

The capacity building of Disaster Risk Reduction Forum (F-PRB) West Sumatra Province in increasing the performance

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Abstract. The aims of this study are to describe and analyze how the building capacity at the Disaster Risk Reduction Forum in West Sumatra Province (F-PRB). This research is based on the importance of the existence of Disaster Risk Management Forum related to disaster risk reduction that often occurs in West Sumatra region. The role of F-PRB that is not yet maximized is also the background of this research. This study applied descriptive qualitative research methods with data collection methods are interviews and documentation. All obtained data were analyzed in etic and emic to find a conclusion. The conclusion of this study is the organizational capacity development carried out by the West Sumatra Province Disaster Risk Management Forum is still not optimal at the system, organizational, and individual levels. This is due to the lack of support from the government, private sector, and memberships related to the facilities, infrastructures, and budgets. In the future, it is hoped that the government, both at the central and regional levels, private sector will improve and add facilities and infrastructure, as well as the budget for the F-PRB of West Sumatra Province so that it can carry out its functions and roles optimally.

1 Introduction

The West Sumatra Province is one of the provinces located on the west coast of the island of Sumatra. This province is an area prone to natural disasters where in geology, West Sumatra is flanked by two main earthquake centres, namely the watermelon fault (Sumatra full zone) along the Bukit Barisan and a seduction zone, namely the cross of the Indo- Australian Plate with the Eurasian Plate $\pm$ 250 km from the coast to the west. Based on research by experts, this condition has the potential for an earthquake to be followed by a tsunami wave or rising sea levels with strong and large waves. Besides that, in the province of West Sumatra, there are several volcanoes that are still active, including Mount Marapi, Mount Tandikek and Mount Talang [1].

Lately, even until this article was written, earthquakes with relatively smaller scales often occur and do not cause too much of a bad impact. As explained in Law Number 24, 2007 concerning Disaster Management, disaster is defined as an event or series of events that threatens and disrupts people's lives and livelihoods caused, both by natural factors and/or non-natural factors as well as human factors, resulting in human casualties, damage environment, property loss, and psychological impact. Recent disasters have further reaffirmed the need for an intensive and comprehensive effort for disaster management through mitigation and Disaster Risk Reduction (PRB). West Sumatra is an area complete with potential disasters or disaster supermarkets, namely, tsunamis, earthquakes, volcanoes, and mega thrust, for

that it is necessary to increase capacity and vigilance which will later be integrated into the Spatial Policy created by the government.

Currently, West Sumatra Province is actually a province that is aware of disasters, and has a vision to become disaster-toughness cities in West Sumatra. As we know that this province with a population of 5,321,489 when viewed from the history of disasters in West Sumatra Province, in the last 20 years there have been several major disaster events in West Sumatra which have an impact on loss of life and property as well as community activities in all aspects of his life.

The earthquake that occurred on September 30, 2009 was a fairly large earthquake that occurred in West Sumatra, which in addition to causing considerable physical damage, including public facilities, also resulted in the death of approximately 1,200 people. After that the Tsunami in Mentawai in 2010 was also one of the most heart-breaking disasters for the people of West Sumatra. Based on these incidents the spirit and efforts of disaster risk reduction are created by various parties in the Minangkabau land. Furthermore, in 2010 a forum concerned with this disaster was formed, namely the West Sumatra Disaster Risk Reduction Forum (F-PRB) as a platform for Disaster Risk Reduction [2].

There are still many regions that are categorized as natural disaster-prone areas in West Sumatra, causing the need for a community condition that is responsive and toughness and have the capacity to face disasters. That way the existence of a Disaster Risk Reduction Forum (PRB) to be urgent in each region, so that it can create a

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disaster-responsive society and it can reduce the risk of a disaster. This Disaster Risk Reduction Forum is a forum that functions to unite in collaboration among multi-stakeholder organizations in West Sumatra Province in their activities and support steps and efforts in the context of reducing disaster risk that occurs in West Sumatra. Furthermore, the Disaster Risk Reduction Forum is also a forum or organization for stakeholders to meet and discussion which concerned to the disaster risk reduction agenda in West Sumatra in the context of advocating for disaster risk reduction.

In its process, the PRB Forum has been done many things, both related to direct activities, as well as coordinating activities and capacity building. Related to the building capacity, the West Sumatra PRB Forum has also do collaboration in order to develop and improve both individually, institutionally or organizationally. However, this collaboration with various stakeholders has not yet been fully achieved maximally and still need the serious efforts to make it happen.

Besides those problems above, the disaster risk reduction forum requires the participation of the entire community to prevent and reduce disaster risk through the integrated approach of inclusive economic, structural, legal, and social, health, and cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures. In fact, FPRB relies on coordination mechanisms within and across sectors and with relevant stakeholders at all levels. This condition causes the low organizational performance and also the problem of budgeting support from the government in implementing the activities that have been designed by FPRB.

Related to the issue of increasing the institutional capacity of the FPRB of West Sumatra, conceptually explains that this capacity building by definition has various definitions. Each expert defines the development or improvement of this capacity differently depending on the point of view and aspects that become their focus. The differentiation in definition is also due to the concept of capacity building has complex dimensions so that it cannot be seen in one or two perspectives or one opinion covers all aspects and dimensions. In general, the concept of capacity building can be defined as a sustainable process of building the capacity of individuals, groups or organizations to analyze and face environmental challenges [3, 4, 5] explain that institution reform is related to three dimensions are Human Resource Development, Organizational strengthening, Institutional reform. The process of developing or strengthening this capacity is carried out through the development of abilities, expertise, skills, as well as potential and talent in ability required so that individuals, groups or organizations can survive and be able to overcome the challenges and changes rapidly. This capacity building can also be interpreted as a creative process in building capacities that have not been seen. Meanwhile, emphasizes the development of institutional capacity/institutional arrangement as part of bureaucratic reform which is very important and decisive for an organization or group [6].

Meanwhile, the World Bank as quoted in [7] explains that this capacity building emphasizes various aspects

such as; aspects of human resource development / HR starting from the recruitment process to training. Then the organizational aspect is more related to the problem of setting the structure, process, resources and management style used. Next is the network aspect, which is related to coordination, interaction and organizational activities both formal and informal. Another aspect that is also included in this capacity building is the organizational environment, which is related to the rules or regulations related to the responsibilities and powers between institutions and the financial or budgetary support provided in the context of building this capacity. And the last is related to external aspects from outside the organization or the environment outside the organization such as political, economic and security factors that occur in a country. From several definitions of capacity building presented by the experts above, in general it can be concluded that institutional capacity building is an effort carried out by individuals, groups, or organizations related to organizational strengthening with development aspects related to needs in order to maximize performance and the achievement of organizational goals as well as preparing to face the challenges in internal and external organization.

Related to the purpose of doing this capacity building in general is to realize the achievement of individual or organizational goals effectively and efficiently. With the capacity of individuals or organizations that have developed or are adequate, they will be able to carry out their duties and functions optimally in achieving the goals or objectives they want to achieve. Meanwhile, related to the target of capacity building, it can be done by anyone and anywhere. The important is it must be adjusted to the situation and conditions as well as the needs of each. Related to the organization of this PRB Forum, the targets of this capacity building activity are actors belonging to the Pent helix concept in disaster risk reduction, including; government, private sectors, universities, society, and the press media.

Meanwhile, this capacity building generally has levels [7], in his book explained that there are three levels in this capacity building process including: the first is at the system level, the second is the institutional level, and the third is the individual level. . Furthermore, it is explained that at this system level, capacity building is more emphasized on the framework related to arrangements, policies and basic conditions that support the achievement of certain policy objectives. Meanwhile, the organization level or the whole unit, such as organizational structure, decision-making processes within the organization, work procedures and mechanisms, arrangements for facilities and infrastructure, relationships and organizational networks. While at the individual level, it relates to individual skills and requirements, knowledge, behaviour, job grouping and motivations from the work of people in an organization. To achieve the maximum quality of institutional development, development at these three levels must be carried out continuously to support each other in achieving goals.

Based on the description above, in this paper the author wants to focus on how the capacity building of organization Disaster Risk Reduction Forum of the West

Sumatra Province viewed from three levels of capacity development, and what are the inhibiting and supporting factors? The purpose of this paper is to describe and analyse how the capacity building of the organization Disaster Risk Reduction Forum of West Sumatra Province in terms of three levels of capacity development, namely; system level, organizational level, and individual level. This paper is to describe and analyse related to the inhibiting and supporting factors.

2 Research method

The research method is used in this study is qualitative. By using this method to uncover issues related to the capacity building of FPRB West Sumatera Province. This analysis of capacity building is descriptive, so that the approach used in this study is a qualitative method. Through this study, the authors hope to obtain relevant data and information to explain the research problem.

The qualitative research approach is started by using of theory as a framework or framework of thought. However, theory does not become the main guide in research design and does not become the main tool for interpreting research data obtained from the study conducted. In qualitative research, the main source is obtained from data collected in the field by interacting directly with the issue or problem under study, not only from theory. The qualitative approach is used to reveal more in-depth information about this research as explained [8] that "we conduct qualitative research because a problem or issue needs to be explored."

The unit of analysis in this study is the institution or organization, namely the FPRB of West Sumatera Province. This is as stated by [8] about the unit of analysis in the case study approach "studying an event, a program, an activity, or more than one individual." Informants are individuals who have information and are used as sources of information for research purposes. In qualitative research, sufficient knowledge of informants can explain the object of research. Thus, the informant is a source of data that directly interacts with the researcher through the interview process. In qualitative research, informants can be taken by purposive sampling. In this study, researchers directly appoint people who are considered to be able to provide information.

Interview data were collected from direct questions and answers to informants through questions asked. Related to this informant, in this research, it is determined that people who are directly involved in the process of capacity building at the West Sumatra Province Disaster Risk Reduction Forum include: daily administrators (coordinator, secretary, and treasurer), heads of fields, and members. Then triangulation of information is selected from the organization of the Regional Disaster Management Agency of West Sumatra Province, as well as other institutions such as NGOs that are members of the West Sumatra Province Disaster Risk Reduction Forum.

Besides primary data, the data in this study is by observing and collecting relevant secondary data at the research location. As revealed by [8] the form of data

collection in qualitative research, especially the case studies approach "using multiple sources, such as interviews, observations, documents, and artefacts." Data analysis in qualitative research consists of preparing and organizing data (including transcripts, or image data such as graphs, etc.) for analysis. In qualitative research the researcher will interpret the data and give meaning to what is the centre of attention, as revealed by "interpretation in qualitative research involves abstracting out beyond the codes and themes to the larger meaning of the data." That is, in this qualitative research, processing data is categorizing, systematizing, and even producing meaning by the researcher himself for the centre of his attention.

3 Result and discussion

Before we come to discuss the capacity building in the FPRB of West Sumatra Province, the author would like to review related to the formation of this organization. At the national level this organization is a multi-stakeholder platform for disaster risk reduction or a Disaster Risk Reduction Forum (PRB Forum) consisting of stakeholders can help to provide and mobilize the knowledge, skills and resources needed to mainstream disaster risk reduction (PRB) into development policies, plans and programs. In its development, the National PRB Platform, which was established in 2009, has a mandate, one of which is to encourage the formation of a multi-stakeholder platform or forum at the provincial and district/city levels as an effort to synergize the roles and efforts to mainstream PRB at various levels and development sectors.

The regional PRB Platform/Forum is an independent forum that brings together various stakeholder organizations that work and support various PRB efforts in Indonesia. Regional PRB Forums also seek to accommodate all interests related to disaster management in the regions, as well as help align various policies, development plans and programs and PRB activities at each level, and support the achievement of PRB goals in Indonesia and the realization of the nation's resilience to disasters.

The establishment of regional PRB Forums is mandated through Government Regulation Number 21 of 2008 concerning the Implementation of Disaster Management in article 8 which explains the function of multi-stakeholder forums in the preparation of Regional Action Plans for Disaster Risk Reduction (RAD-PRB). In that regulation also stated that the 4 members of this forum include elements from government, non-government, community and business institutions.

Meanwhile, related to the legal basis for the establishment of this forum, there are several laws and policies that serve as references in the initiation, formation and management of this PRB Forum, as follows:

1. Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management
2. Government Regulation Number 21 of 2008 concerning the Implementation of Disaster Management

3. Government Regulation Number 22 of 2008 concerning Funding and Management of Disaster Assistance
4. Government Regulation Number 23 of 2008 concerning the Participation of International Institutions and Foreign Non-Governmental Organizations in Disaster Management
5. Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 59 of 2017 concerning Implementation of the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals
6. Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 87 of 2020 concerning the Master Plan for Disaster Management 2020-2044
7. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 101 of 2018 concerning Technical Standards for Basic Services on Minimum Standards for District/City Regional Disasters
8. Regulation of the Head of the National Disaster Management Agency Number 4 of 2008 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation of Disaster Management Plans.

Related to the tasks and roles of the Disaster Risk Reduction Forum are to contribute to the development of the city's resilience to disasters in supporting sustainable development at the local level. Then the PRB Forum functions as a coordination mechanism at the local level to enhance multi-stakeholder collaboration and coordination. It can be achieved through a consultative and participatory process and Collaboration through participation.

Furthermore, the function of the PRB Forum is to create an enabling environment that allows developing a culture of public awareness and prevention. It can be achieved through PRB advocacy and awareness rising regarding risks and vulnerabilities. PRB forums should ensure effective resource mobilization, cooperation and also ensure effective disaster preparedness and response. During disaster response, the PRB Forum is the initiator of the formation of a Volunteer Desk with BPBD and other partners and provides assistance. PRB forums can influence positive change through concerted and coordinated efforts, particularly in practical action, policy, planning, administration, and decision-making processes. PRB forums can support systematic monitoring of local progress in relation to the Sendai Framework.

Meanwhile, related to the function of the Disaster Risk Reduction Forum in this national disaster management system and management, it is as a manifestation of community participation in disaster management in their area consisting of representatives of business institutions, universities and research institutions, community/religious based organizations, non-governmental organizations/ non-governmental organizations, business institutions and mass media, donor agencies, professional/skilled organizations, legislative institutions, judiciary institutions, regional apparatus organizations, and disaster management volunteer organizations.

In addition, the PRB Forum is a partner of provincial and district/city BPBDs. The PRB Forum has a vision to ensure regional development based on disaster risk reduction with several strategies, first: ensuring that policies taken can reduce current disaster risks, and do not add new disaster risks, and improve people's quality of life. The second strategy is to ensure that disaster management institutions can synergize well, between BPBDs and other OPDs, between local governments and civil society and business institutions. The third strategy is to ensure that the disaster management budget is adequate to be used in disaster management in accordance with the disaster risk in the area. The fourth strategy is to ensure that community empowerment is carried out in the regions in building disaster resilience.

Objects of Resilience; namely houses/residential units, educational units, hospitals/health facilities, markets, houses of worship, offices, and other vital infrastructure. And the last function is the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Forum which plays a role in initiating the establishment of the Regency/City PRB Forum.

This PRB Forum was formed more as an advocacy, facilitation, consultation and monitoring institution in assisting the Regional Disaster Management Agency of West Sumatra Province. The form of involvement of this forum is in the implementation of disaster risk reduction programs, one of which is technical assistance and training Teams or (TATTs). The vision of the F-RPB is based on [9] and [10] including:

1. To Ensure Regional Development Based on Disaster Risk Reduction.
2. To ensure that the policies taken can reduce the risk of current disasters, do not add to the risk of new disasters, and improve the quality of life of the community.
3. To ensure that disaster management institutions can do synergy well between BPBD and OPD, and between local governments and the community and business institutions.
4. To ensure that adequate disaster management budget is used in disaster management in accordance with the disaster risk in the area.
5. To Ensure that community empowerment is carried out in the regions in building resilience to disasters

The establishment of this PRB Forum was initiated by many actors or stakeholders who are concerned with disasters in the regions, especially disaster institutions from the government itself, namely BPBD and non-government organizations or NGOs in the regions. This initiation also involves key actors, public figures or leaders of a community organization who have the authority and policies/decisions within the organization, or figures who have socio-cultural influences in an area.

Furthermore, the existence of this PRB Forum is actually a working partner of the BPBD of West Sumatra Province, as well as those at the district/city level in West Sumatra. So here it needs to be emphasized that the existence of this Forum is not to be a competitor or rival to BPBD in carrying out its main tasks and functions in the field of disaster. With this assumption, it is clear that

the presence of PRB forums in this area, both at the provincial and district/city levels will greatly assist the work of BPBDs in their respective work areas, so it is necessary to coordinate and cooperate with each other.

Meanwhile, the membership of the Disaster Risk Reduction Forum consists of several elements which in its concept are called Penta Helix which consists of agencies/institutions/organizations from elements of government, universities, the business world, the media, and community organizations in their working areas. In more detail, the elements of Penta helix membership can be in the form of representatives of business institutions/business entities, universities and research institutions, community/religious- based organizations, non-governmental organizations/non-governmental organizations, business institutions and mass media, donor agencies, professional/skilled organizations. Legislative institutions, judicial institutions, regional apparatus organizations, as well as disaster management volunteer organizations.

Table 1. Membership lists for FPRB West Sumatra Province for the 2018-2021 periods

No	Lembaga	No	Lembaga
1	Gubernur Provinsi Sumatera Barat	19	Damkar Kota Padang
2	Ketua DPRD Provinsi Sumatera Barat	20	Gerkakin
3	BPBD	21	Bumi Ceria
4	BAPPEDA Provinsi Sumatera Barat	22	ASB
5	Ulama	23	PMI SUMBAR
6	Ormas NU	24	UPT BNPB
7	Ormas Muhammadiyah	25	INKINDO
8	Jemari Sakato	26	PPDI
9	PT. Semen Padang	27	PMI
10	Universitas Bung Hatta	28	IOF
11	PKBI Provinsi Sumatera Barat	29	HGWI
12	Mercy Corps	30	RAPI SUMBAR
13	PKPU	31	HWDI
14	POLDA SUMBAR	32	Classy FM
15	Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Sumatera Barat	33	Pegiat Kebencanaan
16	KOREM 032 Wirabrata	34	Caritas
17	KOGAMI	35	Walhi Sumbar
18	Pakar Kebencanaan	36	Universitas Andalas

From the membership table above, it can be seen that the membership of this FPRB organization consists of various elements that are in accordance with the concept, namely Penta helix in the community, especially in West Sumatra. In its development, the membership of this forum continues to increase both at the provincial and district city levels.

Furthermore, the author wants to describe and analyse the institutional development in the FPRB of West Sumatra organization where in accordance with the research focus and the formulation of the research

problem, the researcher wants to see how the development of the FPRB of West Sumatra institutional capacity is seen from the level of capacity development in accordance with the theory. Stated by (Soeprapto: 2010) that there are three levels in this capacity development process including: the first is at the system level, the second is the institutional level, and the third is the individual level.

3.1 Capacity building of FPRB of West Sumatra at the system level

Capacity building in this context is closely related to how to reduce the impact of disasters, environmental degradation, and climate change. It needs to be improved in order to gain recognition and commitment from decision makers (government and local governments) in making policies, whether politically, legally, economically, environmentally, social and cultural. These policies are implemented into various strategies in developing science and knowledge, integrated development planning, spatial planning and enforcement, law enforcement and community protection, building community involvement and awareness, increasing disaster management capacity; includes hazard prevention and mitigation, early warning of hazards and potential disasters, preparedness, and emergency management and disaster recovery.

At this system level, capacity building is carried out through the development of policies, regulations (regulations and deregulations) so that the existing system can run effectively and efficiently to ensure the achievement of individual and organizational goals. The forms of institutional capacity development of the FPRB of West Sumatra that have been carried out, among others, will be described as follows.

As an FPRB organization in West Sumatra Province which has a wide working area, it requires adequate facilities and infrastructure to support the implementation of its duties and authorities. Since the establishment of the West Sumatra Province F-PRB in 2010 until the end of 2021, it still does not have a permanent and proper secretariat office. Meanwhile, the office or secretariat of the West Sumatra Province F-PRB only joins the West Sumatra Province BPBD office. This condition is certainly not ideal for a provincial-class organization that has a wide range of tasks and work areas. This condition is caused by limited office facilities within the scope of the West Sumatra Provincial Government so that the use of existing space in BPBD is a solution that is taken for the time being.

Then, related to activities related to institutional strengthening of FPRB in West Sumatra Province, this has encouraged the formation of a professional certification agency for Disaster Management in West Sumatera. It is important to do and encourage the realization so that work mechanisms and standardization in disaster management are increasingly created. In this case the Indonesian Red Cross organization as a member of the FPRB of West Sumatra is encouraged and is currently in the process of becoming one of the PB

professional certification bodies in West Sumatra with several areas of competence.

Furthermore, the activities has be done is formulate strategic plan for the PRB Forum. Strategic planning is a management tool used to manage current conditions to achieve projected conditions in the future. The strategic plan becomes a guideline for the direction and strategy of the organization towards the condition of the next 5 to 10 years. The strategic plan of the PRB forum may refer to the disaster PRB framework or the existing PRB strategy in the current period, in this period the 2016-2030 SFPRB. The activity of preparing the Strategic Plan uses the results of the identification of strategic issues as a database by considering regional agreements on PRB and national disaster management policies. Conducted with a meeting attended by the Formation Team, this activity resulted in the Draft Strategic Plan of the PRB Forum within a certain period.

Related to this, the activity of capacity building of the FPRB of West Sumatra at the system level is the preparation of a Membership Data base and Disaster Management Activities in West Sumatra. The preparation of this data base in its implementation still encounters obstacles so that the preparation of this membership data base cannot be carried out optimally. One of the situations that become obstacles is the nature of membership which is not too bound and in its journey less sustainable where delegates from each member organization tend to change every period, even every year. Next is the integration of the FPRB Work Plan with member institutions and parties related to disaster risk reduction where there is already a synergy between the FPRB work plan and the Provincial BPBD work plan. This activity is like the Monitoring and evaluation activities and strengthening of District and City F PRB that has been formed.

Then there was an activity to improve the Standard Operating Procedure of the F- PRB West Sumatra Province so that activities could run in an orderly and orderly manner. Furthermore, the Forum is also involved in facilitating the preparation and revision of policies related to disaster management in West Sumatra, the preparation of the West Sumatra Province Disaster Management Plan 2021-2026 and reviewing the coordination plan related to the Tsunami, Flood and Volcano Earthquake in West Sumatra Province. This activity aims to map and make plans as an anticipatory and predictive step in dealing with possibilities that will occur in the future.

3.2 Capacity building of FPRB of West Sumatra at the Organizational level

Furthermore, generally related to capacity building at the organizational level, this is carried out by developing organizational rules of the game, leadership systems, management systems, human resource development, and organizational network development. The involvement of all relevant actors and sectors in the platform is very important. This condition will lead to the achievement of information and data sharing, knowledge exchange and technology transfer between actors. The involvement of

the whole community also results in increased access and linkage of existing PRB actors with other relevant agencies at the local, national, regional and global levels.

The organization delivers products and services that respond to the needs of members/partners or beneficiaries, and anticipates new areas of need. Its success has enabled the expansion of its beneficiary/partner base by being involved in several disaster management implementation initiatives, for example being involved in disaster management plans, being an equal and critical partner of BPBD and encouraging or becoming a watchdog for the implementation of Minimum Service Standards in the disaster sector, monitoring the implementation of recovery and implementing advocacy to voice the aspirations of victims/communities affected by disasters. In addition, the organization also provides input or feedback from BPBD and OPD programs/activities related to disaster management, encourages the birth of better disaster management policies and encourages synergy between stakeholder involvements. Other activities that are also the focus of this organization are encouraging the formation and management of regional disaster emergency response clusters/tasks in West Sumatra Province.

In this case, the West Sumatra Province F-PRB cooperates with the Provincial BPBD in many ways, such as; Making leaflets and brochures about PRB where the West Sumatra Provincial BPBD Forum made leaflets containing information and socialization of Disaster Risk Reduction which will later be disseminated to the public and institutions, both government and private in west Sumatera. In addition, the FPRB also monitors and evaluates PRB efforts in West Sumatra, where the FPRB of West Sumatra together with BPBD conducts monitoring and evaluation to 19 districts and cities in West Sumatra.

During the past COVID-19 pandemic, the FPRB also continued to encourage BPBD to hold coordination meetings with the parties in order to anticipate the entry of Covid-19 into West Sumatra. Encouraging and or facilitating BPBDs to conduct coordination meetings in order to internalize several Disaster Management documents such as RPB and others. Furthermore, the FPRB also participates in encouraging the parties (community, government, academics, mass media and the business world) to commemorate disaster moments such as Disaster Preparedness Day (every 26 April). Related to this, the team from the PRB Forum coordinated and disseminated information to agencies and organizations in West Sumatra. Other activities related to capacity building at the organizational level are encouraging BPBDs to prepare the Covid-19 in March 2020, Advocating for PRB mainstreaming in the West Sumatra Province RPJMD 2021 – 2026, and FPRB of West Sumatra also Included in Team 13 Preparation of the Debate Material for the Candidates for the Governor of West Sumatra Province in the last 2020 Regional Head Election.

In addition to these activities, the Local Platform also seeks to involve all communities in PRB at the local level and engage in effective dialogue with the National Platform. In doing so, the Local Platform builds strong

links to inform the broader PRB framework and facilitate the development of response capabilities that can be customized as needed. In addition, the Local Platform explores resources for risk prevention and local recovery in the aftermath of an emergency. Related to this, the FPRB of West Sumatra also carries out a program to strengthen PRB publications/campaigns through mass media and social media, where on average, once a month, the FPRB of West Sumatra becomes a resource person in a talk show (Disaster Preparedness) related to Disaster Management. Disaster and Disaster Risk Reduction at local television stations such as Television Republic of Indonesia (TVRI), Padang TV, Radio Classy FM, RRI Padang, Padang Kita.Com and several mass Medias in West Sumatra. Other similar activities carried out are holding seminars, exhibitions and competitions as well as a Webinar on the Resilience of West Sumatra in the face of potential Disaster threats which was held in October 2020.

The optimization program for stakeholder involvement related to this disaster is also being carried out. The FPRB of West Sumatra Province seeks to embrace and involve the Government, Legislative, private and inclusive communities in efforts to reduce disaster risk both in the province and in the districts and cities in West Sumatra. Then the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Forum also plays a role in initiating the establishment of the Regency/City PRB Forum where the FPRB of West Sumatra Encourages the Establishment and Activation of Regency and City FPRBs. This activity has been carried out where there are 7 City District PRB Forums that have been formed and activated. The regencies and cities mentioned are Mentawai Island Regency, Pesisir Selatan Regency, Padang City, Padang Pariaman Regency, Pariaman City, Agam Regency, and Pasaman Barat Regency). In addition, it also participates in encouraging and providing assistance in the formation of PRB Forums in 12 City Districts and in 2021 ago, 11 PRB Forums have been formed in regions in West Sumatra Province.

3.3 Capacity building of FPRB of West Sumatra at the individual level

At the individual level, the capacity development of FPRB West Sumatra Province is generally carried out by conducting extensive education, teaching and learning activities for individuals themselves with various methods. The method is used in this education is pedagogical approach as well as an andragogy approach that is adapted to the situation and needs. These individual capacity building activities or human resources are not only carried out through formal education but are also carried out through non-formal education such as courses, training, internships, socialization etc. The FPRB of West Sumatra has also conducted basic-level Disaster Training for members of the FPRB of West Sumatra. This basic training was carried out by the Mercy TATTs Program with the West Sumatra Province BPBD and the BNPB Education and Training Centre in Padang City last September 2018.

Meanwhile, the process of strengthening human resources in the context of capacity building is carried out through discussions such as non-formal discussions. Discussion is an interaction and communication between two or more people/groups. Meanwhile, the discussion material can be in the form of one of the basic knowledge or knowledge related to disasters which will ultimately provide a good and correct sense of understanding to the discussion members. Informal discussions are discussions that are conducted informally, without a clear schedule of events, usually to foster closer and deeper relationships so that it is easier to instill a good and correct understanding. Then the discussion can also take the form of bilateral talk, bilateral talk is another form of discussion between two parties with mutual interests. These discussions are usually held formally with the aim of negotiating or reaching an agreement on an issue. In the PRB Forum, this method can be used in approaching forum partners, to discuss problems faced between the forum and its partners, or to establish cooperation between the two parties.

In relation to this discussion, the FPRB of West Sumatra Province has also held various forms of discussion activities both internally and externally to the organization in the context of developing the capacity of its human resources. One of them is by holding a knowledge sharing forum between fellow members of FPRB and PRB activists in West Sumatra. The implementation of knowledge sharing / learning sharing is packaged in the form of a coffee morning which is carried out in rotation in several existing and willing member institutions. These discussions usually discuss themes and issues related to disasters that are being updated that month and/or sharing from administrators and members who have the opportunity to attend training or seminars. It is important to know as well as share the latest information related to the training or seminar that is attended so that other members can also get the same knowledge and knowledge. In addition to carrying out internal activities at the provincial level, FPRB also carries out Knowledge Sharing activities to areas that already have active FPRB and have the same potential disaster threat. This activity was also carried out in several areas such as Pesisir Selatan Regency, Mentawai Regency, Pasaman Barat Regency, Padang Pariaman Regency, and Padang City.

From the explanation above, we can conclude that to make the role and function of this FPRB in disaster risk reduction being maximal requires the involvement of the entire community to prevent and reduce disaster risk through integrated implementation of economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, and social aspects, Inclusive politics and institutions. The fact, in implementation of PRB depends on coordination mechanisms within and across sectors and with relevant stakeholders at all levels. PRB requires the full involvement of all State institutions, executive and legislative, at national and local levels. In addition, a clear description of the responsibilities of all stakeholders is required, to facilitate outreach, partnership and accountability.

In addition, the problem that also needs to be underlined is the problem of financing. This is one of the things that need to be prepared in the strategy to maintain the sustainability of the PRB Forum organization in the regions. Funding can be sought from various ways and approaches in running the organization, several ways that the PRB Forum can do in fundraising efforts, including: member fees, donor contributions, business institution support, government support, PRB Forum entrepreneurs, etc. Although financing is not the only main aspect in maintaining the sustainability of the organization, there are other supporting aspects, which can also encourage the organization of the Forum to run, namely the contribution of member institutions. The contribution of these member institutions can be given in various forms, including human resources, lending assets, equipment or buildings and other forms.

Related to this financing, there are several important things that must be considered, such as the source of funding for the PRB Forum is not too dependent on government funds. This means, do not use government funds as the only source of funding for the PRB Forum. Then in reality the funds owned by the government are very limited so that this condition more or less affects the implementation of the work program of the PRB Forum that has been determined. On the other hand, financing in the form of self-help and contributions from other parties such as the private sector or members is still not optimal because member organizations also have limitations in terms of funding. Meanwhile, the collection of funds in the form of donations from various parties still cannot be carried out formally and openly by opening a bank account and being audited by a Public Accountant.

4 Conclusion

From the results of the above discussion, it can be concluded several things related to the capacity building of FPRB in West Sumatra Province. Capacity building is an important thing that must be done by the FPRB in supporting the implementation of its duties and carrying out its functions in accordance with what was mandated in its establishment. From the three levels of capacity building above, FPRB of West Sumatra Province has carried out development activities although it is still not optimal. However, in its implementation there are still some obstacles such as the form of organization that is not too binding or formal so that with this condition it is difficult to discipline membership internally. Then also with this form of organization the position of FPRB is less firm than that of membership organizations which are more permanent and standard. Then it is also related to budget support which is still minimal from the government, both at the national and regional levels and the private sector. On the other hand, the FPRB has not yet maximized fundraising in the form of donations, both internally and externally. This condition certainly affects the performance of the PRB Forum to some extent.

5 Suggestion

With the existence of FPRB, it actually really supports the government's performance in the context of disaster risk reduction. FPRB is a strategic partner to be developed both in systems, organizations, and individuals. For this reason, the government needs to provide more space for this FPRB in the form of support for facilities, advice and infrastructure, as well as a budget so that this FPRB can carry out its functions optimally. The FPRB of West Sumatra Province and the regions are also expected to design funding mechanisms and maximize the potential of existing sources of funds, be it from the government, the private sector, or the community.

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