

## PROTEKSI ISI LAPORAN KEMAJUAN PENGABDIAN

Dilarang menyalin, menyimpan, memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh isi laporan ini dalam bentuk apapun kecuali oleh pengabdian dan pengelola administrasi pengabdian.

### LAPORAN KEMAJUAN PENGABDIAN

#### Informasi Data Usulan Pengabdian

#### 1. IDENTITAS PENGABDIAN

##### A. JUDUL PENGABDIAN

Capacity building of Disaster preparedness for Flood and Landslide disaster in Sarawak, Malaysia

##### B. SKEMA, BIDANG, TEMA, DAN TOPIK PENGABDIAN

Skema Pengabdian	Bidang Fokus Pengabdian	Tema Pengabdian	Topik Pengabdian
PPM INTERNASIONAL	Kebencanaan	Teknologi dan manajemen bencana alam: gempa bumi, tsunami, banjir bandang, tanah	Pemberdayaan mitigasi berbasis komunitas.

##### C. RUMPUN ILMU PENGABDIAN

Rumpun Ilmu 1	Rumpun Ilmu 2	Rumpun Ilmu 3
ILMU SOSIAL HUMANIORA	ILMU SOSIAL	Humaniora

#### 2. IDENTITAS PENGABDIAN

Nama	Peran	Tugas
Diah Setyawati Dewanti, S.E., M.Sc., Ph.D.	Ketua Pengusul	

Nama	Peran	Tugas
Susilo Nur Aji Cokro Darsono, S.E., M.R.D.M., Ph.D.	Anggota Pengabdian	Trainer bagi komunitas untuk community disaster preparedness guideline
Pazri Nugraha	Anggota Mahasiswa	Membantu pengembangan community disaster preparedness

### 3. MITRA KERJASAMA PENGABDIAN (JIKA ADA)

Pelaksanaan pengabdian dapat melibatkan mitra kerjasama, yaitu mitra kerjasama dalam melaksanakan pengabdian, mitra sebagai calon pengguna hasil pengabdian, atau mitra investor

Mitra	Nama Mitra	Kepakaran
Ketua Kaum Tanjung Bundong	Haji Wan Ahun bin Wan Seman	Kepala Desa

### 4. KOLABORASI PENGABDIAN (JIKA ADA)

Pelaksanaan pengabdian dapat melibatkan kolaborasi, yaitu kolaborasi kerjasama dalam melaksanakan pengabdian.

Nama	NIK/NIDN/NIK	Instansi
Dr. Nur Zaimah Binti Ubaidillah	0000000000000000	Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS)

### 5. LUARAN DAN TARGET CAPAIAN

Luaran Wajib

Tahun	Jenis Luaran
1	Publikasi di Jurnal / Publikasi Forum Ilmiah Nasional
1	Publikasi Media Masa
1	Video Program Pengabdian

Luaran Tambahan

Tahun	Jenis Luaran
1	Peserta Di Forum Ilmiah

### 6. ANGGARAN

Rencana anggaran biaya pengabdian mengacu pada PMK yang berlaku dengan besaran minimum dan maksimum sebagaimana diatur pada buku Panduan Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat.

Total Keseluruhan RAB Rp. 19,750,000

Tahun 1 Total Rp. 19,750,000

Jenis Pembelanjaan	Komponen	Item	Satuan	Vol.	Harga Satuan	Total
BAHAN	Bahan (Habis Pakai)	Hibah peralatan untuk community disaster preparedness	Unit	1	Rp. 6,000,000	Rp. 6,000,000
PENGUMPULAN DATA	Tiket Transportasi	Transportasi ke Sarawak (PP untuk 2 orang)	OK(Kali)	4	Rp. 2,500,000	Rp. 10,000,000
PENGUMPULAN DATA	Hotel/penginapan	Penginapan selama 5 hari (2 kamar)	OH	10	Rp. 375,000	Rp. 3,750,000

## 7. LEMBAR PENGESAHAN

### HALAMAN PENGESAHAN LAPORAN KEMAJUAN PENGABDIAN MASYARAKAT SKEMA:

Judul : Capacity building of Disaster preparedness for Flood and Landslide disaster in Sarawak, Malaysia  
 Pengabdi/Pelaksana : Diah Setyawati Dewanti, S.E., M.Sc., Ph.D.  
 NIDN : 0526108201  
 Jabatan Fungsional : Lektor  
 Program Studi/Fakultas : Ekonomi  
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#### Anggota

Nama : Susilo Nur Aji Cokro Darsono, S.E., M.R.D.M., Ph.D.  
 NIDN : 0515049301  
 Jabatan Fungsional : Asisten Ahli  
 Program Studi/Fakultas : Ekonomi

Nama : Pazri Nugraha  
NIM : 20190430059  
Prodi : S1 Ekonomi

Mitra : Ketua Kaum Tanjung Bundong  
Nama Mitra : Haji Wan Ahun bin Wan Seman  
Kepakaran : Kepala Desa

Kolaborator : Dr. Nur Zaimah Binti Ubaidillah  
NIK : 0000000000000000  
Institusi : Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS)

Biaya : Rp. 19,750,000  
Biaya Dari Institusi Lain : Rp. 33,000,000

Yogyakarta, 07 Maret 2023

Mengetahui,  
Kepala LPM,



Dr. Ir. Gator Supangkat, M.P., IPM  
NIK: 196210231991031003

## 8. RINGKASAN

Samarahan city, Sarawak Malaysia facing climate change impact which is flood every year. The society has confronted this natural disaster in many years, but still the huge impact be perceived. To increase the disaster resilience, it is important to decrease the vulnerable impact of disaster in the household. In the context of preparedness, the capacities of households is the important indicator in implementing disaster management. Term of disaster preparedness refers to the efforts made to expand awareness and readiness in handling the dangers, relevant agencies, preventative actions and other catastrophe related data. The main objective of this research is to investigate the behavioural determinants of disaster preparedness and assess the role of economic and policy factors of disaster preparedness. Malaysia and Indonesia are two countries with highly incidents with many types of natural disasters, focusing on flood and landslide. Therefore, involving preparation or plans to save lives or property and aid the operations of response and rescue services. This community services program has an objective as to strengthen the community disaster preparedness in Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia. As the border area between Indonesia and Malaysia, Sarawak has been known with many of natural disaster caused of illegal logging, in example flood and landslide. This program is integration between the matching fund research between UNIMAS and FEB UMY concerning the strengthening the capacity of disaster preparedness in the community who live in disaster

prone area. After we found the main factors to increase the disaster preparedness for the community, we will provide the instruments especially in education the community guideline for disaster preparedness and instruments innovation collaborates with UNIMAS. Our main target is to implementation of our findings in matching fund research which will elaborated on April 2023.

## **9. KEYWORDS**

Keywords: preparedness, disaster, landslide, flood

## **10. HASIL PELAKSANAAN PENGABDIAN**

Disaster events are often happening without warning. It is a complex, multi-faceted and global issue. Most disasters lead to consequences such as socio-economic, mental, and physical effects. According to Wisner, Adams, & World Health Organization (2002), there are two types of the disaster which are natural and man-made. Natural disaster includes volcano eruptions, tsunamis, flash floods, and earthquakes. Man-made disaster consists of human accidents, military conflicts, and political unrest. Based on a study by Makwana (2019), developing countries are more susceptible to disaster due to poverty, resource deficiency, limited access to education, inadequate infrastructure and lack of awareness and knowledge.

Malaysia and Indonesia are vulnerable to both natural and man-made disaster, therefore, experience tremendous losses. Hence, government intervention is imperative in the wake of the disaster. Government intervention has evolved in recent years from providing financial assistance to psychosocial interventions. In addition, psychosocial intervention is provided in the aftermath and prior to any disaster events by providing awareness, preparedness and necessary knowledge and skills to the society. Furthermore, the improvement of preparedness in facing adverse events is one of the efforts to reduce disaster risk (UNISDR, 2009). The preparedness to handle oneself in the event of a disaster is necessary to minimise any disaster difficulties in the absence of immediate health and emergency responders.

Floods and landslides are two of the most frequent natural disasters in Malaysia and Indonesia. In the past few years, these natural disasters have increased tremendously due to human activities. Despite being a natural based disaster, human activities such as uninhibited development and haphazard land clearings boost the severity of floods, particularly at the peak discharge and the time of concentration (Abdul Rahman, 2014).

This study seeks to identify the relationship between disaster preparedness intention, which refers to flood risks, and attitude, perceived behavioural control, and social norm. As a result of the high costs of disaster assistance and the resulting damage to social structure and social determinants, disaster behaviour studies have been conducted since 1940. Individual motivation determines intention, according to Ao et al. (2020), and intention in disaster behaviour tendency study is linked between perception and behaviour. According to Najafi et al. (2017), there are three important aspects of motivational factors: attitude toward behaviour or the degree of evaluation of favourable or unfavourable behaviour, social factor (perceived social pressure to implement or not implement the behaviour), and behavioural control (perceived ease or difficulty in showing behaviour). If an individual's attitude and subjective norms favour behaviour, the perceived behavioural control will be higher, and the person's desire to contemplate performing the behaviour will be higher. Vinnel, Milfont, and McClurec (2021) divided attitudes into two types: experiential attitudes based on experience and instrumental attitudes based on consequence. In his research, Motoyoshi (2006) discovered a link between attitude and disaster preparedness objectives. The study found that how people

perceive and accept disaster risk has an impact on how prepared they are for disasters. Flood hazards are easily accepted by people who have a great sense of self-responsibility.

In terms of the relationship between social norms and disaster preparedness intentions, social norms are defined as the impacts on an individual's behaviour that are based on what is considered typical by the individual's social group. The social norms have also been divided into injunctive norms, which deal with whether or not a behaviour is acceptable, and descriptive norms, which deal with the prevalence of the behaviour (Vinnel, Milfont, & McClurec, 2021). While self-efficacy, which is defined as confidence in performing a specific behaviour, such as overcoming hurdles to achieve a specific habit, can be used to examine the relationship between perceived behavioural control and disaster preparedness intentions. Individuals' high acceptance of the crisis management scenario was due to their great self-efficacy (Zaman, Zahid, Habibullah & Din, 2021). Few studies were found in the context of developing countries to understand the behavioural factors in disaster preparedness. Mojtahedi & Oo (2012) revealed that a clear understanding of preparedness is important for future enhancement in reducing vulnerability and effective and accurate risk assistance.

To identify the disaster preparedness for floods and landslide, UNIMAS and UMY team is in the stage of meeting for identify the risk factors in each of country. Since the community services program is integrated to the research, the research itself, is carried out as in the quantitative stage in both side, Indonesia and Malaysia.

## **11. STATUS LUARAN**

The paper has not been drafted yet since the research is not finished.

## **12. PERAN MITRA**

The collaborator working to support the instruments and work as the bridge-person between the head of village to implement the findings of the research

## **13. KENDALA PELAKSANAAN PENGABDIAN**

The collaborator from UNIMAS is busy, therefore the communication has been slow in updating the data collection.

## **14. RENCANA TAHAPAN SELANJUTNYA**

After all the data has been collected, the analysis will be carried out. The result could be integrated as the information and guideline for disaster preparedness of flood and landslide in Indonesia and Malaysia. The guideline will be shared through community meeting in Samarah, Sarawak.

## **15. DAFTAR PUSTAKA**

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