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OPTIMIZATION OF DESTANA POLICIES (RESILIENCE DISASTER VILLAGE) TO IMPROVE COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS FOR FLOOD DISASTER IN BOJONEGORO DISTRICT, INDONESIA

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Abstract. Natural disasters are one of the impacts on environmental dynamics, both natural and as a result of human behavior. The Destana (Disaster Resilient Village) policy is one of the programs created by BNPB (National Disaster Management Agency) and implemented by BPBD (Regional Disaster Management Agency) as one of the government's efforts in dealing with disaster problems. The purpose of the study is to describe how Destana plays an optimal role in increasing community preparedness in dealing with floods. Using a qualitative approach, this study conducted observations on 11 Destana in Bojonegoro, conducted interviews with BPBD and each Destana coordinator and documented the activities Destana had carried out to improve community preparedness. The first finding in the implementation of Destana is a medium for the community together with stakeholders in disaster management to carry out activities related to increasing community knowledge about flood preparedness. The second result is that through Destana the community becomes more aware of its environment and has a responsibility to protect itself. Finally, there is a pattern of optimizing the use of rural resources to be used in every Destana activity. The three results indicate that Destana has been used and is running optimally in an effort to increase community preparedness in facing flood disasters. Optimizing the use of Destana in this study shows that the community plays an active role by utilizing their local knowledge and resources. In addition, the government remains the main actor in implementing disaster preparedness policies.

Keywords: policy implementation, Destana, flood disaster, preparedness.
JEL Classification: D78, J24, R58.

INTRODUCTION

Disaster is a phenomenon that we cannot avoid in environmental development. Disasters themselves have become an important part of scientific development today. This proves that disasters are indeed an important part and should not be ignored so that humans can continue their lives properly. It is a shared responsibility to create a sustainable system regarding the environment and its use. Sustainable efforts are a challenge for both the community, government and all existing stakeholders, especially in disaster. The government is indeed an important part of disaster management efforts in a country. The government has an obligation to protect its territory and the people who live in the areas they lead, of course by optimizing all their capabilities (Bramley and Kirk, 2005; Patel, 2014; Parthasarathy, 2015).

Indonesia is a country with quite specific geographical, climatic and hydrological conditions that trigger many natural disasters (BNPB, 2017). The disaster, which was dominated by flooding for the last 5 years or so, has made the government and society more concerned about this flood disaster. The trends of disaster events in Indonesia during 2014 to 2019 can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1

Trends of disaster events in Indonesia in 2014 – 2019

No	*Disaster*	*Total*
1	Flood	7.768
2	Landslide	4.748
3	Abrasion	281
4	Tornado	6.047
5	Drought	1.204
6	Forest and Land Fires	929
7	Earthquake	145
8	Tsunami	5
9	Earthquake and Tsunami	1
10	Volcanic Eruption	111

Source: Calculated by authors based on BNPB statistical data, 2014-2019.

The data in table 1 illustrates that flood disasters have been the most frequent disasters for 5 consecutive years, starting from 2014 to 2019. A total of 7,768 flood events have occurred in 5 years, of course, making each region continue to be aware of the disasters that occur. The number of flood disasters each year is not the same and shows fluctuating developments with various causes of flooding as part of natural disasters. Table 2 states that the development of the number of flood events in each year is a separate form of alertness for each region.

Table 2

Number of floods in Indonesia in 2014 – 2019

Year	*National Flood*	*East Java Flood*
2019	790	99
2018	679	84
2017	979	130
2016	824	148
2015	525	87
2014	596	76

Source: Calculated by author based on BNPB statistical data, 2014-2019.

The development of the number of flood events on a national and local scale, namely in East Java, which has been listed in table 2 illustrates a complicated problem that flooding as the most frequent disaster can occur at any time and the community must continue to be vigilant. There is an increasing trend every year, namely 2014 to 2016 and 2018 to 2019, which is a separate warning to the regions to continue to increase their awareness of flood disasters. Efforts to deal with disasters and also to increase awareness of the region and also the community are a challenge in facing floods. Regions have their own way of resolving disasters in their respective territories, this is a part of institutional decentralization in disaster management. (Korthal, 2002; Patel, 2014) The research on disaster management speaks a lot about institutions or government (Kusumasari, et al, 2010; Mashi et al, 2019; Sant'anna, 2018), about community involvement in the implementation of disaster policy (Ireni-Saban, 2013; Habibullah, 2013; Siriporananon et al, 2018; Otani et al, 2018), while disaster preparedness and mitigation (Rusli, et al, 2018; Tiwow, et al, 2019) are also an important concern in the studies.

The government, both at the central and regional levels, has issued various policies related to disaster management starting from the mitigation process, emergency response to recovery. This policy was initiated from the existence of Law (UU) No. 24 of 2007 concerning disaster management, followed by the existence of Government Regulation (PP) No. 21 of 2007, and at the local level in Bojonegoro District, a policy of Bojonegoro District Regulation No. 7 of 2012 on the prevention of disasters was made. In addition to these disaster management policies that are used as a reference, there are policies from the government regarding disaster management systems that involve the community as a form of community preparedness. The government must take part in efforts to improve community preparedness in dealing with disasters by facilitating the entire process (Helsloot and Ruitenberg, 2004).

The Disaster Resilient Village Program (Destana) is a program to improve community preparedness in the face of disasters. The implementation of the Destana program is regulated in Regulation of the Head of the National Disaster Management Agency Number 1 of 2012 concerning General Guidelines for Disaster Resilient Villages / Villages (Perka BNPB No. 1/2012). The implementation of this Destana policy is an important part to pay attention to in an effort to improve community preparedness in facing disasters. This program suggests that people are being educated to be more independent and adaptive in dealing with disasters. The implementation of the Destana program and the success of this program are very closely dependent on the community in

its efforts to overcome it. This article describes how the community implements the Destana program so that their preparedness in facing disasters can be well and strong.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review in this article is divided into two groups, the first is policy implementation and the second is disaster management. In principle, policy implementation is about how a policy is implemented by the organization properly. (Munawaroh, 2019). In policy implementation theory, it is stated that policies are implemented by an organization. Observations in policy implementation are carried out starting from the time the policy is ordered to an organization so as to create its dynamic implementation within the organization. (Montjoy and O'Toole, 1979). The policy implementation process model presents a relationship between each sub-system to form a process in policy implementation within an organization. Van Meter and Van Horn (1975) describe the cycle of the policy delivery process model as in Figure 1 below:

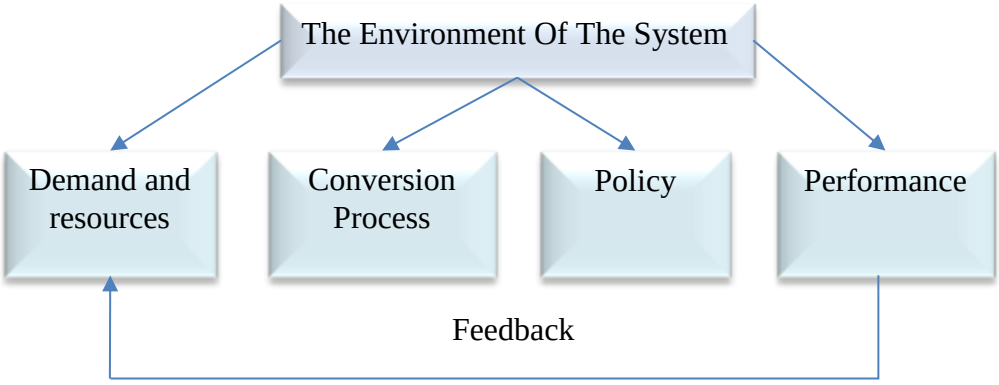

Figure 1. Policy Delivery Process

Source: Adapted from Van Meter, D. S., and Van Horn, C. E. (1975).

Figure 1 shows that there are six components in the policy implementation process. The first component is the environment, namely the environment that can make government officials provide a policy and receive products from their policies. The second component is the demands and resources from the environment on policy makers. The third component is the conversion process in which there is a formal structure and government procedures. This conversion process includes a process that converts requests and resources into a policy. The fourth component is policy, where this policy describes the formal goals, intentions, or statements of government officials. Next is the fifth component, namely policy performance, where the policy performance will be closely related to policy users. The final component is the policy feedback, the results of which will be the demands and resources going forward.

This component is an important part of implementing policies in an organization, that a policy and its implementation are strongly influenced by the environment of the existing system. In developing countries policy implementation is strongly influenced by the existing system environment. This is illustrated by the output of existing policies and tends to be ambitious towards expanding development and social reform. Many factors can weaken government policies, namely lack of human resources, weak control from the leadership, policy opposition, and corrupt behavior. (Smith, 1973). The problems resulted from public policy both to the government and society make

the policy implementation process room to develop. Figure 2 shows that there are important components in the policy implementation process. (Smith, 1973).

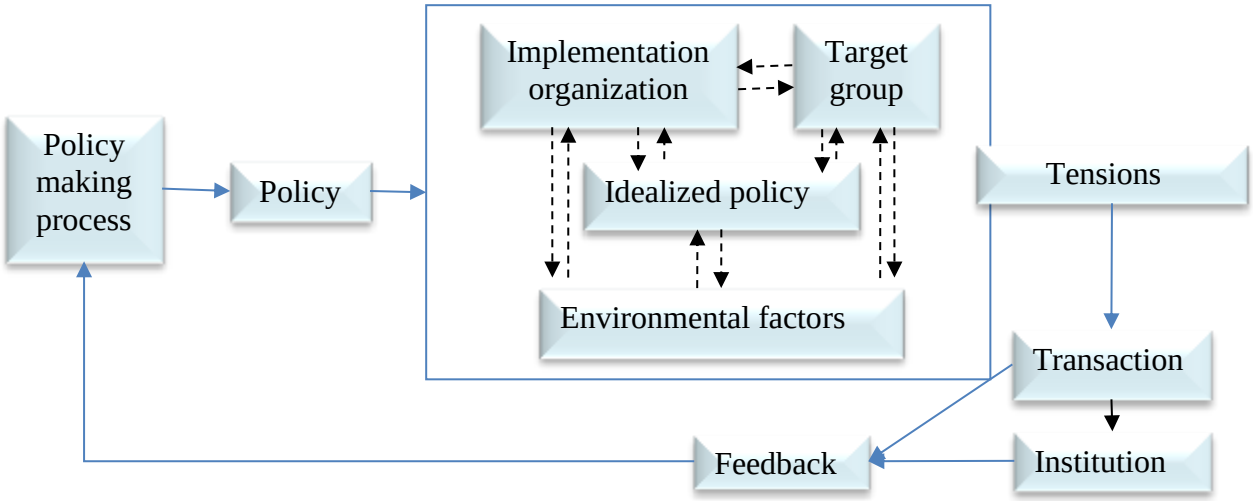

Figure 2 Policy Implementation Process

Source: Adapted from Smith (1973).

According to Figure 2 there are four important components in the policy implementation process. The first component is the ideal policy, the second component is the implementing organization, the third component is the target group, and the fourth component is environmental factors. When policies are implemented, interactions within and among the components of the policy implementation system generate discrepancies and tensions. Tensions produce transaction patterns that have the purpose of the policy and it is possible that transaction patterns can result in institutionalization. Feedback in the form of easing or increasing tensions turns into the tension generating matrix of transaction patterns and institutions.

The second. The literature on disaster management in the previous research on disaster policy implementation also received serious attention in policy developments on the topic of disaster. Disaster preparedness is measured through 5 elements, namely: disaster knowledge, disaster policies, disaster preparedness plans, early warning systems and the ability to mobilize resources (Deny Hidayati et al, 2006). In the disaster preparedness process a linkage between each of the existing elements is needed for the community to understand the subject and create a disaster-prepared community. Therefore, it is very important to emphasize disaster preparedness, especially at the community level to minimize losses from future disasters. (Ainuddin and Routray, 2012)

The Disaster Resilient Village Program (Destana) itself was created to prepare communities and regions so that they are better prepared in the event of a disaster at any time in the area. This readiness can be seen through indicators of risk reduction and disaster impact. Destana aims at community-based disaster management in the area with organizational components that include not only volunteer teams but from the Disaster Risk Reduction Forum (FPRB), facilitators and other stakeholders. (Habibullah, 2013). The community and other stakeholders are very important to be involved in the disaster management process because in disaster prevention the government and intervention from institutions will not be sufficient to overcome the dynamics developing in the community. (Yodmani, 2001).

When local people are given the freedom to care more about their environment, they are often not aware of the importance of disaster management as the information on disaster vulnerability in

the area is weak and the community's ability to handle it is insufficient as well due to the lack of local resources and facilities for disaster management. (Yodmani, 2001). The pattern of community development in an effort to build disaster preparedness is characterized by high social capital and careful decision making. (Buckland and Rahman, 1999). In addition, there are NGOs that position themselves as advocacy teams and legal support for local communities in the face of increased risk of disasters due to nature, development or human-caused environmental damage (Luna, 2001).

There are efforts to develop local capacity so that they are able to build a disaster preparedness system. It consists of four actions, namely a) dissemination of technical information and provision of training; b) increase awareness of disaster risk and vulnerability; c) exploring local knowledge and resources; d) mobilizing local communities. (Allen, 2006). Raising public awareness on point b is very important and is achieved by carrying out an education process about disasters. It can increase the response of citizens about their readiness to face disasters in the future. (Hafida, 2019). Figure 3 below shows how the Destana policy implementation process can improve community preparedness.

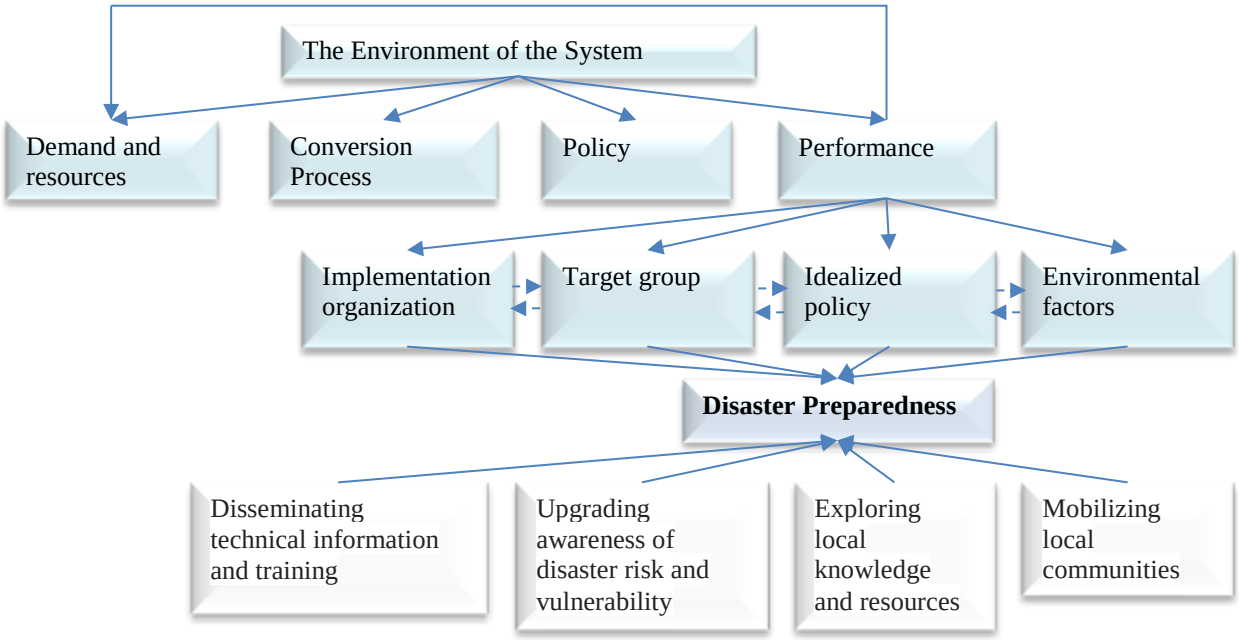

Figure 3 The Destana Policy Implementation Process in an effort to improve community preparedness

Source: Adapted from Smith (1973), Van Meter and Van Horn (1975) and Allen (2006).

Figure 3 can explain how a policy can work well and achieve the desired goals. So the chain of command and objectives in implementing a policy must be considered. The number of commands in a policy makes the implementation of the policy unable to be carried out by one party but requires the participation of more than one party. This makes the implementation of the policy difficult to control by just one actor, but each party concerned must coordinate with each other (Montjoy and O'Toole, 1979). It was also stated that the effectiveness of policy implementation requires bottom-up coordination so that it can provide legitimacy and lead to effective collaboration. (O'Toole Jr, 2004). The collaboration is needed to provide social, economic and environmental developments and overcome a tendency to develop vulnerability risks in society in the future. (Kapucu et al, 2013).

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PAPER OBJECTIVE

This study aims to describe how to optimize Destana's role in increasing community preparedness in floods. This optimization will be illustrated using a policy performance process model adapted from Smith (1973), Van Meter and Van Horn (1975) and Allen (2006). This model will be used by the authors to describe, identify, map and analyze policy performance indicators so that the implementation of the Destana policy can work optimally in improving disaster preparedness in Bojonegoro Regency.

METHODOLOGY

There is used a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis in this article. The data were collected through observation, interviews and documentation. Observations were made by observing the development and implementation of activities in the Resilient Disaster Village (Destana), Bojonegoro District. Interviews were conducted with informants, namely the Head of the Mitigation Section at the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) Bojonegoro District as well as the Village and Community Heads from 11 Resilient Disaster Villages. The 11 villages are Piyak Village, Kabalan Village, Cangakan Village, Sarangan Village, Kedungprimpen Village, Gedongarum Village, Kalisari Village, Tulungagung Village, Bogo Village, Mojo Village and Pilangsari Village.

Furthermore, documentation is also carried out in the data collection process by collecting information from secondary data in the form of policies, written reports and visual reports. The data collected was validated using the triangulation technique of data sources, namely conducting cross-checks of information from informants as well as from observation data and documentation that had been collected. The analysis technique was performed using an Interactive Model by Miles and Huberman (1992). After the data is collected, data reduction is carried out where the information that has been collected is identified in order to produce the data needed to answer the research questions. The last is reporting, which is compiling a systematic report from the data that has been identified so that a conclusion and solution to the problems in the research can be obtained.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. The Destana Policy Implementation Process

The process of implementing the Destana policy is carried out by a village-level organization where the community also takes part in its implementation. There are four elements in the implementation of the Destana policy. First is the implementing organization, second is the target group, third is the ideal policy, fourth is the environmental factor.

a. In the first element, namely the implementing organization, the Destana program is carried out by the Village with all its instruments which are directly monitored by the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD). At 11 Destana in Bojonegoro District, the Village Head was asked to appoint a volunteer coordinator, where the coordinator would later lead the volunteer team and forward disaster information from BPBD. The volunteer formed the name Working Group (Pokja) in which there were activities about the Destana program.

b. The second element is the target group, in Destana the target group here is the people in the Disaster Resilient Village. The entire community must participate in mitigation efforts and improve disaster preparedness. Therefore, Destana's volunteer coordinator formed a team to later guide residents in the form of socialization and training on disasters. The team in each Destana in Bojonegoro District consists of approximately 30 people who have different competency

backgrounds, ranging from village officials, community leaders, village midwives, security, youth leaders and so on.

c. The third element is the ideal policy in the Destana program. The Destana Program is a program created by the National Disaster Management Agency with the main objective of reducing disaster risk in disaster-prone areas. The government strives to reduce disaster risk by increasing the capacity of village institutions by involving the community so that they can be adaptive and ready to face disasters that have already occurred or those that will occur. Destana in Bojonegoro District has shown a pattern for institutions to be more active in efforts to reduce disaster risk and prepare people for disasters. This is evidenced by the reduced impact caused by the flood disaster in Bojonegoro District. In addition, the public knows more about disaster information and the level of compliance with disaster information has also increased.

d. The fourth element is environmental factors, in the implementation of the Destana Program in Bojonegoro District this environmental factor consists of the external and internal environment. External factors are the environmental conditions of the area and the institution itself, Bojonegoro District is a disaster-prone area, especially floods and droughts. The high fluctuation of water discharge makes it prone to natural disasters in every season. During the rainy season the water flow is large, the river basin will be flooded, on the contrary, when the dry season the water discharge is small, the water will not come out of the source, causing drought. Facilities and infrastructure are needed to anticipate this disaster. Destana in Bojonegoro District has also various activities which are budgeted by BPBD Bojonegoro District. The construction of embankments, tree planting, and other structural mitigation are also carried out to increase the capacity of villages in disaster preparedness. Internal factors, namely motivation and public awareness of the importance of prevention and preparation for disasters, are also carried out by conducting activities on disaster education in the form of socialization and training on disaster mitigation to all elements of society.

2. Optimization Destana to Improve Community Preparedness

The Destana policy implementation process is divided into four important elements in its implementation. Destana, which has the goal of reducing disaster risk in communities in disaster-prone areas, is manifested in community preparedness in facing disasters. Of course, the implementation process for each element of the Destana policy must be synchronized with its objective, namely disaster preparedness. Disaster preparedness is measured through the four actions described below.

a. Disseminating technical information and providing training

The Destana program that has existed in Bojonegoro District since 2017 has grown rapidly, each year adding 5 villages that are trained and formalized as Disaster Resilient Villages. The information was given to both the residents and the Destana coordinators in each village to urge them to care about environmental developments as well as information about disaster risks in their area. The village head was appointed a Destana coordinator who then formed a Destana volunteer team. This team of volunteers is given training by BPBD in collaboration with related agencies in disaster management efforts. The volunteer team is given training for approximately 7 days in accordance with their respective fields. The health team consists of village midwives, an education and counselling team consisting of the village teachers, a security team consisting of the village security officers, and village youth and volunteers who will be given ongoing training by those who have received training from the BPBD. The implementation of the Destana Program is a medium for the community and stakeholders in disaster management to carry out activities related to increasing community knowledge about flood preparedness. Besides the apparatus and the community, the stakeholders here are also NGOs that provide disaster information and disaster mitigation training through their cadres and later this will be socialized to the general public in the village.

b. Increasing awareness of disaster risks and vulnerabilities

Public awareness is also an important part of disaster management. People who are aware of disaster risks are considered to be more concerned about the environment so that they can minimize the risk and impact of disasters. The existence of a disaster curriculum that has been created by the Bojonegoro District government has made the Destana team take part in the process of socialization and disaster education in educational institutions both formally and informally. The curriculum in education is made on the basis of the needs of the object by taking into account the availability of resources, and other supporting factors. (Zamili, 2020). Thus the disaster curriculum in Bojonegoro District was created because people really need it. The Coordinator and the Destana team participated in several events on disaster mitigation training for children and adolescents in the village environment. This collaborative pattern makes community awareness efforts in the village about disaster risk and vulnerability more effective. The results range from children to the elderly, the community knows how they act when a disaster occurs, about their efforts to minimize the impact of disasters and how to recover from existing disasters, both from material and psychological aspects. Through Destana the community becomes more aware of their environment and has a responsibility to protect it.

c. Exploring local knowledge and resources

The potential of local resources in each region is not the same, so how to use them does not have to be the same. In Bojonegoro District each village has not the same resource potential, both human and natural. In one of Destana, starfruit agro-tourism also offers flood tourism, where tourists can still enter tourist sites in a flooded state by taking a boat and picking starfruit on the boat when it is flooded. In addition, utilizing tourism potential also exists in the Destana area where there are dams and reservoirs as part of the government's efforts to overcome large water flow fluctuations. The development of the tourism sector can encourage the realization of cleanliness, health, environmental conservation programs as well as great benefits for the sustainability of people's lives. (Lestari, 2020). In implementing the Destana activities the community also uses existing resources in the area to improve community competence regarding disasters. One of the local resources is the knowledge of the village community to detect disasters by looking at natural responses, be it plants or their surroundings. This has greatly helped the successful implementation of the Destana activities to reduce the disaster risk. In conclusion, the pattern of optimizing the use of rural resources is used in every Destana activity.

d. Mobilizing local communities

The movement of rural communities is indeed a separate concern of conventional village communities vulnerable to the impact of cultural developments. The new information makes all sectors cooperate with one another in implementing disaster policies. Fostering public awareness so that they move in a sustainable manner to remain concerned about the environment and disasters is the main task of the Destana volunteer team. At Destana in Bojonegoro District the local community is quite active in playing a role in the implementation of the Destana program. This is evidenced by the enthusiasm of the community when conducting periodic disaster mitigation trainings. In addition, the local community has qualified local knowledge related to disasters, so it only needs to be synchronized with government programs in disaster management. This synchronization will later create an adaptive and collaborative policy in disaster management.

At these four stages, efforts have been made to maximize the implementation of Destana. So that it can be judged that the optimization of the implementation of Destana has been carried out by all components that play a role in the implementation of the Disaster Resilient Village policy in Bojonegoro District. Figure 4 below describes the work pattern of the Destana policy implementation in an effort to increase community preparedness in facing flood disasters in Bojonegoro District.

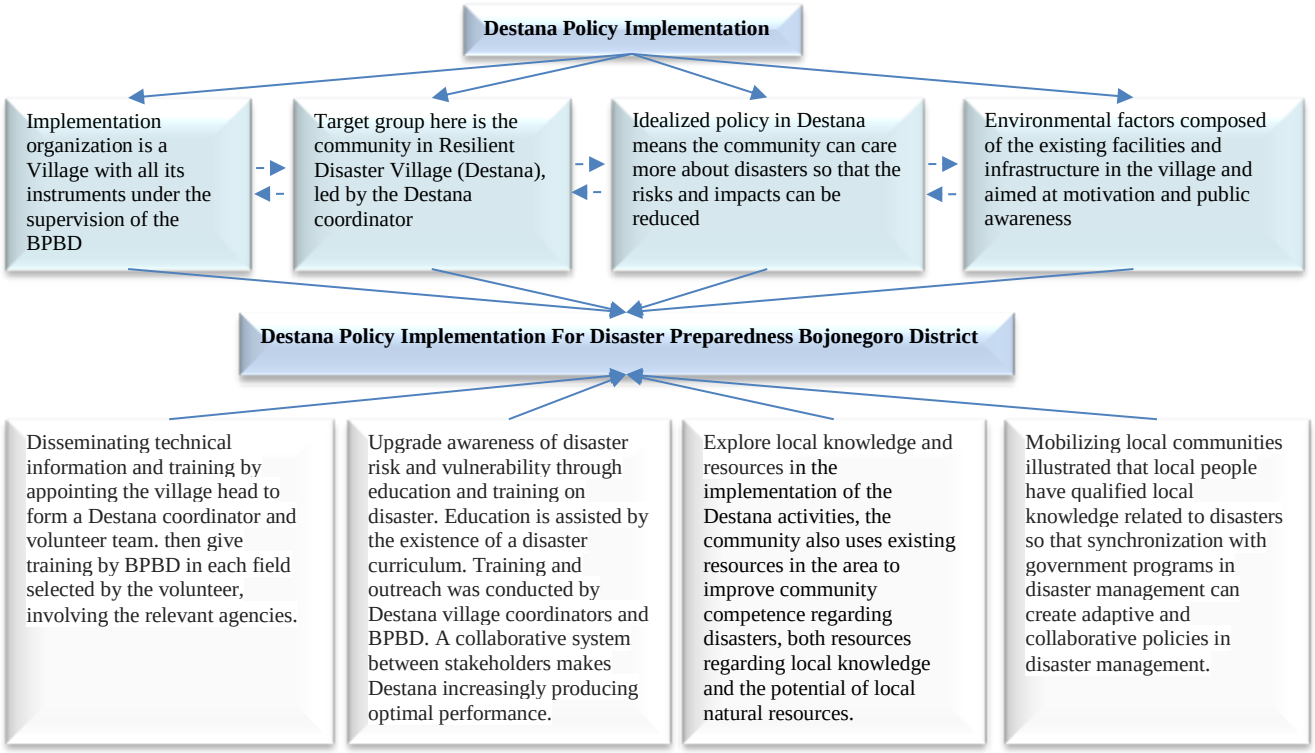

Figure 4 Implementation of the Destana policies for community preparedness in Bojonegoro District

Source: Own compilation.

In Figure 4 it is described that the Destana policy implementation is measured through four elements, namely the implementation organization, target group, idealized policy and environmental factors. Meanwhile, to realize community preparedness through Destana it is seen by four indicators, namely disseminating technical information and training, upgrading awareness of disaster risk and vulnerability, exploring local knowledge and resources, mobilizing local communities.

CONCLUSSION

In the implementation of disaster resilient village policies the first four important elements are obtained, namely Implementation organization is a Village with all its instruments under the supervision of the BPBD. The second element is the Target group, here is the community in Disaster Resilient Village (Destana) led by the Destana coordinator. Third is the idealized policy in Destana which means that the community can care more about disasters so that the risks and impacts can be reduced. The last element is environmental factors composed of the existing facilities and infrastructure in the village as well as motivation and public awareness.

In optimizing the Destana policy to improve community preparedness in facing disasters, four indicators of preparedness were found. The first is disseminating technical information and training by appointing the village head to form a Destana coordinator and volunteer team through training by BPBD in each field that has been selected by the volunteer, involving the relevant agencies. Second is upgrading awareness of disaster risk and vulnerability through education and training on disasters. Education is assisted by the existence of a disaster curriculum. Training and outreach was

conducted by the Destana village coordinators and BPBD. A collaborative system between stakeholders makes Destana increasingly producing optimal performance. The third is to explore local knowledge and resources in the implementation of the Destana activities. The community also uses existing resources in the area to improve community competence regarding disasters, both resources regarding local knowledge and the potential of local natural resources. Finally, mobilizing local communities proves that local people have qualified local knowledge related to disasters so that the synchronization with government programs in disaster management can create adaptive and collaborative policies in disaster management.

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ОПТИМІЗАЦІЯ ПОЛІТИКИ ДЕСТАН (СЕЛО СТІЙКОСТІ) ДЛЯ ПІДВИЩЕННЯ ГОТОВНОСТІ СПІЛЬНОТИ ДО ПОВЕНІ В РАЙОНІ БОДЖОНЕГОРО, ІНДОНЕЗІЯ

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Стихійні лиха – це один із впливів на динаміку навколишнього середовища, як природний, так і результат людської поведінки. Політика Destana (село, стійке до стихійних лих) – одна з програм, створених BNPB (Національне агентство з питань ліквідації наслідків стихійних лих) та реалізовуваних BPBD (Регіональне агентство з управління стихійними лихами) як одна із зусиль уряду щодо вирішення проблем стихійних лих. Мета дослідження полягає в тому, щоб описати, як Дестана відіграє оптимальну роль у підвищенні готовності громади до боротьби з повенями. Використовуючи якісний підхід, це дослідження проводило спостереження за 11 Дестанами у Божонегоро, проводило інтерв'ю з BPBD та кожним координатором Дестани та документувало діяльність, яку Дестана проводила для покращення готовності громади. Перший висновок у впровадженні Дестана – це засіб для спільноти спільно із зацікавленими сторонами в галузі управління катастрофами для здійснення заходів, пов'язаних із підвищенням знань громади про готовність до повені. Другий результат полягає в тому, що завдяки Дестані громада стає більш обізнаною про своє оточення і несе відповідальність за захист себе. Нарешті, існує схема оптимізації використання сільських ресурсів, яка використовуватиметься в кожній діяльності Дестани.

Ці три результати вказують на те, що Дестана використовується і працює оптимально, намагаючись підвищити готовність громади до боротьби з повенями. Оптимізація використання Дестани у цьому дослідженні показує, що громада відіграє активну роль, використовуючи свої місцеві знання та ресурси. Крім того, уряд залишається головною дійовою особою у реалізації політики готовності до стихійних лих.

Ключові слова: реалізація політики, Дестана, катастрофа, повені, готовність.

ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ ПОЛИТИКИ ДЕСТАНА (ДЕРЕВНЯ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ) ДЛЯ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ГОТОВНОСТИ СООБЩЕСТВА К НАВОДНЕНИЮ В РАЙОНЕ БОДЖОНЕГОРО, ИНДОНЕЗИЯ

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Стихийные бедствия – одно из воздействий на динамику окружающей среды, как природных, так и в результате человеческого поведения. Политика «Дестана» («Деревня, устойчивая к стихийным бедствиям») – одна из программ, созданных BNPB (Национальное агентство по управлению стихийными бедствиями) и реализуемых BPBD (Региональное агентство по управлению стихийными бедствиями) в качестве одной из мер правительства по решению проблем стихийных бедствий. Цель исследования – описать, как Дестана играет оптимальную роль в повышении готовности населения к борьбе с наводнениями. Используя качественный подход, в этом исследовании были проведены наблюдения за 11 Дестанами в Боджонегоро, проведены интервью с BPBD и каждым координатором Дестаны и задокументированы действия, которые Дестана осуществила для повышения готовности сообщества. Первый результат внедрения Destana – это средство для сообщества вместе с заинтересованными сторонами в управлении стихийными бедствиями для выполнения действий, связанных с повышением осведомленности сообщества о готовности к наводнениям. Второй результат заключается в том, что благодаря Дестане сообщество становится более осведомленным об окружающей среде и обязано защищать себя. Наконец, существует модель оптимизации использования сельских ресурсов, которые будут использоваться во всех сферах деятельности Дестаны. Три результата показывают, что Дестана работает оптимально, чтобы повысить готовность населения к стихийным бедствиям, связанным с наводнениями. Оптимизация использования Дестаны в этом исследовании показывает, что сообщество играет активную роль, используя свои местные знания и ресурсы. Кроме того, правительство остается главным действующим лицом в реализации политики готовности к стихийным бедствиям.

Ключевые слова: реализация политики, Дестана, наводнение, готовность.