

Public Disaster Communication and the Sustainable Development Goals in the *Ngopi Sarungan* Podcast

Ahmad Hafidz Lubis

Universitas Islam Syarifuddin, Lumajang, Indonesia

E-mail: ahmadhafidzlubis@gmail.com

Abstract:

Digital media have expanded opportunities for disaster communication, yet podcasts remain underexplored despite their potential to facilitate public learning, stakeholder dialogue, and sustainable development. This study examines how the *Ngopi Sarungan* podcast communicates public disaster communication during the Mount Semeru eruption while simultaneously conveying values associated with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). A qualitative content analysis was conducted on a 35-minute episode of the *Ngopi Sarungan* podcast published on the official YouTube channel of the Executive Board of Nahdlatul Ulama (PCNU) Lumajang. The podcast transcript was analyzed through iterative coding and thematic interpretation to identify dominant communication patterns and meanings. The analysis revealed two major themes. First, the podcast constructs disaster communication as a collaborative governance process in which government agencies, volunteers, journalists, religious organizations, academics, and local communities exchange and verify information through both interpersonal interaction and digital communication networks, particularly WhatsApp groups. Second, the podcast communicates sustainable development values by promoting community resilience, disaster preparedness, institutional transparency, and multi-stakeholder partnerships, corresponding with the principles embedded in SDGs 11, 13, 16, and 17. Community-based podcasts function not only as alternative digital media but also as strategic communication platforms that localize global sustainable development agendas through accessible disaster communication. The findings highlight the contribution of podcasting to collaborative governance, public disaster education, and communication for sustainable development in disaster-prone communities.

Keywords: disaster communication; collaborative governance; community podcast; Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); Mount Semeru

Corresponding Author:

Author: Ahmad Hafidz Lubis

Department: Da'wa and Islamic Communication Faculty

Institution: Universitas Islam Syarifuddin, Lumajang, Indonesia

Email: ahmadhafidzlubis@gmail.com

I. INTRODUCTION

Communication has become one of the most fundamental dimensions of disaster risk reduction because the effectiveness of disaster management depends not only on institutional preparedness but also on the quality, credibility, and accessibility of information received by the public [1]. Contemporary disaster governance increasingly recognizes that communication is not merely a mechanism for disseminating warnings but also a continuous social process through which communities develop shared understanding, strengthen resilience, and participate in collective risk reduction [2]. Reflecting this perspective, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 positions communication, knowledge sharing, and multi-stakeholder participation as essential components of disaster resilience while simultaneously aligning disaster risk reduction with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development [3].

The international significance of disaster communication has continued to increase as countries across different continents experience recurrent earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, hurricanes, and other natural hazards [4]. These events demonstrate that communities require not only emergency response systems but also accessible communication platforms capable of translating scientific knowledge into information that is understandable and actionable [5]. Consequently, international organizations have increasingly emphasized communication as a strategic instrument for disaster education, public engagement, and sustainable development. UNESCO, for example, highlights that disaster communication contributes to strengthening community awareness, disaster preparedness, and resilience while supporting the implementation of both the Sendai Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals [6].

The rapid development of digital media has further transformed the practice of disaster communication. Previous studies have extensively examined the role of social media platforms such as Facebook, X, Instagram, WhatsApp, and online news portals in disseminating disaster-related information [7]. Comparatively, podcasts remain underexplored despite their growing popularity as a medium for public education. Unlike short-form digital content, podcasts provide conversational spaces in which complex issues can be discussed in greater depth, allowing audiences to understand not only factual information but also its context, interpretation, and practical implications. This dialogic characteristic makes podcasts particularly relevant for communicating disaster issues, where public understanding depends as much on explanation and trust as on the rapid delivery of information [8].

Indonesia offers an important setting for examining this phenomenon. Situated along the Pacific Ring of Fire, Indonesia is among the world's most disaster-prone countries, experiencing frequent earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, floods, and landslides. Among its active volcanoes, Mount Semeru in East Java has repeatedly generated significant humanitarian, environmental, and socioeconomic consequences, particularly for communities in Lumajang Regency. The recurring eruptions illustrate that disaster communication should not be viewed merely as an emergency response activity but as a continuous educational process that encourages preparedness, strengthens public trust, and promotes community resilience. Such communication also reflects broader aspirations of sustainable development because resilient communities require not only physical infrastructure but also informed citizens who are capable of understanding disaster risks and participating in collective preparedness [9].

Within this context, community-based digital media deserve greater scholarly attention. One example is *Ngopi Sarungan* (Ngobrol Pintar Satu Ruangan), a podcast published through the YouTube channel of Nahdlatul Ulama (PCNU) Lumajang. As a locally produced communication platform, the podcast provides a public discussion forum that bridges academic perspectives, religious organizations, and local communities in addressing contemporary social issues. One episode entitled "Public Disaster Communication for the Semeru Eruption in Lumajang" features Bambang Subahri as the host and Rio Febriannur Rachman as the guest speaker. Running for approximately thirty-five minutes, the episode discusses public disaster communication surrounding the Semeru eruption through an interactive dialogue rather than a formal governmental announcement. The conversational format allows scientific explanations, communication strategies, and community experiences to be integrated into a more accessible public narrative [10].

Although the discussion originates from a local Indonesian context, its relevance extends beyond national boundaries. Around the world, scholars and practitioners increasingly recognize that sustainable development requires locally grounded communication initiatives capable of translating global frameworks into community practices [11]. Community podcasts represent one such initiative because they create participatory communication spaces where knowledge is exchanged through dialogue rather than one-way information delivery [12]. Consequently, podcasts may function not merely as digital media products but also as communication platforms that communicate values closely associated with sustainable development, including public participation, social resilience, collaborative governance, and knowledge sharing [13].

Theoretically, this study is informed by Media Ecology Theory, which argues that communication media shape not only how information is transmitted but also how people perceive, interpret, and interact with social reality [14], [15]. From this perspective, podcasts are understood as communication environments that facilitate reflection, dialogue, and public learning rather than simply delivering messages [16]. Such an approach provides a useful lens for examining how disaster-related knowledge is constructed and communicated through digital audio-visual platforms [17].

Based on these considerations, this study investigates how the *Ngopi Sarungan* podcast constructs public disaster communication while simultaneously communicating values associated with sustainable development. Employing a qualitative communication approach, the study analyzes the thirty-five-minute podcast episode as the primary unit of analysis through thematic interpretation of its communication content. By focusing on a community-based YouTube podcast produced in Indonesia, this study contributes to the growing international discussion on digital disaster communication and the role of alternative media in supporting sustainable development.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed a qualitative content analysis approach to examine how public disaster communication and sustainable development values were communicated through a community-based podcast. Qualitative content analysis is particularly appropriate for investigating the meanings, contexts, and communication patterns embedded within textual or audio-visual materials rather than quantifying the occurrence of particular words or themes [18]. This approach enables researchers to interpret communication content systematically while preserving the contextual richness of naturally occurring discourse [19].

The unit of analysis consisted of one episode of *Ngopi Sarungan* (Ngobrol Pintar Satu Ruangan), a podcast published on the official YouTube channel of the Executive Board of Nahdlatul Ulama (PCNU) Lumajang. The selected episode, entitled "Public Disaster Communication for the Semeru Eruption in Lumajang," featured Bambang Subahri as the host and Rio Febriannur Rachman as the guest speaker. The episode has a duration of approximately thirty-five minutes and was purposively selected because it specifically discusses public disaster communication in relation to the Semeru eruption while simultaneously presenting broader reflections relevant to sustainable development. Purposive sampling is appropriate in

qualitative inquiry because it allows researchers to select information-rich cases that directly address the research objectives [20].

The podcast was first transcribed verbatim to produce a complete textual dataset for analysis. The transcript was then repeatedly reviewed to ensure familiarity with the discussion before the coding process began. Following the procedures proposed by Miles and Huberman, the analysis involved iterative reading, inductive coding, category refinement, and thematic interpretation [21]. Initial codes were generated from meaningful units of text, including statements, explanations, and interactions between the host and guest speaker. Similar codes were subsequently grouped into broader analytical categories before being synthesized into overarching themes that reflected the communication patterns identified throughout the podcast. The analysis emphasized communicative meanings, narratives, and contextual relationships rather than linguistic frequency or statistical distribution.

To enhance analytical trustworthiness, the coding process was conducted iteratively, allowing previously identified categories to be continuously refined as new interpretations emerged. Throughout the analysis, the identified themes were interpreted in relation to disaster communication literature, Media Ecology Theory, and the broader framework of communication for sustainable development. This interpretive strategy enabled the findings to connect empirical communication practices observed in the podcast with wider theoretical discussions concerning community-based digital communication, disaster resilience, and sustainable development.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of the *Ngopi Sarungan* podcast reveals that disaster communication extends beyond the dissemination of emergency information. Instead, the episode presents disaster communication as a multidimensional social process through which stakeholders coordinate actions, construct public trust, and communicate broader values related to community resilience and sustainable development. Throughout the discussion, communication emerges as both the mechanism enabling collaborative governance during the 2025 Mount Semeru eruption and the medium through which public awareness regarding disaster preparedness is cultivated. These findings suggest that locally produced digital media can simultaneously facilitate practical coordination among diverse actors and translate broader development agendas into accessible public discourse.

Based on the thematic analysis, the findings are organized into two interrelated sections. The first examines how the podcast portrays disaster communication as a collaborative governance process involving governmental institutions, community organizations, journalists, volunteers, religious actors, and affected residents. Particular attention is given to the role of digital communication networks in supporting coordination, information verification, and shared decision-making. The second explores how the podcast communicates values consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), demonstrating how community podcasting can localize global development principles through discussions of disaster preparedness, institutional transparency, public participation, and multi-stakeholder partnerships. Together, these two dimensions illustrate that disaster communication functions not only as an operational response mechanism but also as a communicative practice that contributes to long-term community resilience and sustainable development.

3.1 Collaborative Governance Through Public Disaster Communication

One of the most prominent themes emerging from the *Ngopi Sarungan* podcast is the construction of collaborative governance through communication. Rather than portraying disaster management as an activity dominated by governmental institutions, the discussion presents disaster response during the Semeru eruption as a communication ecosystem involving multiple stakeholders, including local government agencies, volunteer organizations, religious institutions, journalists, academics, community leaders, and affected residents. Within this ecosystem, communication functions not merely as a means of transmitting information but as the mechanism through which coordination, trust, collective decision-making, and shared responsibility are continuously produced [22].

The discussion reflects the broader evolution of disaster governance from hierarchical command structures toward collaborative governance models. Collaborative governance emphasizes that public problems cannot be effectively addressed by a single institution because complex societal challenges require interaction among governmental and non-governmental actors operating across organizational boundaries [23]. In disaster contexts, communication becomes the infrastructure that enables these diverse actors to exchange information, negotiate responsibilities, and coordinate collective action. Consequently, communication should be understood as a governance process rather than simply a technical activity supporting emergency response.

The podcast repeatedly emphasizes that communication during the Semeru eruption involved continuous interactions among various organizations. Local government agencies such

as the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), the Communication and Information Office (Diskominfo), security forces, health institutions, humanitarian organizations, community volunteers, religious organizations, journalists, and local residents exchanged information before making operational decisions. Rather than relying exclusively on formal institutional reporting, information circulated through interconnected communication networks that enabled stakeholders to verify developments and respond rapidly to changing field conditions. Such practices illustrate that disaster governance increasingly depends on communication networks capable of integrating formal authority with community participation, a characteristic widely recognized within collaborative governance literature [24].

An important aspect highlighted throughout the discussion is the role of digital communication in facilitating collaboration. Beyond conventional coordination meetings, stakeholders extensively utilized internet-based communication platforms, particularly WhatsApp groups, to maintain continuous information exchange. According to the podcast, these groups connected government officials, village leaders, volunteers, humanitarian organizations, journalists, and community members in a single communication environment where updates concerning volcanic activity, evacuation routes, logistical needs, weather conditions, and field observations could be shared almost immediately. Unlike traditional bureaucratic communication, which often depends on formal reporting procedures, WhatsApp enabled real-time interaction among actors occupying different institutional positions.

From a communication perspective, these digital groups functioned as collaborative communication spaces rather than merely technological tools. Every participant could simultaneously become an information recipient, information provider, or information verifier. Residents living closest to the volcano contributed firsthand observations regarding ashfall, volcanic tremors, or community conditions. Volunteers reported logistical requirements and evacuation developments, while government agencies confirmed official information and coordinated operational responses. Journalists monitored these discussions to verify emerging information before publication, whereas community organizations disseminated verified messages through their respective communication channels. Consequently, disaster communication evolved into an interactive and multidirectional process in which information legitimacy emerged through continuous communication among multiple actors instead of being determined exclusively by governmental authority.

These findings correspond with recent scholarship suggesting that digital communication technologies increasingly support collaborative disaster governance by

strengthening horizontal communication among stakeholders. Rather than replacing institutional communication, digital platforms complement formal governance by accelerating information sharing, increasing transparency, and enabling community participation in disaster response [25]. In disaster-prone communities, communication technologies therefore become social infrastructures that facilitate cooperation, collective learning, and adaptive decision-making.

Another important observation concerns the role of local communities as active communicators rather than passive recipients of disaster information. The podcast illustrates that residents were not positioned merely as audiences waiting for official announcements. Instead, they continuously participated in producing situational information through photographs, videos, location reports, and direct observations distributed across WhatsApp groups and other digital platforms. This participatory communication reduced information asymmetry between institutions and affected communities while simultaneously enabling disaster managers to obtain contextual information from the field. Such findings support contemporary understandings of disaster communication that emphasize dialogue, participation, and community engagement instead of one-way dissemination of official messages [26].

The discussion also demonstrates that communication contributed significantly to the development of public trust. Information credibility did not depend solely on institutional authority but emerged through repeated verification among different communication actors. Official announcements from government agencies were frequently reinforced by reports from volunteers, journalists, religious organizations, and local communities before being widely accepted by the public. This process illustrates that trust was socially constructed through collaborative communication rather than assumed from formal organizational status alone. Such interaction is particularly important during disasters, where misinformation may spread rapidly and undermine emergency response efforts. By enabling multiple actors to confirm and contextualize information, collaborative communication networks reduce uncertainty while strengthening collective confidence in public information.

From the perspective of communication studies, the Semeru case demonstrates that collaborative governance is fundamentally a communicative phenomenon. Institutions collaborate because communication enables them to exchange knowledge, negotiate responsibilities, coordinate actions, and develop shared understandings of evolving disaster situations. Digital communication platforms, especially WhatsApp, serve not only as channels

for transmitting messages but also as collaborative environments where governance itself is enacted through everyday interaction. The *Ngopi Sarungan* podcast therefore presents disaster communication as an ongoing collaborative process in which technological platforms, institutional actors, and community participation collectively produce an adaptive governance system capable of responding to rapidly changing disaster conditions. This finding reinforces the growing international recognition that effective disaster governance increasingly depends on inclusive communication networks integrating governmental capacity with community knowledge and digital connectivity [27].

3.2 Communicating Sustainable Development Goals Through Community Podcasting

Beyond serving as a platform for discussing disaster response, the *Ngopi Sarungan* podcast communicates broader values associated with sustainable development. Throughout the thirty-five-minute discussion, disaster communication is framed not merely as an emergency activity but as a continuous effort to strengthen community resilience, expand public knowledge, encourage institutional accountability, and promote collaboration among diverse stakeholders. Although the discussion does not explicitly mention the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), many of the narratives conveyed by the host and guest speaker reflect principles embedded within the global sustainable development agenda. This finding demonstrates that community-based digital media can localize global development objectives by translating them into practical conversations grounded in everyday experiences and local realities.

The first SDG reflected in the podcast is SDG 11, which seeks to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable [28]. Within disaster-prone regions such as Lumajang Regency, resilience extends beyond physical infrastructure to include social preparedness, public awareness, and collective capacity to anticipate hazards. The discussion repeatedly emphasizes that communities should understand volcanic risks before disasters occur rather than relying solely on emergency response once an eruption begins. Public education regarding evacuation procedures, volcanic activity, official information channels, and coordination mechanisms becomes an essential component of building resilient communities. Rather than portraying resilience as the exclusive responsibility of government institutions, the podcast presents it as a shared social responsibility involving residents, volunteers, local organizations, and public authorities. Such communication aligns closely with the objectives of the Sendai Framework, which recognizes knowledge sharing and public participation as central elements of disaster resilience [29].

The discussion also reflects the objectives of SDG 13 concerning climate action, particularly its emphasis on strengthening adaptive capacity, disaster preparedness, education, and public awareness. Although volcanic eruptions are geological rather than climate-induced hazards, SDG 13 explicitly encourages countries to improve education, awareness, and institutional capacity related to disaster risk reduction [30]. The podcast contributes to this objective by transforming disaster communication into an educational process. Rather than focusing exclusively on the chronology of the Semeru eruption, the discussion explains why accurate information is important, how communities should respond to uncertainty, and why preparedness should become part of everyday community life. In this respect, the podcast functions as an informal educational medium that encourages audiences to develop disaster literacy before future emergencies occur. This educational orientation illustrates that communication itself represents a form of disaster preparedness because informed communities are generally better equipped to make appropriate decisions during crises.

A third dimension communicated through the podcast relates to SDG 16, which promotes peaceful and inclusive societies supported by effective, accountable, and transparent institutions. Disaster situations often create uncertainty that may encourage misinformation, speculation, and declining public trust if communication is inconsistent. Throughout the discussion, however, considerable attention is given to the importance of credible public communication supported by verification, transparency, and institutional coordination. Information is portrayed as a public resource that must be communicated responsibly through trusted channels to avoid confusion among affected communities. The emphasis on evidence-based communication, institutional openness, and reliable information demonstrates that public trust is not automatically derived from governmental authority but is continuously constructed through consistent communication practices. Consequently, the podcast reinforces the principle that transparent communication constitutes an essential component of good governance during disasters, corresponding closely with the objectives of SDG 16 regarding accountable institutions and public access to information [31].

Perhaps the most visible sustainable development message emerging from the podcast concerns SDG 17, which emphasizes partnerships for achieving sustainable development. Rather than presenting disaster management as the responsibility of a single institution, the discussion consistently highlights collaboration among governmental agencies, humanitarian organizations, universities, journalists, religious organizations, volunteers, and local communities. These actors contribute different forms of expertise, resources, and

communication capacities while pursuing a common objective of protecting affected populations. The podcast explains that successful disaster communication depends upon continuous interaction among these stakeholders through both formal coordination mechanisms and digital communication platforms. Such collaborative relationships illustrate that sustainable development requires partnerships extending beyond institutional boundaries. In this context, communication functions as the connective mechanism that enables different organizations to exchange knowledge, coordinate actions, and develop shared understandings of rapidly evolving disaster situations. This interpretation corresponds with international recognition that partnerships and multi-stakeholder cooperation are indispensable for achieving sustainable development and strengthening disaster resilience [32].

Collectively, these findings demonstrate that the *Ngopi Sarungan* podcast communicates sustainable development not by explicitly discussing the SDGs themselves but by embedding their underlying values within conversations about disaster communication. The episode translates abstract global development principles into practical discussions concerning preparedness, public education, transparency, and collaborative governance, thereby making sustainable development more accessible to local audiences. This process illustrates an important function of community-based podcasting as a communication medium capable of connecting international policy frameworks with local knowledge and everyday community experiences.

From a communication perspective, this localization process is particularly significant because sustainable development depends not only on policy implementation but also on public understanding and participation. Podcasts provide an interactive communication environment where expert knowledge can be translated into narratives that are comprehensible, conversational, and socially relevant. Consequently, community podcasts should be understood not merely as alternative digital media but as communication platforms capable of advancing sustainable development by fostering informed citizenship, encouraging institutional trust, strengthening collaborative relationships, and cultivating resilient communities. The *Ngopi Sarungan* episode therefore illustrates how locally produced digital communication can contribute to the broader global agenda of sustainable development while remaining firmly rooted in the communication needs and lived experiences of disaster-prone communities.

IV. CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the *Ngopi Sarungan* podcast demonstrates how community-based digital media can function as an effective platform for public disaster communication while simultaneously communicating values associated with sustainable development. Rather than serving merely as a channel for disseminating disaster information, the podcast constructs communication as a collaborative governance process in which governmental institutions, religious organizations, journalists, academics, volunteers, and local communities collectively produce, verify, and circulate knowledge through both interpersonal interaction and digital communication networks. At the same time, the discussion localizes global sustainable development principles by embedding messages of community resilience, disaster preparedness, transparent public communication, and multi-stakeholder partnerships within an accessible conversational format. These findings extend the discussion of disaster communication beyond emergency messaging by demonstrating that community podcasting can become a strategic communication platform for translating global development agendas into locally meaningful narratives. The study therefore contributes to communication scholarship by highlighting the potential of locally produced podcasts not only as alternative digital media but also as instruments of collaborative governance and communication for sustainable development in disaster-prone communities.

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