

# Strategy of Community Livelihoods After 2010 Eruption in Relation to the Preparedness to Face the Next Disaster

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## ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze: (1) community livelihood strategies after eruption, (2) characteristics of physical environment and potential resources to support livelihood, (3) level of preparedness community based livelihood strategies and characteristics of physical environment and resources; at disaster-prone areas III Srumbung Subdistrict. The method used is descriptive-explanative with ecological approach, with the objective to analyze the relationship between the physical environment to the livelihood of people in the form of mutual relations. The population in this study is the entire region of the southwestern slope of Mount Merapi along with social and cultural elements. Sampling physical aspect to identify the potential of natural resources is done by purposive sampling technique that is on every unit of landforms. Sampling the public to know post-eruption livelihood strategies carried out by quota random sampling technique adapts to the number of population exists in every village in the area of research. Data were collected through interviews, focus group discussions, and observation. The analysis used is descriptive analytical analysis considering the aspects that influence the development of a typology of livelihood strategies, geomorphological factors that influence the potential of natural resources, and indicators for disaster preparedness. The result shows: (1) (1) Land and crop damage after the eruption caused farmers cannot earn living from farming. In emergency situation, efforts to obtain a living mainly by working in other fields as merchants, laborers, traditional mining, and private sector employees. Based on the typology of livelihood strategies of households, mostly included in consolidation strategy and and the least is accumulation strategy. (2) There are quite a lot of natural resources such as land, water, biological, and mineral resources. (3) Preparedness in the face of the next disaster still needs to be improved, It is based on the indicators are still a few people who allocate savings for emergency situations and peasant farming practices are still the same as the pre-disaster period.

Kata Kunci: *Livelihood strategy, disaster management, eruption, Merapi*