

# Partnership between Government and Communities in Managing Disaster

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**Abstract**—The purpose of this study is to explore partnership between local governments and communities in disaster management at Ponorogo Regency, East Java. Qualitative method with a descriptive approach was used with in-depth interviews with stakeholders from district governments and local leaders as main techniques of data collection. The findings show that the district government has implemented three strategies for disaster management which can be divided into three phases: prior-disaster, during disaster, and post-disaster. Effective coordination among stakeholders is a key success factor for effective partnership among local government and communities in implementing those three strategies.

**Keywords**—partnership; government; communities; disaster management

## I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is located in the Pacific ring of fire and therefore natural hazards threaten individuals across archipelagos of the country. Hence, an effective disaster management is vital for minimalizing the detrimental effects of natural hazards. In doing so, the role of local government is a regulator and policy implementer is significantly important in managing disaster as Indonesia has implemented decentralization policy.

This research aims to explore the role of local government and communities in building partnership in local disaster management. In April 2019, Ponorogo district had been stroked by a huge landslide causing death of many individuals and damage of public infrastructures. The huge damage was actually not necessary if the government has an effective disaster management policy. This is due to the government and community has recognize that the hazards often are annually occurred in the rainy season.

Learning from the disaster, local government and Banaran village community tries to establish a comprehensive disaster management program. Hence, this study focuses on what are strategies and how local government and community build partnership in implementing local disaster management program.

## II. METHODS

Qualitative method was identified as the proper method in order to answer the phenomenon in Ponorogo by using

unstructured and semi structure techniques [1]. On this study, the data is gained by relying on in-depth interviews with key stakeholders and field observation [2]. Interactive model from Huberman et al was used to analyse the qualitative data [3].

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Results

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

Disaster management in the district can be divided into three main areas, pre-disaster phase, during disaster phase and post disaster phase [4]. The implementation of those three areas of disaster management at Ponorogo as listed below. First, pre-disaster phase strategies than have been conducted through implementing a flood and landslide prevention strategy that involves SATLAK PBP (a specific government unit for disaster management services) and a task force. SATLAK PBP and task force have mutually collaboration to overcome the floods and landslides that occur. In doing so, SATLAK PBP has main roles in mapping disaster-prone areas, enhancing active participation from the community in the assessment, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of aid programs.

Second, during disaster strategies. The government and communities work together in delivering effective evacuation, increasing security at night and coordinating with health and PMI, a health service organization, for providing health service for the victims. Third, the post-disaster phase strategies were conducted through collaboration within reporting number of victims as well as collecting data of public infrastructures damages which are essential for formulation reconstruction program.

In addition, partnerships are also carried out in encouraging the creation of a situation conducive to improving the people's economy. The role of village institutions is very important at this stage. The village receives and assistance from the Central Government, apart from the central government, the village also receives donations from people who are not affected by the disaster and want to help. So that the village is as an

institution tasked with managing assistance that comes from various parties to be channeled appropriately to the affected community. Because village government has strategic position in the post-disaster phase.

The driving factors in disaster management is good coordination between government agencies and communities in the disaster management process, togetherness between communities that can be seen not only from the district government but also from communities that are not flooded and from the private sector [5]. People who have been flooded every year tend to be better prepared to know what will be done and not cause trauma for the people affected by floods and landslides. The inhibiting factor in disaster management is that the community's thinking is still simple and tends to underestimate the disaster that they face every year.

### B. Discussion

This study shows that partnership between local government and community is vital in establishing effective disaster management. The partnership creativity does not exclude creative changes, the system encourages the relationship of the emergence of creative actions in overcoming the problem of disaster management in Ponorogo regency. Disaster management should be understood as an ongoing activity irrespective of whether or not a disaster occurs.

Disaster management strategies should cover strategies in the recovery stage, then in the mitigation stage and in the preparedness stage.

### IV. CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the effectiveness of disaster management policy in Ponorogo regency is achieved due to strong partnership between government and community in three stages of disaster management. Effective coordination among stakeholders is a key success factor for effective partnership among local government and communities in implementing those three strategies.

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