

SOCIALIZATION OF MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION OF LONG-SOURCE PLANS AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE PEOPLE OF AMBON TOWNS WITH SOCIAL CONNECTIVITY

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Abstract

Natural disasters such as landslides and droughts pose a serious threat to communities living in the mainland of DAS Waeruhu. Therefore, through a social approach to the community, we call socialization about mitigation and adaptation to the disasters of drought and drought in this region. Some of the problems faced by the communities in the region are: (a) the topography of the district is steep, increasing the risk of droughts, especially during the rainy season; (b) forest deforestation greatly increases the risk for drought due to the loss of soil-resistant vegetation; (c) development without good planning, including building houses on steep slopes, may increase drought risk; (d) changes in irregular rain patterns can cause drought, threatening water supply for agriculture and household needs; (e) rising temperatures and global climate change can worsen drought conditions and reduce available water resources; (f) underprivileged populations may find it difficult to build disaster-resilient infrastructure or take necessary mitigation measures; (g) public awareness of risks and depletion, as well as ways to cope with these risks, can be a serious problem; (h) limited access to education can hinder the public's vital understanding of adaptation and disasters.

Keywords: Adaptation, Climate Change, Mitigation

INTRODUCTION

Natural disasters such as landslides and droughts pose a serious threat to communities living in the mainland of DAS Waeruhu. Both have a serious impact on people's lives and livelihoods, and can result in huge losses in infrastructure and the environment. Therefore, through a social approach to the community, we call socialization about mitigation and adaptation to the disasters of drought and drought in this region. Involving social activity and public participation in planning and implementing mitigation and adaptation measures is key to building public resilience to this disaster.

Hulu DAS Waeruhu is an area vulnerable to drought and drought due to its unique geology and climate. Irregular changes in rainfall patterns increase the risk of drought, while deforestation and uncontrolled development increase the risks of landslides. This condition requires prompt and effective action to involve communities in disaster mitigation and adaptation. The increase in population is an inevitable problem as long as space is needed to

live both as a place of residence and as a livelihood. Population growth can have a negative impact on the environment. One of the consequences is an increase in the amount of waste produced, which can lead to soil and air pollution (Anita et al., 2023). Moreover, population growth can also lead to land-use change and deforestation, which may reduce biodiversity and cause environmental damage (Febriana et al. 2022). (Naufal, 2015). In addition, population growth can also cause difficulties in creating enough jobs to meet the needs of the population, thus leading to poverty and social instability. (Syaadah, 2015). The activities of the surrounding community affect the environmental conditions at the head of the D.A. of Ambon City, as it opens up land for farming dry land even for building houses. Therefore, if the society is not given an understanding of the impact of the activities that are inevitable because of the needs of life, then it is necessary to make an effort to improve the knowledge of the society through socialization for mitigation and adaptation to disasters with the social approach of the community at the forefront of DAS Waeruhu.

Some of the problems faced by the communities in the region are: (a) the topography of the district is steep, increasing the risk of droughts, especially during the rainy season; (b) forest deforestation greatly increases the risk for drought due to the loss of soil-resistant vegetation; (c) development without good planning, including building houses on steep slopes, may increase drought risk; (d) changes in irregular rain patterns can cause drought, threatening water supply for agriculture and household needs; (e) rising temperatures and global climate change can worsen drought conditions and reduce available water resources; (f) underprivileged populations may find it difficult to build disaster-resilient infrastructure or take necessary mitigation measures; (g) public awareness of risks and depletion, as well as ways to cope with these risks, can be a serious problem; (h) limited access to education can hinder the public's vital understanding of adaptation and disasters.

The objective of this socialization is a) to raise public awareness by disseminating knowledge about the risks of drought and drought, as well as to give public understanding of the warning signs and measures to be taken in the face of this disaster; b) Increase active community involvement to encourage community participation in planning and implementing disaster mitigation and adaptation activities. (c) Promote community-based mitigation techniques by teaching slide and drought mitigating techniques that can be implemented by the community, such as landscaping, forest conservation, and efficient management of water resources; (d). Facilitating inter-community collaboration to promote intercommunity cooperation at the forefront of DAS Waeruhu, enabling the exchange of knowledge and resources to strengthen mutual resistance to drought and drought. Therefore, the socialization of mitigation and adaptation of drought and drought disasters is carried out for the community of DAS Waeruhu City of Ambon so that the people can understand the situation and environmental conditions so that they can cope with the conditions.

IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

The method for implementing this activity begins with a pre-test, which is an evaluation method before socialization begins. The aim is to measure people's knowledge, attitudes and behavior related to landslides and drought before they receive socialization. Apart from that, it is also to find out the social conditions of the community in the upper reaches of the Waeruhu watershed, Ambon City. After completing the pre-test, the delivery of socialization material on landslide and drought disaster mitigation and adaptation using a social community approach must be designed clearly and attractively so that the messages conveyed can be understood and remembered by the audience. The final post-test activity was to measure the community's knowledge, attitudes and behavior related to landslides and drought after they received the socialization.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondent Characteristics

Community characteristics refer to the attributes, characteristics, and aspects that define and distinguish certain human groups or communities. Community characteristics can include various elements that influence the life and culture of that community. The socio-economic characteristics of respondents in the socialization of disaster mitigation and adaptation in the upstream Waeruhu watershed, Ambon City, are age, education level, occupation, family responsibilities and income (Figure 1).

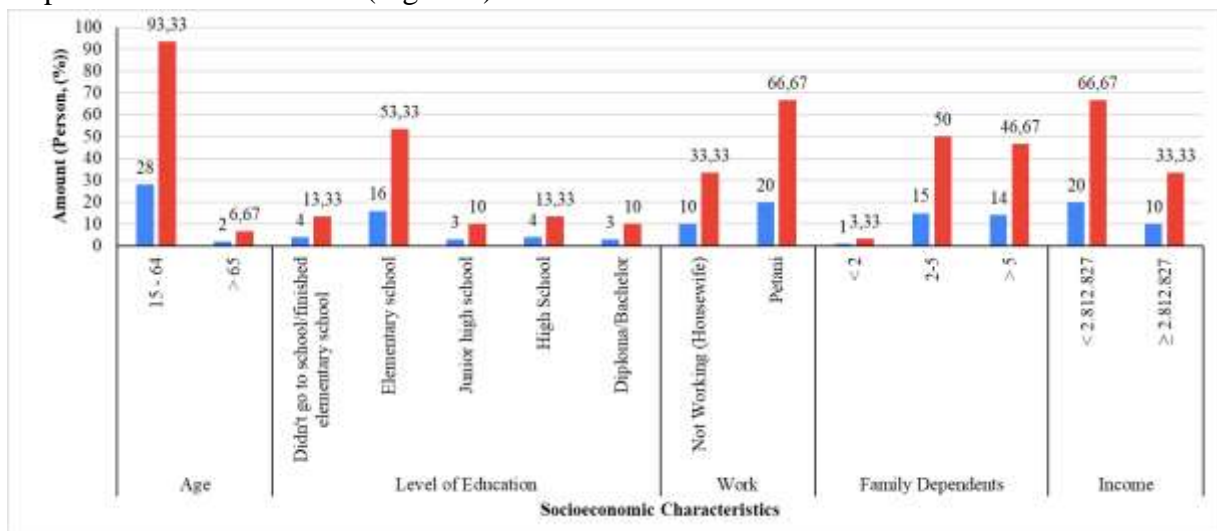


Figure 1. Graph of the Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Community in the Upper Waeruhu Watershed

According to Lasut (2017) Age is an individual's age which is calculated from birth to birthday. The older a person is, the level of maturity and strength, the more mature they will be in thinking and working. Respondents' age was dominated by productive age (93.33%). Based on this age distribution, the Upper Waeruhu Watershed community can become a human resource who is physically able to maintain and adapt to changes in the surrounding environment. Education level according to Lestari in Wirawan (2016) is "a person's activity in

developing their abilities, attitudes and forms of behavior, both for future life through certain organizations or unorganized". The level of education influences social, economic and perception aspects (Khalida & Sjaf, 2021; Harmoko, 2018; Tjahyadi & Pamungkas, 2015). The education level of the upstream Waeruhu watershed community is dominated by elementary school education level (53.33%). This will affect the existence of the environment around the upper reaches of the Waeruhu watershed because the level of knowledge influences attitudes and behavior in adapting and mitigating against landslides and drought.

Work is something that is done as a basis for livelihood or to earn a living (Khalida & Sjaf, 2021; Sutrisno et al., 2022). A profession is a field of work that requires expertise, while a job does not require special expertise or skills to be able to start it.

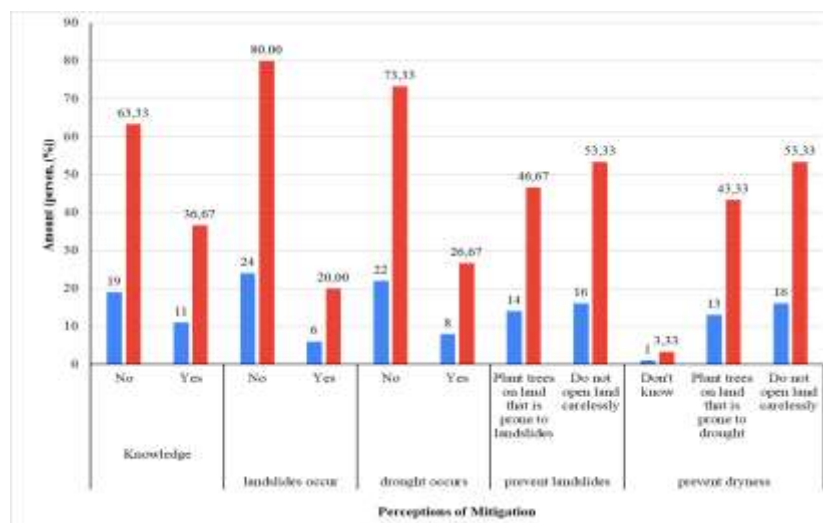
According to Situngkir (2007), family responsibilities are one of the main reasons for household members to participate in helping the head of the household to decide to work to earn an income. Saputro et al., 2023; Epinda, 2021). The people in the upper reaches of the Waeruhu watershed generally work as farmers (66.67%). This affects the existence of land in the upper reaches of the Waeruhu watershed, because people use the land for farming using a non-conservative system.

Income is a person's source of income to meet daily needs and is very important for a person's survival and livelihood directly or indirectly (Suroto, 2000). The income of the people in the upper reaches of the Waeruhu watershed is more than the minimum wage for Ambon City, Rp. 2,812,827 (66.67%). This will affect community access to the upstream Waeruhu watershed in meeting family needs by opening agricultural land.

Upstream Community Understanding of Landslide and Drought Mitigation and Adaptation

Upstream Community Understanding of Landslide and Drought Mitigation

Risk mitigation is reducing the possibility of risks occurring through creating internal procedures and controls, training, internal outreach. Reducing the impact of risks through contingency plans, providing reserve funds, improving public relations.



Gambar 2. Grafik Persepsi Masyarakat tentang Mitigasi Longsor dan Kekeringan

Figure 2. Graph of Community Perceptions regarding Landslide and Drought Mitigation

Figure 2 shows that there are still communities upstream of the Waeruhu watershed in Ambon City who do not know about landslide and drought mitigation (63.33%) and only 36.67% of the community do not know. Upstream community's perception of landslides and drought. In the upper reaches of the Waeruhu watershed, landslides were stated by 80% of respondents and drought was stated by 20.00% of respondents. This shows the occurrence of landslides and drought in the upstream of the Waeruhu watershed, Ambon City. To prevent this, people stated that they planted trees (43.33%) and did not cut down trees carelessly (53.33%) even though there were people who did not know how to mitigate landslides and drought disasters. This outreach can increase public knowledge about landslide and drought mitigation in the upstream Waeruhu watershed, Ambon City.

Upstream Community Understanding of Landslide and Drought Adaptation

According to Soekanto (2007), adaptation is the process of adjusting individuals, groups, or social units to norms, change processes, or conditions created.

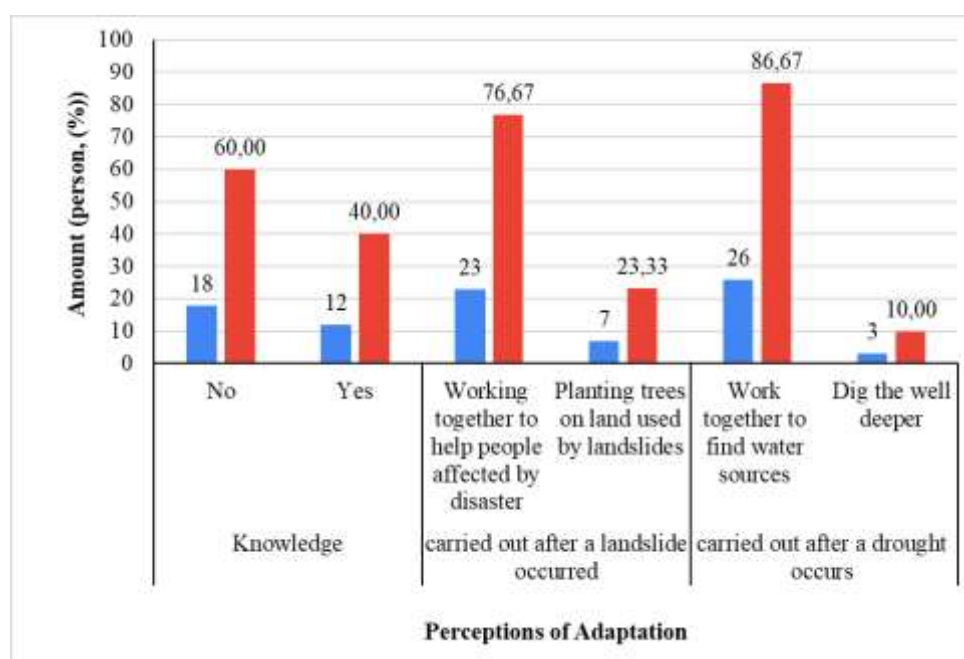


Figure 3. Graph of Upstream community perceptions regarding Landslide and Drought Adaptation

Graph 3 shows the adaptation knowledge of communities upstream of the Waeruhu Watershed, Ambon City, who know about adaptation to landslides and drought disasters (93.33%), but there are still people who do not know about adaptation (6.67%). This shows that there are still people who don't know about adaptation. With this outreach, it is hoped that more people in the upper reaches of the Waeruhu watershed will know about adaptation to landslides and drought disasters. Communities upstream of the Waeruhu watershed adapt more by working together to deal with landslides and drought. The community works together to find

water sources apart from digging deeper wells. The content of research/community service is in the form of achievements from research/community service activities that have been carried out. Research/service results can be in the form of tables, graphs or pictures and accompanied by a discussion of the results of discussions on community service activities.

Community expectations for mitigating and adapting to landslides/drought disasters

Hopes of upstream watershed communities for mitigation and adaptation to landslide/drought disasters.

Table 1. Community expectations for disaster mitigation and adaptation landslides/drought

| Adaptation | Mitigation |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't build a house under a cliff, don't cut down trees around slopes, etc • It is hoped that people will not do things that cause landslides/droughts • Ask for tree seedlings that can be used for family needs • Planting types of plants that can overcome drought and landslides • Reforestation, where the government often provides education to residents affected by disasters. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working together or working together to carry out community service • Trying to overcome the disaster that occurred and hoping that the government will quickly take action • Can get help • Can get attention from the government |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use forests carelessly • Don't throw rubbish in the river and don't cut down trees • Do not open land carelessly • Do not plant on land that is prone to landslides <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not build buildings around rivers • Don't build a house under a cliff, don't cut down trees around slopes, etc • It is hoped that people will not do things that cause landslides/droughts • Ask for tree seedlings that can be used for family needs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government is quick and alert when a landslide/drought occurs • The government is paying more attention to areas where disasters occur |

Source: Data Primer, 2023



Figure 4. Delivery of Socialization Materials

CONCLUSION

Socialization of mitigation and adaptation to landslides and drought disasters using a social community approach provides broader insight to be more responsive in preventing and adapting to these disasters. The response of hope in overcoming landslides and drought disasters provides an illustration of the community understanding these problems through the existence of socialization activities. The upstream community of the Waeruhu watershed knows about mitigating and adapting to landslides and drought disasters, although some people don't know yet. It is necessary to develop social networks of communities that have mitigated and adapted to disasters in the upstream watershed as a learning medium to increase the capacity of communities in the upstream Waeruhu watershed. It is necessary to carry out civil cultivation for mitigation, adaptation to landslides and drought as an environmentally friendly agricultural planting pattern.

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