

# Establishing a Co-design Framework for Disaster Mitigation Agenda in The Urban Context. A Case Study: SIBAT Solo

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## INTRODUCTION

Climate change impacts weather patterns significantly, one of which is the pattern and annual rainfall changes. One of the impacts on the urban environment is the flood cycle which is increasingly difficult to predict. To deal with the threat of unpredictable flooding in urban areas, apart from applying engineering approaches, another effort that can be established is to build community preparedness for facing flood disasters. Involving citizens in a disaster mitigation system requires the right strategy and approach. This paper reports the initial research findings on applying the co-design method as a participatory approach in carrying out the work agendas of the community-based disaster preparedness community in Solo, Indonesia.

## METHODS

This research uses a single case study method. This method is considered appropriate in research on objects of social phenomena, in this case, the disaster preparedness community. The case study provides the possibility of more significant details about a particular phenomenon. In addition, the case study method also provides a holistic interpretation and always refers to its social context. For this research, a case study will be conducted on the SIBAT community. This community has been activating the agenda of flood disaster mitigation in Surakarta since 2015.

## RESULT & DISCUSSION

The initial findings show that by providing space for people to set and design their disaster mitigation agenda, mitigation programs become more targeted. They know what they need when disaster strikes. People with knowledge of local wisdom better understand critical points when a flood disaster strikes, so that they can design disaster response action plans according to their needs.

The above findings have the consequence that the establishing the co-design method must provide as much space as possible for people to play a role. The co-design method should be able to encourage the involvement of people and communities (SIBAT) to determine the disaster mitigation agenda in their environment. External actors, such as volunteers, state emergency response agencies, and other state officials should follow disaster response procedures prepared by the community. Observations from the ground on how the community organises its agendas show that to develop the co-design framework, the researchers should play more of the role of facilitator and catalyst. Facilitation is given to preparing the disaster mitigation agenda, while a catalyst is needed when the community interacts with external actors.

## CONCLUSION

Establishing a co-design framework to formulate a disaster agenda in the urban context requires the role of the community. Co-design can be an appropriate participatory approach since it encourages participants to have multiple roles. Since its establishment, SIBAT has been carrying out disaster agendas with the people and the city government. Co-design implementation will further strengthen their role as the main actor in formulating the disaster mitigation agenda in Solo.



The community holds several formal and informal meetings to discuss the disaster mitigation agenda. This informality is part of local wisdom in organizing the community work, which aligns with the co-design approach.



The research team was involved in several informal meetings to observe community organizing activities as the basis for developing the co-design method framework.