

## **Synergy Between Government And Humanitarian Agencies In Implementing Post-Disasters Relocation: The Buddha Tzu Chi Permanent Housing In Palu City**

**Reyva Alviona Fernanda Priskilla\*<sup>1</sup>, Sulfitri Husain<sup>2</sup>, Muhammad Arief<sup>3</sup>,  
Rusmawaty Bte Rusdin<sup>4</sup>, Sisrilnaldi<sup>5</sup>**

<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup> Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Government Science,  
Tadulako University, Palu

e-mail: \*alvionareyva@gmail.com<sup>1</sup>, sulfitrih@gmail.com<sup>2</sup>, muhammadarief@untad.ac.id<sup>3</sup>,  
rusmawatyrusdin19@gmail.com<sup>4</sup>, sisrilnardi13@gmail.com<sup>5</sup>

### ***Abstract***

*The natural disaster that struck Palu City in 2018 caused significant social and economic impacts, including the loss of homes for thousands of residents. In response, the Buddha Tzu Chi Foundation built permanent housing for the affected victims. This relocation brought about various changes in the community's lives, including social, economic, and psychological aspects. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the impact of relocation on the changing conditions of residents living in Buddha Tzu Chi's permanent housing. The research focuses on socio-economic adaptation, access to public services, and the sustainability of community well-being after the relocation. This study uses a quantitative approach with a survey method of residents who have settled in Buddha Tzu Chi's permanent housing. Data were collected through questionnaires that measured aspects of social, economic, and psychological well-being before and after the relocation. Descriptive and inferential statistical analyses will be used to examine the relationship between relocation and changes in community conditions. The research stages include primary and secondary data collection, data processing and analysis, and interpretation of the results to provide an accurate picture of the impact of relocation. The research findings are expected to contribute to academics, policy practitioners, and humanitarian organizations in understanding and managing the impact of post-disaster relocation.*

**Keywords:** *Permanent Housing, Social Welfare, Relocation.*

### **Abstrak**

Bencana alam yang melanda Kota Palu pada tahun 2018 menyebabkan dampak sosial dan ekonomi yang signifikan, termasuk hilangnya tempat tinggal bagi ribuan warga. Sebagai respon terhadap kondisi tersebut, Yayasan Buddha Tzu Chi membangun hunian tetap bagi korban terdampak. Relokasi ini membawa berbagai perubahan dalam kehidupan masyarakat, baik dari segi sosial, ekonomi, maupun psikologis. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dampak relokasi terhadap perubahan kondisi masyarakat yang tinggal di hunian tetap Buddha Tzu Chi. Fokus penelitian mencakup adaptasi sosial-ekonomi, akses terhadap layanan publik, serta keberlanjutan kesejahteraan masyarakat pasca relokasi. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode survei terhadap warga yang telah menetap di hunian tetap Buddha Tzu Chi. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner yang mengukur aspek kesejahteraan sosial, ekonomi, dan psikologis sebelum dan sesudah relokasi. Analisis statistik deskriptif dan inferensial akan digunakan untuk melihat hubungan antara relokasi dan perubahan kondisi masyarakat. Tahapan penelitian meliputi pengumpulan data primer dan sekunder, pengolahan dan analisis data, serta interpretasi hasil guna memberikan gambaran yang akurat mengenai dampak relokasi. Hasil penelitian diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi bagi akademisi, praktisi kebijakan, serta organisasi kemanusiaan dalam memahami dan mengelola dampak relokasi pasca bencana.

**Kata kunci:** Hunian tetap, Kesejahteraan Sosial, Relokasi.

## INTRODUCTION

In addition to contributing to the development of theory and literature on post-disaster management, the earthquake, tsunami, and liquefaction that struck Palu City on September 28, 2018, caused extensive damage to settlements, infrastructure, and livelihoods. A report from the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB, 2019) indicated that more than 68,000 houses were severely damaged and approximately 200,000 people were displaced (BNPB, 2020). Recovery efforts included the construction of permanent housing units (huntap) for disaster survivors, including the Tzu Chi Foundation, which built more than 3,000 housing units for affected victims in several locations in Palu City (Tzu Chi Indonesia, 2022).

Relocation to huntap was intended to provide housing security and support the reconstruction process, but this process also carried significant social, economic, and psychological implications. Various studies have shown that post-disaster relocation often changes the social structure of a community, creates barriers to employment access, and requires adjustment to new physical and social environments (Scannell & Gifford, 2017). In Indonesia, similar research found that the success of community adaptation in relocation sites is largely determined by social support, the availability of public facilities, and responsive government policies (Setiawan et al., 2021).

The people relocated to the Buddha Tzu Chi Housing Complex (Hunap Buddha Tzu Chi) come from various affected areas with varying social and economic backgrounds. Furthermore, the construction of the Huntap requires coordination across stakeholders, including local governments, humanitarian organizations, and local community groups. Therefore, a comprehensive study is needed to determine the extent to which this relocation program impacts the social, economic, and psychological well-being of disaster survivors in their new environment.

This research focuses on three main dimensions: (1) social well-being, encompassing relationships between residents, community support, and social integration; (2) the economic dimension, encompassing access to employment, household economic sustainability, and changes in livelihoods before and after relocation; and (3) psychological dimensions, including stress levels and community resilience. Using a

quantitative, survey-based approach, this research is expected to produce empirical data that can provide a comprehensive picture of the impacts of relocation.

In addition to contributing to the development of theory and literature on post-disaster management, the results of this study are expected to serve as a reference for the government and humanitarian organizations in formulating relocation policies that are more effective, inclusive, and oriented towards long-term well-being. This study is also relevant to the sustainable development agenda and disaster resilience policies, given the high disaster risk in Indonesia (BNPB, 2021).

Based on the background description above, the problems to be examined in this research are:

1. What is the impact of relocation to the Buddha Tzu Chi Permanent Housing Center on changes in the social well-being of the post-disaster community in Palu City?
2. What factors influence the successful adaptation of the community to the new environment after relocation?

Research Objectives and Purpose

Specific Objectives:

1. To analyze changes in the social well-being of the community relocated to the Buddha Tzu Chi Permanent Housing Center after the Palu disaster.
2. To identify factors influencing the success of relocation and community adaptation in the permanent housing.

Research Purpose:

1. Academic: To provide a reference for research on the social, economic, and psychological adaptation of the community after relocation.
2. Policy Development: To provide input for the government and humanitarian agencies to design more inclusive and sustainable permanent housing programs.
3. Practical: To provide insight to the survivor community regarding the challenges and opportunities in adapting to new housing locations.

This research is crucial because there are still limited quantitative studies evaluating the impact of relocation on the social, economic, and psychological well-being of communities in the medium term. Relocation is not simply a physical move, but

involves a complex adaptation process, which, if not managed properly, can give rise to new vulnerabilities, such as social exclusion, loss of livelihoods, and psychological distress. The research findings are expected to inform the development of evidence-based relocation policies, strengthen coordination between the government, humanitarian organizations, and local communities, and serve as a basis for permanent housing planning that takes into account infrastructure, economic access, and social support. Thus, this research not only provides academic contributions but also supports more humane post-disaster recovery practices that are oriented toward community resilience.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Post-disaster relocation is the process of moving residents from a disaster-affected area to a new location deemed safer and more livable. This relocation is generally carried out as part of a recovery and reconstruction strategy to reduce the risk of future disasters and ensure the sustainability of the livelihoods of affected communities (Alexander, 2013). According to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR, 2020), post-disaster relocation must consider sustainability, socio-economic well-being, and infrastructure readiness in the new location to avoid negative impacts on the relocated community. The relocation process often involves government, non-governmental organizations, and affected communities in the planning to ensure that their needs are adequately met.

However, post-disaster relocation is not simply a physical move to a new location; it also involves significant social, economic, and cultural changes. Studies show that poorly planned relocation can lead to problems such as loss of livelihoods, social disintegration, and difficulties adapting to the new environment (Cernea, 2000; Wilmsen & Webber, 2015). In many cases, relocated communities face challenges in rebuilding their economic livelihoods, especially if the new location has limited access to resources and employment (Scudder, 2005). Therefore, a community-based approach to relocation planning is crucial to ensure that communities can participate in decision-making and receive adequate support during the transition process.

The success of post-disaster relocation depends heavily on the readiness of infrastructure and access to basic services in the new location. According to research by Oliver-Smith (2011), effective relocation must consider factors such as the availability of adequate housing, access to education and health care, and social integration in the new environment. Failure to provide these facilities can lead to community dissatisfaction and potentially lead to social conflict in the relocation destination. Furthermore, psychological factors such as emotional attachment to their place of origin and trauma from disasters also influence how well people adapt to their new lives (Scannell & Gifford, 2017).

In the Indonesian context, post-disaster relocation has been implemented in various regions, such as Aceh after the 2004 tsunami and Palu after the 2018 earthquake and liquefaction. Studies show that the success of relocation programs is heavily influenced by community participation, site readiness, and support from the government and humanitarian organizations (Setiawan et al., 2021). The relocation carried out by the Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation in Palu is an example of a humanitarian-based recovery effort aimed at providing permanent housing for disaster victims. However, an evaluation of the social, economic, and community welfare impacts post-relocation is still needed to understand the extent to which this program has succeeded in improving the quality of life of affected residents. Therefore, research on the impact of relocation is crucial for formulating more inclusive and sustainable policies for disaster-affected communities.

#### Social Adaptation Theory in Relocation

Social adaptation in the context of post-disaster relocation refers to the ability of individuals and communities to adjust to a new environment, including social, economic, and cultural aspects. The theory of social adaptation, developed by Berry (1997), within the concept of acculturation theory, emphasizes that the adaptation process can take various forms, ranging from assimilation, integration, separation, to marginalization. In the case of post-disaster relocation, integration is the ideal form of adaptation, where affected communities can maintain their social and cultural identities while interacting and adapting to the new environment. However, successful adaptation depends heavily on social support, government policies, and the readiness of the host community to welcome the relocated group (Scudder & Colson, 1982).

Furthermore, Putnam's (2000) social capital theory explains that the presence of strong social capital can accelerate a community's adaptation process to a new environment. Social capital, which encompasses social networks, norms, and trust, plays a crucial role in building a sense of community and increasing access to economic and social resources (Aldrich, 2012). In the context of post-disaster relocation, communities with close social ties tend to adapt more easily due to community support in terms of information sharing, job access, and emotional support. However, if relocation is carried out without considering these social factors, the risk of social alienation and conflict with the surrounding community can increase, ultimately hindering the recovery process for affected communities (Cernea, 2000).

Furthermore, Lazarus and Folkman's (1984) theory of stress and coping highlights that adaptation in situations of extreme change such as post-disaster relocation involves problem-focused and emotion-focused coping mechanisms. Problem-focused coping mechanisms refer to individuals' efforts to overcome challenges by seeking new employment, participating in community activities, or rebuilding their economic livelihoods. Meanwhile, emotion-focused coping encompasses strategies for managing stress and psychological distress, such as seeking social support or engaging in religious practices. Research shows that individuals with access to adequate psychosocial resources are better able to adapt to new environments (Scannell & Gifford, 2017). Therefore, a successful relocation program does not only depend on providing permanent housing, but must also include social and psychological interventions to accelerate the community's adaptation process.

Post-disaster relocation policies are part of a mitigation and recovery strategy aimed at ensuring the continued survival of disaster-affected communities in safer locations. According to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR, 2020), relocation policies must be based on the principles of sustainability, social justice, and inclusiveness, and consider the economic and social needs of relocated communities. In Indonesia, regulations related to post-disaster relocation are stipulated in Law No. 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management, which emphasizes that relocation must consider aspects of community welfare and participation in its planning. However, the

implementation of this policy often faces challenges, such as limited land, lack of infrastructure at the relocation site, and community resistance due to attachment to their hometowns (Rahmayati, 2016).

In practice, the success of relocations depends heavily on needs-based planning and coordination between the government, humanitarian organizations, and local communities. A study of post-tsunami relocation in Aceh showed that relocation programs involving active community participation in the planning and decision-making process were more successful in improving residents' social and economic well-being (Daly et al., 2017). The people-centered relocation model implemented in several global relocation projects, such as those in Japan and the Philippines, also emphasizes the importance of a holistic approach that focuses not only on the physical aspects of relocation but also on the economic and social sustainability of affected communities (Leckie, 2009). In the context of Palu, the relocation carried out by the Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation is an example of philanthropy-based relocation practices that provide permanent housing for disaster victims. However, further evaluation is needed to assess the extent to which this approach is successful in rebuilding community lives.

In addition to planning and participation, social and economic policy aspects also play a key role in determining the success of relocation. Studies show that people relocated without economic support, such as access to jobs and public facilities, tend to struggle to adapt and even risk returning to their original locations, despite the dangers (Oliver-Smith, 2011). Therefore, relocation policies must be accompanied by economic empowerment strategies, such as skills training, business capital assistance, and infrastructure development that supports economic activity (Fernando et al., 2020). An evidence-based policy approach involving socioeconomic impact assessments is crucial to ensure that post-disaster relocation is not only a short-term solution but also promotes long-term community sustainability. The literature review section includes a review of the literature, concepts, and theories used in the research, and can also be a review of previous literature (the state of the art).

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research used a quantitative method with a survey design to analyze the impact of relocation on changes in the social, economic, and well-being of the community at the Buddha Tzu Chi Permanent Housing Center after the disaster in Palu. This approach aimed to obtain measurable and objective data regarding the experiences and adaptation of the relocated community. The primary instrument used was a structured questionnaire, designed to collect information related to the social, economic, and psychological aspects of respondents. In addition, this study utilized secondary data from relevant agencies, such as reports from local governments and humanitarian organizations, to provide additional context to the survey results.

The population used in this study was all 1,400 heads of families (KK) residing in the post-disaster relocation site. The sampling technique used was stratified random sampling, where the relocated population was stratified based on certain variables, such as age, gender, and length of residence in the permanent housing. The sample was determined using proportional calculations to ensure the research results accurately reflect the population's condition, using the Krejcie-Morgan formula, resulting in a sample of 302 KK. The collected data will be analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical techniques, such as linear regression and analysis of variance (ANOVA). Data analysis will be conducted using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) to identify patterns of social and economic change in the community post-relocation. With a systematic quantitative approach, this research is expected to produce data-based findings that can be used as recommendations for policymakers in designing more effective and sustainable relocation strategies.

The research variables and indicators can be defined as follows:

1. Independent Variable (X): Post-Disaster Relocation

a. Accessibility

b. Housing Facilities

c. Social Infrastructure

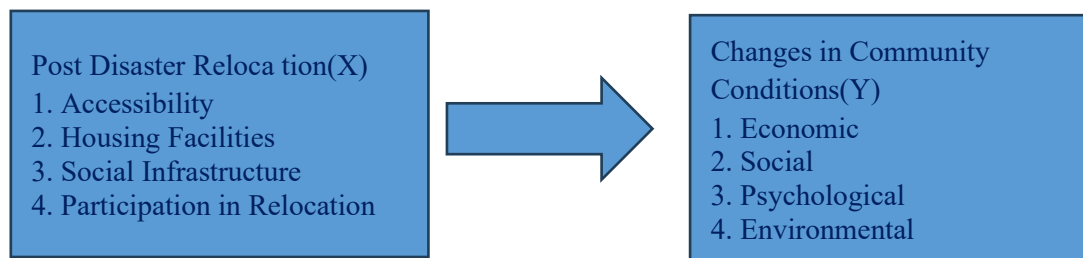
d. Participation in Relocation

2. Dependent Variable (Y): Changes in Community Conditions

- a. Economic Conditions
- b. Social Conditions
- c. Psychological Conditions
- d. Environmental Conditions

These variables can be seen in the chart below:

X (Post-Disaster Relocation) → Y (Changes in Community Conditions)



#### Operational Definitions of Variables

1. Accessibility → measured through indicators of distance to public facilities, ease of transportation, and travel time.
2. Housing Facilities → measured through building suitability, water availability, sanitation, and electricity.
3. Social Infrastructure → measured through the availability of schools, community health centers, places of worship, and markets.
4. Participation in Relocation → measured through community involvement in planning, implementation, and post-relocation adaptation.
5. Changes in Economic Conditions → measured through employment, income, and cost of living.
6. Changes in Social Conditions → measured through social interaction, solidarity, and conflict.
7. Changes in Psychological Conditions → measured through feelings of security, satisfaction, and stress after relocation.
8. Changes in Environmental Conditions → measured through environmental comfort, cleanliness, and air/water quality.

## Data Collection Techniques

This study used the following data collection techniques:

1. Interviews with several purposively selected informants (affected communities, neighborhood association (RT/RW) heads, Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), and village government).
2. Questionnaires (closed-ended questionnaires with a Likert scale of 1–5).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Post-disaster relocation is the process of moving residents from disaster-affected areas to new locations deemed safer and more livable. This relocation is generally carried out as part of a recovery and reconstruction strategy to reduce the risk of future disasters and ensure the sustainability of the livelihoods of affected communities (Alexander, 2013). According to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR, 2020), post-disaster relocation must consider sustainability, socio-economic well-being, and infrastructure readiness in the new location to avoid negative impacts on the relocated community. The relocation process often involves government, non-governmental organizations, and affected communities in the planning to ensure that their needs are adequately met.

However, post-disaster relocation is not simply a physical move to a new location; it also involves significant social, economic, and cultural changes. Studies show that poorly planned relocation can lead to problems such as loss of livelihoods, social disintegration, and difficulties adapting to the new environment (Cernea, 2000; Wilmsen & Webber, 2015). In many cases, relocated communities face challenges in rebuilding their economic livelihoods, especially if the new location has limited access to resources and employment (Scudder, 2005). Therefore, a community-based approach to relocation planning is crucial to ensure that communities can participate in decision-making and receive adequate support during the transition process.

The success of post-disaster relocation depends heavily on the readiness of infrastructure and access to basic services in the new location. According to research by

Oliver-Smith (2011), effective relocation must consider factors such as the availability of adequate housing, access to education and health care, and social integration in the new environment. Failure to provide these facilities can lead to community dissatisfaction and potentially lead to social conflict in the relocation destination. Furthermore, psychological factors such as emotional attachment to the place of origin and trauma from the disaster also influence how well communities adapt to their new lives (Scannell & Gifford, 2017). In the Indonesian context, post-disaster relocation has been carried out in various regions, such as Aceh after the 2004 tsunami and Palu after the 2018 earthquake and liquefaction. Studies show that the success of relocation programs is heavily influenced by community participation, site readiness, and support from the government and humanitarian organizations (Setiawan et al., 2021). The relocation carried out by the Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation in Palu is an example of a humanitarian-based recovery effort aimed at providing permanent housing for disaster victims. However, an evaluation of the social, economic, and community welfare impacts post-relocation is still needed to understand the extent to which this program has succeeded in improving the quality of life of affected residents. Therefore, research on the impact of relocation is crucial in formulating more inclusive and sustainable policies for disaster-affected communities.

Social Adaptation Theory in Relocation, in the context of post-disaster relocation refers to the ability of individuals and communities to adjust to a new environment, including social, economic, and cultural aspects. The theory of social adaptation, developed by Berry (1997), within the concept of acculturation theory, emphasizes that the adaptation process can take various forms, ranging from assimilation, integration, separation, and marginalization. In the case of post-disaster relocation, integration is the ideal form of adaptation, where affected communities can maintain their social and cultural identities while interacting and adapting to the new environment. However, successful adaptation depends heavily on social support, government policies, and the readiness of the host community to welcome the relocated group (Scudder & Colson, 1982).

Furthermore, Putnam's (2000) social capital theory explains that the presence of strong social capital can accelerate a community's adaptation process to a new

environment. Social capital, which encompasses social networks, norms, and trust, plays a crucial role in building a sense of community and increasing access to economic and social resources (Aldrich, 2012). In the context of post-disaster relocation, communities with close social ties tend to adapt more easily due to community support in terms of information sharing, job access, and emotional support. However, if relocation is carried out without considering these social factors, the risk of social alienation and conflict with the surrounding community can increase, ultimately hindering the recovery process for affected communities (Cernea, 2000).

Furthermore, Lazarus and Folkman's (1984) theory of stress and coping highlights that adaptation in situations of extreme change such as post-disaster relocation involves problem-focused and emotion-focused coping mechanisms. Problem-focused coping mechanisms refer to individuals' efforts to overcome challenges by seeking new employment, participating in community activities, or rebuilding their economic livelihoods. Meanwhile, emotion-focused coping encompasses strategies for managing stress and psychological distress, such as seeking social support or engaging in religious practices. Research shows that individuals with access to adequate psychosocial resources are better able to adapt to new environments (Scannell & Gifford, 2017). Therefore, a successful relocation program does not only depend on providing permanent housing, but must also include social and psychological interventions to accelerate the community's adaptation process.

This research used a quantitative method with a survey design to analyze the impact of relocation on changes in the social, economic, and well-being of the community at the Buddha Tzu Chi Permanent Housing Center after the disaster in Palu. This approach aimed to obtain measurable and objective data regarding the experiences and adaptation of the relocated community. The primary instrument used was a structured questionnaire, designed to collect information related to the social, economic, and psychological aspects of respondents. In addition, this study utilized secondary data from relevant agencies, such as reports from local governments and humanitarian organizations, to provide additional context to the survey results.

The population used in this study was all 1,400 heads of families (KK) residing in the post-disaster relocation site. The sampling technique used was stratified random sampling, where the relocated population was stratified based on certain variables, such as age, gender, and length of residence in the permanent housing. The sample was determined using proportional calculations to ensure the research results accurately reflect the population's condition, using the Krejcie-Morgan formula, resulting in a sample of 302 KK. The collected data will be analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical techniques, such as linear regression and analysis of variance (ANOVA). Data analysis will be conducted using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) to identify patterns of social and economic change in the community post-relocation. With a systematic quantitative approach, this research is expected to produce data-based findings that can be used as recommendations for policymakers in designing more effective and sustainable relocation strategies.

The research variables and indicators can be defined as follows:

Independent Variable (X): Post-Disaster Relocation

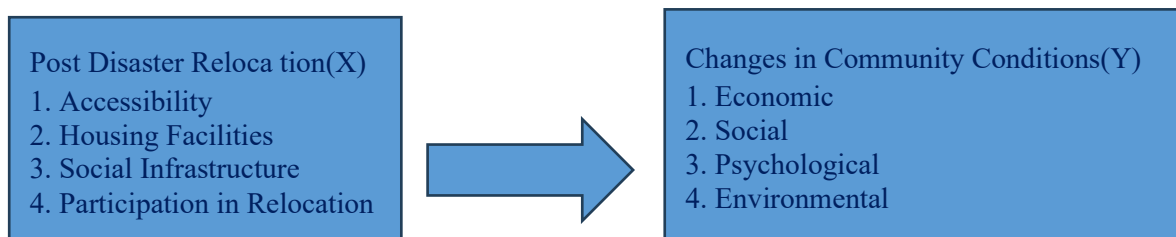
- a. e. Accessibility
- b. f. Housing Facilities
- c. g. Social Infrastructure
- d. h. Participation in Relocation

Dependent Variable (Y): Changes in Community Conditions

- a. b. Economic Conditions
- b. Social Conditions
- c. Psychological Conditions
- d. Environmental Conditions

These variables can be seen in the chart below:

X (Post-Disaster Relocation) → Y (Changes in Community Conditions)



## CONCLUSION

The success of relocation depends heavily on community-based planning and coordination between the government, humanitarian organizations, and local communities. A study of post-tsunami relocation in Aceh showed that relocation programs involving active community participation in the planning and decision-making process were more successful in improving residents' social and economic well-being (Daly et al., 2017). The people-centered relocation model implemented in several global relocation projects, such as those in Japan and the Philippines, also emphasizes the importance of a holistic approach that focuses not only on the physical aspects of relocation but also on the economic and social sustainability of affected communities (Leckie, 2009). In the context of Palu, the relocation carried out by the Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation is an example of philanthropy-based relocation practices that provide permanent housing for disaster victims. However, further evaluation is needed to assess the extent to which this approach is successful in rebuilding community lives.

In addition to planning and participation factors, social and economic policy aspects also play a key role in determining the success of relocation. Studies show that communities relocated without economic support, such as access to jobs and public facilities, tend to struggle to adapt and even risk returning to their original locations, despite the dangers (Oliver-Smith, 2011). Therefore, relocation policies must be accompanied by economic empowerment strategies, such as skills training, business capital assistance, and infrastructure development that supports economic activity (Fernando et al., 2020). An evidence-based policy approach involving socioeconomic impact assessments is crucial to ensure that post-disaster relocation is not only a short-term solution but also promotes long-term community sustainability.

## REFERENCES

- Aldrich, D. P. (2012). *Building resilience: Social capital in post-disaster recovery*. University of Chicago Press.
- Alexander, D. (2013). Resilience and disaster risk reduction: An etymological journey. *Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences*, 13(11), 2707–2716. <https://doi.org/10.5194/nhess-13-2707-2013>
- Berry, J. W. (1997). Immigration, acculturation, and adaptation. *Applied Psychology*, 46(1), 5–34. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1464-0597.1997.tb01087.x>
- National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB). (2019). *BNPB annual report 2019*. Jakarta: BNPB.
- National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB). (2020). *Data on the impact of the Central Sulawesi disaster in 2018*. Jakarta: BNPB.
- National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB). (2021). *National disaster management plan 2020–2024*. Jakarta: BNPB.
- Cernea, M. M. (2000). Risks, safeguards, and reconstruction: A model for population displacement and resettlement. In M. M. Cernea & C. McDowell (Eds.), *Risks and reconstruction: Experiences of resettlers and refugees* (pp. 11–55). The World Bank.
- Daly, P., Feener, R. M., & Reid, A. (2017). Post-disaster reconstruction in Indonesia: Lessons from Aceh. *Asian Journal of Social Science*, 45(5–6), 543–564. <https://doi.org/10.1163/15685314-04505004>
- Fernando, N., Behrens, J., & Shaw, R. (2020). Building back better through community-driven economic recovery. In R. Shaw & A. K. Izumi (Eds.), *Building resilience to disasters in Asia* (pp. 105–122). Springer.
- Lazarus, R. S., & Folkman, S. (1984). *Stress, appraisal, and coping*. Springer Publishing Company.
- Leckie, S. (2009). *Housing, land and property rights in post-conflict United Nations and other peace operations: A comparative survey and proposals for reform*. Cambridge University Press.

- Oliver-Smith, A. (2011). Defying displacement: Grassroots resistance and the critique of development-induced resettlement. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 24(1), 1–26. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jrs/feq045>
- Putnam, R. D. (2000). *Bowling alone: The collapse and revival of American community*. Simon & Schuster.
- Rahmayati, Y. (2016). Challenges of post-disaster housing reconstruction: Lessons from Aceh, Indonesia. *International Journal of Disaster Resilience in the Built Environment*, 7(4), 351–363. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJDRBE-02-2015-0007>
- Scannell, L., & Gifford, R. (2017). The psychology of place attachment in disaster recovery. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 54, 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvp.2017.07.003>
- Scudder, T. (2005). *The future of large dams: Dealing with social, environmental, institutional and political costs*. Earthscan.
- Scudder, T., & Colson, E. (1982). From welfare to development: A conceptual framework for the analysis of dislocated people. In A. Hansen & A. Oliver-Smith (Eds.), *Involuntary migration and resettlement: The problems and responses of dislocated people* (pp. 267–287). Westview Press.
- Setiawan, B., Sari, R., & Nugroho, S. P. (2021). Social adaptation in post-disaster relocation: Evidence from Indonesia. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 56, 102130. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdr.2021.102130>
- Tzu Chi Indonesia. (2022). *Report on the construction of the Tzu Chi Buddha Permanent Residence in Palu*. Jakarta: Indonesian Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation.
- United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). (2020). *Words into action: Disaster displacement and relocation*. Geneva: UNDRR.
- Wilmsen, B., & Webber, M. (2015). What can we learn from the practice of development-forced displacement and resettlement for organized resettlement in response to climate change? *Geoforum*, 58, 76–85. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2014.10.016>