

HDS004-20

Room:103

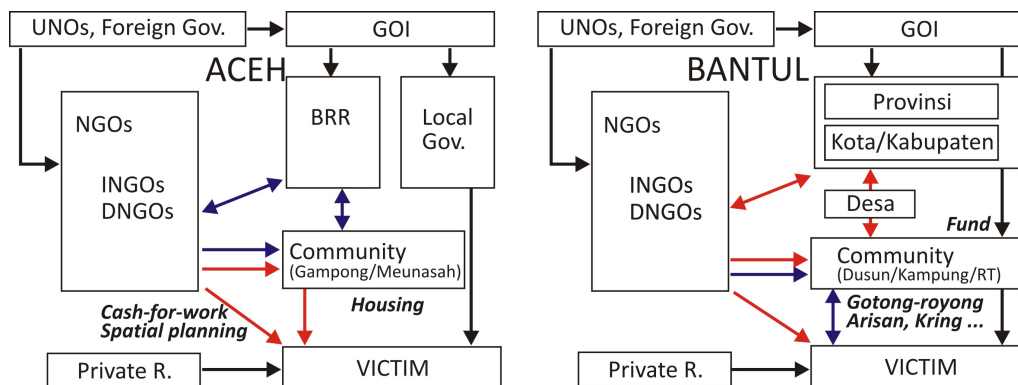
Time:May 27 17:15-17:30

## Comparing community functions for the post-disaster reconstruction in Aceh and Yogyakarta Regions of Indonesia

Makoto Takahashi<sup>1\*</sup>, Shigeyoshi Tanaka<sup>1</sup>, Djati Mardiatno<sup>2</sup>, Deny Hidayati<sup>3</sup>, Irfan Zikri<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Nagoya University, <sup>2</sup>Gadjah Mada University, <sup>3</sup>Indonesian Institute of Sciences, <sup>4</sup>Syiah Kuala University

In this paper, we present some discussion about what roles and how a local community plays for the post-disaster reconstruction in the context of developing countries, in particular Indonesia, through comparing the cases of Aceh and Yogyakarta. The information was mainly acquired by the questionnaire surveys that we conducted targeting the community leaders at 200 Gampong in Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar, Province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam in December 2010 and, at 161 Dusun in District of Bantul, Special Province of Yogyakarta in August 2010, respectively. Indeed, the central government formally declared Aceh and Yogyakarta to finish the reconstruction works from the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, and from the 2006 Java Earthquake, respectively. However, we have no enough discussion about what kind of problems occurred during the longer-term reconstruction process, and about each actor's efforts to tackle them. According to our preliminary observation for example about the housing reconstruction, there was much difference especially in the aid flow, also the roles of local community and their relationships with the governmental sectors being different from each other (see the figure above). In most if not all underdeveloped regions, the government, whether local or national, has limits to activity in the disaster response, rehabilitation, reconstruction and preparedness for various reasons. Instead, social capital/network based on community, kinship and so on is increasingly emphasized, and it is of growing importance to involve such informal or non-governmental mechanisms appropriately into the formal/governmental sector. For this, we discuss what socio-geographically conditions the community-based, or grassroots disaster managements, by analysing the results of the questionnaire on the community functions, paying special attention to the difference in the type and magnitude of hazard, and in locality social structures between the two regions.



Keywords: community function, post-disaster reconstruction, grassroots disaster management, social capital, Indian Ocean Tsunami, Java Earthquake