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Pentahelix Synergy in Post-Tsunami Disaster Recovery to Support Community Resilience in Facing Disaster in Pandeglang Regency

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Abstract. The pentahelic synergy must be carried out by the Pandeglang Regency to speed up the recovery process after the tsunami disaster. If it doesn't work, it will disrupt the resilience of the community in facing the coming disaster. This study used a qualitative descriptive design method. The purpose of this study was to analyze how far the pentahelic synergy in post-tsunami recovery is to support community resilience in facing disasters in Pandeglang Regency. The research was conducted at Carita Beach, Labuan, Panimbang and Sumur Pandeglang Regency with 16 informants. The research data were analyzed in four steps. The results showed that the implementation of pentahelic synergy carried out by BPBD Pandeglang Regency in achieving post-tsunami recovery was in the good or effective category. and community resilience in dealing with disasters is in a strong position. The conclusion is that the effect of pentahelic synergy is able to increase the resilience of the community which is dominated by psychological and social aspects, so that it will tend to lead to the strengthening of the existing religious culture that supports government programs.

Keywords. Pentahelic Synergy, Post-Tsunami Disaster Recovery, Community Resilience, Pandeglang Regency

1. Introduction

The tsunami disaster which had an adverse impact that claimed many lives and bodies as well as the natural environment both on land is a threat to the development of future generations. One of the threats from the tsunami disaster was damage to facilities and infrastructure, damage to the natural environment, and the difficulty of returning to normal life again. This impact will result in disruption of public security and human security. If this impact is not immediately taken seriously, it will have the potential to disrupt the economy, social and even politics. The ultimate impact of a disaster that is not handled properly is that it will disrupt national security (Kurniadi, 2020).

To deal with the adverse effects of the tsunami disaster is the authority of the provincial government and the central government (Indonesian Law No. 24 of 2007). However, for now, disaster management is not only from the government. Currently, the collaboration involves five elements of society or pentahelix, namely the government, businessmen, community,

media, and academics. Each element contributes to solving problems collaboratively, despite differences. Important activities include increasing community resilience. Resilience activities can already be started from all villages on the coast of the Sunda Strait.

The huge adverse effects of the tsunami, such as the large number of victims and extensive environmental damage, always have a negative impact on the economy. The wheel of the economy is not running well, it will disrupt people's lives, such as not being able to carry out activities to find the necessities of life. The next impact is that it will disrupt human security, community security and state security, which in the end will endanger national security (Buzan, 1991). Therefore, when it comes to national security, the role of the Indonesian Armed Forces in dealing with non-military threats cannot be taken for granted. As stated in RI Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense, it is stated that the Indonesian Armed Forces have rights and obligations to participate in defending state sovereignty and the safety of the entire nation from all threats and disturbances, both from within the country and from abroad.

The coastal area of Pandeglang Regency, which is located in the western part of Java Island, is directly adjacent to the Sunda Strait to the west and the Indian Ocean to the south. Pandeglang Regency is located adjacent to the Sunda Strait where the transition area between the Sumatran segment and the Java segment of the Sunda Arc is a very active area in terms of volcanic activity, seismicity and vertical tectonic movement, its segment is often said to be the Megathrust segment of the Sunda Strait, a subduction zone between the Indo- Australia and the Eurasian Plate. According to the National Board for Disaster Management (NBDM, 2012), this collision zone will result in earthquakes and any earthquakes that occur have the potential to generate a tsunami. The collision zone of the earth's plate under the Sunda Strait is like a sleeping giant because at any time it could shake the Banten Province area, especially in the Pandeglang Regency area with a magnitude M_w 9. According to tsunami researchers at the Center for the Study of Coastal Dynamics at the Center for the Assessment and Application of Technology. The potential for giant earthquakes in the subduction zone (collision of plates) in the Sunda Strait was inferred from the existence of a 350-550 km seismic gap, the potential for giant earthquakes is caused by the friction of two earth plates that are still stored.

After the tsunami disaster was over, of course, now we are thinking about how to immediately carry out post-disaster recovery activities. Post-tsunami recovery is more towards post-disaster recovery, both in terms of physical (rebuilding of destroyed buildings) and psychological, such as trauma healing for disaster victims. Therefore, to speed up post-tsunami recovery, it must be accelerated. The pentahelix synergy has actually been carried out by the Regional Government of Pandeglang Regency, but the results are still not as expected. An example of this form of cooperation is planting mangrove trees which are still limited to the coast of Panimbang. The installation of seawater wave barriers is still limited to the edge of the Panimbang beach and has not yet reached the well district where the tsunami waves were the most severe. The private sector is also limited in providing assistance such as food and drinks.

As for the academic community, no one has collaborated in a sustainable form. Communities have started to be encouraged to carry out mitigation activities, especially on the beach by planting mangrove trees. With the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources, it will become the basis for researchers to explore ways to recover from the tsunami disaster. The Indonesian Armed Forces has a strategic role in encouraging and being a pioneer in empowering all the resources owned by the regional government of Pandeglang Regency, the private sector, communities belonging to tough villages, academics especially students to be actively involved in it. The party that does not lose its role in post-disaster recovery is the mass media, both print and electronic. All of them work

together so that they are well intertwined in order to achieve a community resilience system so that they are ready to face a tsunami disaster in the future. If this is successful, it will also lead to a strong national defense system (Supriyatno, 2014).

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that pentahelix's collaboration or synergy which involves cooperation from five elements of society, namely the government, businessmen, community, media, and academics, is still not optimal. Although each element has contributed to post-tsunami recovery in Pandeglang District. From the synergy concept implemented, it still needs to be explored more deeply what has not been implemented. Therefore, researchers are interested in doing this research. The results of this research are expected to be able to provide good alternative solutions in a faster and more comprehensive post-tsunami recovery.

2. The purpose

The purpose of this research are:

- a. Analyzing the implementation of the pentahelic synergy between the government, the private sector, the community, the mass media, and academics in post-tsunami recovery in Pandeglang Regency?
- b. Analyzing the effect of pentahelic synergies in post-tsunami recovery to increase the resilience of the people of Pandeglang Regency?

3. Method

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive design, to analyze how far the implementation of pentahelic synergy in tsunami disaster recovery has affected community resilience in Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province (Creswell, 2014). This research was conducted in the Carita, Labuan, Panimbang, and Sumur sub-districts, Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province, Indonesia. The research subjects were carried out to 5 key informants. Data collection was carried out by interviews, observation, and documentation. Data analysis was carried out according to Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014), namely data collection, data condensation, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

4. Result and Discussion

a. Implementation of Pentahelic Synergy in Post-Tsunami Recovery in Pandeglang District.

1) Government

The representative of the Pandeglang Regency government, the Kalaksa Regional Disaster Management Agency (RDMA), and the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction staff took appropriate roles (Cohen, 1992), including:

a) Regulators and controllers

The provision of assistance after the December 2018 tsunami disaster, RDMA Pandeglang Regency has worked hard in providing input to the Pandeglang Regent. Input is in the form of how to determine changes in alert to alert conditions so that a Disaster Task Force is formed. As a regulator the controller has carried out activities on how to coordinate assistance from the government, private sector, academia, mass media and society to the frontline victims. All are aimed at being able to control direct assistance provided by private parties and academics, the community, and other government parties. This shows that RDMA Pandeglang Regency has tried its best to play the role of regulator and controller properly. Even though

there are deficiencies where some private parties and community groups do not coordinate properly, all activities can be recorded by asking the Camats to provide reports.

b) As a mediator

Being a mediator has been carried out by the RDMA of Pandelangan Regency, especially in the context of post-tsunami recovery, including: (1) writing a letter so that the Regional Government of Pandeglang Regency requests a Letter of Application for Funding Assistance for Post-Disaster Handling Number: 360/1445-BPBD/V/2019 for request allocation to RDMA for relocation, construction of permanent shelter, post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction. The results turned out to be as expected with the approval of the application letter by RDMA; (2) partnering with the Provincial Government, the budget obtained from RDMA will be used as an allocation for post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction grants for Pandeglang Regency. This grant fund is for the construction of RISABA type fixed doors and optimization in 8 locations of 706 units of temporary shelters. In addition, the Regional Government of Pandeglang Regency can utilize the grant funds for the construction of bridges and the construction of district roads and support for other activities. This shows that RDMA Pandeglang Regency has been able to carry out the role of mediator well. Evidence in the field can also be said to have succeeded well in bridging how to share responsibility for building permanent residential houses between the central government in this case RDMA, the regional government of Banten province and the regional government of Pandeglang Regency.

c) As a planner and facilitator

As a planner and facilitator, namely coordinating improvements in the quality and quantity of buildings, efforts to increase income, and the comfort of a healthier and more prosperous life. In this case looking for temporary residents for victims who were really affected by the tsunami disaster. The actions taken are: (1) to control the construction of the Permanent Residential Area, there are 8 (eight) locations, 7 (seven) of which have been completed until the end of December 2020, and 1 (one) Permanent Residential Area located in Sumberjaya Village, Sumur District recently completed, 223 family cards affected by the tsunami have been occupied and inaugurated on 23 December 2020; (2) monitoring the development of optimizing the Permanent Residential Area with the construction work of Social Services/Fasum in the Huntam Area in 6 (six) Permanent Residential Area locations that have been completed on September 25, 2021; (3) 11 works have started to implement the Optimization of Permanent Residential Area activities.

Apart from that, the RDMA for Pandeglang Regency is also a planner and facilitator for shelter residents so they want to increase their income during the Covid-19 pandemic. RDMA cooperates with Micro Small and Medium Enterprises of Pandeglang Regency to guide several temporary housing residents so they want to open a business by providing an initial capital of 2 million for those who are interested from permanent residents. There are some tenants who want to increase their capital so they can sell. The background for those who want to open a business are former traders whose income is above 10 million per month. This is in accordance with the findings of Maryanti (2019), so that the lower class is given a way to do business through micro and medium enterprises in order to meet their socio-economic needs.

The results of the interviews show that the business undertaken has increased income during the pandemic so that it is sufficient to meet daily needs. For the occupants of the temporary shelters, their income can cover the installments from the capital obtained from Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Pandeglang Regency. Another effort being carried out

by the RDMA for Pandeglang Regency is to carry out further coordination with the NBDM so that they can receive other compensation if there are tsunami victims who have not been included in the temporary housing development stage in 2020. This is being prepared to anticipate the form of assistance that has changed, namely the form of grants. This is intended so that the Regional Government of Banten Province, Regional Government of Pandeglang Regency understand that currently NBDM provides cash. The new rules for those who can't settle down, are given money, for houses that are categorized as heavily, moderately, and lightly damaged. The cash budget allocation comes from Ready Funds which are easy to account for, both from the Social Service and NBDM.

The reality on the ground that the victims of the tsunami disaster prefer cash, because it will be used as optimally as possible according to the priority of livable houses. Victims will try to have funds left over from the housing rehabilitation budget. It can be used to cover daily needs. The Pandeglang Regency RDMA was actually also able to cooperate with the women of the Bayangkara Foundation and the women of Persit at the time of the disaster and when the disaster victims lived in temporary shelters. This is a group that represents government agencies as a form of humanity's moral responsibility to the tsunami victims who really need help. This shows that many parties, who were not expected, actually participated. As for other government parties who were moved to help the victims who coordinated with the Pandeglang Regency RDMA, they were the Social Service, the Housing Service, and the Health Service. The social service provided assistance in the form of jadup and distribution from third parties, from the beginning of the incident until the victims had permanent housing. The Pandeglang District housing office is involved in building 20% of the permanent housing allotment on behalf of the Pandeglang District government. The Health Service always monitors the health of the hantap residents. Even during a pandemic, he participated in supervising the implementation of vaccine administration with the Habitat for Humanity Indonesia agency. As for State-Owned Enterprises such as PLTU and BI and BRI also provide basic food assistance when the victims live in temporary housing.

From the explanation above, it shows that the RDMA of Magelang Regency has been able to apply elements of synergy, namely complementary and complementary (Covey, 1989). Application as a planner, facilitator, and controller to other government agencies shows that ideas or ideas from parties can be accommodated properly to achieve problem solving with mutual trust (Hampden & Turner, 1990).

2) Private

In this study there were several private parties involved in the post-tsunami recovery phase, namely 1) those directly related to the tsunami victims, for example a tourism company that built villas, hotels or inns and sea tourism, this group carried out rehabilitation and reconstruction on the basis of a customer market that indeed high; 2) unrelated parties or as donors, both individuals, groups and companies, this group is sincere in helping fellow human beings. There are several hotels or villas or tourist inns whose buildings were immediately rehabilitated and reconstructed so that they returned to their original condition. Private companies on the coasts of Carita and Tanjung Lesung have land ownership status with the central government. They made their own repairs, some even installed a tsunami early detection device at sea. Most of them carried out rehabilitation and reconstruction without much coordination with the RDMA of Pandeglang Regency. However, they will make a report if requested or there is an initiative from the subdistrict head or local district head to collect the data and then notify RDMA.

The non-governmental private institution or group that is very active in providing humanitarian assistance is Habitat for Humanity Indonesia. This Habitat NGO started the disaster and has helped the lives of people in four sub-districts, namely Carita, Labuan, Panimbang and Sumur. During the 12 months after the tsunami disaster Habitat employed hundreds of people and provided assistance with Trauma Healing activities for victims affected by the Sunda Strait tsunami which were located in Temporary shelters in Cibenda Village, Karawang Village, Sukarame, Carita District in May and September 2019; Temporary shelter 1 and Temporary shelter 2 in Labuan District in May 2019; Temporary shelter in Agrarian Reform Village, Mekarsari Village, Panimbang District in June 2019; Temporary shelter in Kampung Pasirmalang, Sumberjaya Village, Sumur District, April 2019.

Then provided assistance with satellite water pump machines at Temporary shelter 1 and Shelter 2 locations in Labuan District in September 2019; providing water tower assistance to prospective recipients of permanent residential areas in Cibenda Village, Sukarame Village, Carita District in September 2020 as many as 32 units adjusted to the number of heads of families prospective residents of the permanent residential area; Provision of portable hand washing facilities as an effort to prevent the Covid-19 Pandemic for 10 units of temporary housing residents in Sukarame Village, Carita District; Provision of foam mattresses for the residents of PRA Sukarame Village, Carita District, totaling 64 units for each head of family, 2 units; and providing training on economic empowerment of food security for freshwater fish hatcheries in Sukarame permanent residence.

Given the Covid-19 pandemic situation, Habitat provided food security economic empowerment training with catfish enlargement cultivation which was held on April 15 and 28 2021. The Indonesian Humanitarian Habitat Team Cilegon and Indonesian humanitarian Habitat partners with trainers from Jakarta, attended by 31 participants of 32 families in Sukarame Village permanent residents. During the Pandemic, the Indonesian Humanitarian Habitat provided training on the implementation of the COVID-19 Health Protocol, participants who attended were given a package of health protocols, namely cloth masks and hand sanitizer. In 2022, Habitat will provide assistance by increasing the quality of building types with good quality walls, improving the quality of kitchens, for example by increasing their area, and adding roof tiles with mild steel, providing parabolas. There are also several organizations, other companies, and parties that provide assistance, but the assistance is not as beneficial as that provided by Habitat for Humanity. Substantial assistance from the private company PT Chandra Asri Petrochemical Tbk, distributed humanitarian assistance to the Cilegon City Government and the Indonesian Red Cross to be forwarded to the Pandeglang Regional Government to build houses for the tsunami victims.

In terms of the benefits that can be felt directly by the victims of the disaster, this is what Habitat for Humanity Indonesia has provided. This Habitat activity really helped us and the people affected by the tsunami. Habitat comes and goes always say goodbye to us. They include those who uphold the existence of our party. This shows that there is mutual trust between the private sector (Habitat) and RDMA in Pandeglang Regency. This means that both parties produce something new that is very beneficial for the victims of the tsunami disaster during the recovery period (Najiyati & Susilo, 2011).

3) Community and Community Leaders

Most of the Pandeglang people on the coast of the Sunda Strait, namely Carita, Labuan, Panimbang and Sumur beaches, are not so surprised when an earthquake or other disaster comes. The community considers disaster events to have become a habit that must be faced and

does not need to be avoided. The community is used to evacuating properly when there is an earthquake or tsunami. The ignorance of this society sometimes makes newcomers uncomfortable. However, if you already understand this condition will be understandable. It is necessary to change the people's mindset so that they obey and prepare themselves well in the event of a disaster. Changes in the mindset of the Pandeglang people will be easily influenced if the clerics or kyai are speaking.

Community leaders in Pandeglang Regency were very decisive in influencing the community in making decisions regarding post-disaster recovery programs. What was put forward by community leaders, in this case the elder clerics of Pandeglang or Banten, will be obeyed. Fortunately, what has been determined by the kyai so far is in accordance with the government's program, so that many community decisions follow the government's. With this finding, the researcher states that the local wisdom of the Pandeglang people is to obey what their community leaders say. In other words, community leaders or Kyai Pandeglang are accelerators of the success of government programs, including post-tsunami recovery. Considering that the community in Pandeglang is a supporter of government programs, most Pandeglang people share the same interests which have great potential to be developed.

4) Academics

When viewed from the participation of several universities since the arrival of the tsunami disaster until now during the post-disaster recovery period, some have only entered the field temporarily. Temporary in this case, coming to help humanity but not continuing after the disaster is no longer there. It can be said to come to help in times of disaster only. There are state temporary universities such as UI, IPB, and ITB as well as UNJ. There are also many private universities, especially those in Jabodetabek. Universities that need attention are those that continue to help up to the post-tsunami recovery stage. Academics who have great interest in collaborating with RDMA in Pandeglang Regency are the Banten High School of Administration in Pandeglang. A university that has a big commitment in the post-disaster recovery phase is Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University, Serang. The high commitment to work together and help the tsunami victim communities is from the existence of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the University and RDMA Pandeglang Regency.

It turns out that the two tertiary institutions already have an MOU with RDMA in Pandeglang Regency. There are even several forms of cooperation that have Cooperation Agreements for certain activities. Until now, the activities that have been carried out are in the form of studies on assisting the tsunami victims so that they become economically independent and go to the field. What was done by the 2 tertiary institutions, namely STIA Banten and Untirta Serang, was one of the manifestations of higher education tridharma, especially community service. As a place to educate prospective scientists, students are given the opportunity to apply knowledge according to what is needed by the community. Don't let science be too conceptual so that it can't be used by the community. This means that as academics they do not only master concepts or as drafters, but also as practitioners who go to the field so that their knowledge is beneficial to society.

5) Mass Media

From the results of the interviews it is clear that control of the mass media by RDMA Pandeglang Regency is very difficult. Having mastery over the mass media does not mean subduing the mass media to comply with RDMA's will. However, fostering mass media activists, both online and in print, so that they are willing to report positive and complete disaster

management events. As an example that can properly foster the mass media is RDMA Bali District. A sign that there has been an agreement with the mass media is that there is a mass media association of journalists concerned with disasters or abbreviated as Wapena. This association is fostered by RDMA by holding frequent meetings to discuss appropriate disaster information to be published in the mass media. Invite Wapena members if there is information and data that must be loaded within a certain time. Mastery of the mass media is very important at this time. This is due to the fact that news in the mass media spreads faster than government announcements, their range is worldwide or at least national. There is a saying that whoever controls information will rule the world.4) Academics

The nature of the mass media according to the author is expender or always in front of the information. The mass media also plays an important role in changing the brand image of an institution. In this case, existing information and data can be used as a bad or good brand image for publication. In order to continue to be positive, it must be monitored continuously. Because if you already have negative information in the community, it is difficult to fix it again. Even though the mass media is difficult to control, RDMA is to develop it slowly. Journalism is an independent profession, so you must know how to control it. Therefore, journalists must be fostered so that they report disaster information properly and correctly.

From the five parties which is a form of pentahelic synergy in increasing the resilience of the community who have so far played a role in the disaster recovery program in Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province. It turns out that there is a local wisdom factor in the form of advice from a kyai in Pandeglang. This factor makes people submit to what is said by a cleric or kyai. However, because most of the kyai participate in government programs, this can be used as a potential for positive post-tsunami recovery. Apart from that, RDMA Pandeglang Regency has hard homework to be able to form an association of journalists covering the disaster or what is known as journalists care about disaster.

From the explanation above, the approach chosen by the Regional Government of Pandeglang Regency is management in accordance with the aim of increasing community resilience (management by objective). Disaster conditions require clear and firm leadership so that the BPBD can carry out its functions as a planner, facilitator or initiator and controller, where this pattern is not preferred because community initiatives and the private sector are not accommodated (Osborn & Gaebler, 1992). According to Law no. 23/2014, RDMA Pandeglang Regency as the leading sector has carried out pentahelic synergy with these 5 parties, through good communication and coordination with other government parties, the community, the private sector, and academies. Parties from the government, both directly under the government and state-owned enterprises, have been able to do well. This good involvement shows that the leading sector will easily set a good example to other parties (Ansell & Gash, 2008).

As for the synergy with the mass media, there is good coordination, but there is no organization or association of journalists yet, so further coordination is needed. Researchers found an old culture inherent in the Pandeglang community, namely that it had to involve an approach to clerics or clerics. It is proven by approaching respected ulemas, it turns out that the implementation of the post-disaster recovery program can work well. Besides that, the evidence is that there are many other parties, both private and government, who are concerned with post-disaster recovery to improve the welfare of the residents in the temporary shelters of Sukarame Carita Village, Banyumekar Labuan Village, Mekarsari Panimbang Village, and Sumberjaya Sumur. According to James (1988, in Soekanto (2004), the ability of RDMA Pandeglang Regency in carrying out pentahelic synergy is included in the good category, a good stage in achieving post-tsunami recovery. However, according to Tankovic et al (1999, in Wasistiono,

2017) it is necessary to involve the mass media more deeply, because the mass media will play an important role in influencing the good or bad image of both the community and policy holders. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention so that coordination with the mass media can be continued until journalists care about disasters are formed as is done by other regions.

b. The Effect of Pentaheli Synergy in Post-Tsunami Disaster Recovery to Increase Community Resilience in Pandeglang Regency

United Nations. (2015) discussing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 discussing disaster risk reduction at the post-disaster stage. Meeting the needs of disaster victims includes settlements equipped with housing and environmental infrastructure that supports life, and is supported by infrastructure such as means of transportation, availability of energy, clean water and sanitation, water resources, information and telecommunications. To meet social needs, namely health, education, psychology, religion, social institutions, existing culture, as well as economic needs to support life as before such as agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, trade, cooperatives and small and medium enterprises, industry, tourism, and so on. In this study, researchers combined aspects of community resilience according to Cutter et al (2010) and Siebeneck et al (2015). Both have advantages in alluding to aspects of community profiles or community assets (Cutter et al., 2010) which are the main focus in dealing with disasters. According to researchers, the important community aspect of the people on the coast of the Sunda Strait, Pandeglang Regency, is how to see changes in the psychological aspect. This aspect received the spotlight because it was assessed by Pandeglang Regional Government officials as one of the aspects that strengthened the people of the Sunda Strait to be able to survive the successive disasters. Therefore, the aspects of Pandeglang community resilience that are studied are psychological aspects, economic aspects, social aspects, and infrastructure or facilities aspects.

The RDMA of Pandeglang Regency has tried to help accelerate the recovery of the tsunami disaster by carrying out a pentahelic synergy in collaboration with government parties: (1) the Social Service to obtain life insurance (jadup) while staying in temporary housing for 6 months, Coordinating with other government parties including the State -owned enterprises and Indonesian Armed Forces to help voluntarily; (2) private parties such as companies in Banten Province, NGO Habitat for Humanity Indonesia which generate additional monthly income for tsunami disaster victims in Carita, Labuan, Panimbang and Sumur Subdistricts who work to clean up leftover tsunami material for 2 years, and continue assistance until now with training in raising bed fish; (3) community leaders and community groups, such as Banten and Pandeglang clerics, remember that the Pandeglang community is more obedient to the ulema before programs from the government, and community groups that help individually and as a group; (4) active academics such as STIA Banten and Untirta Serang to study community economic development; (5) the mass media, such as the Ministry of Communication and Informatics and Public Relations of the Regional Government of Pandeglang Regency, to cooperate with the mass media so that published data and information are in accordance with the reality on the ground and do not harm the government. However, to make mass media associations such as journalists concerned about disasters, is in a position of exploration.

In this study, the focus is on salient issues that need to be accelerated in disaster recovery related to psychological aspects of the problem including fear, experiences with the tsunami disaster and people's perceptions. Social problems include aspects of social cohesion and demography. Economic issues include employment, income and health. Environmental

support issues include aspects of facilities to support daily needs such as transportation, health, education, and clean water.

1) Psychological Aspect

The results of interviews with officials from RDMA Pandeglang Regency and the tsunami victims (11 people) showed that there was no psychological aspect of the community in the form of fear or worry about another tsunami disaster. Communities already have the perception that earthquakes, floods, droughts and tsunamis are realities that must be accepted. Researchers observed the attitude of disaster victims who live in shelters, feeling able to accept this fact because disasters have often occurred, so they have immunity against the coming of disasters. There is an impression of not caring, but in reality the tsunami victims already have the ability to deal with the tsunami by doing anything, including evacuating themselves and their families. Observation results show that the evacuation routes around Carita beach, Labuan beach, Panimbang and Tanjung Lesung beaches, and Sumur beach are still in good condition and easy to identify. The road route that will be passed to the direction of evacuation can also be followed easily. Almost all of the victims said that they had participated in preparedness training from RDMA Pandeglang Regency so that they already felt high confidence in surviving the tsunami disaster. This was proven when the 2021 earthquake occurred and the community was able to survive and not ask for help. They have been able to adapt to various kinds of disasters that exist. In other words, disaster victims have been able to adapt well to the threat of disaster so that they are able to live as if there was no disaster.

The further consequence of the psychological aspect is to become a depressed person and even go crazy. The results of interviews with 11 victims showed none. Even when researchers conducted interviews with one of the tsunami victims in Huntap Labuan, even though they lost their children and wife and nephew, they were still able to forget them and were able to struggle to stay alive by selling grilled fish on the beach at the Fish Auction Place in Labuan. This condition shows that the opinion of Pandeglang officials who stated that the people of the coast of the Sunda Strait were ignorant or did not care about the tsunami disaster was correct. In fact, according to researchers, the psychological aspect of the tsunami victims in the Sunda Strait is very strong.

2) Social Aspect

The results of interviews with 11 victims of the tsunami disaster in the Permanent Residential Area satellite of Sukarame Village, Carita District, show that there is an aspect of social cohesion that has been solidly formed, that is, they will not leave their shelters where fellow tsunami victims live. The solid sense of cohesiveness is evident, when there is a celebration among the residents of the temporary housing, the others voluntarily attend. There is even an arisan which is attended by almost all the women every month. A sense of cohesiveness arises because the residents of the Permanent Residential Area are also residents of temporary shelters in the Carita sub-district. If you count the sense of togetherness of the shelter residents, it has been formed since the arrival of the tsunami disaster in 2018. They occupied the temporarily resident for 2 years and added to occupying the temporary shelter for 3 years, so that a sense of cohesion has been maintained for 5 years. Therefore, the residents of the huntap feel that they have shared the same fate and struggle as victims who must be made to help and help each other.

Permanent residents stated that they were comfortable and had started to get jobs like before the tsunami disaster came. Only 1 family left the Permanent Residential Area house

because they joined a family outside the sub-district and showed that they got a better job. There is one father who continues to work as a tailor in Jakarta, and will still return to the hantap once a week. Closeness is also formed from Family Welfare Development and religious group activities once a month. The residents also participate in community service when there are clogged drains and clean up when there are dirty streets. All 11 victims of the tsunami have found jobs, namely 2 people working in construction, 5 people trading in tourist sites, 2 people working in Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, 3 people, fishermen, 2 people doing odd jobs. There are Micro small and Medium Enterprises which are coordinated by the chairman of the neighborhood association, which is raising fish in beds where all residents may participate. The results will be divided according to their share if they are sold when they are big. However, his work was somewhat disrupted due to the Covid-19 pandemic in 2019 to 2021. In 2022 he is trying to get up, even though his income still has not reached the regional minimum wage for Pandeglang Regency.

For the problem of education for children, parents are very concerned. This is proven by all attending schools according to their level. There are children of hantap residents who attend state primary and secondary schools, there are also those who attend religious schools or Islamic boarding schools. However, only a few are able to continue to college level. There are no obstacles to education problems, even though sometimes the family income decreases, you can still pay even though it's late. The community's sense of cohesion towards government programs is also influenced by the Bantenese culture which upholds the position of Islamic scholars. What is said by a scholar, will be followed by the people of Pandeglang. Until now, the Pandeglang clerics have always supported government policies, which aim to prosper the community. This was also evident from the residents of the temporary shelters who did not refuse suggestions or orders from the program that came from RDMA as a representative of the Pandeglang District government.

Community resilience from the aspect of social cohesion and demography shows very strong. This proves that all social activities can be carried out well together. According to researchers, the victims already felt the same fate so they were able to eliminate differences in social status such as position or occupation, wealth, ancestry, and religion. Although in reality it is difficult to eliminate differences in social status in society, the victims of the tsunami disaster in Pandeglang Regency were able to minimize them.

3) Economic Aspect

In the process of post-disaster recovery, the economic aspect is the aspect that needs the most attention. Attention is needed because when the tsunami disaster occurred, almost all tsunami victims lost their jobs. If you lose your job, people don't get income to continue their life. NBDM and RDMA as government representatives must provide assistance in the form of "community assistance", to solve all the problems of the tsunami victims in Pandeglang Regency (NBDM, 2021). The current reality on the ground shows that the 11 tsunami victims who were interviewed have got their jobs back. There are traders at tourist sites, construction workers, farmers, fish traders, and tailors. Of the 11 tsunami victims, they stated that initially they had improved, but since the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic, the income of the tsunami victims has dropped dramatically. All agree that their income does not reach 2 million per month. With an income that was less than the regional minimum wage, what the tsunami victims did was spend money on things related to food and education.

The results of interviews with the tsunami victims indicated that there had been efforts in the form of policies from the regional government of Banten Province and the regional

government of Pandeglang Regency which encouraged all government agencies to utilize buildings or hotels in tourist sites in the Sunda Strait, starting from Carita beach, Labuan, Panimbang to the Well. Activities that are often carried out annually by government agencies are discussing the budget planning at the beginning of the year in December as well as the annual evaluation at the beginning of the year, namely in January. This activity has the effect of being a promotional activity for tour owners to attract old customers back to come on vacation. This apparently was able to increase the income of the tsunami victims. From this aspect, what needs to be considered is health problems, some have health insurance cards and some don't. However, in the implementation of health services at the Puskesmas, it is served free of charge. Even though the tsunami victims so far have not died as a result of the impact of the tsunami victims. During the Covid-19 pandemic, besides the government providing health services, there was also a program from the NGO Habitat for Humanity Indonesia which helped provide masks, hand sanitizers and vaccines. Therefore, from a health perspective, there is no problem in maintaining the health status of the tsunami victims.

From the results of this study, the expected resilience of the economic aspect is still lacking because it is less than the regional minimum wage. There have been efforts made by several tourist site owners to improve the economy of the victims of the tsunami disaster by reopening their tourist sites. However, there were unexpected external influences such as the arrival of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2019, in the end there were only a few visitors at the tourist site. Another cause is the non-improvement of the economy of people outside Pandeglang whose income has decreased, thus reducing people's purchasing power. In other words, from an economic aspect, the disaster victims still need to find new breakthroughs. RDMA and the Pandeglang Regency Government as assistants to the disaster victims must find ways to promote tourist sites so that they become national tourist attractions not only for local people like before the tsunami disaster.

4) Infrastructure or Facilities Aspect,

From the aspect of restoring access to facilities that have been carried out by the RDMA of Pandeglang Regency, namely making requests for assistance to NBDM and other government agencies showing satisfactory results. This is indicated by: (a) the relocation of the construction of Huntap Areas in 8 Locations to accommodate 706 households which have now been realized, although there is still a need for continued fulfillment of residential road facilities in 3 Huntap Areas which only receive pavement and construction of DPT in Huntap area locations Sumberjaya; (b) the construction of a road which is the main access to the location of the Carita Sub-district's temporary housing area with a length of 2,100 M, this access road is also an evacuation route for densely populated communities to the highlands; (c) Agriculture Sub Sector, with the target of Rebuilding Agricultural Assets which is a strategic impact of economic growth in the Carita District area; (d) Fisheries Sub Sector, with the target of rebuilding Wharfs and Fish Auction Sites in several coastal locations and Re-providing Fishermen's infrastructure and fishing gear for 463 fishing boats.

The results of observations in the field show that all roads leading to tourist sites and permanent residences have been built using asphalt in good condition, the condition of the availability of clean water is good, elementary and high school facilities, both public and private including Islamic boarding schools are easy to reach, and facilities The health center in the form of a health center has provided services to the tsunami victims and the community normally. From the aspect of facilities, it shows that the resilience of the community is in a strong condition. This result is marked by the fulfillment of the needs for facilities that have been met

by the central government, in this case NBDM and the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Social Affairs. The Regional Government of Banten Province and Regional Government of Pandeglang Regency have provided a lot of assistance to lighten the burden on the community. Likewise, the private sector, NGO Habitat Kemanusiaan Indonesia, also provided assistance to improve the quality of building and kitchen facilities as well as communication facilities.

From the explanation above, it shows that the influence of pentahelic synergy on the resilience of the people of Pandeglang Regency shows that the community's position is still strong even though from an economic aspect it has decreased income. Strong supporting aspects are psychological aspects, social aspects and infrastructure or facilities aspects. If we look at it from a psychological aspect, it can be analyzed that there is a good perception in dealing with the arrival of the tsunami disaster so that the natural environment that is inhabited even though it contains threats at any time, has become a part of his life that cannot be separated from him. If this positive perception is experienced by people who live together for a long time, it will become a new culture (Soemardjan, 1982).

The social aspect shows that all social activities can be carried out together as before the tsunami disaster occurred. Another important social aspect is the existence of a culture that believes the advice of the clergy is something that must be obeyed before the advice of other parties. According to Tolib (2013), this is the Religio Magis (magisch-religious) style, where the Pandeglang people directly have the belief or belief that the words of the clergy have supernatural powers in this nature so they must be followed. Failure to do so will result in an unavoidable hazard. This cultural pattern has become an inherent pattern that is difficult to let go (Koentjaraningrat, 2013). The advantage of this culture is that the scholars still respect and follow government programs (Awang, 2004). Therefore, the reality on the ground is that the community has no resistance to government programs, including the post-tsunami recovery program.

Infrastructure aspects have been fulfilled by the central government and local governments, so that the post-tsunami recovery went well. Huntap housing facilities have met the requirements in terms of quality and quantity. Supporting facilities and services such as to increase income, education, health, and government functions are running normally. Therefore, the function of the regional government of Pandeglang Regency, in this case carried out by the RDMA of Pandeglang Regency, in implementing pentahelic synergies between the government, community, private sector, academics and the mass media in the post-tsunami recovery phase has been carried out properly. The RDMA of Pandeglang Regency functions as a planner, facilitator, motivator and controller. Finally, the influence of pentahelic synergy in increasing community resilience in facing the tsunami disaster is in a strong position. In other words, the penta helic synergy approach can work effectively to increase the resilience of the Pandeglang community. Even so, there is a role for the mass media that has not been empowered in the form of associations of journalists concerned with disasters. For this reason, it is necessary to advise the RDMA of Pandeglang Regency to coordinate between the Ministry of Communication and Informatics, Regional Government Public Relations and RDMA as well as the journalists' association in Banten so that journalists concerned with disasters are formed immediately.

5. Conclusion

The conclusions in research on the application of pentahelic synergy in increasing community resilience in the post-tsunami recovery phase are:

a. The implementation of the pentahelic synergy implemented by RDMA Pandeglang Regency in achieving post-tsunami recovery is included in the good or effective category. Even though the synergy with the mass media still needs to be continued until the formation of journalists concerned with disasters.

b. The implementation of the pentahelic synergy by RDMA Pandeglang Regency is effective so that its influence in increasing community resilience in facing the tsunami disaster is in a strong position. Community resilience is heavily influenced by the dominance of psychological and social aspects, so that the tendency will lead to strengthening the existing religious culture that supports government programs

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