

Community Social Capital Implementation Model for Covid-19 Disaster Risk Management

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Abstract. Covid-19 Pandemic arrived in the fifth month of Timbulharjo Village, Sewon District, Bantul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. Until now there are still less alternative activities of villagers in responding. Some villages have carried out prevention activities through the establishment of security posts and independent quarantine facilities. This research was conducted to see the social capital and independence of citizens in a container for local initiatives in accordance with local resources in dealing with Covid-19. This research uses a qualitative - participatory approach with Participatory Action Research (PAR). Self-quarantine is the driving force for social capital to consolidate other livelihood capital: human, environmental, economic, and physical, to reduce community-based Covid-19 disaster risk. Collaborative community service and facilitation processes from other stakeholders. This program helps solve citizens' problems to become a model for developing Mitra Desa. The ongoing process stimulates the independence of the people and becomes a place for local initiatives that are in line with local resources in dealing with Covid-19.

Keywords: social capital, Covid-19, disaster management, disaster risk reduction

INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 pandemic has been a huge struggle for every state in the world including Indonesia. World Health Organization on 11 March 2020 confirms Covid-19 as a global pandemic. Based on EM-DAT, there are approximately 464 major disasters that had occurred in Indonesia between 1900 and 2016 killing more than 240,000 people, putting the country at the top rank [1]. Indonesia as a country with a variety of disasters dealing with this pandemic as a double challenge. Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) 5th Revision of Ministry of Health regulate that the positive Covid-19 person with asymptomatic, mild, and moderate for ten days self-quarantine [2]. Hospitals effectively can only manage the patient with a severe condition. Yogyakarta already implements this policy since 15 August 2020 [3]. The dissolution of the Yogyakarta Covid-19 Task Force Operational Support Post in September, even the emergency status continued [4]. After dissolution, the authority will be transferred to hospitals, Local Disaster Management Agencies, and village level task forces. Thus, the community was forced to take the initiative to provide independent quarantine facilities and other supporting responses to meet community needs.

The act of establishing independent quarantine and community-based surveillance is also a strategy recommended by the Ministry of Health in dealing with Covid-19. The Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Areas, and Transmigration also stipulated the Village New Normal Protocol to accelerate the handling and break the chain of Covid-19 transmission at the Village level [5]. Interestingly, Tembi Sub-Village - as the object of research - has taken actions long before the health ministry and the village ministry recommendation. For example, since March community has been creating an independent quarantine place by utilizing existing social capital.

The social capital mentioned is part of the Sustainable Livelihood Framework. The framework illustrate that community has various assets to maintains its life and livelihood. These assets include social capital, human capital, financial capital, natural capital, and physical capital [6]. This is known as the Asset Pentagon. In the Sustaniable Livelihood Framework, disaster is an “event” but also a “process” of loss or damage to livelihood assets [6]. Disaster risk reduction is further understood as a systematic and sustainable effort to reduce or prevent the risk of loss of livelihood assets with an emphasis on pre-disaster [6].

Tembi Sub-Village response is imbalance with conditions in other communities that are unprepared to respond to Covid-19 at their level of authority. Media coverage has demonstrated this condition in Magelang [7], Pati [8], and Jombang [9]. This condition makes it important to create a community-level model that can be replicated in other areas. The researcher argues that this modeling is useful in application to sub-village and village level initiative. This replication expected to make other village or sub-village achieve risk reduction initiatives and resilience in facing the threat of Covid-19. This model does not only cover external activities in response to Covid-19, but also builds citizen movement to be aware, confident, capable, and committed to disaster risk reduction activities.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Brief Background of Tembi Sub-Village

The research was conducted in Tembi Sub-Village, Timbulharjo Village, Sewon District, Bantul Regency. Tembi Sub-Village in the Bantul Regency was affected by the Yogyakarta earthquake in 2006. There are 1100 people in Tembi Sub-Village. Tembi Sub-Village majority being farmers. The traditionality of Tembi Sub-Village has become a tourist attraction so there are several hotels and homestays both owned by the company and residents themselves. Recorded on August 13, 2020, cases of positive residents of Covid-19 in this sub-district reached 16 people [10]. So it is the highest district in the case of positive residents of Covid-19. In terms of health facilities, Timbulharjo Village does not have a hospital but has a health centre and Polyclinic [11]. Based on the records of the activities of the Tembi Sub-Village Covid-19 Team, the first response that was carried out for Covid-19 was spraying disinfectants in public facilities on March 23, 2020 [12]. This first response is the key to increasing cooperation between communities, by involving all members of the society of all ages. Tembi Sub-Village continued activities in the form of planning public health protocols, activities to reduce the impact of the economy and food, to building infrastructure.

Community Based Disaster Risk Management

Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) is an approach of promoting the involvement of grassroots-community disaster risk management at the local level. For this, a series of efforts are required that include community self-interpretation of hazards and disaster risk, reduction and monitoring and evaluation of their own performance in disaster risk reduction. However, the key to both are optimal mobilisation of resources that community has and has control over and become the integral part of community daily lives [6]. Community-based approaches to reduce disaster risk have been known by various different names. Some called it community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM), community-based disaster management (CBDM), community-driven disaster risk reduction (CBDRR), communitybased disaster preparedness (CBDP), community-driven disaster risk management (CDDRR), community-managed disaster risk reduction (CMDRR) and community-managed disaster risk management (CMDRM) [13].

There is not yet any social research on the history of Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM). The first adoption of CBDRM was in the context of Merapi volcano of Yogyakarta back as early as 1994. It started with the assessment of the behaviour of community living around Merapi who survived the volcano eruption in 1994. Activists of KAPPALA Indonesia – a local Nature Lovers and Environment Activists NGO – of Indonesia developed a self-learning and conceptualisation of their works with Merapi community [6].

Sustainable Livelihood Framework

Sustainable Livelihood Framework is used to understand many aspects of rural life, with the following focus: a) livelihood patterns and strategies at individual, household, and rural community level, and changes of livelihood over time; b) look in-depth and observe the characteristics and constraints faced by and discrimination against vulnerable/poor/marginalized groups; c) mapping of the institutional context of rural life and livelihood with equal emphasis on the mapping of favorable actors as well as unfavorable ones. d) community natural resources and their interactions with livelihood strategies, and access of the poor/marginalized to available resources [6]. Sustainable Livelihood Framework describes the main factors affecting people’s livelihoods as well as the specific relationship between these factors. This framework can be used both to plan new development activities and to assess the contribution of existing activities to livelihood sustainability [14]. The framework has been developed to help understand and analyse the livelihoods of the poor. It is also useful in assessing the effectiveness of existing efforts to reduce poverty. In its simplest form, the framework views people as operating in a context of vulnerability. Within this context, they have access to certain assets or poverty-reducing factors [15].

At the core of the sustainable livelihood framework are asset pentagon. The pentagon was developed to enable information about people’s assets to be presented visually, thereby bringing to life important inter-relationships between the various assets. A single physical asset can generate multiple benefits. If someone has secure access to land (natural capital) they may also be well-endowed with financial capital, as they can use the land not only for direct productive activities but also as collateral for loans. Similarly, livestock may generate social capital (prestige and connectedness to the community) for owners while at the same time being used as productive physical capital (think of animal traction) and remaining, in itself, as natural capital. To develop an understanding of these complex relationships, it is necessary to look beyond the assets themselves, to think about prevailing cultural practices and the types of structures and processes that ‘transform’ assets into livelihood outcomes [15].

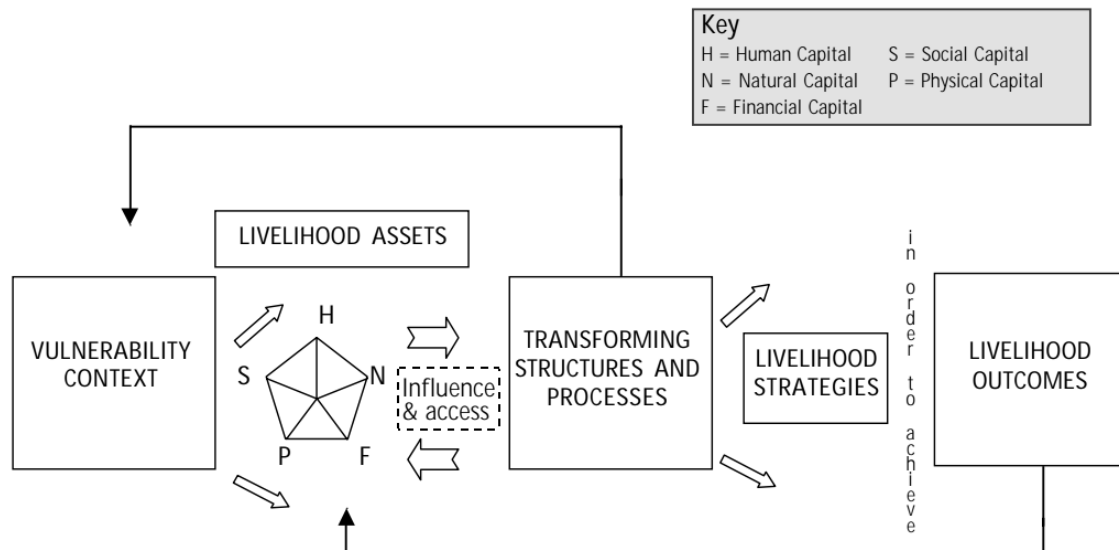


Figure 1. Sustainable Livelihood Framework

Social Capital in Livelihood Assets

Community is tied by social capital, which is described as social network, reciprocity, and trust that tie individuals. The design and implementation of CDBRM can only be sustainable when external agents (such as CBDRM facilitator, NGO, government) understand the formation and dynamic of the social capitals at the community level [6]. In the context of the sustainable livelihoods framework, it is taken to mean the social resources upon which people draw in pursuit of their livelihood objectives. These are developed through: a) networks and connectedness, either vertical (patron/client) or horizontal (between individuals with shared interests) that increase people's trust and ability to work together and expand their access to wider institutions, such as political or civic bodies; b) membership of more formalized groups which often entails adherence to mutually-agreed or commonly accepted rules, norms and sanctions; and c) relationships of trust, reciprocity, and exchanges that facilitate co-operation, reduce transaction costs and may provide the basis for informal safety nets amongst the poor. The above are all inter-related. For example, membership of groups and associations can extend people's access to and influence over other institutions. Likewise, trust is likely to develop between people who are connected through kinship relations or otherwise.[6]

Mutual trust and reciprocity lower the costs of working together. This means that social capital has a direct impact upon other types of capital: a) By improving the efficiency of economic relations, social capital can help increase people's incomes and rates of saving (financial capital). (Isolated studies have shown that communities with 'higher levels' of social capital are wealthier – but questions remain about measuring social capital.); b) Social capital can help to reduce the 'free rider' problems associated with public goods. This means that it can be effective in improving the management of common resources (natural capital) and the maintenance of shared infrastructure (physical capital); c) Social networks facilitate innovation, the development of knowledge and sharing of that knowledge. There is, therefore, a close relationship between social and human capital. Social capital, like other types of capital, can also be valued as a good in itself. It can make a particularly important contribution to people's sense of well-being (through identity, honour and belonging) [15].

Covid-19 as Shocks in Vulnerability Context

People's livelihoods and the wider availability of assets are fundamentally affected by critical trends as well as by shocks and seasonality – over which they have limited or no control. These trends, shocks, and seasonality are vulnerability context. The factors that make up the Vulnerability Context are important because they have a direct impact upon people's asset status and the options that are open to them in pursuit of beneficial livelihood outcomes.

Shocks in the form of natural disaster, pandemic, and conflict can destroy assets directly. Shock force people to abandon their home areas and dispose of assets (such as land) prematurely as part of coping strategies [15]. In Sustainable Livelihood paradigm shows that disaster is seen as "events" as well as "the process" of the loss of or damage to livelihood. Disaster risk management is further understood as the systematic and sustainable efforts in reducing or preventing the risk of the loss of livelihood (human, social, water/soil/air, physical/infrastructure, financial) assets with the emphasis on the time before disaster occurs [6]. This kind of perspective inline with the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) definition on disaster, as "a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources" [16]. Resources in this definition could refer into assets that own by the community. Thus, based on the fact that the pandemic disrupts the capital assets of the people of Tembi Sub-Village, Covid-19 could be classified as a vulnerability context.

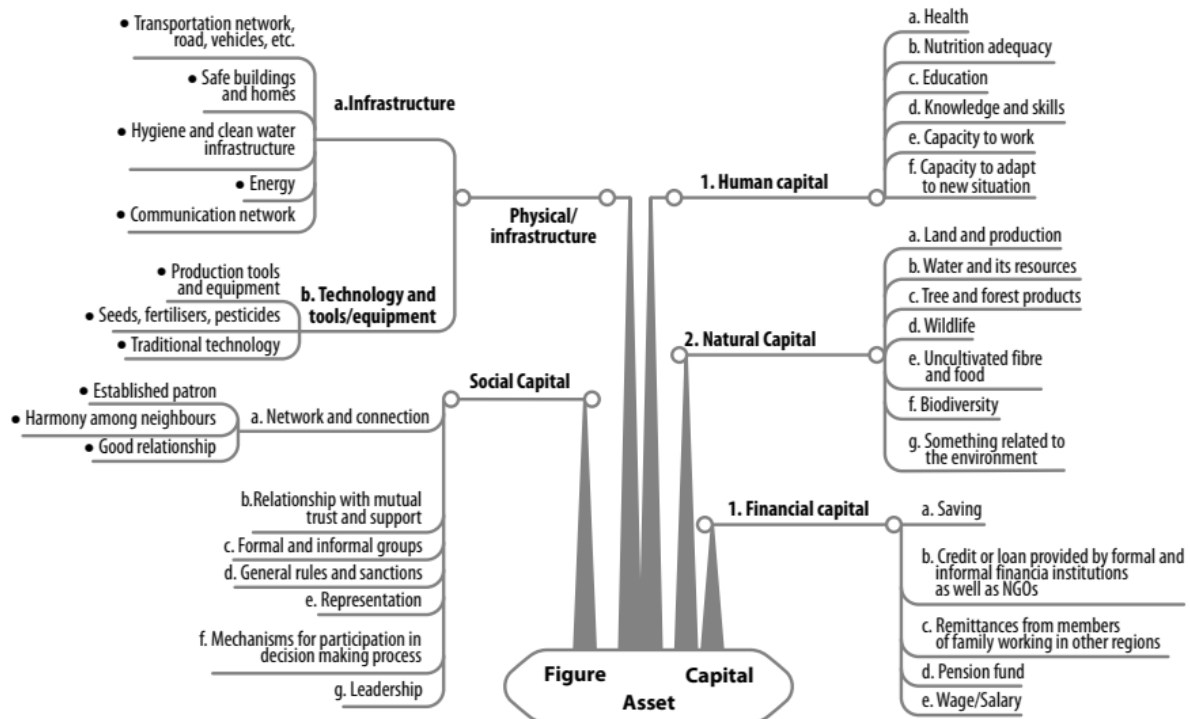


Figure 2. Capital Assets that are potentially lost or increased before, during, and after a disaster.

METHODOLOGY

This research is qualitative research using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools. PRA is a set of participatory approaches and methods to learn about rural life and conditions by, together, and from rural communities [17]. The research was conducted in the form of documentary and exploratory studies of community and stakeholder practices. The documentary study was carried out by re-reading the document of program activities carried out by the communities in dealing with Covid-19. Explorative assessments were carried out directly with interviews representing communities in Tembi Sub-Village. The use of PRA tools is certainly consistent with qualitative research which has the core of understanding society through their frame of reference. The PRA technique was formed by drawing directly from qualitative social research. Launched from Campbell, that PRA is part of qualitative research [18].

In disaster risk reduction, PRA is a key assessment tool to help choose strategies that are meaningful and useful for vulnerable communities [19]. PRA as an approach to assess risks as well as vulnerabilities and capacities, is a valuable method in disaster reduction planning at community level. From a disaster reduction perspective, PRA is one tool which can be used to assess key vulnerabilities and capacities, as these relate to the risks faced by disaster prone communities. Compared to other assessment methods, PRA is particularly powerful, as it: a) actively involves community; b) empowers the community to identify the risks and priorities, as well as capacities to reduce these risks; c) provides a picture of the community's perceptions of the risks it faces; d) allows both community insiders and outsiders to jointly identify risk reduction measures – is both time and cost effective [19].

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Condition of Tembi Sub-Village on Covid-19

History of Covid-19 Response in Tembi Sub-Village

The response starts from the smaller scope of Tembi Sub-Village, namely *Kemasyarakatan*. Tembi Sub-Village divided into two *kemasyarakatan*, namely *Kemasyarakatan I* and *Kemasyarakatan II*. Below *Kemasyarakatan* there are *Rukun Tetangga 1 - 8*.

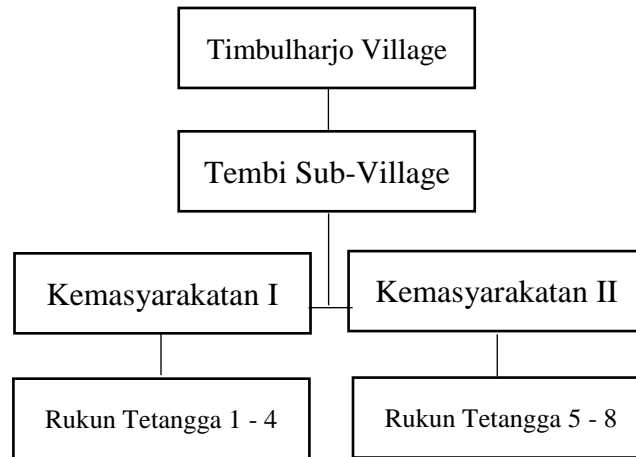


Figure 3. Timbulharjo Village Structure

On 22 March 2020, the administrator of *Kemasyarakatan II* discuss by Whatsapp about the needs of rapid response regarding the Covid-19 Virus threat. This activity involves 36 people in the Whatsapp Group. They agreed to disinfectant spraying on the public facilities in Tembi Sub-Village on the next day. 22 March 2020, the administrator of *Kemasyarakatan I* discuss by Whatsapp about the needs of rapid response regarding the Covid-19 Virus threat. This activity involves 36 people in the Whatsapp Group. They agreed to disinfectant spraying on the public facilities in Tembi Sub-Village on the next day. On 30 March, the process of response ongoing into another aspect, such as handwasher and liquid soap making. In the process of making handwasher, administrator of *Kemasyarakatan II* seeing that area of *Kemasyarakatan I* still have no response regarding risk of Covid-19. The condition caused by the vacuum of administrator in *Kemasyarakatan I*. Thus, administrator of *Kemasyarakatan II*, resident of *Kemasyarakatan I*, and head of Tembi Sub-Village hold a meeting to discuss Covid-19 joint response. The meeting decided to form a Covid-19 Team to response in Sub-Village level, and head of *Kemasyarakatan II* act as the head of Covid-19 Team. After the establishment, all the actor in the Covid-19 response strategy involved every household in Tembi Sub-Village. Also, Covid-19 Team start to gather donation from business entity that exist in Tembi Sub-Village.

Damage of Covid-19 on Tembi Sub-Village Capital Assets

Covid-19 making severe impact on informal workers by being unemployed. Although, other office resident also feel such salary cuts and workers that work on factory get unpaid leave until unspecified time. Tembi Sub-Village as tourism destination also lose many tourist, thus hotels and tourism workers decreases of profit. This financial impact affect the psychology of community, especially the most vulnerable one, the lower income family. Being stress and anxiety for the future after Covid-19 being problem for every household. Some other, fear of the Covid-19 spread into their family and the loved ones. While rural community frequently gather as part of their daily life, but Covid-19 forced them to cancel and postponed the gathering and social events. Meanwhile, rural community really enjoy social gathering. In the long run, if the condition not being better, the impact will be severe, because Covid-19 not only reducing the income of household, but also dissociate community from its social excitement.

Table 1. Damage of Covid-19 on Capital Assets

Capital	Damage	Level
F	Decreases of profit, salary cuts, and unpaid leave.	H
H	Financial capital damage makes community stress and anxiety, fear of Covid-19 spread, .	M
S	Canceled and postponed social gathering, wedding party, routine quran recitation, culture and art activity.	L
P	No damage on physical capital.	-
N	No damage on natural capital.	-

Level of Damage:
 High (H) : the capacity owned by the village is far from able to deal with damage and does need full support from outside the sub-village.
 Medium (M) : the capacity owned by the village is not enough to deal with damage and does need support from outside the sub-village.
 Low (L) : The capacity owned by the village is able to deal with damage and does not need support from outside the sub-village.

Implementation and Impact of Tembi Sub-Village Social Capital

Improvement of Human Capital

Human capital represents the skills, knowledge, ability to labour and good health [19]. Thus, response of Tembi on health and education is related to the improvement of human capital. First improvement of human capital related to the prevention of Covid-19 by sterilization. On 23 March 2020, because of the rarity of disinfectant liquid, administrator of *Kemasyarakatan II* send eight-person from the youth organization to hunt disinfectants from every store in Parangtritis Road. Then, community starts to spraying the public facilities. It prioritizes public facilities such as roads, mosques, and other places where the community commonly gathers. Sterilizing places that have a high risk carried out to prevent the spread of Covid-19. A week after that, On 30 March 2020 *Kemasyarakatan* receive disinfectant support from Timbulharjo Village. This second time sterilization focused on communities' houses in *Rukun Tetangga*. *Kemasyarakatan* distribute small sprays and disinfectants for *Rukun Tetangga* to clean the doors of houses and household items that frequently used by family members.

To support further public health, *Kemasyarakatan* together with the *Rukun Tetangga* install handwashing places in public area such as food stalls, alleys, workshops, and children playground. Along with the installation, the community individually took the initiative to install handwashing in front of their own houses. Also, liquid soap is made by dissolving bar soap. This liquid soap is placed in public handwashing places. On the same day, community start crafting hand sanitizer. Learning from Youtube, hand sanitizers are made using alcohol mixed with aloe vera and then packed in small bottles. Every person with high mobility rate based on *Rukun Tetangga* data receive one hand sanitizer. Nine women that work as a tailor in Tembi Sub-Village start to crafting mask for every person in the Sub-Village. A total of 1250 masks were crafted. Education banners used by community to campaign and educating visitor and resident about maintain a clean life and risk of Covid-19.

On 5 April 2020, community carried out the construction of checkpoint gates for all road accesses that enter Tembi Sub-Village. This action have mission to controlling the mobilization residents and visitors, thus anticipate the spread of Covid 19. To maintain the security, community do safety patrol at each gates. This patrol aiming to find out the mobilization of Tembi residents and people outside Tembi in every access. Its done by night shift from 22.00 to 04.00. The unexpected impact of the night shift is on the psychological effect. When resident gather, they sharing their problem and reducing their stress level. Covid-19 give resident with low economy anxiety and stress.

Eid Al-Fitr approaching, on 14 April 2020 community preparing quarantine facility to accommodate Tembi Sub-village resident that homecoming from out of Yogyakarta, if the family incapable to support self-quarantine in their own house. In realising this quarantine facility, Covid-19 Team collaborate with KAPPALA Indonesia, a NGO that have empty office in Tembi Sub-Village to be used as quarantine place. For the interior, Covid-19 Team collaborate with University of Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran” Yogyakarta to equip the facility. The Team also collaborate with Alliance of Independence Journalist to campaigning Tembi Sub-Village local initiative on Covid-19. From March to August, more or less nine resident do self-quarantine in their own house.

To support the quarantine facility and anticipating food crisis, Covid-19 Team cultivate the land of village. Community that mostly farmer makes it easy for Covid-19 Team to get support of skill and seeds in growing carbohydrate crops and greens. To fulfill the protein, Covid-19 Team collaborate with Freshwater fish farmer to raising catfish. Every household that need food stock could freely take this foodstuff.

On 20 April 2020, Covid-19 Team which executed by Division of Art and Culture held kids coloring competition to maintain the psychology of children. Covid-19 Team assume that the pandemic making children bored at home, because the school done by video conference. Theme of competition related to the health and sanitation, so children could get educated at once. The competition done by children in their own house, thus avoid gathering lot of people in one place. This activity was attended by 80 children of Tembi Sub-Village. Even so this event called as competition, but every children get present of vegetable seedling to maintain their family food security.

Eid Al-Fitr and Eid Al-Adha come in very close moment. Thus, Covid-19 Team making protocol for Eid prayers. The location of the prayers is divided into five places, and Covid-19 Team campaigning and suggesting for every household to done the prayer by themselves in their houses if they capable. The prayer mechanism also pays attention to health protocols, including existence of public handwash facilities, filling in the attendance book, using masks and keeping the distance.

Table 2. Analysis of Action to Impact by Tembi Sub-Village Social Capital

Input	Social Capital	Actor	Beneficiaries	Impact	Improvement of Capital Asset
Public Space Sterilization	Reciprocity	Coordinated by administrator of <i>Kemasyarakatan II</i> . Executed by <i>Kemasyarakatan II</i> resident.	<i>Kemasyarakatan II</i> resident	Killing Covid-19 virus in public area. Key action to gather mass and raising the community willingness to support each other in pandemic and continue the response into further run.	Human Capital
<i>Rukun Tetangga</i> Sterilization	Reciprocity & Network	Supported by Timbulharjo Village & Covid-19 District Task Force. Coordinated by administrator of <i>Kemasyarakatan</i> . Executed by Administrator of <i>Rukun Tetangga</i> and its residents.	<i>Kemasyarakatan II</i> resident	Killing Covid-19 virus in private area. Raising awareness of resident in <i>Rukun Tetangga</i> level. The sterilization still continue until now.	Human Capital
Tembi Sub-Village Covid-19 Team Established					
Hand Washer Instalation	Reciprocity	Coordinated by Covid-19 Team. Executed by Tembi Sub-Village residents.	Tembi Sub-Village residents.	Improving community hygiene. Replicated by household initiative.	Human & Physical Capital
Crafting and Distribution of Liquid Soap	Reciprocity	Coordinated by Covid-19 Team. Executed by Tembi Sub-Village residents.	Tembi Sub-Village residents.	Improving community hygiene. Replicated by <i>Rukun Tetangga</i> initiative.	Human Capital
Crafting and Distribution of	Reciprocity & Network	Supported by Dexa Medica. Coordinated by Covid-19	Families with high mobility,	Improving high mobility community	Human Capital

Hand Sanitizer		Team. Executed by Tembi Sub-Village residents.	Tembi Sub-Village residents.	hygiene.	
Crafting and Distribution of Cloth Mask	Reciprocity & Network	Coordinated by Covid-19 Team. Executed by women tailor group.	Tembi Sub-Village resident, Women Tailor groups' family, batik & ecoprint artisan.	Prevent Covid-19 transmission from air and droplet. Making additional income for the women tailor group.	Human & Financial Capital
Checkpoint Instalation and Safety Patrol	Reciprocity	Coordinated by Covid-19 Team & Administrator of <i>Rukun Tetangga</i> . Executed by non-vulnerable head of household.	Tembi Sub-Village residents.	Controlling visitor and potential transmission. Making additional income for the steel craftman. Improve the psychology of resident by excitement of social gathering and problem sharing.	Human & Financial Capital
Kids Coloring Competition	Reciprocity	Coordinated by Covid-19 Team. Executed by Administrator of <i>Kemasyarakatan II</i> (Division of Art and Culture).	Tembi Sub-Village residents.	Maintain children psychology, educate children about hygiene, and improve family food security. The family initiatively improve the quantity of crops.	Human Capital
Establishment of Quarantine Facility	Reciprocity & Network	Supported by KAPPALA Indonesia, University of Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Indonesia, and business entity. Coordinated by Covid-19 Team, Executed by Tembi Sub-Village resident.	Tembi Sub-Village residents.	Prevent Covid-19 transmission from resident that homecoming. Maintain resident psychology by the existence of new facility. Being place for community to held meeting.	Human & Physical Capital
Communal Food Stocks	Reciprocity & Network	Coordinated by Covid-19 Team, Executed by Tembi Sub-Village resident.	Tembi Sub-Village residents.	Food security for all residents, especially non-farmer resident. Additional income for informal worker that unemployed in the pandemic.	Human & Financial Capital
Protocol for Eid Prayer	Reciprocity	Coordinated by Covid-19 Team, Executed by Tembi Sub-Village resident.	Tembi Sub-Village residents.	Safe prayers for muslim residents.	Human Capital
Protocol for Tembi Sub-Village Tourism	Reciprocity	Coordinated by Covid-19 Team, Executed by Tembi Sub-Village resident and business entity.	Tourism business and workers.	Tourism back to business, making income for community that work in tourism field.	Human & Financial Capital

Improvement of Physical Capital

Physical capital comprise the basic infrastructure and producer goods needed to support livelihoods [19]. Thus in this context, checkpoint portal, handwash installation, and quarantine facility included as improvement of physical capital to ensuring the Covid-19 prevention.

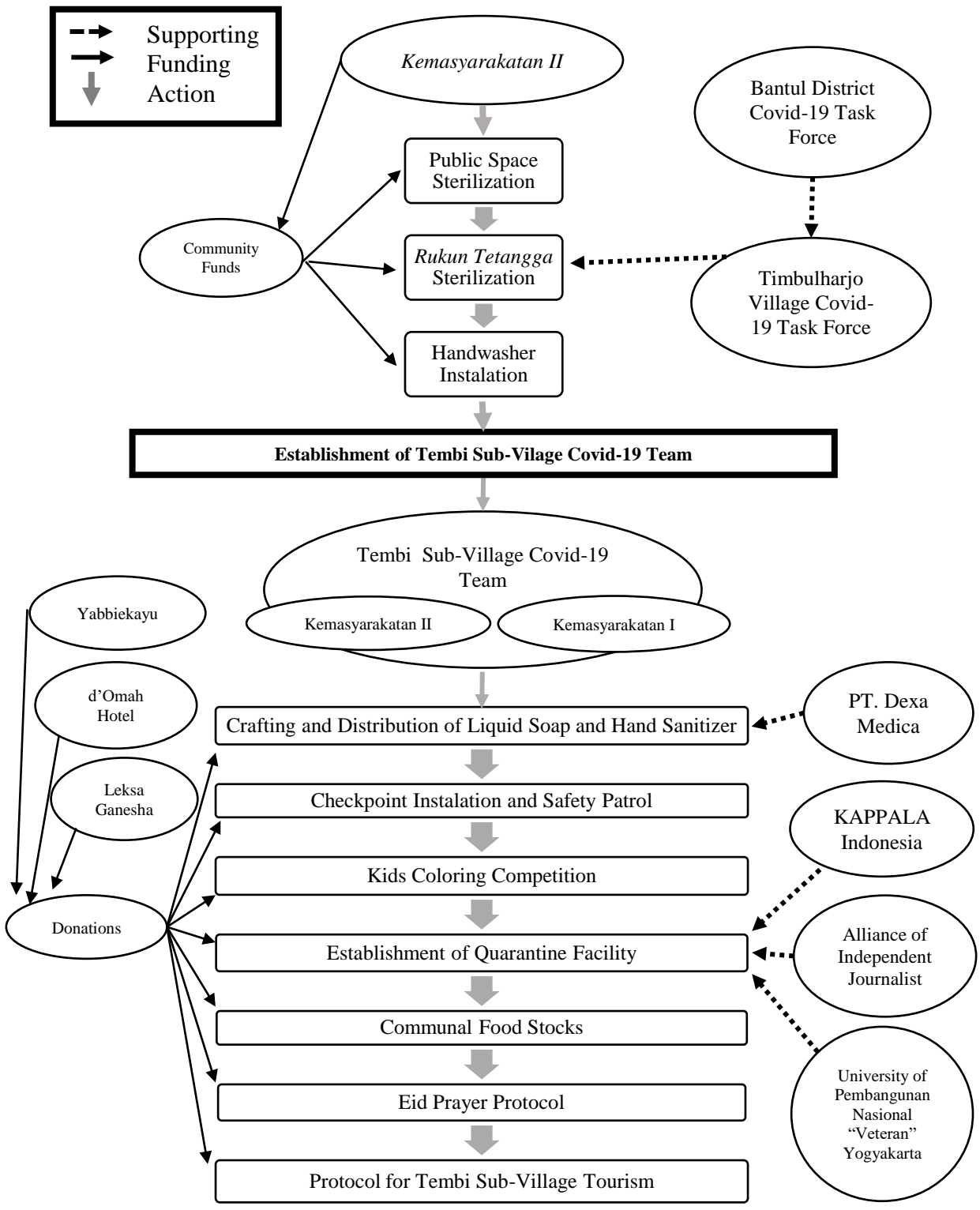


Figure 1. Model of Community Social Capital Implementation for Covid-19 Disaster Risk Management

Improvement of Financial Capital

Checkpoint gates that carried out by Covid-19 Team done by residents who have skills in the field of welding and building construction. Work by residents with special skills will receive payment from community funds as a reward and also aims to help the economy of residents that working informally, which more severely affected by the pandemic. Covid-19 Team also pay some residents to take care the communal food stocks in order to keep it growing well. The payments of both services are Rp. 100.000 per days. The Covid-19 Team also giving support to Nine women tailor group by find orders of cloth mask. Every cloth mask crafted, the tailor obtain Rp. 2.500. Lately, Team Covid-19 could find 4.750 cloth mask order for the women tailor group, from varied consuments.

This engagement important to keep resident that work informally in order to stay have incomes. However, the Covid-19 Team also aware that this intervention is not enough. On 10 June 2020, Covid-19 Team with head of Tembi Sub-Village and business entity discuss on the tourism planning on Covid-19 condition. Some of the agreed terms are the obligation to fulfill the health protocol, transparency on guest information, quarantining the guest, and limitation of guests activity inside the Tembi Sub-Village. This decision is valid for one month until July 10, 2020. July 10, 2020, the further discussion agreed on opening the tourism wider, but following the health protocol tightly. This decision could be a great help for resident that work on tourism, however the protocol must be followed to ensure transmission of Covid-19 are not happen.

CONCLUSIONS

The Covid-19 response that initiated by *Kemasyarakatan II* and developed into Covid-19 Team in Sub-Village level show the importance of mobilization social capital. Covid-19 clearly making impact on every capital asset that own by household and community, even the social capital itself. However, the good strategy, reciprocity and network from every individuals and group important to start early response and recovery from Covid-19. Since the initiation was purely carried out by the local with few involvements of the village government, community must uphold and maintain the social capital as assets to survive in this global pandemic by its own way and approach.

The community took the initiative to optimize the small things, the neglected space, such as land and unused building, and transform it into supporting facility and social support. Taking effective measures being important because in this condition, social capital is the only thing that survive in this rural community. Its proven, that community could manage the risk of Covid-19. In the end, community could reconstruct the damage by using the small capital that own by the community, to reducing the risk and impact of Covid-19. This minimalist practice done by Tembi Sub-Village shown that every community in each level, even without huge support of funding could survive the crisis if manage and optimize their own capital asset.

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