

Efforts To Increase Community Capacity Through Msme Assistance In Ntb Province Post The 2018 Lombok Earthquake Disaster

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Abstract

The earthquake disaster that hit Lombok on August 5 2018 has caused problems in NTB's economic recovery that have not been resolved. As a province highly dependent on the tourism sector, the impact of sluggish tourism due to the earthquake also impacted the weakening of other economic sectors. To overcome this problem, a strategy for the recovery program for UMKM (micro, small and medium enterprises) and IKM (small and medium industries) is taken which is fair, equitable, and on target. This strategy is considered the most effective in creating synergies with other economic sectors, including tourism. The presence of UMKM and IKM is often closely related to the existence of tourism destinations which are the backbone of the NTB economy. This research aims to provide an overview of the distribution and assist community capacity building through MSMEs in NTB to various parties, in order to facilitate the implementation of MSME and IKM recovery programs to revive the economy.

Keywords: Assistance, Capacity Building, Community, MSME & Post-Earthquake

INTRODUCTION

The main goal of the Indonesian state stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia is to protect all Indonesian people and advance public welfare (Indonesia, R., 2002; Defense, K., 2015). Indirectly, to achieve this protection and prosperity, national security is needed so that the state, society, and citizens are free from all forms of threats (Anggoro, K., 2003; Darmono, B., 2010; Mukhtar, S., 2017; Susetyo, 2008). One of the threats in Indonesia is natural disasters (Maarif, S., et al., 2012; Munadi, K., & Yuliansyah, D., 2011; Oktari, RS, 2019). According to the Law on Disaster Management, disaster management is the responsibility of the central government or local government together with the community (UU No 24/2007). Rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in post-disaster areas include the restoration of facilities and infrastructure, economic, social, and environmental (PP No 21/2008 Articles 57 and 75). Indonesia's geographical position, which is located on three earth plates, namely Indo-Australia, Eurasia, and the Pacific, supports this condition. The three plates of the earth are always moving and colliding with each other, causing an accumulation of energy which is eventually released in the form of earthquakes (Akbar, KN, 2011; Center for Volcanology and Geological Mitigation, 2015; Rahma, A., 2018). This geographical position also has the potential to create threats of natural disasters due to the movement of tectonic plates and volcanic activity (Gunawan, I., 2005). Natural disasters that can occur include earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions (Hidayati, D., 2008).

Indonesia is located in a geographical area that is vulnerable to various natural disasters, both caused by natural factors and human factors. One of the disasters that often occurs in Indonesia is an earthquake, as happened in Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara, in 2018. This disaster

has caused concern for all levels of society, especially the government, which has an important role in preventing and handling a disaster occurs.

Several years after the 7.0 magnitude earthquake that hit North Lombok Regency on July 5, 2018, the people of North Lombok are still feeling deep sorrow. Some of them are still living in temporary places because they are still experiencing trauma, and small earthquakes still occur frequently today. Tectonically, the islands of West Nusa Tenggara, especially Lombok, are indeed seismically active areas. Lombok is prone to earthquakes because it is located between the earthquake source zones in the south and north. To the south, there is a subduction zone of the Indo-Australian plate subducting under Lombok Island, while to the north there is a geological structure of the Flores Rising Fault which stretches from the Bali Sea to the east of Flores. Therefore, Lombok Island is prone to earthquakes along the Flores Rising Fault (BMKG Engineering Seismology Team, 2018). According to Lewerissa in Wekke, the earthquake that hit Lombok Island was caused by the movement of the Australian tectonic plate from the northwest to the north (Wekke et al., 2019).

All villages in North Lombok Regency are included in the category of areas at high risk of earthquakes. This factor is also supported by the condition of the geological structure of Lombok Island. Even though North Lombok Regency is not directly in the large plate collision zone as it is in the southern part of Lombok, the collision of the large plate can still cause vibrations in the Back Arc area, where North Lombok Regency is located according to its tectonic arrangement. The following is data on the distribution of the Lombok earthquake in July 2018.



Figure 1. Strategic Position of Disaster-Affected Areas

(Source: University Presentation Mataram in KKDN Defense University Disaster Management Study Program)

As a result of the earthquake in North Lombok, 537 people died, as many as 101,735 people were displaced, and nearly 76 thousand houses suffered heavy, moderate, or light damage. In addition, various economic facilities such as markets, shops, hotels and other

accommodations, public and social facilities, government offices, transportation facilities, and infrastructure, communications, clean water supply, and other public services were disrupted.

Table 1. Recapitulation Evaluation Damage and Loss

No	Sector	Damage Value (Rp)	Loss Value (Rp)	Total Damage and Loss (Rp)
1	Settlement	3,505,485,200,000	3,731,409,800,000	7,236,895,000,000
2	Infrastructure	303,676,794,062	15,943,406,000	319,620,200,062
3	Social	1,160,633,955,036	169,893,013,566	1,330,527,008,602
4	Economy	274,310,973,839	428,718,820,000	703,029,793,839
5	Cross Sector	253,104,235,250	166,009,017,698	401,113,252,948
Total		5,479,211,198,187	4,511,974,057,264	9,991,185,255,451

(Source: University Presentation Mataram in KKDN Defense University Disaster Management Study Program)

Based on the table above, the damage and losses experienced by local governments reached 10 trillion. As a newly formed district, the local government needs support from all parties. The table shows that the housing sector is the biggest loss for local governments. The total need for rehabilitation and reconstruction reaches 6 trillion, with a planned composition of funding from the State Budget of 51.04%, consisting of BNPB Ready-to-Use Funds, Ministries/Agencies' Budgets, and Proposed Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Grants. Funds also came from other sources, namely community and business funds by 21.11%, the North Lombok Regency APBD by 3.44%, and the NTB Province APBD by 0.35%.

Law No. 24 of 2007 concerning disaster management has also established the government, both the central government and local governments, as the main organizer responsible for implementing post-disaster recovery activities (Daswati et al., 2019). Government Regulation Number 21 of 2008 also explains that the central and regional governments are responsible for implementing disaster management because the government has the authority to carry out disaster management starting from the pre-disaster stage, emergency response, to post-disaster recovery. In post-disaster management, the government has the responsibility to carry out rehabilitation and reconstruction, including repair and recovery of various aspects that are affected. Therefore, both the central and regional governments have a big responsibility for post-disaster recovery. Recovery after a disaster is an integral part of disaster management in Indonesia. Earthquake disaster management consists of two activities, namely pre-disaster and post-disaster. Post-disaster activities include disaster response or emergency response, as well as disaster recovery. Meanwhile, pre-disaster activities involve preparedness, risk awareness education, training, spatial planning, and the design of disaster-resistant structures (Kholil et al., 2019). The rehabilitation and reconstruction phase generally involves improving infrastructure and facilities to restore social and economic functions in areas affected by the disaster. While the reconstruction phase is related to long-term restoration which includes not only the physical improvement of the affected communities but also the restoration of livelihoods, economic sectors, industry, culture, traditions, and environment (Ong, Jamero, 2016).

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in its article also explains that the recovery process after a disaster involves four areas that must be prioritized, namely: (1)

Recovery of the economic sector, (2) Public services such as education, health, and other public services, (3) Housing affected by the disaster, and (4) Infrastructure sector (UNDP, 2015).

Every type of natural disaster always has an impact on the lives of the people in the area where the disaster occurred. The impact is not only in the form of casualties but also damage and losses that affect political, economic, social, and economic aspects. Economic life in affected areas has been disrupted due to damaged infrastructure and other obstacles, making it difficult to carry out buying and selling of goods and services. Communities experience difficulties in meeting the necessities of life, both primary, secondary, and tertiary needs so the achievement of prosperity is not optimal. General indicators in efforts to restore the economy include production, distribution, and consumption activities. The social impacts include reduced sources of livelihood, limited water supply, school closures, and so on. The earthquake disaster that hit KLU Regency caused a temporary cessation of social and economic activities. Positive activities that previously went well in the social and economic fields experienced significant changes due to the earthquake that occurred

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach in its research methods. In this approach, researchers use descriptive methods to observe existing phenomena. A descriptive method is a research approach based on existing empirical facts or phenomena, resulting in a picture that describes the situation as it is (Sudaryanto, 1992). In compiling this manuscript, the researcher uses the library research method by collecting reading material that is relevant to the topics discussed, then analyzing it carefully and carefully to obtain research findings. As a research supporter, the authors conducted an in-depth literature study using a descriptive approach. The data collected in this paper is secondary data obtained through literature and documentation studies. The analytical method used is descriptive qualitative.

The data collection method used in this study was an online interview. This approach was chosen because the research was conducted during the Domestic Work Lecture (KKDN) through a Video Conference from Japan on February 2, 2023. In the context of the KKDN, this study discussed the topic "Activities for fostering economic assistance in post-disaster areas in the West Nusa Tenggara region," with informants Bagus Dwi Hari Setyono, S.Pi., MP. from Mataram University.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Assistance and Recovery of Small and Medium Enterprises and Industries in Growing the NTB Economy After the Earthquake Disaster

The earthquake disaster in Lombok did not only cause loss and damage such as loss of life, loss, grief, and worry among the people, but also shook the economy in the West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) region. According to the Head of the NTB Central Statistics Agency (BPS), NTB's economic growth contracted by minus 13.99 percent in quarter III/2018 compared to the same period in 2017. The reason was that four sources of NTB's economic growth experienced negative growth, including mining with negative growth. minus 13.81 percent, construction minus 1.03 percent, agriculture minus 0.10 percent, and other sectors minus 0.46 percent. On the other hand, four other sectors experienced positive growth, including trade with 0.40 percent growth, 0.27 percent financial services, 0.14 percent health services, and 0.09 percent

government. However, NTB's economic growth is still not optimal because these sectors have not been able to fully drive the NTB economy. What's more, the disruption to the tourism sector has also had an impact on other sectors, which are considered to be factors that have contributed to hindering NTB's economic growth. (Hidayat, 2018b).



Figure 2. Target Locations and Economic Assistance

(Source: University Presentation Mataram in KKDN Defense University Disaster Management Study Program)

After the earthquake that occurred in North Lombok Regency in 2018, economic assistance was focused on several locations that were most affected, and apart from that, economic assistance was also carried out in several other locations affected by the earthquake as shown above. The programs carried out include developing micro and small businesses, entrepreneurship training, and developing local products. The scope of its activities includes data collection, outreach, group formation, stimulant assistance, mentoring as well as monitoring and evaluation.

The stages of implementation of mentoring activities are by preparing Instruments, Kick-off meetings, assessing the focus of further development, strengthening the performance of artificial groups, technical guidance on strengthening innovation, licensing facilities, business management, and accounting training, e-commerce training, learning studies, and exhibitions from MSMEs.

List of Assisted UMKM BNPB-UNRAM 2019-2020				
No	Group Name	Commodities	Village	District
1	Klp Tenun Karang Bajo	Weaving	Kerang Bajo Village	Kec. Bayan KLU
2	Klp Banjar Manggis	Coffe	Santong Village	Kec. Kayangan KLU
3	Klp Belajah Bareng	Coffe	Santong Village	Kec. Kayangan KLU
4	KUB Tani Karya Muda	Honey	Sukadana Village	Kec. Bayan KLU
5	Klp Remmoba	Chocolate	Monggal Bawah Village	Kec. Gangga KLU
6	Klp Mete Berseri	Cashews	Gumatar Village	Kec. Kayangan KLU
7	Kwt Bangkit Bersama	Cashews	Sugian Village	Sembalum Lotim
8	KEB Mele Maju	Cashews	Bilok Petung Village	Kec. Sembalum Lotim
9	Klp Gerok Sokong	Coffe	Sajang Village	Kec. Sembalum Lotim
10	Klp Kaki Rinjani	Coffe	Sajang Village	Kec. Sembalum Lotim
11	Klp Kaki Rinjani Sejahtera	Black Garlic	Sembalum Lawang Village	Kec. Sembalum Lotim
12	Klp Tenun Sembalum	Weaving	Sembalum Lawang Village	Kec. Sembalum Lotim
13	Klp Pokdarwis Kembang Kuning	Coffe	Kembang Kuning Village	Kec. Sembalum Lotim
14	Klp Bale Coffe	Coffe	Kembang Kuning Village	Kec. Sembalum Lotim
15	UD. Karya Mandiri	Brown Sugar	Pusut Lestari Village	Kec. Gunung Sari Lobar
16	Klp. Maju Bersama	Brown Sugar	Kekait Village	Kec. Gunung Sari Lobar
17	Klp Madu Sakti	Honey	Saribaye Village	Kec. Lingsar Lobar
18	Klp Mekar Bangkit	Ketak	Batu Mekar Village	Kec. Lingsar Lobar
19	Kwt Kaki Rinjani	Coffe	Karang Sideman Village	Kec. Batuliang Utara Loteng
20	Kube Benang Stokel	Coffe	Aik Berik Village	Kec. Batuliang Utara Loteng
21	Kube Selanumpang	Brown Sugar	Aikbual Village	Kec. Batuliang Loteng

Figure 3. List of BNPB assisted by BNPB-UNRAM 2019-2020

(Source: University Presentation Mataram in KKDN Defense University Disaster Management Study Program)

BNPB (National Disaster Management Agency) is collaborating with UNRAM (University of Mataram) in a post-disaster MSME (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) assistance program in the NTB region (West Nusa Tenggara) in 2019-2020. This program aims to help MSMEs affected by the disaster to be able to stand back up and develop again by providing assistance and technical assistance. MSMEs selected to be assisted in this program will receive training and technical assistance in terms of product development, business management, marketing, and business network development. The list of MSMEs assisted by BNPB-UNRAM in 2019-2020 this program is expected to help MSMEs in the NTB region to bounce back after being affected by the disaster and strengthen the local economy in the region.

CURRENT CONDITION	BEFORE	AFTER
Manufacturer : Coffe, Chocolate, Cashews, Ant Sugar, Honey, Garlic, Weaving, Ketak craft	SALES ARE MADE USING RAW MATERIALS AND TRADITIONAL PREPARATIONS	SALES IN PROCESSED FORM SO THAT ADDED VALUE INCREASES
	INNOVATION IS NOT OPTIMAL UMKM HAS NOT BEEN RECORDED IN LOCAL	PRODUCT DIVERSIFICATION ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT UMKM LIST
	UNMARKETABLE PACKAGING AND UNCERTIFIED PRODUCTS	PACKAGING ACCORDING TO NATIONAL REG. MARKET STANDARDS
	LIMITED MARKETING RANGE AND LIMITED SPECIALIZATION	RANGE OF OFFLINE AND ONLINE MARKETING AND DEMAND GREW

Figure 4. Conditions Before and after Assistance

(Source: University Presentation Mataram in KKDN Defense University Disaster Management Study Program)

The 2019-2020 BNPB-UNRAM Assistance MSME Assistance Program is a program that aims to assist the development of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Indonesia that have been affected by natural disasters. This program provides assistance in the form of mentoring, training, and capital assistance to help MSMEs affected by natural disasters get back on their feet. Prior to the mentoring program, the condition of BNPB-UNRAM assisted MSMEs might experience difficulties in developing their business due to the impact of natural disasters that occurred in their area. Natural disasters can cause damage to infrastructure, loss of assets, loss of customers, and various other impacts that can be detrimental to MSMEs. Thus, the condition of MSMEs assisted by BNPB-UNRAM may experience a decrease in turnover and may even experience bankruptcy. However, after the mentoring program, the condition of BNPB-UNRAM-assisted MSMEs can improve. This program provides training and capital assistance so that MSMEs can develop their businesses more effectively and efficiently. In this program, MSMEs get assistance from a team that is experienced in developing MSMEs, so they can develop their business better. In the long term, this program can help MSMEs to bounce back from the effects of natural disasters and can contribute to the local economy. In addition, this program can also improve the skills and knowledge of MSME actors so that they can face challenges in their business better in the future.

CONCLUSION

The earthquake disaster in Lombok not only resulted in material losses but also had a psychological impact. North Lombok Regency was the area most affected by the earthquake, followed by West Lombok Regency, East Lombok Regency, Central Lombok Regency, Mataram City, and other affected areas. The central government is working with local governments, Community Groups, and the University of Mataram to carry out recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction, especially in supporting the business world to overcome the economic slowdown through recovery programs and assistance in increasing community capacity for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) through debt restructuring, stimulant funds, marketing programs, as well as coaching and development. Support from various parties, including the government, social institutions, and the community itself, is very important for the success of MSME/IKM recovery programs that are fair, safe, and conducive.

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