

ABSTRACT

Because Indonesia is geographically located in a naturally disaster-prone region, it faces potential threats of disaster, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, landslides, tsunami, etc. The paradigm of dealing with natural disasters has changed from a humanitarian and relief response to a disaster risk reduction approach. In 2013, the Yogyakarta Municipality government started to develop a Disaster Resilient Kampongs (DRK) program as a means of reducing disaster risk based on the community itself. Some of the first designated DRKs are Lobaningsratan and Prawirodirjan Kampongs.

The sustainability of the program is often the problem that arises in community-based programs. Moreover, understanding the sustainability of the program is important. A sustainable program will ensure the continuity of its benefit to the community. This paper aims 1) to identify variables that affect the sustainability of the Disaster Resilient Kampung program and 2) to assess the sustainability of the Disaster Resilient Kampung program.

The analysis confirmed 7 latent variables (i.e., Funding Stability, Partnerships, Organizational Capacity, Program Evaluation, Program Adaptation, Communications, and Strategic Planning) and 28 indicator variables that significantly contribute to the sustainability of the program. Almost all latent variables have a high average score of sustainability except Funding Stability, which has a fair average score. The overall score is also considered high.

Keywords: Disaster risk reduction, community-based, program sustainability