Social Advocacy in the Behavior Change Program Facing Covid-19 in the Madura Community

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Abstract: *Social advocacy in the Covid-19 Behavioral Change Business Program (UBAH) is a mentoring program in the form of training and workshops for educators; Social advocacy in the Covid-19 Behavioral Change Business Program (UBAH) is a mentoring program in the form of training and workshops for educators; educational staff; learners; learners; and stakeholders which was carried out as a collaborative initiative of the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC); Institute for Public Policy Studies, Faculty of Administrative Sciences, Madura University (LK2P FIA-Unira) and BIT-Australian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The social advocacy program is carried out as a model for the Persyarikatan Muhammadiyah da'wah movement in reducing disaster risk in the education sector. The activity program is aimed at fulfilling knowledge and skills in the form of reviewing disaster risk communication policies in the education sector by making the Covid-19 pandemic a case study laboratory. The research was conducted using a survey method as an evaluative study of the implementation of the Business Behavior Change program in Facing Covid-19 in the Pamekasan Area. The results of the survey conducted by researchers showed that social advocacy was carried out effectively in accordance with the success indicators in the Business Activity Program Scheme for Changing Behavior in Facing Covid-19 at the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC) Pamekasan Madura. It is hoped that the results of this research will become a reference for the community, stakeholders and even the government in terms of managing disaster risks. Apart from that, the results of this research provide recommendations to academics; practitioner; social activist; and related parties to carry out further research in the context of disaster risk management and disaster preparedness, especially in Pamekasan Regency.*

Keywords: *Social Advocacy, UBAH Covid-19 Program, Disaster Risk Communication Policy.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Normatively, development is intended to change people's lives from poor, less advanced conditions to better, advanced, and modern. Development problems in various theoretical perspectives and research studies are not only caused by the model and choice of development program policies chosen, but also by the implementing apparatus, the attitude of the community, the affiliation of interests between the state, the private sector, and the community, especially between state and private interests. With conditions like this, development activities such as in social empowerment programs have become a problem for most people. Social development and empowerment as a manifestation of the humanitarian mission of the Muhammadiyah Association personally has actually been reflected in the renewal movement carried out by KH. Ahmad Dahlan, especially in the education sector in order to build knowledgeable and progressive people with a spirit of hard work and responsiveness to social problems of the community (Syakirman, 2001). The outpouring of KH. Ahmad Dahlan's self as the first stone of the foundation of the Muhammadiyah Association in responding to social problems of the community is still maintained in the institutional management structure of the Muhammadiyah Association in an organizational manner in the form of the Council of Institutions (Central Leadership of Muhammadiyah, 2015). The responsiveness of the Muhammadiyah Association to humanitarian problems in turn becomes a method of da'wah assistance or empowerment in the Muhammadiyah Association.

The existence of assemblies and institutions within the Muhammadiyah Association, especially the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC), is an institutional entity that is functionally specifically designed to answer the needs and problems of the community in cross-sectoral disasters

with a participatory pattern in boosting and assisting government programs in the succession of national development. The dakwah movement of assistance in the advocacy program carried out by MDMC so far is the most important part of the portrait of community independence (civil society) which is manifested in the form of participatory development while still referring to the regulations of the applicable laws and regulations in the governance of governance in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Syakirman, 2021).

The dakwah movement of assistance carried out by the disaster management institution of the Muhammadiyah Association, hereinafter referred to as the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC), especially in Pamekasan Regency, is a social advocacy in the form of a study of disaster risk communication policies in the context of handling Covid-19 in the education sector. The activity program was implemented in 2 (two) schools or educational units, namely at SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Pamekasan and SMA Negeri 1 Pamekasan within a period of 10 (ten) months, namely from August 2021 to May 2022. The assistance or social advocacy carried out was an implementation of the Covid-19 Behavior Change Effort Program (UBAH), MDMC Pamekasan Regency. This activity program was implemented on the initiative of the MDMC Center; LK2P FIA-Unira; and the Australian Ministry of Foreign Affairs through BIT. Australian Government.

Social advocacy is carried out in the form of training and workshops for school residents, both Educators (Teachers); Students; Guardians; and even related elements that have their own roles in the education sector as an effort to fulfill knowledge; awareness process; and fulfillment of skills (skills) directed at behavioral changes in disaster risk reduction, especially in emergency preparedness for Covid-19 in the Education sector with the principle of competing in goodness (fastabiqul khairat).

The UBAH Covid-19 program as a collaborative program of the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC) Disaster Management Institute consortium with the Australian Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the BIT Australian Governance, is actually an advocacy and mentoring program that is implemented simultaneously nationally in 5 (five) provinces as target areas for implementing the program activities as in table 1 below:

Table 1. *Target Areas of the Covid-19 Behavior Change Business Program (UBAH)*

No	Activity Area		Target Target Activity Program
	Province	Regency / City	
1.	Special Region of Yogyakarta	Kulonprogo Regency	1 Area
2.	East Java	1. Pamekasan Regency 2. Sidoarjo Regency 3. Banyuwangi Regency	3 Area
3.	Bali	Denpasar City	1 Area
4.	West Nusa Tenggara	East Lombok Regency	1 Area
5.	East Nusa Tenggara	Sikka Regency	1 Area
Amount			**7 Area**

(Areas are selected based on regional disaster risk vulnerability)

The advocacy and mentoring scheme carried out by the UBAH Covid-19 Program does not only target educational units or schools, but on the other hand also targets stakeholders as targets of program activities in order to increase capacity regarding disaster risk communication policy studies in the education sector in Pamekasan Madura.

1.1. Social Advocacy

Advocacy is an entity that is the main characteristic of the humanitarian-oriented social movement of da'wah in the Muhammadiyah organization as one of the leading Islamic organizations that was established long before the formation of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Adaby, 2000). Humanitarian values (humanis value) as a mission in the Muhammadiyah da'wah movement have been seen in the first period of the early establishment of the Muhammadiyah Organization which has shown its dedication to the nation in social development and social empowerment as an actual reflective action towards the values of Al-Islam which are packaged in the framework of amar ma'ruf nahi munkar which is based on the Al-Qur'an and As-Sunnah (Mar'ati Zarro, 2020).

Advocacy in terminology is a series of planned; organized; and systematic activities using certain models and methods, in order to provide assistance to individuals or communities in order to realize a

change (Isbandi, 2007). Advocacy is related to the process of social assistance that is directed towards increasing individual and institutional capacity as the main goal in implementing the program which is then known as social advocacy (Hariadi, 2020).

The basic concept of social advocacy in practical implementation is often used as a model for social movements (Mukharrom, 2004) by social workers in providing social assistance in order to realize social change (social change) and achieve social justice and welfare (social welfare). Assistance in social advocacy carried out by professional social worker experts and/or social assistants is directed towards intervening in policy systems or policy regulations that may not be in the interests of the wider community (Astutik, 2020). Social advocacy is an effort to provide assistance; protection and defense for individuals; families; social groups; and community groups whose rights are suspected of being violated in order to obtain justice. So in this context, advocacy and social assistance carried out by experts and professionals are not only directed towards defending or providing assistance to beneficiaries, but on the other hand, social assistants also make efforts to provide encouragement to related parties to be responsive and provide solutions in order to solve social problems faced by the community in a certain context (Lester, 2009).

2. RESEARCH AND METHODS

This research is a descriptive research with a survey method. Descriptive research is a research activity that is directed in order to provide a description of events; facts; and or a phenomenon that occurs in the field as it is (Abdullah K, 2018). While the survey method is a research conducted in order to collect data and information from a population; sample; and or research subjects using certain instruments (Adiyanta, 2019). While the type of research in this study is an evaluative model. Research with an evaluative model is a research activity to assess the design and effectiveness of the implementation or implementation of a program (Ambiyar, 2019).

The research was conducted on school residents and stakeholders using a questionnaire schedule or survey as a data collection instrument with a Likert scale model in the range of 1 to 5 as shown in Table 2 below:

Table 2. *Likert Scale Model of Research Instrument*

Choice Respondents' Answers	Category	Measurement Scale (SCORE)
A	Very Effective	5
B	Effective	4
C	Quite Effective	3
D	Ineffective	2
E	Very Ineffective	1

Source: Sugiyono (2011)

The survey was conducted on 100 (one hundred) respondents with the determination criteria as in table 3 below:

Table 3. *Determination of Research Subjects*

No	Survey Targets (Research Respondents)		Amount
1.	Education units	Educators and Education Personnel	25
		Learners	25
		Student Guardian	6
2.	Stakeholders	Government	10
		Educational Organization	10
		Women's Organization	6
		Religious Organization	7
		Youth Organization	6
		Business Actor Organization	2
		College	2
		Journalism	1
	Amount		100

Source: Reprocessed data

The research scheme was implemented in 2 (two) educational units/schools, namely SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Pamekasan as a stage I (one) school and SMA Negeri 1 Pamekasan as a stage II

(two) school. Meanwhile, the survey for stakeholders was carried out using a visit model at related agencies; organizations; and/or institutions in order to increase the effectiveness of the data collection process carried out by researchers regarding the evaluation of the implementation of the UBAH Covid-19 Program in the Pamekasan Madura Area.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Social advocacy carried out by MDMC Pamekasan Regency in the UBAH Covid-19 Pamekasan Area Program, which is a mentoring model directed at behavioral change packaged in the form of training and workshops on disaster risk policy and communication studies as an important agenda in minimizing the impact of disaster vulnerability in each region or target area of the activity. The mentoring program carried out is packaged in the form of training and workshop activities in the education sector by making the Covid-19 pandemic a case study laboratory directed at increasing capacity, both individually and institutionally in the form of fulfilling knowledge; skills; and providing awareness to educators (teachers); education personnel; students; and stakeholders regarding disaster risk policy studies, especially in dealing with Covid-19 in the education sector in Pamekasan Regency.

The social advocacy program carried out is broadly focused on 8 (eight) thematic activity schemes as shown in table 4 below:

Table 4. *Social Advocacy Activity Scheme Disaster Risk Communication Policy Study in the Muhammadiyah Assistance Dakwah Movement in the Education Sector UBAH Covid-19 Program Pamekasan Area*

Activity 1	Training and Workshop on Behavior Change Planning Program Study of Disaster Risk Communication Policy in the Education SectorArea of Pamekasan.
Activity 2	Workshop on Independent Analysis and Formulation of Solutions in the Study of Disaster Risk Communication Policy in the Education SectorPamekasan Regency Area.
Activity 3	Social Media Management Training in Disaster Risk Communication Policy Studies in the Education SectorArea of Pamekasan.
Activity 4	Training and Workshop on Making and Developing Information and Education Communication Media (KIE) in the Study of Disaster Risk Communication Policy in the Education SectorPamekasan area.
Activity 5	Table Top Exercise (TTX) Handling Emergency Disaster Incidents in the Education SectorArea of Pamekasan.
Activity 6	Training and Workshop on Disaster Risk Policy Regulation AnalysisIn the Education SectorPamekasan area.
Activity 7	Workshop on the Coordination System for Disaster Risk Incident Management Policy RegulationsIn the Education Sectorin Pamekasan Regency.
Activity 8	*Focus Group Discussion (FGD)*Disaster Risk Assessment and Submission of Disaster Management Policy Recommendation Documents in the Education Sector in Pamekasan Regency.

Data source: Workplan for the Pamekasan Area UBAH Program which was reworked

The survey conducted by researchers involved distributing questionnaires to 100 (one hundred) respondents as shown in table 5 below:

Table 5. *Frequency Distribution of Program Activity Survey Results*

Survey Scheme	Answer Categories	Measurement Scale (SCORE)	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)	Amount
Activity 1	Very Effective	5	80	80	100
	Effective	4	10	10	
	Quite Effective	3	7	7	
	Ineffective	2	3	3	
	Very Ineffective	1	-	-	
Activity 2	Very Effective	5	90	90	100
	Effective	4	8	8	
	Quite Effective	3	2	2	
	Ineffective	2	-	-	
	Very Ineffective	1	-	-	

Activity 3	Very Effective	5	88	88	100
	Effective	4	11	11	
	Quite Effective	3	1	1	
	Ineffective	2	-	-	
	Very Ineffective	1	-	-	
Activity 4	Very Effective	5	78	78	100
	Effective	4	20	20	
	Quite Effective	3	2	2	
	Ineffective	2	-	-	
	Very Ineffective	1	-	-	
Activity 5	Very Effective	5	91	91	100
	Effective	4	7	7	
	Quite Effective	3	2	2	
	Ineffective	2	-	-	
	Very Ineffective	1	-	-	
Activity 6	Very Effective	5	78	78	100
	Effective	4	18	18	
	Quite Effective	3	4	4	
	Ineffective	2	-	-	
	Very Ineffective	1	-	-	
Activity 7	Very Effective	5	98	98	100
	Effective	4	2	2	
	Quite Effective	3	-	-	
	Ineffective	2	-	-	
	Very Ineffective	1	-	-	
Activity 8	Very Effective	5	86	86	100
	Effective	4	13	13	
	Quite Effective	3	1	1	
	Ineffective	2	-	-	
	Very Ineffective	1	-	-	

Primary data source: Reprocessed survey results

The research data from the survey results as presented in table 5 above will then be subjected to statistical analysis by determining the mean score of each respondent's answer as presented in table 6 below:

Table 6. *Mean Score of Program Activity Survey Results*

Survey Scheme	Measurement Scale (Score)								
	5	Mean Score	4	Mean Score	3	Mean Score	2	Mean Score	1	Mean Score
Activity 1	80	16	10	2.0	7	1.4	3	0.6	0	0.0
Activity 2	90	18	8	1.6	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Activity 3	88	17.6	11	2.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Activity 4	78	15.6	20	4.0	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Activity 5	91	18.2	7	1.4	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Activity 6	78	3	18	3.6	4	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Activity 7	98	19.6	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Activity 8	86	17.2	13	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Primary data source: Reprocessed survey results

Based on the survey results above, it can be explained that 689 or 86% of the answer categories are Very Effective; 89 or 11% of the answer categories are Effective; 19 or 2% are Quite effective; 3 or 1% of the answer categories are Ineffective; and 0 or 0% of the answer categories are very ineffective. This shows that the social advocacy of the disaster risk communication policy study in the Muhammadiyah assistance dakwah movement in the education sector in the implementation of the UBAH Covid-19 program in Pamekasan Regency has generally run effectively in accordance with the target of the success of the program activities. Theoretically, disaster risk communication is a process of exchanging information; advice; input or opinions regarding the risks and/or vulnerabilities of disaster problems that may occur and have their own impact on the social life of the community (Muhawarman, 2021). Disaster risk communication specifically aims to provide accurate; reliable; meaningful; and relevant information to disaster needs and vulnerabilities as a basis for further assessment. Disaster risk assessment, which is an important aspect in disaster risk communication, is an approach model in order to explore and identify potential negative impacts that may arise due to a potential disaster faced by

communities in certain areas and regions (Amri, 2016). Disaster risk communication organized by an organization; agency; institution; agency; and or institution is directed at a particular field of study, so that in this context, disaster risk communication studies are often implemented in the form of activity programs that raise a content of problems faced and needed in certain situations, in order to help communities and stakeholders make the right decisions in avoiding; facing; and managing the vulnerability and impact of disaster risks that will be faced.

The study of disaster risk communication policies in the UBAH Covid-19 Program in Pamekasan Regency is essentially in its target achievement, it is expected that participants and/or activity targets fully understand the applicable policy regulations regarding disaster risk management in the education sector, which in this case focuses on 2 (two) policy regulation studies, namely:

First, The study of disaster risk policies in the education sector which are general in nature, in this case can be seen in the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 33 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of the Disaster-Safe Education Unit Program which is the basis for formal legality in the study of disaster risk in the education sector which is directed at several important objectives (1) The implementation of disaster-safe education units is directed towards increasing the capacity of resources in Education Units in dealing with and reducing disaster risks; (2) The implementation of disaster-safe education units is directed towards improving the quality of facilities and infrastructure of education units so that they are safe from disasters; (3) The implementation of disaster-safe education units is directed towards providing protection and safety guarantees to students, educators, and education personnel from the impact of disasters on education units; (4) The implementation of disaster-safe education units is directed as an effort to provide guarantees for the continuity of education services in education units affected by disasters; (5) The implementation of disaster-safe education units is directed towards providing education services that are in accordance with the characteristics of disaster risk and the needs of education units; (6) The implementation of disaster-safe education units is directed towards the recovery of disaster impacts on education units; (7) The implementation of disaster-safe education units is directed towards building the independence of education units in implementing the Disaster-Safe Education Unit Program.

Second, Special disaster policy studies. This study is directed in order to provide social assistance in terms of preparedness in disaster emergencies such as Covid-19 which has become a global pandemic which is the most important part to be addressed especially in the education sector. So in this context, the advocacy activity program is directed so that participants and/or targets of the activity have the ability to understand; identify; and analyze various policy regulations in reducing the risk of Covid-19 in the education sector, including:

- Law Number: 6 of 2018 concerning health quarantine;
- Government Regulation Number: 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in order to accelerate the handling of Covid-19;
- Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number: 1 of 2020 concerning state financial policy and financial system stability for handling the Covid-19 pandemic and/or in order to face threats that endanger the national economy and/or financial system stability;
- Presidential Decree Number: 7 of 2020 concerning the task force for accelerating handling of Covid-19;
- Presidential Decree Number: 9 of 2020 concerning amendments to Presidential Decree Number: 7 of 2020 concerning the task force for accelerating the handling of Covid-19;
- Presidential Decree Number: 11 of 2020 concerning the determination of the Covid-19 public health emergency;
- Presidential Instruction Number: 4 of 2020 concerning refocusing activities, budget relocation, and procurement of goods and services in order to accelerate the handling of Covid-19;
- Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number: 23 of 2020 concerning the temporary ban on the export of antiseptics, raw materials for masks, personal protective equipment, and masks;
- Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number: 11 of 2020 concerning the temporary prohibition of foreigners entering the territory of the Republic of Indonesia;
- Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number: 23/pmk.03/2020 concerning incentives for taxpayers affected by the Corona virus outbreak;

- OJK Regulation Number: 11/POJK.03/2020 concerning national economic stimulus as a counter cyclical policy for the impact of the spread of Covid-19;

- Regulation of the Minister of Health Number: 9 of 2020 concerning guidelines for large-scale social restrictions in order to accelerate the handling of Covid-19;

- Decree of the Chairperson of the Covid-19 Acceleration Handling Task Force Number: 16 of 2020 concerning the description of duties, organizational structure, Secretariat, and work procedures of the Covid-19 acceleration handling task force;

- Decree of the Minister of Health Number: 612/menkes/sk/v/2010 concerning guidelines for implementing health quarantine in dealing with public health emergencies that are worrying the world;

- Decree of the Minister of Health Number: HK.01.07/Menkes/169/2020 concerning the determination of hospitals 2020 concerning the extension of the status of certain emergency conditions for the outbreak of the Corona virus in Indonesia Circular of the Chief of Police Number: Mak/2/III/2020 concerning compliance with government policies in handling the spread of the Corona Virus 2019;

- Circular of the Head of BNPB Number: SE-1/BNPB/03/2020 concerning the establishment of a task force to accelerate the handling of the 2019 corona virus disease at the provincial and district/city levels;

- Circular letter of the Minister of Health number: HK.02.02/III/375/2020 concerning the use of disinfection chambers in order to prevent the transmission of Covid-19;

- Circular letter of the Minister of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform Number 19 of 2020 concerning adjustments to the work system of state civil servants in efforts to prevent the spread of Covid-19 in government agencies;

- Circular letter of the Minister of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform Number 36 of 2020 concerning restrictions on travel activities outside the region and/or homecoming activities for state civil servants in an effort to prevent the spread of Covid-19;

- KPK Circular Letter Number 8 of 2020 concerning the use of the budget for the implementation of procurement of goods/services in order to accelerate the handling of Covid-19 related to the prevention of criminal acts of corruption;

- Circular Letter of the Minister of Manpower Number: m/3/HK.04/iii/2020 concerning the protection of workers/laborers and business continuity in the context of preventing and handling Covid-19;

- Circular Letter of the Head of BKN Number: 10/se/iv/2020 concerning the inauguration and taking of the oath/pledge of civil servants or the oath/pledge of office via electronic media/teleconference during the status of a certain state of emergency due to the outbreak of the corona virus;

- Circular Letter of the Minister of Home Affairs Number: 440/2622/sj concerning the formation of a regional Covid-19 acceleration task force;

- Circular Letter of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 3 of 2020 concerning the prevention of Covid-19 in educational units;

- Joint Decree of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research and Technology; Minister of Religion; Minister of Health; and Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 05/KB/2021; Number: 1347 of 2021; Number: HK.01.08/MENKES/6678/2021 Concerning Guidelines for Implementing Learning during the Covid-19 Pandemic).

Assistance with the social advocacy model carried out by the UBAH Covid-19 Program emphasizes the effectiveness of achieving the target of successful program implementation. The effectiveness of the program activities, theoretically and practically implemented as an important instrument in order to evaluate the success of the implementation of a program. Effectiveness is a condition that is used as an instrument in order to measure the level of success of an activity carried out to achieve a target to be achieved. Measurement of effectiveness in the implementation of a program activity in general can be codified into several important variants, namely First, Accuracy of Program targets, in this context the most important thing is the understanding of each party regarding the program that has been planned, so that the implementation of the program is right in accordance with the predetermined targets. The program that has been implemented must be aimed at the right target according to the criteria for program participants that have been set, so that the implementation of the program can run effectively.

This is because the suitability of the program objectives and program participant targets greatly affects the target of achieving the success of program implementation; Second, Program Socialization, in this context it is related to the intensity; capacity; and capability of the organizer in carrying out program socialization, so that informative matters regarding the implementation of the program can be conveyed effectively to related parties, especially program targets; Third, Program Objectives, in this case measuring the level of conformity between the results (output) of program implementation with previous objectives; Fourth, Program Monitoring, in this case is an activity carried out after the program is implemented as a form of evaluation in program implementation. Monitoring or evaluation is carried out as a form of attention to program participants and/or program targets. This context, when faced with the results of the research findings survey, can be explained that the social advocacy program (social advocacy) of the study of disaster risk communication policies in the Muhammadiyah assistance dakwah movement in the education sector in its implementation runs effectively in accordance with the success targets that have been set in the UBAH Program activity scheme (Behavior Change Efforts to Face Covid-19) Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC) Pamekasan Regency.

4. CONCLUSION

Social advocacy of disaster risk communication policy studies is a mentoring model in the form of training and workshops provided to educators; education personnel; students; and even stakeholders so that they have the ability; understanding; and skills in identifying and analyzing various policy regulations on disaster risk reduction, especially in preparedness to face Covid-19 in the education sector through the UBAH Program (Behavior Change Efforts to Face Covid-19) which was implemented on the initiative of the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC); Siapsiaga; and the Australian Ministry of Foreign Affairs through BIT. Australian Government. The advocacy program carried out is a manifestation of the mentoring da'wah movement in order to reflect the values of Al-Islam through the Muhammadiyah Association in responding to problems faced by the community, especially in terms of disasters, which is institutionally carried out by the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC) Pamekasan Regency.

The results of the survey conducted by researchers show that the social advocacy carried out was carried out effectively by focusing on 8 (eight) target schemes for the success of the activities, namely: First, training and workshops for changing behavior in planning programs for studying disaster risk communication policies in the education sector. Pamekasan area; Second, Independent analysis workshop and formulation of solutions in the study of disaster risk communication policies in the education sectorPamekasan area; Third, Social media management training in disaster risk communication policy studies in the education sectorPamekasan area; Fourth,Training and workshops on the creation and development of information and educational communication media in the study of disaster risk communication policies in the education sector.Pamekasan area; Fifth,*Table Top Exercise (TTX)* handling of emergency disaster events in the education sector Pamekasan area; Sixth,Training and workshop on disaster risk policy regulation analysis reviewin the education sectorPamekasan area; Seventh, Workshop on coordination system for disaster risk management policy regulationsin the education sectorin Pamekasan Regency; and Eighth, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on disaster risk studies and submission of policy recommendation documents for handling disaster events in the education sector in Pamekasan Regency.

The results of the research that has been conducted are expected to be a reference for the community; stakeholders; and even the government, in terms of disaster risk management. In addition, the results of this study are recommendations to academics; practitioners; social activists; and related parties to conduct further research in the context of disaster risk management and disaster preparedness, especially in the education sector in Pamekasan Regency.

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