

COMMUNITY CAPACITY IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT : LITERATURE REVIEW

Vitaria Wahyu Astuti*, Rimawati*

Lecture Baptist Hospital Health Collage Jl. Mayjen Panjaitan 3B Kediri
STIKES Baptist Hospital in Kediri
Jl. Mayjend Panjaitan No. 3B Kediri
vitariawahyu@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Disasters are events that cannot be known by anyone and we will never know when they will come, so everyone needs to know the stages of disaster management and be able to apply them when a disaster occurs because this is one of the strategies in reducing disaster risk. This study used a literature review design of 9 published scientific articles according to inclusion criteria. The purpose of this study was to determine the ability of the community in disaster management. The results of a literature study on the ability of the community in disaster management can be divided into 3 themes, namely: 1) Ability in communication and coordination at each stage of a disaster 2) The community is able to know the signs and symptoms of a disaster based on local wisdom, 3) The community is able to play an active role in every stage of disaster management. The ability of the community in disaster management is a state asset to be able to stay strong in dealing with disasters that occur, because the community will be able to rise up from every news experienced when a disaster occurs.

Keyword : Community Capacity, Communication and Coordination, Knowledge, active role, disaster management

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is widely referred to as a disaster laboratory due to natural disasters, this is due to the location of Indonesia's territory located at the confluence of three active plates in the world and Indonesia is the largest archipelago which has 129 active volcanoes which are often referred to as the ring of fire (BNPB, 2020). Indonesia is one of the countries that has experienced natural disasters, natural disasters, social disasters, this is due to geographical and demographic conditions (Sukmana, 2018). Types of disasters that can occur in Indonesia are earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, landslides, floods and flash floods, drought, land and forest fires, tornadoes, tidal waves, abrasion, transportation accidents, industrial accidents, extraordinary events, social conflicts, acts of terror and sabotage. Disasters are events that threaten and disrupt lives and livelihoods, causing casualties, environmental damage, property losses and psychological impacts (RI Law No. 24/2007). Disaster risk has become a concern and concern for almost

the entire world because it will have a major impact because disasters have an impact on material, physical, and psychological losses (Arman, 2016).

According to Arnold (1986), the BNPB provides an opinion about experts on disasters in Indonesia, according to Arnold (1986). Indonesia's territory is also located in a climate area so that Indonesia often experiences extreme weather changes, besides hydrometeorological disasters such as floods, landslides, forest fires and drought also occur alternately. Another potential disaster that is no less serious is the demographic diversity in Indonesia that can cause conflict in society that can become catastrophic.

The number of disasters in Indonesia should be balanced with the preparedness of the community in facing disasters because this will change the paradigm of disasters in society (Hafida, Siti Hadiyati Nur, 2019). Changing the paradigm of disaster management from emergency to preparedness requires the community to maximize disaster management. Disaster risk reduction is a systematic approach

to identify, assess and reduce disaster risks, reduce socio-economic vulnerability to disasters and address environmental hazards and other hazards that give rise to vulnerability, disaster risk reduction in Indonesia is carried out by considering sustainability aspects and the participation of all parties. (Amran, 2016). Disaster management is a series of efforts covering the establishment of policies at risk of occurrence of disasters including disaster prevention, emergency response and rehabilitation activities (Law No. 24 of 2007). Based on the Regulation of the Head of the National Disaster Management Agency No.1 of 2012, it is explained that currently the government is developing a community-based risk reduction program this is because the biggest victims when a disaster occurs are the community and the community is also the first to face disasters so that many villages / villages are formed. Resilient Disaster Village. One of the activities carried out in this response is by carrying out disaster risk reduction which actively involves communities at risk of disasters to reduce vulnerability and increase community capacity (PERKA, 2012). The paradigm of disaster risk reduction is declared internationally that disaster risk reduction is a basis for disaster management because it can encourage community resilience development with the ultimate goal of increasing community capacity in better managing disaster damage. The current paradigm shift in disaster risk reduction requires proof that the community is widely aware of disaster management, especially being able to do it in a disaster situation, so it is necessary to conduct a literature study on the ability of the community in disaster management based on research that has been done and has been published both online. national and international.

Methods

Protocol and Registration

This study was the method a literature review design with specific inclusion indicators and the selection of document search system.

Eligibility Criteria

Criteria in this study are based on the inclusion criteria to eliminate and select data. Types of study using a qualitative design with a

phenomenological approach about community capacity in disaster management. There are no language restrictions, and document publications are reviewed, document publication year is 2010-2020. Participants in the research are people who live in disaster-prone areas and this study aims to determine the ability of the community in disaster management based on experience.

Information Sources

This research to identify from the search for electronic databases, and search reference list articles, there are no language restrictions on the article. This research was taken from PubMed NCBI's electronic database and Google Scholar, through database scanning, and article screening conducted independently by researchers with the inclusion criteria.

Search

The researcher conducted an electronic search for scientific articles for each database using the keywords community capacity, disaster management, community disaster risk reduction.

Data Collection Process

Researchers identified the data using extraction tables which aimed to see the results of research from scientific articles which were carried out and then the data was carried out critical appraisal.

Data Items

The data used by the extraction are the theme findings in every qualitative research conducted and written in published articles.

Risk of Bias in Individual Studies

Researchers validated the literature by extracting data. The researcher identifies whether the research in the literature has been carried out in accordance with the procedure. Researchers explore the results of research in scientific articles based on research objectives. To narrow the bias, the researchers determined the inclusion criteria in the articles to be used in the literature study based on the qualitative and mixed method research designs used.

Result Study Selection

Researchers get a total of 9 research articles in accordance with the inclusion criteria. 10 research studies that fit the criteria include Umar, Nurlailah (2013)., Musiana (2015)., Kozin, Mohamad (2016)., Amran (2016)., Purnomo, Agus

(2018)., Sukaman, Oman (2018)., Andhika, Angga Novian (2018)., Umeidini, Femil., Nuriah, Eva., Fedryansyah, Muhammad. (2019). Researchers conducted a PubMed NCBI literature search strategy, and Google Scholar. Total data obtained using the search string. Preliminary results of the dances on PubMed NCBI 613 obtained data, and Google Shcolar obtained 30.700 data.

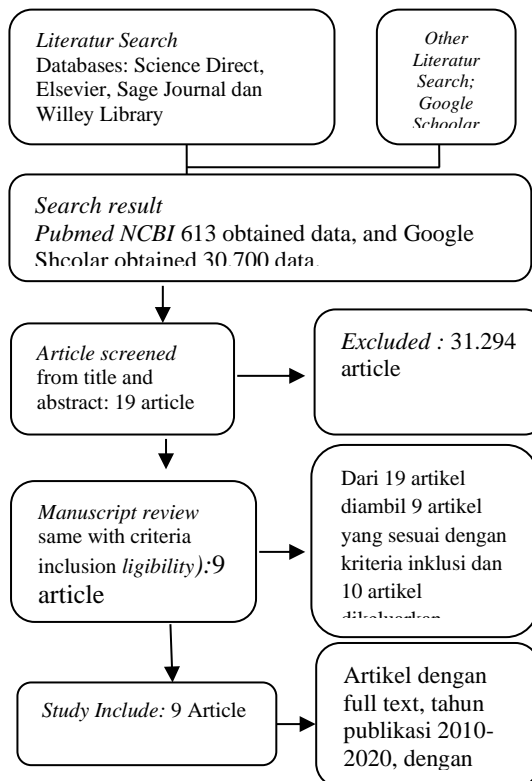


Figure 1. Diagram Flow Chart Sintesa Systematic Review

Synthesis of Result

Table 1. Tabel Ekstraksi Data

Citations	Setting	Partisipant	Design	Tujuan Penelitian	Theme
Umar, Nurlailah (2013)	Bolapapu Village Kulawi District Regency of Sigi Central Sulawesi	12	qulitative	To obtain a knowledge description and community preparedness in facing flood disaster in Bolapapu Village Kulawi District Regency of Sigi Central Sulawesi	For related parties in order to continue campaign to comunity about knowledge and ways of facing flood disaster. Such as what steps should be done before, during and after flood disaster are. In handling the flood, and to community should payed attention to the steps before, during and after flood disaster.
Musiana (2015)	The coast of Bandar Lampung	20	qulitative	Community disaster mitigation capability in the coastal area of Bandar Lampung	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The community is ready because there are frequent counseling, training and simulations both from the sub-district, puskesmas and from the City BPBD and there is already a tsunami evacuation route 2. Local technology that can be used by the community during a disaster, especially early warning, namely kentongan and bells.

Citations	Setting	Partisipant	Design	Tujuan Penelitian	Theme
					<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Both the public and officers generally use their cell phones as a means of communication to provide information 4. Community participation in the event of a disaster is still less active
Kozin, Mohamad (2016)	located in three districts, namely Malang, Blitar and Kediri	8	qualitative	To describe the coordination undertaken by the Kediri district government in tackling the catastrophic eruption of Mount Kelud.	Theresults showed that the coordination undertaken by the government kaabupaten Kediri are vertical and horizontal coordination. Vertical because the PBP Satlak struktuk no hierarchical pattern, which means there is no coordination between the chairman with members. Horizontal because the pattern of interaction between fields in Satlak a positionparallel to and has the duties and functions of each oriented toward a common goal.
Amran (2016)	West Nusa Tenggara	-	Qualitative (action research)	Determine the level of community participation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disaster Preparedness Village 2. Implementation of disaster management activities 3. The enthusiasm of the residents to participate in cooperative activities and environmental preservation.
Purnomo, Agus (2018)	Kelud Mountain, Bromo Mountain and Raung Mountain	-	Mix Methode	Explain how the responses and perceptions of the people around the Mount are in the face of the threat of an eruption	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be accepting gracefully 2. Using "instincts" in dealing with disasters 3. Having knowledge in managing disasters
Sukaman, Oman (2018)	Kelud community	-	Qualitative	Describes the community's construction of knowledge and social wisdom values of local communities in the Mount Kelud disaster management process.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The community has knowledge of the natural signs of an eruption of Mount Kelud, namely: (1) There has been a migration of animals such as monkeys, snakes, birds, etc. that descend into the community's residential area, (2) Discharge of water sources, such as wells, eyes water and small rivers are diminishing and drying up, (3) Hot and stifling clouds appear, (4) Minor earthquakes appear accompanied by lightning and a small thundering sound, (5) Plants and plants wither and change color, and (6) Elder figures people dream of being visited by "Lembu Suro". 2. The values of local wisdom of the community towards Mount Kelud are reflected in the form of "Mount Kelud Offerings Rituals" and "Mutual Cooperation Culture".
Andhika, Angga Novian (2018)	Langensari village, Lembang district	-	Qualitative	Understand the strengthening of interpersonal communication towards the institutional development of disaster management community groups (KMPB) 313 in realizing CBDRM	Strengthening interpersonal communication within the organization, community social workers must pay attention to members' perceptions of their leadership, perceptions of disasters and members economic factors.
Umeidini, Femil., Nuriyah, Eva., Fedryansyah, Muhammad. (2019)	Mekargalih Village, Jatinangor District	12	Qualitative	Seeing the form of community participation in disaster management, to what extent people care about the disasters that befall them every rainy season	The results of this study indicate that there is a form of community participation in disaster management in Mekargalih Village, Jatinangor District, forms of community participation in the form of thought participation, labor participation, skills participation, goods participation and money participation. The five forms of participation have been implemented and are running well in the community when the flood disaster will come.

Discussion

Based on the extraction table above, a major theme can be made in a literature study on the

ability of the community in disaster management to be carried out, namely:

Ability in Communication and Coordination at Every Stage of Disaster

This theme is supported by research conducted by Umar, Nurlailah (2013), Andhika, Angga Novian (2018), Musiana (2015), Kozin, Mohamad (2016)

"... For related parties in order to continue campaign to community about knowledge and ways of facing flood disaster. Such as what steps should be done before, during and after flood disaster are. In handling the flood, and to community should pay attention to the steps before, during and after flood disaster..."

"... Both the public and officers generally use their cell phones as a means of communication to provide information ..."

"... the coordination undertaken by the government of Kediri district are vertical and horizontal coordination ..."

"... interpersonal communication within the organization ..."

Communication and coordination is one of the principles in disaster management based on Law No. 24/2007. Good communication and coordination in disaster management is needed because through good communication everything can be accepted by the community. For example, good coordination and communication in the evacuation process will make the evacuation process successful.

Community Able to Know the Signs and Symptoms of a Disaster with Local Wisdom

This theme is supported by research conducted by Purnomo, Agus (2018), Sukaman, Oman (2018)

"... Using" instincts "in dealing with disasters Having knowledge in managing disasters ..."

"... The public has knowledge about the natural signs of an eruption of Mount Kelud, namely: There was a migration of animals such as monkeys, snakes, birds, etc., which came down to the community's residential areas ..."

Knowledge is the main key in realizing success in disaster risk reduction in communities. People who already know the signs and symptoms of a disaster will make it easier for them to be able to save themselves quickly when a disaster strikes.

Communities Able to Play an Active Role in Every Stage of Disaster Management

This theme is supported by research conducted by Umeidini, Femil., Nuriah, Eva., Fedryansyah, Muhammad. (2019), Amran (2016)

"... the form of community participation is in the form of thought participation, energy participation, skills participation, goods participation and money participation .."

"... The enthusiasm of the residents to participate in mutual cooperation and environmental care ..."

The active role of the community in disaster management is one of the strengths of the nation to remain strong in facing disasters, this is due to a feeling of togetherness and acceptance, together to cooperate in receiving the impact of disasters both physically and psychologically.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Researchers would like to thank the Ministry of Research and Technology / National Research and Innovation Agency (RISTEK-BRIN) who have provided funding for Research and Community Service in Higher Education for the 2020 fiscal year. given, and to all participants in this study.

REFERENCES

AIPTINAKES JATIM. (2018). Panduan Teknis Pengabdian Masyarakat : Panduan Kegiatan Peningkatan Ketangguhan Masyarakat oleh Dosen dan Mahasiswa. Malang : Alta Pustaka, Imprint Dioma.

- Amran. (2016). Peningkatan Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pengurangan Risiko Bencana Tanah Longsor Melalui Kelompok Kampung Siaga Bencana. PEKSOS : Jurnal Ilmiah Pekerjaan Sosial. <https://doi.org/10.31595/peksos.v12i1.22>.
- Andhika, Angga Novian. (2018). Pengurangan Risiko Bencana Berbasis Komunitas : Penguatan Komunikasi Interpersonal dalam Pengembangan Kelembagaan Kelompok Masyarakat Penanggulangan Bencana 313 Desa Langensari Kecamatan Lembang. PEKSOS. <http://dx.doi.org/10.23887/mkg.v19i1.13951>.
- BNPB. (2016). Profil BNPB. <http://www.bnpb.go.id/home/sejarah>.
- Cresswell, J.W. (2011). Designing and Conducting Mixed Methods Research. United States Of America : Sage Publication.
- Hafida, Siti Hadiyati Nur. (2019). Changing Of Community Preparedness to Cope Volcanic Disaster Eruption. Jurnal Pendidikan Ilmu-ilmu Sosial. <https://doi.org/10.24114/jupis.v11i2.13955>.
- Imperiale, Angelo.J., Vancly. Frank. (2018). Command-and-control, emergency powers, and the failure to observe United Nations disaster management principles following the 2009 L'Aquila earthquake. International Journal Of Disaster Risk Reduction. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdr.2019.101099>.
- Kozin, Mohamad. (2016). Studi Deskriptif Penanggulangan Bencana Erupsi Gunung Kelud Tahun 2014 Di Kabupaten Kediri. Jurnal Kebijakan dan Manajemen Publik. <https://doi.org/10.21070/jkmp.v2i1.408>.
- Musiana. (2015). Studi Kualitatif, Ancaman, Kerentanan dan Kemampuan Mitigasi Bencana Masyarakat di Pesisir Bandar Lampung. Jurnal Keperawatan. <https://doi.org/10.22219/jk.v4i1.2380>.
- Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 21 Tahun 2008 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Penanggulangan Bencana
- PERKA. (2012) Peraturan Kepala Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana Nomor 1 Tahun 2012 tentang Pedoman Umum Desa/Kelurahan Bencana. Jakarta : Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana
- Purnomo, Agus., (2018). Pembangunan Pengetahuan Masyarakat Di Sekitar Gunung Api Tentang Risiko Bencana Erupsi. Media Komunikasi Geografi. <http://dx.doi.org/10.23887/mkg.v19i1.13951>
- Sukama, Oman. (2018). Pengetahuan Manajemen Bencana dan Kearifan Sosial di Kabupaten Malang. Jurnal Sosio Konsepsia. <https://doi.org/10.33007/ska.v7i3.1417>.
- Umar, Nurlailah. (2013). Pengetahuan dan Kesiapsiagaan Masyarakat Menghadapi Bencana Banjir Di Bolapapu Kecamatan Kulawi Sigi Sulawesi Tengah. Jurnal Keperawatan Soedirman. <http://dx.doi.org/10.20884/1.jks.2009.4.1.218>
- Umeidini, Femil., Nuriah, Eva., Fedryansyah. (2019). Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Penanggulangan Bencana Di Desa Mekargalih Kecamatan Jatinangor.
- Undang – undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 24 Tahun 2007 Tentang penanggulangan bencana