

Volunteer Capacity Development through Documentary Film Making in the Lembang Fault Area

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Abstract

Kecamatan Lembang in West Bandung Regency is prone to earthquakes due to the active Lembang Fault, capable of generating magnitudes of up to 6.5–7. Relawan Penanggulangan Bencana Lembang (RPBL), established in 2017 as a collaboration of five disaster-focused communities, works on disaster response and mitigation education, including partnering with Relawan Penanggulangan Bencana Lembang (RPBL). To maintain its relevance, a community must engage in capacity building, which involves identifying, mobilizing, and managing resources to address challenges and strengthen social, organizational, and material aspects. In disaster mitigation, this can be achieved through structural and non-structural approaches, such as disaster documentary films to raise awareness. Using a qualitative case study approach, this research gathered data through interviews and literature to explore how documentary filmmaking enhances community capacity and supports sustainable development. The findings show that documentaries effectively convey earthquake history, risks, and mitigation strategies in an accessible way, fostering broader collaboration and inspiring similar initiatives. Despite resource limitations, the project succeeded through partnerships with students and multimedia professionals, offering a scalable model for enhancing disaster resilience in vulnerable areas.

A. INTRODUCTION

Documentary films play a significant role in raising social issues, one of which is disaster-related issues. Disaster issues require media that can provide a space for critical reflection to facilitate dialogue between volunteer communities and the public. Through a reality-based visual approach, documentary films not only present informative narratives but also invite active participation from the public in responding to disaster issues, particularly disaster mitigation in the earthquake-prone Lembang Fault area.

Volunteer communities in the Lembang Fault region are currently receiving training and capacity development from related parties such as the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) and academics. However, they do not yet have media that can voice their aspirations and the importance of their existence in the public sphere.

Documentary films can serve as catalysts for social change through collective reflection and interactive dialogue between various community groups and volunteers in the Lembang Fault area. At present, there is no effective media in the Lembang Fault region that can function as a means of dialogue and education for disaster risk reduction.

Indonesia is located in an active tectonic zone where three tectonic plates—Eurasian, Indo-Australian, and Indo-Pacific—meet. This positioning makes Indonesia a region frequently affected by earthquakes. Several areas prone to earthquakes include Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Sulawesi, and Papua (Qolbi et al., 2024).

West Java is one of the areas classified as vulnerable to earthquake disasters. One of the regions in West Java particularly at risk from earthquakes is Lembang. Lembang is a subdistrict in West Bandung Regency (Kinasih et al., 2023), located at an elevation of 1,300 to 2,100 meters above sea level and situated at coordinates 6°49' South Latitude and 107°37' East Longitude, with an area of 95.56 km² and a population of 184,355 people. Fitri (2018) in (Qolbi et al., 2024) states that the tectonic zone in the Java Island region influences the convergent movement of two plates. This plate movement creates a subduction zone, resulting in several active faults in parts of Java, including West Java.

The Lembang Subdistrict is located along an active fault line, locally known as the Lembang Fault. The Lembang Fault is an active fault that shifts by approximately 3 to 5.5 millimeters per year. Its primary movement is a left-lateral strike-slip, but in certain curved areas, the pattern changes into a thrust fault. The activity of this fault has the potential to produce earthquakes with significant impacts. If the entire segment of the Lembang Fault moves simultaneously, the resulting earthquake is estimated to reach a magnitude of 6.5 to 7. With such magnitude, an earthquake from this fault could cause substantial damage to the surrounding area, including serious impacts on infrastructure, community livelihoods, and environmental stability in the affected regions (Fardhi et al., n.d.).

The Lembang Fault spans a total length of 29 kilometers, starting in Padalarang. This fault line passes through several subdistricts, including Lembang, Parongpong, and Cisarua. Additionally, it crosses various other areas, such as Mount Palasari, Batunyusun, Mount Batu, Mount Lembang, Cihideung, and western Jambudipa. These

areas are generally densely populated residential zones, which face significant disaster risks if an earthquake occurs (Rifky Dwi & Ira Safitri, 2016).

Based on this explanation, it can be concluded that the earthquake potential in parts of the Lembang Fault area falls into the disaster-prone category, especially for earthquakes. This is due to the Lembang Fault being an active fault that shifts annually, posing concerns and vulnerabilities for the communities in the Lembang area. The community must be prepared and maintain a high level of awareness about potential disasters such as earthquakes and landslides caused by the movement of the Lembang Fault. Efforts to enhance the preparedness and awareness of the Lembang community include disaster mitigation and collaboration with relevant stakeholders, one of which is the academic sector.

Relawan Penanggulangan Bencana Lembang (RPBL) is an organization established in 2017 through the collaboration of five communities with backgrounds in disaster management, environmental advocacy, and a passion for nature. RPBL not only focuses on disaster response but also prioritizes education to raise public awareness about various disaster-related issues.

RPBL Lembang has been recognized by the Village Head and the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) as a community actively engaged in disaster management. As a strategic partner for the government and the community, RPBL Lembang manages various programs oriented toward raising awareness, preparedness, and disaster mitigation in the Lembang area. These programs directly contribute to collective efforts to reduce the impact of disasters.

As a community focused on disaster mitigation, RPBL also offers a range of programs for the public, such as awareness-raising initiatives, preparedness training, and the implementation of disaster mitigation efforts aimed at building a more resilient society in the face of disaster threats.

Capacity Building

This is carried out as a reflection and commitment of RPBL as a strategic partner of the government and the community in reducing the impact of disasters in the Lembang area. In line with the times, a community must maintain its existence. One effort to preserve the existence of a community is through capacity building. Chaskin (2000) states that capacity building is the development of a community's collective ability to identify, mobilize, and manage available resources as a means of solving shared problems or introducing innovations. This includes strengthening the social, organizational, and material aspects within the community itself (Chaskin, 2000).

Capacity building can also be understood as the integration of an asset perspective into community-oriented initiatives. Strategies to enhance community capacity are an effective approach to applying strength-based perspectives in developing culturally competent initiatives (Williams & Lawson, 2001). Research on community capacity building, as presented by Barbarin et al. (1981), indicates that community capacity has two main dimensions. First, a community with capacity is one that can respond to the needs of its members, such as economic, educational, health, and social welfare needs. In other words, community capacity is characterized by the positive functioning of community subsystems and the community as a whole. Second, a community with capacity can create and/or utilize available resources to address daily life challenges (Mitchelp et al., 1981).

Community capacity building can be interpreted as the integration of an asset perspective into community-focused initiatives. Strategies to enhance community capacity are the most effective approach to implementing a strength-based perspective in developing culturally sensitive initiatives. This strategy is based on five assumptions involving the community: (1) Communities have the desire and resources to support themselves; (2) Communities know what is best for themselves; (3) Ownership of strategies lies within the community, not outside it; (4) Partnerships involving organizations and communities are preferred pathways for initiatives; and (5) Leveraging strengths in one area will translate into strengths in other areas. Essentially, community capacity building will create ripple effects (domino effects) (Williams, 1994 in Eade, D. 2007).

Based on this explanation, it can be understood that capacity building for an organization, institution, or community is a concept or approach that prioritizes the utilization of existing assets within the organization, institution, or community itself. Several experts agree that the benefits of capacity building will have a positive impact on future interventions or activities carried out by the community. Capacity building is also closely related to disaster mitigation. According to research by A. Tiwari (2015), capacity building in disaster management requires the ability to learn, absorb knowledge, make changes, manage information flows, and ensure flexibility and adaptability in organizational structures and functions. Furthermore, capacity building involves coordination among various agencies and units to achieve shared goals (Muktaf & Santoso, 2018).

Disaster Mitigation

In the context of disaster management, disaster mitigation is regulated under the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 21 of 2008 on Disaster Management. This regulation includes measures to reduce potential disaster risks, both through infrastructure development and enhancing public awareness and capacity to face disaster threats (Nursyabani et al., 2020). Further analysis shows that the mitigation process is divided into two categories: structural mitigation and non-structural mitigation. Structural mitigation involves efforts to build physical infrastructure, while non-structural mitigation encompasses land-use planning, the implementation of building regulations, and education to encourage communities to coexist with disasters. This is particularly relevant for already developed areas, so that the community can feel safe and comfortable in their daily lives (Rusilowati et al., 2012).

Disaster mitigation can be defined as actions taken to prevent disasters or reduce their impacts. Disaster mitigation is inherently linked to the disaster management cycle, specifically efforts conducted before a disaster occurs (Subiyantoro, 2010: 45 in Permana et al., 2011). Furthermore, disaster mitigation studies can be approached structurally, such as strengthening buildings and infrastructures that are at risk of disasters. Examples include developing building codes, designing engineering solutions, and constructing disaster-resilient structures, such as retaining walls, seawalls, and more. Mitigation can also be carried out non-structurally, for instance, by avoiding disaster-prone areas through spatial and regional planning, as well as empowering communities and local governments (Suzanne, et al., 2009 in Suwaryo & Yuwono, 2017).

Non-structural disaster mitigation is closely related to community awareness, which refers to the community's understanding of the vulnerabilities of their residential areas (William Nick in Nursyabani et al., 2020). W.N. Carter, as cited in Nursyabani et al. (2020), describes non-structural disaster studies as involving various activities, including the establishment of legal and institutional frameworks. The goal is to build institutions or community-based organizations to raise awareness about disasters.

Sugiharyanto, Wulandari, Wibowo, et al. (2014), and Peacock WG, Husein R (2011) in Ramadhani et al. (2023), explain that non-structural mitigation refers to various non-physical measures aimed at reducing the impact of disasters. These include implementing mitigation-oriented policies, applying specific methods, raising awareness, educating the public, adopting participatory mechanisms, and disseminating information. Additionally, non-structural mitigation focuses on enhancing community capacity and awareness by providing education related to preparedness for natural disasters. The primary objective of this mitigation approach is to reduce the impacts caused by disasters.

Based on the explanation above, it is evident that disaster mitigation is a preventive step in reducing risks and impacts of disasters. Disaster mitigation consists of two main approaches: structural and non-structural. Structural approaches involve strengthening infrastructure, while non-structural approaches include spatial planning, building regulations, and community education. These two approaches complement each other and are crucial for increasing preparedness and providing a sense of safety and comfort for the community, especially in disaster-prone areas. Therefore, disaster mitigation is not only aimed at preventing disasters but also at reducing their impacts, ultimately increasing community resilience and minimizing losses caused by disasters.

Film Documentary

Documentary films are a type of film that interprets real subjects and backgrounds. This term is often used in a broader context to highlight realistic aspects compared to conventional narrative films (Hapsari & Urbani, 2014). A documentary film is a work that typically depicts real-life stories or events with a creative touch from the filmmaker, arranging footage in an engaging way to create a work with its own uniqueness. Documentaries also serve as a form of documentation presented creatively to influence and convince audiences about real events, conditions, or phenomena. Unlike conventional films, documentaries are not yet widely enjoyed by the general public. However, if presented well, with attention to detail, and involving local community elements where the film is made, documentaries can become a source of accurate information for society. The purpose of documentaries is to convey and narrate societal realities by incorporating factual data (Fachruddin, 2012) and Bill Nichols (2001) in (Magriyanti & Rasminto, 2020).

Documentary films that highlight community realities through creative footage can be highly effective tools for conveying important information to the public, particularly in the context of non-structural disaster mitigation. By adopting approaches involving accurate facts and data, documentaries have the potential to raise awareness and understanding about the importance of disaster preparedness, such as through training, education, and prevention strategies based on local wisdom. As noted by Fachruddin (2012) and Nichols (2001), documentaries can present real-life events or occurrences in a compelling and digestible manner, thereby strengthening disaster

mitigation efforts that involve direct community participation. Documentary studies, as highlighted by Trinh T. Minh-ha (1989), view documentaries as "a process of representing reality that involves the filmmaker's engagement in interpreting and presenting the depicted world." Minh-ha argues that documentaries do not merely represent reality but also involve how the filmmaking process interacts with and organizes that reality into a displayed narrative.

Furthermore, Goodman (2004) describes documentary films as a genre of cinematography specifically aimed at depicting and analyzing various aspects of community life, including social, cultural, political, and economic dimensions. These films emphasize the representation of factual realities and events. As a result, documentaries often function as a medium for conveying information, inspiring audiences, and sparking discussions on the issues underlying their creation.

Based on the explanation, it can be concluded that Relawan Penanggulangan Bencana Lembang (RPBL) is an organization formed in 2017 through a collaboration of five communities with backgrounds in disaster relief, environmental advocacy, and nature enthusiasts. RPBL focuses not only on disaster response but also on educating the public to raise awareness about disaster issues. In the context of disaster management, disaster mitigation is regulated under Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 21 of 2008 on Disaster Management. This regulation includes measures to reduce potential disaster risks, both through infrastructure development and by enhancing community awareness and capacity to face disaster threats. The mitigation process is divided into two categories: structural mitigation and non-structural mitigation. Structural mitigation involves efforts to develop physical infrastructure, while non-structural mitigation includes land-use planning, the implementation of building regulations, and education to adapt communities to coexist with disasters.

One form of non-structural mitigation is the production of documentary films about disasters occurring in specific areas, particularly in Lembang, to raise community awareness and understanding. This is particularly relevant for developed areas, enabling communities to feel safe and secure in their daily lives. Therefore, based on the above explanation, strategic efforts are needed to enhance community capacity, particularly in the aspect of producing significant documentary films, so that this information can be widely disseminated to the public. Capacity building is essential for disaster-focused communities like RPBL to maintain their existence, strengthen their role in spreading knowledge, and implement best practices. Therefore, this effort will support the achievement of sustainable development goals.

B. METHODS

This article adopts a case study method with a qualitative approach, aiming to describe and explain in detail the processes and dynamics of community capacity building through the creation of documentary films as an integral part of a development program. The study seeks to explore not only the practical activities involved but also the experiences, perceptions, and outcomes observed among participants throughout the program implementation. By focusing on a specific community context, the research provides a nuanced understanding of how participatory media, particularly documentary filmmaking, can function as a tool for empowerment, knowledge sharing, and collective reflection.

To obtain accurate and comprehensive data, the author conducted both primary and secondary data collection. Primary data were collected through in-depth interviews and informal discussions with community leaders, program facilitators, and community members who were directly involved in the documentary production process. These interactions allowed the researcher to capture firsthand insights into the challenges, learning processes, and perceived benefits experienced by participants. In addition, field observations were carried out to understand the social interactions and collaborative practices that emerged during the activities.

Secondary data were gathered through extensive literature studies, including scientific journal articles, books, e-books, institutional reports, websites, and documentation related to community development initiatives and participatory media practices. This review of existing literature helped situate the case within broader theoretical and practical discussions on community empowerment and development communication.

Through this approach, the article is expected to provide an in-depth and holistic depiction of how community capacity-building efforts through documentary filmmaking can enhance local participation, strengthen skills, foster critical awareness, and ultimately support the effectiveness and sustainability of community development programs. Furthermore, the findings aim to contribute to the growing body of knowledge on innovative methods for engaging communities in development processes and offer practical insights for practitioners, policymakers, and researchers interested in participatory approaches.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Lembang, part of West Bandung Regency, is located in the eastern and northernmost part of the regency, covering an area of 10,620 hectares and situated at an elevation of 1,256 meters above sea level. This subdistrict borders Subang Regency (to the north), Bandung and Sumedang Regencies (to the east), Bandung City and Bandung Regency (to the south), and Parongpong Subdistrict (to the west). In 2022, West Bandung Regency had a high disaster risk index of 145.95. Below is a table of the disaster risk index for West Java Province from 2015–2022.

Table 1 Disaster Risk Index of West Java Province

Tabel nilai indeks risiko Provinsi Jawa Barat dari Tahun 2015 sampai dengan Tahun 2022

NO	KABUPATEN/KOTA	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	KELAS RISIKO 2022
1	CIANJUR	250.00	250.00	226.48	207.13	207.13	215.08	197.08	207.62	TINGGI
2	SUKABUMI	231.20	231.20	213.22	190.75	190.75	190.75	192.40	186.61	TINGGI
3	TASIKMALAYA	224.80	224.80	224.80	203.01	203.01	203.01	186.51	174.11	TINGGI
4	GARUT	238.00	238.00	208.63	208.63	208.63	205.52	185.00	164.91	TINGGI
5	KARAWANG	175.20	175.20	175.20	175.20	175.20	174.43	165.58	157.81	TINGGI
6	SUBANG	175.20	175.20	175.20	175.20	175.20	171.91	168.78	157.25	TINGGI
7	CIREBON	181.20	181.20	181.20	170.79	160.63	160.63	147.51	156.58	TINGGI
8	BANDUNG	174.00	174.00	174.00	174.00	174.00	174.00	161.89	145.94	TINGGI
9	KOTA BANJAR	152.80	152.80	152.80	152.80	152.80	152.80	152.80	145.04	TINGGI
10	KOTA CIREBON	183.60	183.60	183.18	172.76	172.76	172.76	157.19	141.07	SEDANG
11	PANGANDARAN	215.20	215.20	192.11	168.52	145.44	145.44	129.21	137.36	SEDANG
12	MAJALENGA	166.00	166.00	166.00	166.00	166.00	143.43	124.74	136.35	SEDANG
13	CIAMIS	215.20	178.23	173.66	163.29	156.23	141.57	122.22	133.52	SEDANG
14	SUMEDANG	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	142.15	124.39	129.87	SEDANG
15	PURWAKARTA	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00	137.31	124.53	128.98	SEDANG
16	KOTA BEKASI	131.60	131.60	131.60	131.60	131.60	131.60	123.18	124.95	SEDANG
17	BEKASI	164.80	164.80	152.03	133.03	133.03	132.89	130.11	124.10	SEDANG
18	INDRAMAYU	175.20	175.20	175.20	167.22	167.22	136.79	114.59	122.49	SEDANG
19	BOGOR	152.40	152.40	152.40	136.88	136.88	136.88	125.31	116.54	SEDANG
20	KOTA TASIKMALAYA	119.20	119.20	119.20	119.20	119.20	119.20	117.37	114.69	SEDANG
21	KUNINGAN	154.00	154.00	154.00	154.00	154.00	131.13	131.13	113.58	SEDANG
22	BANDUNG BARAT	162.00	119.97	119.97	115.01	110.22	110.22	108.18	108.89	SEDANG
23	KOTA BANDUNG	154.00	125.99	122.32	122.32	122.32	122.32	111.32	103.05	SEDANG
24	KOTA SUKABUMI	114.40	114.40	114.40	114.40	114.40	114.40	102.67	92.91	SEDANG
25	KOTA CIMAHU	120.40	120.40	120.40	120.40	120.40	105.41	91.71	82.01	SEDANG
26	KOTA DEPOK	102.40	95.10	89.63	89.63	89.63	89.63	82.56	76.53	SEDANG
27	KOTA BOGOR	107.20	87.45	82.35	75.75	75.75	75.75	65.38	71.01	SEDANG

*Catatan : nilai indeks risiko yang tidak mengalami perubahan disebabkan kecenderungan nilai kapasitas yang konstan

Based on Table 1, it can be observed that the disaster risk index data for Bandung Regency from 2015 to 2022 shows a stagnation in the disaster risk index at 174.00 from 2015 to 2020. In 2021, the index began to decline to 161.89 and further decreased to 145.94 in 2022. Despite this downward trend, Bandung Regency was still classified as high-risk in 2022. This indicates that Bandung City continues to face significant disaster threats, necessitating more optimal mitigation measures to reduce risks and improve disaster management capacity in the future.

The Lembang Fault is one of the faults considered to be still active and has the potential to trigger earthquakes in West Java, particularly in the Bandung region. Although historical earthquake records related to the Lembang Fault are sparse, almost all destructive earthquakes are usually caused by active fault movements on land. To date, the activity status of the Lembang Fault remains a subject of debate, although there are records of earthquakes possibly originating from this fault, with an epicenter in the Cihideung area.

The Lembang Fault, located in West Java, is approximately 10 km north of Bandung City and stretches from west to east, passing through Lembang City. The fault scarp of this fault has a length of over 2 km and a depth exceeding 10 km. The Lembang Fault connects with the Cimandiri Fault in the west and the Baribis Fault in the east. According to Dam et al. (1996), chronologically, the Lembang Fault is divided into two sections: the Eastern Lembang Fault, which is 125,000 years old, and the Western Lembang Fault, which is 30,000–35,000 years old. Historical records indicate earthquakes occurred in 1699, 1834, and 1900 in the northern Cimandiri Fault area, as well as in 1842, 1847, and 1875 near the Baribis Fault. The distribution of earthquake epicenters in these records is at depths of 0–60 km.

Morphologically, the Lembang Fault appears as a fault scarp with fault walls facing north. The Lembang Fault was formed during the Quaternary Pleistocene period, approximately 500,000 years ago. Geologically, it is noted that the eruption of the giant Sunda volcano in the past caused the collapse of the volcano's main structure, leaving only its parasitic remnants. This volcanic collapse created a void in the magma chamber, which caused the fractured rock formations from the Sunda volcano eruption. This fault extends from east to west, with the eastern section showing more pronounced subsidence than the western section.

Despite its significant risk, public awareness of this potential hazard remains low. The lack of explicit historical earthquake records from the Lembang Fault and the limited accessibility of information to the public often result in mitigation efforts focusing solely on structural aspects. Therefore, the development of documentary films as a form of non-structural disaster mitigation becomes a strategic step in enhancing community capacity and preparedness. Documentary films can present information visually and narratively, thus capturing wide public attention and strengthening understanding of earthquake risk potential in this area. Additionally, documentary films can serve as effective educational and campaign tools to build collective awareness, encourage active community participation, and strengthen local policies related to disaster mitigation. Through this medium, it is expected that the community will be better prepared and more responsive in facing potential disasters caused by the activity of the Lembang Fault.

Relawan Penanggulangan Bencana Lembang (RPBL) plays a vital role in disaster mitigation in the Lembang area; however, the community's capacity remains

suboptimal in carrying out its responsibilities. One of the challenges faced is the limited number of active members, which has decreased from an initial 30 to only 15 members currently willing to engage in emergency response activities. This condition highlights a lack of regeneration and participation from new members who could strengthen the organization. Additionally, disaster education for the community often occurs sporadically and inconsistently, despite the need for continuous education to enhance overall community awareness.

Although RPBL members have participated in various training programs such as vertical rescue and water rescue, their competencies are not evenly distributed, leaving some members lacking in technical and practical skills. On the other hand, the educational initiatives provided to the community are sometimes difficult to understand because they use overly scientific language or terminology, which makes residents feel intimidated or reluctant to engage in mitigation programs.

Capacity development for RPBL is crucial to ensure that the organization can contribute more effectively to non-structural disaster mitigation in Lembang. By enhancing its capacity, RPBL will be able to provide more effective education and outreach, thereby improving the community's resilience and preparedness for potential disasters. Furthermore, this development enables RPBL to strengthen collaboration with other communities, such as Avenger, Relawan Penanggulangan Bencana Lembang (RPBL), and STEPPA, in community-based mitigation efforts. Capacity building will also help RPBL better mobilize local resources, including training, equipment, and support from external agencies such as BPBD and BNPB. One of the planned innovations is the creation of a documentary film as an educational medium that can reach a broader audience and effectively convey information about disaster risks in the Lembang Fault area.

The creation of a documentary film by volunteer communities in the Lembang Fault area represents an effective form of non-structural disaster mitigation aimed at raising public awareness about earthquake risks. This documentary seeks to present information on earthquake history, risk potential, and mitigation measures that have been implemented, helping the community better understand the threats they face and prepare accordingly. The visual approach used in the documentary enables the information to be conveyed in an engaging and easily digestible manner, particularly for laypeople who may not be familiar with technical disaster terminology. Additionally, the documentary serves as a locally relevant educational tool, as it involves local community leaders, academics, and volunteers in its production process.

The production process of the documentary involves several technical steps undertaken by the volunteer community. The initial stage begins with planning and preparation, during which the volunteers identify themes, map disaster-prone areas, and conduct in-depth research through interviews with experts and local residents. The documentary script is written in simple and communicative language to reach all segments of society, including children and the elderly. Next, during the production phase, the volunteers capture footage in the fault area, simulate disaster scenarios, and record interviews with resource persons who have direct experience or expertise in disaster mitigation. Drones and other visual technologies are also utilized to provide a more comprehensive depiction of the Lembang Fault and its surroundings.

After the production phase is complete, the volunteer team proceeds to post-production, which involves video editing and packaging the information into a more

compelling format. Infographics, animations, and digital reconstructions of earthquakes are often used to strengthen the narrative and provide clear illustrations of earthquake mechanisms. One unique feature of this documentary is the use of the local language in the narration, making it easier to understand for indigenous people and local residents. The completed documentary is then distributed through various channels, such as screenings at schools, village halls, and community centers. Additionally, the documentary is uploaded to social media and digital platforms like YouTube to reach a wider audience.

The creation of this documentary has a long-term impact on building community preparedness for disasters. The documentary not only increases individual awareness but also creates a domino effect, where one educated community inspires others to take similar actions. Community participation in disaster simulation programs and training also increases after watching the documentary. Furthermore, the film serves as an effective educational tool for children and teenagers, shaping a generation that is better prepared to face disaster threats in the future.

However, the process of producing this documentary is not without challenges. Limited funding and equipment are among the primary obstacles, as documentary production requires expenses for transportation, cameras, and video editing. Volunteers often rely on donations or support from the government and non-governmental organizations to fund this project. Additionally, the lack of multimedia experts within the community poses another barrier, necessitating collaboration with students or professionals with skills in the field. Time constraints are also a challenge, as most volunteers have primary jobs they must manage alongside their disaster mitigation activities.

Relawan Penanggulangan Bencana Lembang (RPBL) maximizes its resources, including the availability of filming equipment and adequate human resources, as one of its strengths to drive organizational development. A strategic effort undertaken is establishing collaborations with external parties, such as academics with expertise in film production. A concrete example of this initiative is the collaboration between RPBL and Universitas Padjadjaran, specifically the Television and Film Program of the Faculty of Communication Sciences, which aims to enhance the community's capacity in producing documentary films.

Nonetheless, the long-term impact of this documentary is highly significant. Communities that previously lacked understanding of earthquake risks in the Lembang Fault area have become more aware and responsive in addressing potential disasters. This documentary also serves as an important archive that can be used as a reference by future generations in disaster mitigation efforts. With strong collaboration between communities, academics, and the government, it is hoped that this initiative can continue and bring substantial benefits to the wider society.

The production of a documentary film by volunteer communities in the Lembang Fault area as a form of non-structural disaster mitigation is closely aligned with the Community Capacity Building Theory proposed by Williams (1994). Williams (1994) explained that community capacity building relies on five main assumptions: communities have the desire and resources to support themselves, know what is best for them, and have ownership of strategies that originate from within rather than outside the community. Additionally, partnerships with external organizations strengthen initiatives, and leveraging strengths in one area can create a domino effect in other areas.

This documentary production activity demonstrates how volunteer communities actively respond to local needs by increasing awareness and preparedness for earthquake disasters. The initiative stems from the community's recognition of the importance of disaster mitigation education, utilizing local resources such as members' skills in media production and available technology, reflecting Williams' first assumption (1994). By involving community leaders, academics, and local experts, the community shows that it possesses deep knowledge and understanding of the best ways to convey disaster mitigation information to its residents, particularly by using local languages and easily understandable visuals.

The production of this documentary also reflects the principle of community ownership of strategies. The process not only involves the community as a subject but also as the primary creator in all stages, from planning and production to distribution. This demonstrates that the initiative is rooted in the community's internal needs, in line with Williams' (1994) perspective on the importance of strategic ownership in capacity building efforts. The partnerships established between volunteer communities and students, academics, and local governments strengthen this initiative, aligning with the principle that external collaboration can enhance community capacity.

The impact of this documentary extends beyond the directly involved community, creating a domino effect on other communities in disaster-prone areas (Williams, 1994). Screenings in village halls, schools, and community centers have inspired other communities to develop similar initiatives, thereby increasing disaster mitigation capacity in various regions. Although faced with challenges such as limited funding, equipment, and expertise, the community has managed to overcome these obstacles by collaborating with multimedia students and professionals. This shows how utilizing external resources can strengthen local initiatives without compromising community control over the project.

Ultimately, the production of this documentary represents a tangible example of non-structural disaster mitigation focusing on education and raising public awareness. This initiative reflects the application of a strength-based perspective, which is central to the theory proposed by Williams (1994), where communities leverage local assets and knowledge to enhance preparedness and build resilience against disasters. This initiative not only increases the community's capacity to face disaster risks but also demonstrates how communities can become agents of change in strengthening broader societal resilience.

Non-structural mitigation, as proposed by Sugiharyanto, Wulandari, Wibowo, et al. (2014) and Peacock & Husein (2011), refers to efforts to reduce disaster risks and impacts through non-physical measures such as education, training, and information dissemination to the community. This approach aims to build community awareness and preparedness to face disaster threats, enabling the community to respond more effectively when disasters occur. A tangible example of non-structural mitigation is the production of a documentary film by volunteer communities in the Lembang Fault area. This documentary is designed to provide visual information about the history of earthquakes, risk potential, and mitigation measures that have been undertaken. The visualization in the documentary allows the community to understand the material more easily, especially for those unfamiliar with technical disaster terminology.

The activity of producing this documentary aligns with the principles of non-structural mitigation, emphasizing the importance of education and community

participation in the mitigation process. During the process, volunteers conduct research and map disaster-prone areas while involving community leaders and academics to provide relevant local perspectives. This reflects Peacock & Husein's (2011) idea that non-structural mitigation should actively involve the community to ensure the message is better received. Additionally, the documentary uses local language and is disseminated through social media and community screenings, supporting the theory of Sugiharyanto, Wulandari, Wibowo, et al. (2014) regarding the importance of broad and sustainable information dissemination.

The production of this documentary also demonstrates how community participation in mitigation processes can enhance overall community capacity. Involving the community in the production and distribution processes fosters a strong sense of ownership, which in turn strengthens collective awareness of disaster risks. Peacock & Husein (2011) highlight that the success of non-structural mitigation is measured by changes in community behavior and increased preparedness following educational interventions. This is evident in the increased participation of the community in disaster simulations and training sessions after watching the documentary.

Although the production of this documentary faces various challenges, such as limited funding, inadequate equipment, and a lack of technical expertise, collaboration among community members, academics, local authorities, and volunteers has played a crucial role in overcoming these obstacles. The collective effort demonstrates how grassroots initiatives can mobilize available resources through networks of solidarity and shared responsibility. Peacock and Husein (2011) emphasize the importance of cooperation in non-structural mitigation strategies, arguing that collaborative approaches enable communities to maximize limited resources while strengthening social resilience. In many cases, volunteers rely on donations, partnerships with educational institutions, or external support from non-governmental organizations. Students and multimedia professionals are often involved to provide technical assistance, training, and creative input during the production process, thereby enhancing both the quality of the documentary and the capacity of local participants.

Beyond addressing immediate constraints, the collaborative production process contributes to social learning, where participants exchange knowledge and experiences related to disaster preparedness. This process fosters a sense of ownership and collective commitment, which is essential for sustaining mitigation efforts over time. In the long term, the documentary has a significant impact on building a culture of preparedness and resilience, encouraging communities to adopt proactive attitudes toward disaster risk reduction. The film also generates a "domino effect," whereby one informed and empowered community inspires neighboring communities to initiate similar awareness and preparedness activities, thereby expanding the reach of disaster education.

The documentary film theory proposed by Nichols (2001) has strong relevance in supporting the production of disaster mitigation documentaries by volunteer communities in the Lembang Fault area. Nichols categorizes documentaries into several modes, each representing different ways of engaging with reality and communicating meaning to audiences. In this context, the expository mode emerges as one of the most dominant approaches, as the documentary presents structured information on earthquake history, geological characteristics of the Lembang Fault, disaster-prone area mapping, and expert explanations regarding risk mitigation strategies. Through

narration, interviews, and visual evidence, this mode provides clarity and authority, enabling audiences to better understand complex scientific information.

At the same time, the observational mode is applied when the documentary captures disaster simulation exercises, evacuation drills, and community training sessions without direct interference from the filmmakers. This approach allows viewers to witness authentic community practices and responses, creating a sense of immediacy and realism that enhances public awareness of potential risks. By documenting everyday preparedness activities, the film highlights the importance of routine training in reducing vulnerability during actual disaster events.

Furthermore, the participatory mode is evident in the active involvement of community leaders, local residents, academics, and volunteers throughout the documentary production process. This aligns with Nichols' (2001) argument that participatory documentaries allow subjects to engage directly with the filmmaking process, contributing their voices, perspectives, and lived experiences. Such involvement strengthens the emotional resonance of the documentary and ensures that the narrative reflects local realities rather than external interpretations. It also reinforces community empowerment by positioning residents not merely as subjects but as co-creators of knowledge.

The reflexive mode is also present, particularly in the way the documentary acknowledges its own production context. Challenges such as limited funding, insufficient equipment, and the community's learning curve in multimedia production are incorporated into the narrative, revealing the behind-the-scenes process. This transparency encourages audiences to critically reflect on how documentary knowledge is constructed and underscores the authenticity of the initiative as a community-driven effort.

Additionally, the performative mode is utilized through the incorporation of engaging visual elements such as infographics, animations, and digital reconstructions of earthquake scenarios. These creative techniques help translate technical and scientific information into accessible formats that can be easily understood by diverse audiences, including children, elderly residents, and individuals with limited formal education. Emotional storytelling, personal testimonies, and culturally relevant symbols further enhance the audience's connection to the subject matter.

The use of local language in narration and interviews is another key strategy that increases accessibility and cultural relevance. By communicating in a familiar linguistic and cultural context, the documentary ensures that disaster risk information is not only understood but also internalized by community members. This approach supports inclusive communication and strengthens local engagement in mitigation efforts.

In the long term, the documentary contributes to strengthening community resilience by fostering continuous learning, encouraging preparedness behaviors, and supporting the integration of local knowledge with scientific understanding. The film also serves as an educational resource for schools, community organizations, and local governments, extending its impact beyond the immediate participants. Moreover, by inspiring other communities to produce similar documentaries, the initiative helps build a network of locally driven disaster awareness efforts, reinforcing adaptive capacity across regions vulnerable to natural hazards.

Ultimately, the documentary demonstrates that participatory media can function as a powerful tool for disaster risk communication, social mobilization, and community empowerment. It highlights how storytelling, when grounded in local experiences and

collaborative processes, can play a transformative role in promoting sustainable disaster preparedness and strengthening collective resilience.

D. CONCLUSION

The production of a documentary film by volunteer communities in the Lembang Fault area has proven to be an effective step in non-structural disaster mitigation. By presenting information about earthquake history, potential risks, and mitigation measures, this documentary has successfully raised public awareness of disaster threats in the region. The visual and narrative approach used makes the information easier to understand, enabling it to reach diverse audiences, including those unfamiliar with technical disaster terminology.

The active involvement of the community, academics, and local leaders in the planning and distribution process strengthens the sense of ownership over the documentary. This participation not only enhances the capacity of volunteer communities but also fosters broader collaboration, thereby amplifying the impact of mitigation efforts. The documentary has created a domino effect, where the education it provides inspires other communities to adopt similar approaches to addressing potential disasters.

Despite challenges such as limited funding, equipment, and expertise, this initiative was successfully implemented through collaboration with various parties, including students and multimedia professionals. The production of this documentary serves as a model for local capacity development, demonstrating how communities can utilize available resources to strengthen disaster resilience. With sustainability and proper support, this initiative has the potential to become a long-term strategy for building community resilience in disaster-prone areas.

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