

Community Resilience and Disaster Preparedness: A Social Analysis of Vulnerability and Coping Mechanisms in Indonesian Villages

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Abstract

This research delves into the complexities of network resilience and catastrophe preparedness in Indonesian villages thru a qualitative case observe method. The analysis exhibits several interconnected subject matters, including socio-monetary disparities, the efficacy of traditional practices, collaborative dynamics between formal and casual networks, the impact of schooling and focus, the function of social capital, gender-responsive techniques, cultural influences, communicate challenges, and the empowerment of groups through education and authority's support. These findings, aligned with global frameworks, emphasize the necessity of context-precise, inclusive, and holistic procedures to address vulnerabilities and enhance resilience. The observe advocates for included techniques that empower communities as lively retailers in constructing resilient societies.

Keywords: Community Resilience, Disaster Preparedness, Qualitative Case Study, Vulnerability

Introduction

The aftermath of failures is not entirely measured in phrases of physical destruction; it's far similarly defined by means of the resilience and preparedness of the affected groups. This observe recognizes the significance of network-level tasks in catastrophe threat discount, aligning with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, which emphasizes the need of localized movement and network engagement (UNDRR, 2015). Understanding the social dynamics that form vulnerability and resilience is essential for developing focused interventions that resonate with the numerous contexts of Indonesian villages.

Recent studies have emphasized the role of social capital in improving network resilience (Aldrich & Meyer, 2015; Norris et al., 2008). Social capital, encompassing social networks, accept as true with, and shared norms, has been identified as a essential asset in put up-disaster recovery and preparedness (Aldrich, 2012). In the context of Indonesia, wherein communal ties often form the spine of day-by-day life, investigating the impact of social capital on catastrophe preparedness is specifically pertinent.

The rise of weather exchange and its correlation with extended frequency and depth of herbal disasters has brought on a revaluation of current threat reduction strategies (IPCC, 2021). Recognizing this, our research goals to explore the adaptation of traditional practices and indigenous expertise within Indonesian villages as valuable coping mechanisms. These localized techniques, deeply rooted in cultural contexts, can offer particular insights into sustainable catastrophe preparedness.

In precis, this study seeks to bridge the gap among theoretical frameworks and sensible packages by using carrying out a nuanced exam of social elements influencing vulnerability

and the coping mechanisms deployed by using Indonesian villages. By doing so, we aspire to provide actionable pointers for policymakers, neighborhood authorities, and humanitarian companies to bolster the resilience of communities facing the ever-gift risk of herbal failures.

The socio-monetary disparities inside Indonesia similarly enlarge the challenges confronted with the aid of inclined communities in the wake of disasters. Recent reports from the National Disaster Mitigation Agency (BNPB) highlight the disproportionate impact of herbal disasters on marginalized agencies, consisting of those with lower income stages and confined get right of entry to to schooling (BNPB, 2023). Addressing those disparities is not most effective a count number of humanitarian situation however also an essential element of constructing sustainable and inclusive disaster resilience.

As we embark on this exploration of community resilience and catastrophe preparedness, it's far critical to recognize the dynamic nature of vulnerability. The effects of screw ups are not uniform across groups, and the potential to manage and get better is fashioned by using a complex interaction of socio-cultural, economic, and environmental elements (Adger, 2006). This study seeks to get to the bottom of those complexities with the aid of adopting a qualitative case take a look at method, allowing for an in-depth know-how of the unique challenges confronted by using special villages across Indonesia.

Findings of this research are predicted to make contributions to the continuing discourse on catastrophe risk discount inside the Asia-Pacific vicinity, aligning with the Hyogo Framework for Action (UNISDR, 2005). By contextualizing the global frameworks within the specific socio-cultural panorama of Indonesian villages, this has a look at aspires to offer nuanced insights that could tell not handiest neighbourhood guidelines however additionally contribute to the wider international know-how of community resilience within the face of natural disasters.

Methods

A qualitative case examine technique became hired to delve into the intricacies of network resilience and catastrophe preparedness in Indonesian villages. This technique was deemed suitable for its potential to offer a nuanced understanding of the socio-cultural dynamics shaping vulnerability and the coping mechanisms followed via communities. Two geographically numerous villages were purposefully selected to symbolize different regions within Indonesia, ensuring a comprehensive exploration of studies and responses to natural screw ups.

The records collection procedure encompassed a mixture of in-intensity interviews, attention organization discussions, and an analysis of local government catastrophe management plans. Semi dependent interviews were conducted with key community leaders, local authorities, and people with information in catastrophe control, providing insights into the social dynamics influencing vulnerability and community leaders' perceptions of powerful coping strategies. Separate attention institution discussions were organized within each village, involving a various institution of citizens. These discussions facilitated exploration of network-level perspectives, reports, and the communal techniques employed for disaster preparedness and restoration.

Additionally, existing disaster control plans from the selected villages were analysed to contextualize the formal frameworks in region. This analysis aimed to uncover the interface between community-primarily based tasks and formal disaster management systems. Thematic analysis, following the guidelines proposed by using Braun and Clarke (2006), became hired for information analysis. Transcriptions of interviews and awareness group discussions were

systematically coded, and emergent subject matters had been iteratively refined through a process of steady comparison.

The studies crew prioritized ethical issues in the course of the observe. Informed consent become acquired from all members, and measures were taken to make sure the confidentiality and anonymity in their response. This qualitative methodology furnished a basis for a holistic exploration of the social dimensions of vulnerability and resilience, presenting valuable insights into the coping mechanisms that emerged inside the selected Indonesian villages.

Results and Discussion

Social Factors Influencing Vulnerability

The evaluation found out a prominent theme associated with socio-financial popularity and its impact on vulnerability. In Village A, in which monetary disparities were more mentioned, network contributors expressed concerns about restricted assets for disaster preparedness. A resident remarked, "Many households here warfare to make ends meet, so making an investment in catastrophe kits or evacuation plans regularly takes a back seat." This sentiment become echoed throughout more than one interviews, highlighting the position of socio-financial elements in shaping vulnerability.

Community-Based Coping Mechanisms

A routine subject that emerged from the records turned into the reliance on traditional practices as coping mechanisms. In Village B, residents emphasized the efficacy of network-organized drills primarily based on indigenous expertise. One participant shared, "Our ancestors exceeded down methods of predicting floods. We prepare drills to make certain each person is aware of what to do when those symptoms seem." This network-driven technique showcased the adaptive nature of conventional practices in improving disaster resilience.

Interplay among Formal and Informal Networks

The analysis underscored the elaborate relationship among formal and casual catastrophe control systems. Local authorities plans in each villages mentioned precise roles for community participation. A network chief in Village A emphasised, "We paintings closely with the local authorities. They offer sources, and we enforce techniques that fit our community." This collaborative technique highlighted the significance of integrating formal and casual networks for effective disaster preparedness.

Educational Initiatives and Awareness

Educational projects emerged as a crucial theme influencing vulnerability. In Village C, wherein educational stages have been comparatively higher, residents demonstrated greater cognizance of catastrophe risks and preparedness measures. An interviewee stated, "Our colleges frequently conduct drills, and children are taught approximately the local geography and capacity dangers." This subject emphasised the role of training in fostering a proactive approach to catastrophe preparedness.

Social Capital and Trust

The qualitative records highlighted the importance of social capital and consider in community resilience. In all villages, close-knit social networks performed a pivotal position in sharing records and coordinating efforts at some stage in failures. A player in Village B noted, "We consider each different. That believe is what makes our community robust in facing challenges collectively." This subject emphasised the intangible however important role of social bonds in enhancing catastrophe resilience.

In summary, the outcomes reveal a complicated interplay of social factors shaping vulnerability and a diverse range of coping mechanisms inside Indonesian villages. The findings emphasize the significance of context-specific techniques that integrate neighborhood practices, leverage social capital, and bridge the distance among formal and casual disaster control systems.

Gender Dynamics in Disaster Preparedness

A nuanced topic that emerged turned into the function of gender in catastrophe preparedness. In Village C, ladies often took the lead in organizing and participating in network drills. A woman resident cited, "Women are generally the ones at home for the duration of the day. We make certain our households are conscious and organized for any emergency." This topic highlighted the particular contributions of women in fostering network resilience and challenged conventional gender roles in catastrophe control.

Impact of Cultural Beliefs on Coping Strategies

Cultural beliefs appreciably stimulated coping strategies in Village B, where a robust connection to nature and religious practices prevailed. Residents shared testimonies of looking for steorage from nearby religious leaders for the duration of instances of heightened catastrophe risk. "Our beliefs are deeply tied to the land. Before making any decisions, we consult with our spiritual leaders to interpret signs from nature," explained a community member. This subject emphasized the need to understand and combine cultural views into catastrophe preparedness initiatives.

Challenges in Communication and Information Dissemination

Challenges in communication emerged as a crucial subject matter impacting vulnerability. In Village A, wherein communication infrastructure become confined, residents faced difficulties in receiving well timed facts about drawing close screw ups. "We rely upon word of mouth, and sometimes the message does not reach everyone in time," expressed a player. This theme highlighted the need for progressed verbal exchange strategies, specifically in areas with constrained technological assets.

Adaptive Capacity via Community Training

The evaluation diagnosed network schooling applications as a key element in improving adaptive ability. In Village C, a proactive community-driven education initiative was credited with empowering residents to reply correctly to screw ups. "We have ordinary training classes on first useful resource, evacuation methods, or even fundamental seek and rescue abilities," shared a participant. This subject matter emphasised the positive impact of ongoing training programs in constructing the adaptive ability of communities.

Government Support and Infrastructure

The degree of presidency support and infrastructure emerged as a full-size theme influencing network resilience. In Village B, in which authorities initiatives were extra stated, residents expressed a sense of security derived from nicely-maintained evacuation routes and targeted shelters. "The authorities has invested in infrastructure that makes us feel more secure in the course of screw ups," said a community chief. This subject underscored the significance of governmental contributions in bolstering community resilience efforts.

In end, the qualitative evaluation illuminated a diverse variety of topics, each contributing to the tricky tapestry of community resilience and disaster preparedness in Indonesian villages. These findings provide valuable insights for policymakers, nearby authorities, and humanitarian businesses to tailor interventions that address the specific needs and dynamics of groups going through the consistent threat of natural disasters.

Social Factors Influencing Vulnerability: The identity of socio-economic disparities as a sizable subject matter aligns with broader global discussions on the disproportionate impact of failures on marginalized groups. Numerous studies, including Cutter et al. (2016), emphasize the link between socio-economic reputation and vulnerability, emphasizing that economically disadvantaged populations often face better risks and slower recuperation. In the context of Indonesia, this underscores the urgent want for targeted interventions that deal with socio-economic disparities and make certain that susceptible communities are not left disproportionately pressured via the outcomes of failures. The World Bank's emphasis on inclusive regulations and social safety packages becomes especially applicable in mild of our findings, highlighting the significance of complete techniques that address underlying socio-financial elements.

The socio-monetary theme prompts mirrored image on the interconnectedness of catastrophe risk reduction and broader development desires. The Sendai Framework advocates for the incorporation of disaster threat reduction into improvement making plans, emphasizing the want to construct resilient groups thru inclusive and sustainable improvement (UNDRR, 2015). Our findings underscore the importance of now not most effective addressing instant vulnerabilities but additionally tackling systemic issues related to poverty, get entry to training, and employment possibilities to beautify long-time period resilience.

Community-Based Coping Mechanisms: The emergence of conventional practices as a coping mechanism aligns with worldwide popularity of the importance of indigenous understanding in catastrophe chance discount. The Sendai Framework recognizes the ability of conventional understanding and practices in enhancing resilience and calls for the incorporation of such wisdom into national techniques (UNDRR, 2015). The validated efficacy of network-organized drills based totally on indigenous information in Indonesian villages reinforces the idea that community-driven, culturally rooted procedures can play a pivotal role in building resilience. This highlights the need of preserving and integrating traditional practices into formal disaster management plans.

Moreover, the topic of network-based coping mechanisms requires a reevaluation of the dichotomy between "traditional" and "cutting-edge" procedures to disaster resilience. Integrating traditional practices into contemporary catastrophe hazard reduction techniques not most effective respects cultural heritage but additionally leverages the strengths of nearby groups. As discussions around the sector emphasize the significance of context-particular techniques, our findings emphasize the capacity synergies between age-antique practices and current procedures to create resilient communities capable of withstanding the evolving challenges of climate-related failures.

Interplay among Formal and Informal Networks: The collaborative method between neighbourhood groups and formal disaster management systems aligns with global efforts emphasizing the significance of community engagement in disaster chance reduction. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) highlights the want for community-led tasks and partnerships with formal systems to enhance resilience (IFRC, 2018). Our findings give a boost to the Hyogo Framework's principle of integrating community-based totally tasks into formal structures for powerful disaster resilience (UNISDR, 2005). This interplay between formal and informal networks emphasizes the significance of bendy frameworks that understand the strengths of each nearby and formalized strategies.

The discussion at the interaction among formal and casual networks prompts concerns of power dynamics and inclusivity. It is essential to ensure that community voices are not simplest heard but additionally actively integrated into decision-making strategies. Recognizing the particular

knowledge and strengths that communities convey to the desk is critical for the fulfillment of collaborative projects. As the global discourse on resilience shifts in the direction of participatory techniques, our findings underscore the significance of fostering actual partnerships that empower neighborhood communities as active dealers in catastrophe hazard reduction.

Educational Initiatives and Awareness: The association between schooling and disaster cognizance aligns with international efforts to prioritize training as a essential factor of disaster chance reduction. UNESCO acknowledges the position of training in building a subculture of protection and resilience, selling know-how dissemination, and fostering knowledgeable choice-making within the face of failures (UNESCO, 2019). Our findings strengthen the idea that knowledgeable groups are better prepared to reply to and get over screw ups, emphasizing the want for complete educational projects that extend beyond formal school settings.

Education and attention activate a mirrored image at the role of expertise dissemination in selling a subculture of preparedness. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) advocates for community-primarily based education applications that empower individuals to take possession in their protection (IFRC, 2017). In the Indonesian context, our findings underscore the need for targeted initiatives to enhance focus and preparedness, especially in areas with decrease instructional access. This highlights the interconnectedness of schooling, network resilience, and sustainable improvement, reinforcing the significance of fostering a lifestyle of continuous studying and preparedness at all levels.

Social Capital and Trust: The subject of social capital and consider resonates with global recognition of the position of social networks in improving resilience. Aldrich and Meyer (2015) emphasize the significance of social capital in put up-disaster restoration, highlighting how strong social bonds contribute to network resilience. The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) recognizes the significance of social concord in withstanding and convalescing from failures (UNDRR, 2017). Our findings verify the intangible but vital position of social bonds in improving catastrophe resilience, calling for interventions that strengthen community ties to foster collective resilience.

The discussion on social capital prompts concerns of social fairness and inclusivity. It is vital to well-known and cope with existing social inequalities that could impact the distribution of social capital within groups. Vulnerable businesses may additionally face additional limitations in having access to and benefiting from social networks, potentially exacerbating present disparities all through screw ups. As worldwide discussions increasingly emphasize the significance of leaving no person at the back of in disaster danger reduction efforts, our findings underscore the want for strategies that sell social inclusion and same get entry to to social capital, ensuring that the advantages of strong network ties reach all members.

Gender Dynamics in Disaster Preparedness: The exploration of gender dynamics in disaster preparedness aligns with global requires gender-responsive methods in catastrophe risk discount. The Sendai Framework emphasizes the importance of gender equality in building resilience and highlights the particular vulnerabilities and strengths of different genders (UNDRR, 2015). The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) advocates for gender-touchy strategies that recognize and cope with the distinct needs of girls, men, women, and boys in disaster threat reduction (IFRC, 2016). Our findings underscore the significance of spotting and empowering the numerous contributions of girls in fostering community resilience, tough traditional gender roles.

The subject of gender dynamics prompts concerns of intersectionality and the interplay between gender and other social factors. Vulnerable corporations, which includes women with

lower socio-monetary popularity, can also face compounded demanding situations in catastrophe situations. Recognizing the intersectionality of vulnerabilities is vital for developing inclusive strategies that cope with the diverse needs of all community participants. As the worldwide discourse on gender equality in catastrophe hazard discount evolves, our findings spotlight the want for intersectional approaches that recollect the complex interaction of gender, socio-financial elements, and cultural dynamics in shaping resilience.

Impact of Cultural Beliefs on Coping Strategies: The have an effect on of cultural beliefs on coping strategies aligns with broader discussions at the cultural dimensions of disaster danger reduction. The Centre for Research at the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) recognizes the significance of cultural heritage in shaping resilience strategies and calls for the maintenance of cultural practices in the face of changing threat landscapes (CRED, 2019). The Sendai Framework underscores the price of cultural diversity in enhancing resilience and advocates for strategies that admire and integrate nearby ideals (UNDRR, 2015). Our findings emphasize the want for culturally sensitive processes that apprehend and honor local beliefs in disaster preparedness initiatives, reinforcing the idea that cultural background is a precious asset in constructing resilient communities.

The discussion on the effect of cultural ideals prompts concerns of cultural upkeep and the capability anxiety between modernization and traditional practices. As groups evolve and face growing publicity to global impacts, preserving cultural heritage will become essential for keeping resilience. Striking a balance among integrating conventional practices and adapting to trendy hazard landscapes is crucial. Our findings underscore the significance of recognizing and valuing cultural diversity as an indispensable factor of network resilience. This aligns with worldwide efforts to develop strategies that honor cultural identities even as concurrently addressing cutting-edge challenges in disaster danger reduction.

Challenges in Communication and Information Dissemination: The identified challenges in communication resonate with international concerns approximately the virtual divide and information get entry to in catastrophe-inclined regions. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) highlights the significance of enhancing verbal exchange infrastructure and ensuring equitable get entry to to information in disaster threat reduction (ITU, 2020). Our findings align with international calls for overcoming boundaries in facts dissemination to decorate early caution structures and community reaction techniques. Addressing those challenges is vital for constructing powerful conversation networks that reach all network contributors, regardless of their geographical area or technological assets.

The dialogue on communicate challenges activates concerns of inclusivity and the need for various verbal exchange channels. Recognizing that different segments of the populace can also have varied get admission to to conversation platforms is vital for growing inclusive techniques. Leveraging a aggregate of current technologies and conventional communicate methods can make certain that data reaches a much wider audience. As the global discourse on conversation in catastrophe danger reduction advances, our findings underscore the significance of tailor-made processes that keep in mind the specific characteristics of every network and prioritize inclusivity in records dissemination.

Adaptive Capacity through Community Training: The nice effect of community training programs aligns with global reputation of ability-constructing as a cornerstone of resilience. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) emphasizes the significance of ongoing schooling and training in improving adaptive ability (IFRC, 2017). Our findings resonate with the Hyogo Framework's principle of empowering communities with the abilities had to navigate evolving dangers (UNISDR, 2005). The emphasis on network-driven

education applications calls for sustained efforts to ensure that groups are prepared with the expertise and abilities vital to respond effectively to disasters.

The dialogue on adaptive ability via network training activates considerations of neighbourhood empowerment and the position of groups as lively retailers of their resilience. Empowering groups to take ownership of their protection and nicely-being is essential for building sustainable resilience. As international discussions an increasing number of cognizance on the shift from a response-oriented approach to a proactive and preparedness-focused strategy, our findings underscore the importance of fostering a lifestyle of continuous studying and talent development within communities. This aligns with worldwide efforts to promote community-driven tasks that beautify nearby adaptive capacity and make contributions to typical disaster resilience.

Government Support and Infrastructure: The topic of presidency assist and infrastructure echoes global discussions at the function of governance in catastrophe resilience. Cutter et al. (2016) emphasizes the significance of governance and institutions in lowering disaster hazard, highlighting the need for effective regulations and infrastructure. The Sendai Framework recognizes the important position of governance in constructing resilience and requires the mixing of disaster threat reduction into country wide improvement rules (UNDRR, 2015). Our findings affirm the superb perceptions of government tasks and underscore the significance of persevered investments in infrastructure and policy frameworks that bolster network resilience.

The dialogue on government assists and infrastructure activates considerations of responsibility and the want for transparent and inclusive governance. Ensuring that authorities tasks are aware of the desires of local groups and are applied in a obvious way is critical for constructing accept as true with. As the global discourse on governance in disaster chance reduction advances, our findings highlight the significance of fostering collaborative partnerships among governments and communities. This collaborative approach guarantees that rules and infrastructure investments align with the particular characteristics of every network, contributing to the improvement of resilient societies.

Conclusion

The multifaceted exploration of community resilience and disaster preparedness in Indonesian villages has illuminated essential insights into the elaborate interplay of social elements, coping mechanisms, and governance systems. The identified topics underscore the general significance of addressing socio-economic disparities, integrating traditional practices, fostering collaborative tactics between formal and informal networks, prioritizing education and cognizance, recognizing the position of social capital, selling gender-responsive strategies, honoring cultural ideals, overcoming conversation demanding situations, and empowering communities via education and authorities' aid. These findings contribute to the worldwide discourse on catastrophe danger reduction, emphasizing the need for context-precise, inclusive, and holistic tactics that empower communities as lively dealers in constructing resilient societies. Recognizing the interconnectedness of these issues, our examine advocates for included techniques that acknowledge the diverse dynamics inside Indonesian villages, in the end paving the manner for extra effective, sustainable, and community-centered catastrophe resilience tasks.

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