

Managing Post-Disaster Socio-Economic Development: A Systematic Review of Strategies and Community Transformation

Analysis of Post-Disaster Socio-Economic Impacts

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Submitted:
November 14, 2025

Revised:
December 18, 2025

Accepted:
January 30, 2026

Published Online:
January 31, 2026

ABSTRACT

Socio-economic changes in disaster-affected communities require effective development management to ensure the welfare of post-disaster populations. Communities that are unprepared for post-disaster development are vulnerable to falling into poverty and prolonged suffering that they did not anticipate. Therefore, this article aims to identify patterns of socio-economic impacts experienced by post-disaster communities in Indonesia as a basis for recommending more comprehensive and effective development strategies. This study employs a systematic literature review approach, using the Publish or Perish application as a tool for filtering and sorting relevant literature based on keywords related to changes, impacts, and strategies of post-disaster communities over the last ten years. The findings indicate that socio-economic changes in post-disaster communities show a distinct typology, which can be analyzed through strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges. The study concludes that post-disaster development should adopt a comprehensive, inclusive, and sustainable approach to effectively support the socio-economic recovery and long-term welfare of affected communities. The implication is that policymakers and development practitioners must implement targeted strategies to enhance both immediate recovery and long-term socio-economic resilience in affected communities.

Keywords: *Post-Disaster Communities, Socio-Economic Change, Socio-Economic Recovery, Sustainable Development, Welfare.*

INTRODUCTION

Disasters, whether natural or man-made, or the impact of social conflict, always create new development gaps within communities across physical, social, economic, political, and environmental dimensions (Palliyaguru et al., 2013). As unexpected events, disasters consistently impact the condition of a community (Koukoufikis, 2019). The socioeconomic needs of a post-disaster community are highly dependent on the impact of the disaster and the community's standard of living before the disaster (Bang, 2012; Keraminiyage & Piyatadsananon, 2015). These socio-economic changes directly influence the design and effectiveness of post-disaster development strategies, highlighting the critical need for targeted interventions to ensure recovery and welfare.

Unfortunately, in the Indonesian context, post-disaster development strategies have not yet developed a comprehensive concept that can serve as a fundamental principle for communities vulnerable to disasters. Post-disaster development strategies have not been systematically integrated with Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) practices or disaster mitigation programs in a region. This is quite unfortunate, considering that statistically, in the last four months of 2025, the Indonesian Disaster Information Data (*Data Informasi Bencana Indonesia/DIBI*) recorded 1,478 disasters, resulting in 363 fatalities, 45,371

JIMKES

Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen
Kesatuan
Vol. 14 No. 1, 2026
pp. 745-756
IBI Kesatuan
ISSN 2337 – 7860
E-ISSN 2721 – 169X
DOI: 10.37641/jimkes.v14i1.4593

homes, 463 educational facilities, and 44 health facilities damaged. A critical analysis of the socio-economic impacts of post-disaster communities is necessary to capture the socio-economic changes in post-disaster communities in Indonesia. Based on this mapping, this article aims to investigate these socio-economic changes in communities and seeks to help identify development alternatives in this socio-economic aspect.

Several previous studies have investigated the socio-economic changes and impacts of post-disaster communities. Broadly speaking, this group of studies shares a nearly uniform perspective in observing post-disaster socio-economic changes in communities: they describe conditions before, during, and after the disaster. Fahlia et al. (2019) reported changes in the socio-economic behavior of the Mapin Rea Village community based on a value of less than 0.05 after their quantitative survey. Souliisa (2019) reported changes in the increasingly selfish social interaction situation after the disaster, with the increasing diversity of community occupations following the floods in Wae Ela, Central Maluku. Jamin and Risfaisal (2021) presented the economic and social losses experienced by farming communities following flash floods in North Luwu Regency. Socio-economic changes in the community following the 2004 Aceh tsunami (Radhianto & Khairulyadi, 2017). Sushanti et al. (2020) observed changes in community behavior in Malang City following the COVID-19 storm over the past two years.

The mapping of previous studies falls into the research reportage category, as they primarily report socio-economic changes from pre- to post-disaster based on individual case studies. This positions disaster victims as passive research objects and highlights a gap: few studies systematically identify broader patterns of post-disaster socio-economic change. Using a systematic literature review can uncover these patterns and facilitate discussions on alternative post-disaster development strategies. While some studies address post-disaster development, most focus on local or sectoral adaptations, leaving broader pattern-based strategies underexplored (Rahmat & Alawiyah, 2020; Saputra et al., 2021).

Despite these insights, previous literature mainly reports case-specific timelines from pre-disaster to post-disaster conditions without systematically identifying broader patterns of socio-economic change. This represents a gap in the literature, as communities are often treated as passive subjects rather than actively analyzed for patterns that can inform generalizable development strategies. The novelty of this study lies in synthesizing these patterns to propose comprehensive and effective post-disaster development strategies for Indonesian communities. Exploring these change patterns can further contribute to the formulation of national development plans, for example, as a theoretical basis for the National Disaster Management Agency (*Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana/BNPB*) program.

Such exploration is urgent because, according to the definition of socio-economic development, it is an effort to improve individual livelihoods, economic well-being, and quality of life, with a focus on poverty reduction and empowerment (Palliyaguru et al., 2013). Disaster-vulnerable communities are directly trapped in poverty by disasters, so the state needs to formulate post-disaster management within a comprehensive long-term plan. This research aims to identify patterns of socio-economic impacts on post-disaster communities in Indonesia to recommend more comprehensive and effective development strategies.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Post-Disaster Socio-Economic Challenges

Disasters in Indonesia affect not only physical infrastructure but also deeply influence social and economic aspects of community life. Socially, disaster-affected populations often experience displacement, loss of homes, and disruption of social networks that previously provided support. Research indicates that disasters lead to changes in family structure, increased cases of post-traumatic stress, and reduced social participation due to uncertainty about the future (Radhianto & Khairulyadi, 2017). In addition, unequal distribution of aid and slow recovery processes can create social conflict and reduce public

trust in authorities (Rahmat & Alawiyah, 2020). Economically, the impacts are seen through damage to productive assets, disruption of livelihoods, and significant income loss. Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), which are key to local economies, often face bankruptcy because their capital and assets are damaged and demand declines (Sushanti et al., 2020). Economic losses also increase unemployment and poverty, slowing down recovery. The pattern of post-disaster impacts tends to repeat, starting with the initial crisis phase, followed by a long rehabilitation period, and ending with an uneven structural recovery. This pattern shows that recovery requires a holistic approach, not only rebuilding infrastructure but also strengthening the social and economic capacity of communities.

SWOC Analysis of Post-Disaster Recovery

Post-disaster recovery in Indonesia can become an important opportunity to strengthen sustainable development, but its implementation still faces various challenges. In terms of strengths, Indonesia has a relatively strong policy framework through the Disaster Management Law and development plans that include disaster mitigation. Long experience in dealing with disasters has also built a culture of mutual cooperation and improved emergency response systems, while local resources and community wisdom are important assets in community-based recovery (Palliyaguru et al., 2013). However, the main weaknesses lie in unequal regional capacity, limited coordination between institutions, and unsustainable recovery funding.

As a result, rehabilitation programs often stop after the initial aid ends, making economic recovery unstable (Rahmat & Alawiyah, 2020; Saputra et al., 2021). On the opportunities side, post-disaster development can adopt better principles, improving the quality of disaster-resistant infrastructure and encouraging digitalization of the economy to accelerate MSME recovery. Multi-stakeholder collaboration also opens opportunities for innovation and more inclusive recovery systems. The biggest challenges include increasing disaster risks due to climate change, socioeconomic inequality that slows down recovery for vulnerable groups, and resistance to relocation and spatial planning changes. The Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Challenges (SWOC) approach helps formulate development strategies that maximize strengths and opportunities while addressing weaknesses and challenges in post-disaster recovery.

Post-Disaster Development Strategies and Policy Framework

Effective post-disaster development requires coordinated strategies that integrate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and sustainable development goals to enhance community resilience. Studies indicate that recovery efforts are more successful when they combine infrastructure rebuilding, social support systems, and economic revitalization, tailored to local conditions. In Indonesia, national policies such as the Disaster Management Law (Law number 24 of 2007) provide a legal framework for disaster mitigation and recovery, yet the implementation often varies regionally due to differences in institutional capacity and local governance (Rahmat & Alawiyah, 2020).

Furthermore, multi-stakeholder collaboration, involving government agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), private sectors, and local communities, is critical to ensure that post-disaster interventions address the socio-economic needs of affected populations (Saputra et al., 2021). Community-based approaches, such as participatory planning and local resource mobilization, have been shown to strengthen ownership and sustainability of recovery programs, particularly in rebuilding livelihoods and social networks (Cutter et al., 2014).

Recent studies also highlight the importance of adaptive and flexible strategies that can respond to the dynamic impacts of disasters. For instance, the integration of digital tools for monitoring damages, delivering aid, and supporting local enterprises can accelerate recovery and enhance transparency (Sushanti et al., 2020). By combining policy frameworks, community engagement, and innovative recovery tools, post-disaster

development strategies can move beyond temporary relief and contribute to long-term socio-economic resilience.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a qualitative research design with a systematic literature review approach to examine and analyze the patterns of socio-economic impacts experienced by post-disaster communities. The review protocol followed a structured procedure to ensure transparency and reproducibility, including clearly defined inclusion and exclusion criteria, a systematic screening process, and quality assessment of the selected articles. This design was chosen because it provides a comprehensive overview of previous research developments and helps identify trends, gaps, and conceptual patterns within the existing literature. Through this approach, the researchers are able to consolidate findings from earlier studies to gain a deeper understanding of the socio-economic conditions of post-disaster communities in Indonesia.

For data collection, the study uses the Publish or Perish application as a tool to filter and sort relevant prior studies. The Google Scholar database was selected due to its broad coverage of academic publications, including journal articles, proceedings, and other scholarly reports. The researchers used several key search terms, such as post-disaster socio-economic changes in society, post-disaster socio-economic impacts, and post-disaster development strategies. These keywords were chosen to ensure that the collected literature is directly related to the research focus.

Next, the researchers identified 20 studies for each keyword within the last ten years, from 2014 to 2024. This resulted in a total of 60 articles for further analysis. The selected articles were chosen based on the highest citation counts, indicating their relevance and academic contribution. These articles were screened carefully from various types of manuscripts, including undergraduate theses, master's theses, and doctoral dissertations, to ensure consistency and quality. In addition to journal articles, several relevant books and reports were also included for comparison to enrich the analytical perspective.

The findings from these selected studies were then analyzed to identify patterns in terms of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges. A SWOC analysis model was used as the main evaluation framework to systematically synthesize the extracted data and uncover conceptual patterns in post-disaster community conditions. Using SWOC allows the researchers to develop a more comprehensive depiction of the conceptual patterns underlying post-disaster community conditions in Indonesia. These findings can then serve as the basis for program recommendations aimed at strengthening and improving the socio-economic conditions of post-disaster communities in Indonesia in a more structured and sustainable manner.

RESULTS

Framework for Post-Disaster Socio-Economic Development

Reasoning about the term socio-economic development is necessary to clarify the context of development and the socio-economic analysis in this study. Referring to several literatures, socio-economic development is simply the process of social and economic development in a society, in this case, after a disaster or within the paradigm of a disaster-affected society. In a more detailed definition, economic development is an effort to improve the economic welfare and quality of life of the community (Palliyaguru et al., 2013; Hadiningsih & Eddyono, 2025). Meanwhile, social development refers more to policies to improve the livelihoods of individuals through the lens of poverty reduction and community development, viewed from a more macro perspective (Aivazian et al., 2020; Nasution & Satria, 2025). The World Bank, on the other hand, provides a more pragmatic touch in its definition of social development: social development originates from the perspective of the poor and marginalized and works towards positive and sustainable change to build a more just, inclusive, and equitable society. However, the World Bank also emphasizes that to date, there are no relevant indicators to measure social development (World Bank OED, 2005).

The socio-economic needs of a community after a disaster largely depend on the disaster's impact and the community's pre-disaster standard of living (Bang, 2012; Keraminiyage & Piyatadsananon, 2015). According to Palliyaguru et al. (2013), these needs are also strongly influenced by the cultural and socio-economic conditions that existed before the disaster. Economically, disasters can have devastating effects on affected communities, potentially trapping individuals or groups in poverty, particularly for those living in disaster-prone areas. Immediate needs after a disaster include medical assistance, food, clothing, safe shelter, and water.

Once these urgent needs are met and the community has passed the trauma phase, people begin to seek a return to pre-disaster life through temporary housing and restoration of facilities (Andung et al., 2023). Reconstruction programs, whether carried out independently or supported by the government or NGOs, continue until systems return to normal (Suarmika, 2023). In terms of social and economic needs, post-disaster development discourse can be based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Using the SDGs as a main reference for post-disaster development in Indonesia is considered to provide a more focused framework aligned with the consensus of UN member states. Therefore, it is important to examine several SDG targets in the context of post-disaster socio-economic development.

SDGs as the Core of Socio-Economic Development

Various indicators cited in prior research are largely aligned with one or more of the action frameworks encompassed within the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs, as a globally endorsed agenda among United Nations member states, provide a comprehensive, multidimensional, and inclusive framework for guiding development efforts. In the context of post-disaster recovery, these goals offer a structured approach to addressing both immediate needs and long-term socio-economic development. Therefore, employing the SDGs as a foundational framework for planning, implementing, and monitoring post-disaster development initiatives is widely considered the most logical and effective strategy, ensuring that recovery efforts are not only responsive but also sustainable and equitable (Tiwari & Shukla, 2022).

Within the post-disaster context, certain SDGs emerge as particularly critical priorities. Efforts to eradicate poverty in all its manifestations, eliminate hunger by ensuring access to adequate food, and improve overall nutrition are essential for stabilizing communities affected by disasters. Promoting sustainable agricultural practices and safeguarding public health to ensure well-being across all age groups are equally important. Beyond these basic needs, post-disaster strategies must ensure access to quality, inclusive, and equitable education while fostering lifelong learning opportunities. Likewise, it is crucial to guarantee the sustainable availability and management of clean water and sanitation, alongside the development of resilient infrastructure capable of supporting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, as well as innovation-driven economic growth (Srivastava & Khan, 2024).

In addition to addressing basic socio-economic and infrastructural needs, post-disaster recovery must consider environmental sustainability and urban resilience. Building human settlements and cities that are safe, inclusive, resilient, and environmentally sustainable is fundamental to long-term recovery. This includes taking urgent action to mitigate and adapt to climate change, as well as responsibly conserving and managing oceans and marine resources. Equally critical is the protection, restoration, and sustainable management of terrestrial ecosystems, including forests, while actively combating desertification, preventing land degradation, and halting biodiversity loss (Monaco et al., 2024). By integrating these environmental considerations with socio-economic and infrastructural priorities, post-disaster development can foster comprehensive resilience, enhance adaptive capacity, and ensure sustainable well-being for affected communities over the long term.

SWOC Analysis of Post-Disaster Socio-Economic Conditions

Literature on post-disaster communities in Indonesia highlights clear patterns of adaptation and resilience. Natural disasters, such as earthquakes, flash floods, and landslides, damage homes, assets, and livelihoods, causing socio-economic decline and loss of productive-age family members (Asy'ari, 2018; Devinta et al., 2021; Hasan et al., 2022). Despite these challenges, communities leverage recovery mechanisms and social capital, including disaster-resilient housing, improved roads and drainage in vulnerable areas, and occupational shifts to maintain livelihoods, often supported by collective action or institutions such as NGOs and zakat organizations (Simamora & Nuswantoro, 2018; Sofyan & Mulayana, 2020; Bakti, 2020; Silalahi, 2022). Post-disaster experiences also enhance preparedness through disaster knowledge, emergency plans, early warning systems, and community-based mitigation programs frequently implemented with the local Regional Disaster Management Agency (*Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah*/BPBD), government, and NGOs (Hadi et al., 2019; Badri, 2018; Samad et al., 2020; Shafitri, 2024).

Despite several post-disaster socio-economic recovery models, significant weaknesses remain in ensuring community welfare. Many affected communities, especially lower-middle-class residents, cannot afford safer homes, and recovery strategies often overlook pre-disaster characteristics. Post-disaster poverty involves economic fluctuations as well as psychological, anthropological, and sociological aspects, leaving households unable to meet basic needs despite transient income losses (Ate & Damanik, 2023). Economic impacts vary by disaster and occupation: earthquakes reduced traders' income by 6%, self-employed workers by 14%, and civil servants by 7%, while floods caused minor to severe damage for 12.8%, 31.48%, and 55.8% of residents, respectively. Differences in preparedness lead wealthier communities to recover faster, whereas poorer communities suffer more.

From anthropological, psychological, and sociological perspectives, communities also undergo major changes, revealing further weaknesses. Some victims behave selfishly rather than collectively (Andi et al., 2020). Case studies show delays in awareness for post-disaster change, such as building mitigation capacities (Radhianto & Khairulyadi, 2017). Delays are linked to weak economies and a lack of motivation, inadequate resources to plan development alternatives, and slow empowerment from external parties (Asy'ari, 2018; Devinta et al., 2021; Wiwin & Nuraedah, 2022). Post-disaster poverty often evolves into structural poverty, as poor communities lack disaster mitigation knowledge, financial capacity for safe construction, and preparedness, fostering dependency despite available social capital (Putra, 2021). Many programs remain top-down, focusing on charity rather than empowerment, and often repeat approaches like MSME training (Saputra, 2021; Legowo & Setyawan, 2022; Yudistira & Alyah, 2023). For example, post-tsunami housing in Aceh lacked supervision, leaving victims dependent on "blessing programs." Insufficient pre-disaster assessment undermines identity and independence, contradicting Sen's (1999) concept of development as freedom, and encourages competition for aid over collective welfare.

Based on the strengths and weaknesses of post-disaster communities, an opportunity gap emerges for socio-economic development, particularly in fostering community self-reliance. Literature shows that communities accustomed to disasters often develop a mindset of coexisting with hazards, which becomes embedded in local culture (Silalahi, 2022; Hakim et al., 2022). Such preparedness minimizes losses and allows faster socio-economic recovery with relatively low capital. However, self-reliance alone is insufficient; effective post-disaster development requires coordinated collaboration with external actors, including government agencies, disaster management bodies, NGOs, and private companies, to address socio-economic impacts and unlock community potential (Gunawan, 2023). Various programs, ranging from disaster resilience initiatives to livelihood development, have been implemented to empower affected communities (Simamora & Nuswantoro, 2018; Gunanda et al., 2018; Makmur & Hadi, 2020; Hidayat, 2021; Bakti, 2020; Pangestu, 2022; Ratnaningsih et al., 2023). External involvement

represents a strategic opportunity for collective socio-economic empowerment, but program orientation must prioritize community welfare; otherwise, communities risk becoming mere program recipients (Samantha, 2023; Ilyas & Syam, 2023).

A comprehensive analysis of post-disaster communities' socio-economic conditions is essential to reduce disaster impacts, as slow adaptation, limited recovery capital, and poorly oriented programs can hinder development. Indonesia's geographic location poses a major challenge: as an archipelagic country at the convergence of the Asian and Australian continents and the Indian and Pacific Oceans, it is highly prone to tectonic earthquakes and tsunamis (Rizkiyah & Liyushiana, 2019; Sofyan & Mulayana, 2020). Situated on the "Ring of Fire," Indonesia also faces volcanic eruptions, floods, tidal surges, landslides, and tsunamis linked to volcanic activity (Rijanta et al., 2018). These factors contribute to the world's highest seismicity rate, ten times that of the United States (Radhianto & Khairulyadi, 2017; Siahaan, 2019).

Another challenge is Indonesia's status as a developing country, which presents unique obstacles for post-disaster socio-economic recovery compared with developed nations (Gidebo, 2023). Government programs sometimes mismatch the basic needs of disaster survivors (Razikin et al., 2017), while political agendas in empowerment initiatives further disrupt recovery efforts (Putra, 2021; Astri et al., 2022). The SWOC analyses above can guide government decisions and help local disaster-prone communities formulate targeted policies and programs to improve post-disaster socio-economic conditions, with detailed results presented in Table 1.

Table 1. SWOC analysis

Factors	Strengths / Opportunities	Weaknesses / Challenges	Strategic Goals / Actions	Intended Outcomes
Internal	- Social capital for post-disaster recovery mechanisms- Professional recovery adapting to disaster vulnerability- Disaster mitigation strategies	- Degradation of socio-economic conditions in post-disaster communities- Consumptive, selfish behavior, slow awareness generation- Post-disaster development programs still top-down	- Build post-disaster community independence and oriented cooperation	- Reduce potential damage with better preparedness
External	- Community independence- Effective and proportional synergy with external parties to promote socio-economic welfare	- Disaster vulnerability as a Ring of Fire country with high multicultural and social diversity- Development programs often serve specific interests rather than collective empowerment	- Strengthen disaster mitigation based on internal and external preparedness- Align development programs with community needs and potential	- Improve post-disaster mitigation- Adjust consumer patterns and top-down development with effective, needs-based synergy

DISCUSSION

Based on the SWOC analysis of post-disaster socio-economic conditions in Indonesia, patterns of socio-economic change in post-disaster communities can be identified more objectively. These patterns demonstrate the configuration of post-disaster communities in Indonesia and highlight the need for development planning that aligns post-disaster socio-economic conditions with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Therefore, propose several policy alternatives for the government and disaster management agencies. A strategic community development approach is necessary for formulating policies to address the socio-economic needs of disaster-affected communities. Andi and Hurriati (2020) propose a trichotomy of community empowerment strategies: awareness-raising, capacity-building, and empowerment. Awareness-raising involves making communities aware of their problems and potential. Capacity-building increases community knowledge and skills to manage assets, recover from adversity, and solve problems. Empowerment

provides communities with authority, independence, and opportunities to achieve prosperity (Wahyuni, 2018). Similar community empowerment frameworks have been supported by previous research, such as Sen's concept of development as freedom (Sen, 1999), which emphasizes community agency and independence, and Putra's (2021) findings on the need for participatory empowerment in post-disaster contexts.

Using this strategy, the government, NGOs, communities, and entrepreneurs can implement the following steps. Awareness raising requires mapping the conditions, problems, and needs of post-disaster communities through research or critical investigation of socio-economic typology, including local wisdom and cultural traditions related to disasters. Comprehensive research ensures policy formulation is based on objective targets and proportional considerations. This research should be conducted before disasters through vulnerability assessments and during or after disasters through data collection. Data-driven awareness raising can address consumerist tendencies, slow awareness generation, and top-down development patterns where programs are offered without proper alignment. This is consistent with prior studies highlighting that community-based disaster management requires accurate socio-economic data and local participation to be effective (Bang, 2012; Keraminiyage et al., 2014).

The socio-economic needs of post-disaster communities depend on disaster impact and pre-disaster living standards (Keraminiyage & Piyatadsananon, 2015). Therefore, awareness-raising should be communicated to stakeholders and traditional elders to ensure understanding. This is crucial because communication with disaster-affected communities is often emotional and sensitive. Previous research also supports the importance of community consultation and inclusive communication in disaster recovery planning. Capacity building must follow agreed development alternatives, particularly in socio-economic management. Disaster victims should still be viewed as individuals with potential, even if minimal. External parties must provide capacity to help communities meet basic needs such as temporary housing and facility restoration (Andung et al., 2023). Once basic needs are met, communities need support to find adaptive livelihoods based on vulnerability. Synergy with external parties can support independence through capital funding, mentoring, and job training. This aligns with findings from previous studies showing that livelihood diversification and skills training improve post-disaster recovery.

Empowerment is needed to maximize community efforts. Empowerment can be implemented through monitoring and evaluating community development efforts to establish checks and balances. It can also involve expanding networks for socio-economic activities. The state must remain present among communities needing assistance to achieve prosperity. The success of post-disaster socio-economic programs is measured by a positive transformation that is comprehensive, inclusive, and sustainable.

CONCLUSION

Examining post-disaster conditions from a socio-economic perspective in Indonesia, a unique pattern emerges that can serve as a baseline for development. In terms of strengths, some communities living in disaster-prone areas have implemented physical, social, and economic mitigation efforts as a means of adapting to the threat of disaster. However, while this resilience is quite strong, these efforts remain traditional and leave several gaps in development that are inadequate. Meanwhile, disaster-affected communities also face weaknesses due to persistent transient poverty, financially, sociologically, and psychologically. This situation places communities in disaster-prone areas as less empowered to take concrete action in disaster management. This weakness presents a development opportunity that can be optimized, community independence. Communities need to be supported in their awareness and capacity to live alongside disasters while minimizing disaster risk. Integrative post-disaster development with community participation needs to be promoted and become a shared development goal, given Indonesia's geographical location in a disaster-prone area and its continued development status.

Through this research, several alternative post-disaster development strategies are recommended based on community conditions. A strategic, community-centered approach is needed to guide socio-economic policies, as many existing programs remain top-down, incomplete, and temporary, failing to address communities' deepest needs or prioritize disaster victims' interests. However, this study has limitations. The analysis is based on literature and secondary data, which may not fully capture the lived experiences of all disaster-affected communities in Indonesia. Future research should incorporate field surveys and participatory approaches to validate the proposed development strategies and explore context-specific socio-economic interventions for diverse disaster-prone areas.

FUNDING STATEMENT: This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not - for - profit sectors.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST: The author declares no conflict of interest.

DECLARATION OF GENERATIVE AI STATEMENT: During the preparation of this work, the author(s) used ChatGPT, Grammarly, and Turnitin in order to support academic language editing, grammar improvement, and plagiarism detection without replacing the author's intellectual contribution. After using this tool/service, the author(s) reviewed and edited the content as needed and take(s) full responsibility for the content of the publication.

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