,553 displaced persons, and damage to houses, infrastructure, and public and social facilities, ranging from severe to moderate to minor damage (BPBD Kabupaten Pandeglang, 2020). Based on the 2024 Indonesian disaster vulnerability index, Pandeglang Regency has a disaster vulnerability score of 192.52 (high scale) for natural disasters such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, landslides, droughts, and tornadoes (BNPB, 2024). Referring to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 Year 2007 on Disaster., the Central Government and Local Governments are responsible for implementing disaster management, predisaster, emergency response, and post-disaster. Regulation of the National Disaster Management Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 06 year 2017 concerning the Implementation of Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in Article 8, it is stated that one of the post-disaster rehabilitation activities in the affected areas is carried out through social, economic, and cultural recovery. In post-disaster response, the government carries out disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction activities, one of which is a socio-economic assistance program in disaster-affected areas. These socio-economic recovery efforts include both construction and non-construction activities, which are integrated into a unified approach

through the Directorate of Socio-Economic Recovery and Improvement, under the Deputy for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction at the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB).

The socio-economic assistance program aims to Empowering community potential to improve socio-economic conditions, aiming to provide income sources for disaster-affected communities and enhance their well-being. The socio-economic assistance program consists of several activities. There are the coordination with stakeholders, needs assessment, the community group formation, program intervention through training and provision of stimulants, and preparation of business group sustainability plan with stakeholders. The socio-economic assistance program in Pandeglang is funded by the Directorate of Socio-Economic Recovery and Improvement on the socio-economic BNPB and implemented by Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa as the implementation team. However, in its implementation, the post-disaster socio-economic assistance program still faces various obstacles. Based on the results of monitoring and observation conducted by the Directorate of Socio-Economic Recovery and Improvement on the socio-economic assistance program, several problems were identified. First, in the socio-economic assistance program, most of the community business groups that benefited from the program did not continue (became inactive) after the BNPB assistance program ended. Second, one of the objectives of the socio-economic assistance program is to increase the active role and support of local governments, Regional Disaster Management Agencies, and other stakeholders in an effort to recover and improve the socio-economic activities of communities in post-disaster areas. However, in the socio-economic assistance program, the involvement and support of local governments and regional government agencies (OPD) has not been optimal, and BPBD has not actively monitored activities and supported the sustainability of businesses/activities.

Several studies on the effectiveness of disaster management programs, A study by Havenda Azirahmah and Nora Eka Putri (Azirahmah et al., 2025) on the effectiveness of the implementation of post-earthquake rehabilitation and reconstruction programs by the National Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of West Pasaman Regency in the Kajai sub-district—aimed at evaluating the reconstruction and rehabilitation program in Kajai Village implemented by the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of West Pasaman Regency following the earthquake—revealed that delays in the disbursement of funds and inaccurate damage assessments led to an uneven distribution of aid. This study recommends improving data collection, accelerating the process of cash disbursement, enhancing human resource capacity, and strengthening inter-agency collaboration. Policies for future post-disaster recovery and reconstruction programs can use these findings as a guide.

A study by Dwi Surya Atmaja (Atmaja & Pontianak, 2023) on the Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Forest and Land Fire Disaster Mitigation Program in Kubu Raya Regency indicates that public trust and support, policy authority from the Kubu Raya Regency government, and the availability of equipment are factors supporting effectiveness, while geographical conditions, limitations in equipment for prevention and response, and law enforcement against forest and land fire perpetrators are factors that hinder it.

Another study by Ridwan et al. (Ridwan, 2025) on the effectiveness of implementing cash voucher assistance to support post-disaster recovery concluded that the success of cash voucher assistance programs depends heavily on a contextually appropriate program design, coordination among stakeholders, and effective monitoring and evaluation.

Based on the above, it is necessary to conduct an in-depth analysis to determine the effectiveness of the socio-economic assistance program in Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province, by looking at its implementation and the factors that enabling and inhibiting the effectiveness of the socio-economic assistance program in Pandeglang Regency. This study is expected to provide recommendations for program improvement. To measure the effectiveness of the socio-economic assistance program, we use the theory proposed by Sutrisno (2010) (Sutrisno, 2010), which states that a program can be considered effective if it meets five

indicators: program understanding, timeliness, target appropriateness, the achievement of goals, and real changes.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employed a qualitative research approach. According to John W. Creswell (Creswell, 2009), qualitative research is an approach used to explore and understand the meaning that individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. This approach emphasizes in-depth understanding of participants' experiences, perspectives, and interpretations of a particular phenomenon. The qualitative approach was considered appropriate for this study because the research aimed to understand how the post-disaster socio-economic assistance program was implemented and how it was perceived by the beneficiaries and stakeholders involved. Rather than focusing on numerical measurement, this study sought to capture the experiences, opinions, and social realities surrounding the effectiveness of the program. According to Arikunto (Arikunto, 2013), Informants in this study were selected using purposive sampling techniques, purposive procedures in descriptive qualitative research must be balanced in accordance with the issues, objectives, goals, and nature of the research. Therefore, there were 14 informants in this study, including representatives from the Directorate of Socio-Economic Recovery and Improvement and Natural Resources of BNPB, 2 members of the social assistance implementation team, the economic assistance implementation team, the Banten Provincial BPBD, the Pandeglang Regency BPBD, the beneficiary group of social assistance activities, and the Head of Sumber Jaya Village.

The data collection techniques used in this study were structured interviews with informants, focus group discussions, document studies, and object observation. The data analysis technique used, according to Creswell, involves the steps of, namely processing and preparing data for analysis from interview transcripts, scanning materials, typing field data, or sorting and compiling data, coding to describe settings, people, categories, and themes being analyzed, compiling a qualitative report, and interpreting or making sense of the data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Results

The effectiveness of a program needs to be assessed to determine the program's success in achieving its objectives and to evaluate the impact of the program and benefits. Therefore, an organization, program, or activity is considered effective if the desired objectives or goals can be achieved according to plan and can provide the desired impact, results, or benefits. To measure the effectiveness of the implementation of the socio-economic assistance program in Pandeglang Regency, the researchers used Edy Sutrisno's program effectiveness theory, which consists of several indicators, namely program understanding, target appropriateness, timeless, the achievement of goals, and real change.

1. Program Understanding

The program understanding indicator was measured to determine the extent to which the actors involved in the socio-economic assistance program (BNPB, BPBD Province Banten, BPBD Pandeglang Regency, The implementation team Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa beneficiary community groups, and village heads) know about the socio-economic assistance program in the disaster-affected areas. The results of the study indicate that program understanding at the institutional level, namely BNPB, BPBD, and the Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University implementation team, shows that informants understand the process, mechanisms,

and objectives of the socio-economic assistance program. At the community and village head levels, it was understood that the social and economic assistance program aimed to recovery social and economic communities affected by disasters.

In terms of reference, one activity of in the social and economic assistance program was a preeliminary meeting/kick off meeting between BNPB and the Implementation Team. The preeliminary meeting/kick of meeting between the implementation team and BNPB as an initial coordination of initial perceptions and objectives for the implementation of activities. This activity is one of the factors that supports a common understanding of the program between BNPB and the Implementation Team. After the kick of meeting, activities are carried out in the field. These activities involve coordination and socialization between the Implementation Team and relevant officials regarding plans for social, economic, and natural resource recovery and improvement, which require a common understanding and objectives for the implementation of activities, support in the form of information/data, and involvement. From the results of the study, it can be concluded that there are differences in the level of understanding between community groups and the implementation team regarding the socio-economic assistance program.

2. Target Appropriateness

The target group is very important to consider in measuring the effectiveness or success of a program because it is necessary to know whether the program's targets are in line with the established criteria. The recipients of the program are those who are entitled to receive assistance and meet the criteria and requirement of the program.

Based on interview with person in charge from the Directorate of Social, Economic, and Natural Resource Recovery and Improvement, Implementation team from Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa, BPBD Province Banten, and BPBD Kab Pandeglang, their stated that beneficiary group was accurately targeted. They are communities affected by the earthquake and tsunami in Pandeglang. These result are in line with what was stated by the Social Assistance Group, Economic Assistance Group, and Village Head, who said that the beneficiaries of the activities were the right target.

3. Timeliness

The timeliness indicator of a program is adjusted to the needs of the program's target groups in order to deliver benefits effectively. In the implementation of the post-disaster socioeconomic assistance program in Pandeglang Regency, timeliness is closely related to the alignment between activity implementation and the work plan established in the terms of reference.

The timeliness of the implementation team in carrying out the program is supported by the preparation of an activity schedule at preeliminary meeting. The implementation schedule prepared by the team is submitted to BNPB prior to the execution of activities. This schedule serves as a guideline for activity implementation and is closely related to administrative accountability. Funding for activities is disbursed after the activities have been carried out. Therefore, the implementation team must execute each activity on time to ensure that funds can be disbursed according to schedule. The BNPB administrative team and the parties responsible for socioeconomic assistance activities monitor the implementation of the activities.

4. Achievement of Goals

The indicator of achievement of goals assesses whether the implementation of the program is aligned with the planned goals. According to Mahmudi (Mahmudi, 2019), effectiveness is related to the relationship between the expected results and the actual results achieved. Effectiveness reflects the relationship between outputs and objectives; if the program objectives are achieved, the program can be considered effective.

The identification of the achievement of economic assistance goals indicates that several objectives have been achieved, including increased capacity of community resources and economic institutions in post-disaster areas, restoration of economic activities of disaster-

affected communities, development of local commodity potential, and increased added value of local commodities. Meanwhile, objectives that have not yet been achieved include the expansion and strengthening of product marketing networks, increased active roles and support from ministerial institutions, local governments, communities, business institutions, and other stakeholders in efforts to ensure program sustainability and replication. Based on interviews with BNPB, the implementation team for social and economic assistance activities at BPBD, it was stated that the activities had achieved their objectives. However, based on the results of the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the social assistance group regarding the objectives of the social assistance program, it was found that the primary objective of social assistance activities was to provide guidance and assistance to disaster victims. Meanwhile, the economic assistance group stated that only approximately 50% of the objectives had been achieved.

5. Real Change

This indicator is used to observe changes in the socioeconomic conditions of beneficiary groups before and after receiving the socioeconomic assistance program. Within the framework of expected tangible changes in social assistance programs, the primary goals are to enhance community capacity to activate social capital in order to accelerate post-disaster social recovery, and to increase the motivation and roles of community members in social activities.

Based on interview results with several informants, it can be concluded that the indicator of real change has not been optimally achieved. The changes that occurred were not sustainable and were limited to the program implementation period. After the conclusion of the economic assistance program, the community handicraft business (wooden handicrafts) was no longer sustainable, and group members returned to fishing as their primary source of livelihood.

Discussion

The implementation team has a more comprehensive understanding of the program's objectives, strategies, and sustainability. Meanwhile, community groups tend to have a more practical understanding and are oriented towards immediate benefits. This difference in understanding has implications for program implementation, particularly in terms of group participation and independence. The community group's lack of understanding of the program's long-term objectives can affect the effectiveness of the assistance. Therefore, efforts are needed to increase understanding through continuous socialization and more intensive communication between the implementation team and the community group. In their research, Kamariani et al. (2024) (Kamariani et al., 2024) stated that another very important aspect to consider in socialization activities is the ability of program organizers to socialize the program so that information can be conveyed to the general public and target participants in particular. Understanding the program can have a positive impact, as understanding the program will have a positive impact on program ownership so that it is carried out properly and produces good results. In their research (Rafiki et al., 2024) stated that public understanding is an important aspect in assessing the effectiveness of a program. This understanding includes how the public responds to or participates in the program.

The post-disaster socioeconomic assistance program is implemented in disaster-affected areas; therefore, the implementation team, communities, and village officials understand that the program targets disaster-affected communities. However, the activity framework also explains that the assistance provided is based on a needs assessment and joint analysis, ensuring that the assistance delivered is aligned with community needs. Based on interview results, most community groups stated that the socioeconomic assistance program was in accordance with their needs, particularly in terms of improving business skills and supporting social activities. Based on the study results (Rafiki et al., 2024), program participants who are aligned with the program objectives are a key factor in the success of a program. Participants should be selected and directed toward groups or individuals whose characteristics are consistent with the specific

objectives and needs of the program. A well-targeted program is more likely to achieve its objectives, as the beneficiaries' needs and conditions are aligned with the program interventions. The results of the study indicate that post-disaster socioeconomic assistance activities were carried out in accordance with the planned schedule. Key activities such as coordination, program socialization, technical assistance, initial aid distribution, and follow-up assistance were implemented as scheduled. Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that the timeliness of the implementation of the socioeconomic assistance program has been effective, supported by the existence of an activity schedule and an activity framework that is monitored and supervised by the team responsible at BNPB. These two factors constitute important assets in ensuring that the socioeconomic assistance program is implemented in a timely manner.

The activities carried out by the implementation team were in accordance with the terms of reference; however, the program objectives have not been fully achieved. The research findings also indicate that community independence has not yet reached an optimal level, making capacity strengthening a critical indicator in achieving the objectives of the post-disaster socioeconomic assistance program. The monitoring and evaluation report of PPSE SDA shows that the number of active members is only approximately 30% of the previous 17 members. Business activities are carried out only when there is demand for handicrafts, and business actors do not yet engage in continuous production. Based on the research results, the indicators of achievement of objectives show that the post-disaster socioeconomic assistance program has not yet been fully effective in achieving its objectives. Stakeholder support and community independence still need to be strengthened. Several factors hinder the achievement of objectives, including limited marketing support and the characteristics of the program's target community. To implement the economic assistance program more effectively, product marketing analysis and community needs assessment are required to ensure that products produced by the groups can be marketed more easily. Community characteristics also influence the achievement of objectives. In group formation, strong commitment from group members is essential to enable the development of the products produced.

The research findings indicate that the expected real change in the social assistance program is an increase in the capacity and social activities of community groups. The occurrence of earthquakes and tsunamis has damaged facilities and infrastructure that support religious activities (majelis taklim), sports activities, and youth activities. The social assistance program is expected to support the recovery and strengthening of these social activities.

The assistance provided has contributed to increased social activities within the community. The support has been highly beneficial in encouraging community participation, as confirmed by the results of interviews with community groups. The Real changes expected from the economic assistance program include an increase in the capacity of community resources and economic institutions in post-disaster areas, as well as the restoration of economic activities among disaster-affected communities and the sustainability of these activities. Informants stated that they gained new insights into the production of wooden handicrafts. However, in the implementation of the assistance program, real changes have not yet been fully achieved at the community group level. The recovery of community-based economic enterprises was not sustainable and occurred only at the initial stage of the assistance program.

The enabling factors the effectiveness of the post-disaster socioeconomic assistance program are as follows:

a. Coordination and Cooperation between BNPB and the Implementation Team

Coordination and cooperation between the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) and the program implementation team are key factors that significantly determine the effectiveness of post-disaster socioeconomic assistance programs. Post-disaster programs are inherently complex, as they are implemented in communities that are still undergoing physical, psychological, and economic recovery. Therefore, program effectiveness depends not only on

policy design but also on the quality of coordination among stakeholders involved in program implementation.

The results of the study show that coordination between BNPB and the implementation team plays an important role in ensuring alignment between policy, planning, and the implementation of socioeconomic assistance programs. BNPB, as an institution with a strategic mandate in disaster management, functions as a policy director and program framework provider, while the implementation team serves as technical implementers in the field who interact directly with affected communities. Well-coordinated working relationships enable program objectives to be accurately translated into assistance activities that are appropriate to the conditions and needs of post-disaster communities.

This coordination allows development implementers to manage human and other resources optimally. The successful implementation of development programs depends heavily on the ability of responsible parties to integrate various resources to achieve predetermined goals. Therefore, all stakeholders involved in development implementation must pay close attention to the level of program implementation effectiveness

In addition, cooperation between BNPB and the implementation team facilitates intensive information exchange and effective communication. Information related to field conditions, community developments, and implementation constraints can be conveyed to BNPB promptly and accurately, enabling timely decision-making and appropriate program adjustments.

b. Program Socialization

Systematic and continuous program socialization contributes positively to the level of community understanding and acceptance of socioeconomic assistance programs. Through socialization activities, communities receive information regarding program objectives, target criteria, and the types of assistance provided. This understanding encourages community members to actively participate at each stage of the program, thereby strengthening the overall effectiveness of the assistance.

Effective socialization also plays a crucial role in aligning perceptions between program implementers and target communities. In the absence of adequate socialization, communities may perceive the program merely as temporary assistance or material aid. Such perceptions can weaken the program's long-term objectives, particularly economic recovery and community self-reliance after a disaster. Conversely, clear and communicative socialization helps communities understand that socioeconomic assistance is a continuous process requiring active involvement and sustained commitment from beneficiaries (Setiawan & W, 2024).

Within the framework of the socioeconomic assistance program, socialization activities are conducted in coordination with the District Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), relevant technical agencies of the regional government, sub-district officials, and village authorities. These socialization efforts are intended to ensure that community groups—especially those targeted by the program—understand, support, and commit to active participation in program implementation.

c. Supervision and Monitoring by BNPB

In post-disaster socioeconomic assistance programs, the timeliness of implementation by the implementation team is aligned with the established activity framework. One of the key supporting factors for timely implementation is monitoring conducted by BNPB through the appointed Person in Charge (PIC) responsible for overseeing the program.

The activity timeline or schedule, jointly prepared by BNPB and the implementation team from Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa, ensures that program activities are carried out as planned. However, challenges to timely implementation include external factors such as the Covid-19 pandemic, which requires careful planning and strategic adjustments at each stage of program execution.

d. Human Resource Capacity / Implementation Team

The implementation team acts as an extension of the central government in carrying out post-disaster socioeconomic recovery programs in Pandeglang Regency. The primary responsibility of the team is to execute assistance activities, ranging from conducting needs assessments to completing program implementation.

Therefore, the capacity of the implementation team has a significant influence on program success. Human resources with adequate understanding and professional skills are essential in all post-disaster rehabilitation and recovery processes. Competent and experienced personnel play a critical role in ensuring that assistance programs are implemented effectively and achieve the goals.

The successful implementation of this program is fundamentally driven by people, as individuals serve as the primary force behind each activity carried out. An implementation team with adequate knowledge of community empowerment, post-disaster economic recovery, and local social dynamics is capable of translating policies and program designs into relevant and context-sensitive assistance practices. This competence enables the team to adapt assistance approaches to the needs and capacities of the community, ensuring that interventions are not applied uniformly but are responsive to actual field conditions. In practice, the resources allocated for socioeconomic assistance activities have generally been sufficient.

The inhibiting factors the effectiveness of the post-disaster socioeconomic assistance program are as follows

a. Lack of Product Marketing Support

The socioeconomic assistance program implemented by BNPB generates outputs in the form of community groups that produce goods intended for sale and market distribution. However, socioeconomic assistance programs that are not supported by clear and balanced marketing strategies risk increasing production capacity without ensuring market absorption. This situation restricts the growth of community-based businesses and exposes them to stagnation, thereby reducing the overall effectiveness of the program. These products need to be marketed to the wider public to increase visibility and generate income for community groups. Effective marketing plays a critical role in supporting the success of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

Based on interviews with the economic assistance implementation team, one of the main obstacles to the success of the economic assistance program was product marketing. At the initial stage of the program, it was planned that products from assisted groups would be marketed in collaboration with hotels located in the Pandeglang Regency area. A marketing potential study conducted by the implementation team concluded that products in Pandeglang Regency could be marketed through tourist centers established by the central government. However, following the tsunami disaster, these centers could not be utilized optimally. The combined impact of the tsunami, earthquake, and the Covid-19 pandemic led to a sharp decline in tourist numbers in Pandeglang Regency, thereby significantly hindering product marketing efforts.

b. Lack of Technical Regulations as a Basis for Local Government Support in Program Sustainability

Local governments play a strategic role in ensuring the sustainability of socioeconomic assistance programs, particularly during the post-implementation phase after the completion of programs led by the central government or related institutions. However, the absence of clear technical regulations limits the ability of local governments to provide consistent and structured support for the continuation of these programs.

Support is required in the form of policy formulation, budgeting, and the integration of programs into regional development planning. One form of policy support is the establishment of technical regulations that function as a legal foundation and operational guideline for local governments in continuing socioeconomic assistance programs.

BNPB Regulation No. 6 of 2017 (Peraturan Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana RI Nomor 06 Tahun 2017 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Rehabilitasi Dan Rekonstruksi Pascabencana, 2017) concerning the Implementation of Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction does not technically regulate the socioeconomic assistance program, the implementation team, or the parties involved in program execution, beyond the terms of reference agreed upon between BNPB and the implementation team. Based on the program implementation report, several objectives have not yet been achieved, particularly the enhancement of local government support and the involvement of other stakeholders in efforts to restore and improve community economic activities in post-disaster areas, including initiatives to replicate programs and ensure sustainability.

Interviews with the Banten Provincial Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) revealed that there are currently no technical regulations governing post-disaster socioeconomic recovery, including regulations that require local governments to continue socioeconomic assistance activities initiated by BNPB.

c. Characteristics of Program beneficiaries

In the socioeconomic assistance program, the primary target group is the community in Pandeglang Regency. The objective of this program is to enable assisted communities to become more independent and to improve overall community quality. Therefore, the characteristics of program recipients play a decisive role in determining the success of the socioeconomic assistance program.

Most program recipients had no prior business experience before the disaster, which also limited program effectiveness. Many beneficiaries began business activities out of post-disaster necessity rather than based on personal interest or entrepreneurial readiness. This condition resulted in low levels of commitment and limited business resilience when faced with market challenges.

d. The Covid-19 Pandemic

The socioeconomic assistance program in Pandeglang Regency was implemented during 2020–2021, coinciding with the Covid-19 pandemic. At the early stages of implementation, the pandemic restricted direct interaction between the implementation team and the community, as well as coordination with BNPB.

However, these challenges were anticipated and addressed through alternative coordination mechanisms, including telephone communication and online meetings. Community outreach activities were conducted by carefully considering local conditions, including high Covid-19 case numbers and prevailing regional policies (Illahi, 2022).

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of this study, it can be concluded that the level of understanding of the post-disaster socioeconomic assistance program among the implementation team and BNPB was relatively good. Both BNPB and the implementation team demonstrated an understanding of the processes and workflow of the socioeconomic assistance program. However, the level of understanding among community members still requires improvement. The community generally understands that the socioeconomic assistance program is intended to restore communities affected by disasters, but they lack a comprehensive understanding of the detailed processes involved in the assistance program.

In terms of target Appropriateness, the socioeconomic assistance program is intended for communities affected by disasters. Based on activity implementation reports and field observations, the targeting of the program can be considered effective. The post-disaster socioeconomic assistance program in Pandeglang Regency, implemented by BNPB in

collaboration with Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University, was carried out according to the planned schedule, indicating that the timeliness indicator was achieved effectively.

However, the goals of the socioeconomic assistance activities have not been fully realized. The active involvement and support of ministries or agencies, regional government institutions, communities, business entities, and other stakeholders in the recovery and enhancement of social and economic activities in post-disaster areas remain limited following program implementation. In addition, the real changes experienced by community groups receiving economic assistance are still suboptimal. This is reflected in the lack of continuity of economic assistance activities after the program period ended.

The findings of this study have practical implications for improving the socioeconomic assistance program implemented by the Directorate of Socioeconomic Recovery and Improvement. First, the results can serve as a reference for BNPB leadership and similar institutions in implementing socioeconomic assistance initiatives. In particular, program implementation should give greater attention to product marketing aspects, as the sustainability of economic assistance business groups is strongly influenced by effective marketing. The implementation team can conduct product marketing studies, while BNPB can support marketing efforts through various media channels. Second, for policymakers at the central level, particularly BNPB, the findings of this study may be considered in the formulation of technical regulations that govern the role of local governments in continuing assistance activities and encouraging broader stakeholder support. The absence of technical regulations defining the responsibilities of local governments has constrained the effectiveness of socioeconomic assistance programs. Programs that are intended to be sustainable often cease at an early stage or fail to develop further, placing the positive impacts achieved during the assistance period at risk of not being sustained in the long term. Therefore, the existence of clear and operational technical regulations is a crucial prerequisite for improving program effectiveness. Such regulations can provide a basis for local governments to allocate budgets, strengthen institutions, and build cross-sectoral collaboration to support program sustainability.

Third, this study highlights the importance of the characteristics of program recipients. As beneficiaries are the primary target of the program, BNPB and the implementation team must ensure that, during the group formation stage, assessments are conducted to evaluate participants' readiness and commitment to continuing socioeconomic assistance activities. Programs that are not tailored to the capacity, needs, and social conditions of beneficiaries are likely to produce outcomes that are temporary and unsustainable.

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