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## PKM EMPOWERING COASTAL WOMEN'S GROUPS IN PADANG CITY IN DISASTER RISK MAPPING BASED ON DISASTER RESILIENCE

Adrian Fadhli<sup>1</sup>, Dian Wahyoni<sup>2</sup>, Elviyanti<sup>3</sup>, Eli Marni<sup>3</sup>, Melda Fajra<sup>4</sup>, Bowie Birly<sup>5</sup>, M Axel<sup>6</sup>, Cyndi Auresia<sup>7</sup>, Fitratul Husna<sup>8</sup>, Randi Maulana<sup>9</sup>

*1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 Program Studi Teknik Sipil, Fakultas Teknik dan Perencanaan, Universitas Ekasakti*

*E-mail: [adrianfadhli85@gmail.com](mailto:adrianfadhli85@gmail.com)*

### ARTICLE INFO

#### Correspondent

Adrian Fadhli  
[adrianfadhli85@gmail.com](mailto:adrianfadhli85@gmail.com)

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### ABSTRACT

In Padang City, West Sumatra, community service activities focus on empowering coastal women's groups. The aim of this activity, which is named "Empowering Padang City Coastal Women's Groups in Disaster Risk Mapping and Disaster Resilience-Based Spatial Planning," is to increase the role and ability of coastal women's groups in dealing with disaster risks. Participatory methods are used in the entire series of activities, including risk identification, technical training and spatial planning. Coastal women's groups in Padang City have succeeded in increasing their understanding of the risks facing their region through training and disaster risk mapping activities. They have the necessary technical skills to actively engage in the mapping process thanks to the use of simple technologies such as participatory maps. This mapping creates the basis for a disaster resilience spatial plan that involves coastal women's groups as an important element in the planning process. This activity succeeded in producing positive changes in the role and understanding of coastal women's groups about disaster risks using participatory methods. This empowerment produces a model that can be used in various coastal areas. This success has had a positive impact on efforts to increase the resilience of the people of Padang City to disaster risks. It also encourages awareness of the greater role that women can play in disaster risk management and sustainable spatial development on the coast of West Sumatra.

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### INTRODUCTION

Padang City, a coastal city in West Sumatra, has the potential for significant disaster risk because of its location on the edge of the Indian Ocean. However, women's role in facing and reducing the impact of disasters is often not optimal. Therefore, it is important to empower women's groups in the coastal areas of Padang City to increase community awareness and resilience to disaster risks. This community

service activity aims to empower women's groups in coastal areas in disaster risk mapping and spatial planning based on disaster resilience.

The city of Padang, as the economic and social center of West Sumatra, often faces the risk of natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis and floods. This shows the need for special attention in managing disaster risk to create a resilient and adaptive society. However, the role of coastal women's groups is often neglected in mitigation and adaptation efforts to disaster risks. Therefore, an empowerment program is needed that focuses on coastal women's groups to increase their capacity in disaster risk mapping and disaster resilience-based spatial planning.

The main problem that must be overcome is the lack of participation and apathy of women's groups who are pessimistic about reducing the risk of falling and losing money. This is caused by several factors, including low awareness of disaster risks, poor access to information, and decreased technical expertise in maintenance and repair. As a result, pessimistic peer groups gradually developed into groups that were protective of disaster reduction and did not have a significant influence on disaster recovery and development efforts.

To overcome this problem, a holistic approach is needed that actively involves coastal women's groups in the spatial planning process based on disaster resilience and disaster risk mapping. The empowerment program will increase women's groups' understanding of disaster risk, their technical skills in mapping, and their ability to obtain relevant information. By being actively involved in the spatial planning process based on disaster resilience, this empowerment program will increase their ability to

Participatory methods will be the basis for program implementation. Having a strong sense of ownership and encouraging active participation will be achieved by involving coastal women's groups in every step of the process, starting from risk identification, mapping disaster-prone areas, to spatial planning. In addition, it will help improve the skills and abilities of coastal women by providing the necessary training and resources.

It is hoped that through the implementation of this program, Padang City coastal women's groups will become agents of change in efforts to reduce disaster risks and develop more sustainable spatial planning. Their empowerment will produce a society that is stronger, more responsive, and able to overcome challenges that may arise as a result of disaster risks in Padang City, West Sumatra.

## **IMPLEMENTATION METHOD**

To get members of the Padang City coastal women's group involved actively and effectively, community service activities are based on participatory methods. First, coastal women's groups were involved in open discussions to identify risks. They can share their experiences and views on the disaster risks facing their region through this discussion. Participatory methods provide more complete and accurate information, which helps in creating appropriate mitigation strategies. During the risk identification process, interactive workshops were conducted, which allowed group members to contribute to developing practical solutions to reduce disaster risks.

## **RESULTS OF ACTIVITIES**

### **Results**

Empowerment activities for coastal women's groups in Padang City increase their understanding of disaster risk and disaster resilience-based spatial planning. As a direct result of the participatory approach used, coastal women's groups have gained a better understanding of the potential threats that exist in their area. More accurate and relevant data has been produced through disaster risk mapping which actively involves them in the identification process. They have the ability to identify critical points, resources that can be mobilized, and possible vulnerabilities that can be addressed.

After mapping, the next step is to provide technical instructions on the use of mapping software and participatory maps. The result is an increase in the technical skills of coastal women's group members, which can be used to compile maps, analyze data and provide information. Therefore, they are not just the person receiving the information; they are also producers and managers of data relating to disaster risk in their area. This increases their role in the decision-making process and actually increases disaster resilience.

Coastal women's groups are also actively involved in creating mitigation and adaptation strategies during the disaster resilience-based spatial planning process. The spatial plan created meets the needs and desires of the community to create a safer and more sustainable place. The active involvement of coastal women's groups in the monitoring and evaluation process shows the sustainability of this program. They are not only supervised, but also play an important role in assessing the program's impact, providing feedback, and determining what improvements are needed.

### **Discussion**

Apart from increasing technical capacity, the participation of coastal women's groups in disaster risk mapping and disaster resilience-based spatial planning in Padang City has had a much greater positive effect. Women's groups have a strong relationship with disaster risk management policies at the local level because they are actively involved in the entire process. Those directly involved in mapping and planning can participate further in decision making related to problems in their area. These results show that coastal women are the main stakeholders in disaster risk mitigation efforts, which is the principle of inclusivity. This increased participation not only makes the environment more inclusive, but also ensures that policies and strategies are created that reflect the diversity and complexity of coastal communities. One of the strategic steps in facing increasingly complex disaster risk challenges is disaster risk mapping and spatial planning together with coastal women's groups.

In addition, the success of this empowerment produces a model that can be used elsewhere. This experience can be used to increase the participation of women's

groups in disaster risk management in various geographic contexts. By understanding the role played by women's groups in mitigating and adapting to disaster risks, local policies can build better community resilience.

In conclusion, efforts to encourage coastal women in Padang City have produced positive results in disaster risk mapping and spatial planning. Coastal communities can face disasters more resiliently and sustainably by involving them as agents of change. This program shows a real example of how the participation process can produce significant changes in increasing the resilience of local communities to disasters in the coastal region of West Sumatra.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

### **The knot**

In disaster resilience-based spatial planning and disaster risk mapping, the empowerment of coastal women's groups in Padang City has shown good results in increasing the capacity and active role of coastal women in mitigating disaster risks. Participatory methods provide technical skills to coastal women's groups. They also gain a significant role in the planning and decision-making process. The resilience of communities in the coastal city of Padang is greatly assisted by their understanding of disaster risk, technical mapping skills and spatial planning skills.

This empowerment model can be applied in many places because women's groups are actively involved in the entire activity cycle, from risk identification, technical training, spatial planning, to monitoring and evaluation. Improving technical capabilities is not the only goal of this empowerment; it also gives women's groups a voice and power as an important part of building resilience to disaster risks.

### **Suggestion**

By considering the experience of this activity, several recommendations can be made to strengthen and expand the benefits of activities from the "Pkm Empowerment of Coastal Women's Groups in Padang City in Mapping Disaster Risk Based on Disaster Resilience" several points that will be suggested are as follows:

1. **Continuity of Training and Mentoring** It is very important for coastal women's groups to maintain technical training and mentoring. This can be achieved through ongoing capacity development programs, which include advanced training and access to resources.
2. **Strengthening Networks and Cooperation** encourages coastal women's groups in various regions to collaborate and form networks. They can help each other face different disaster risks in each place by sharing experiences and knowledge.
3. **Integrating Gender Aspects in Local Policies** Request local governments to incorporate gender aspects into spatial planning and disaster risk management policies. This includes ensuring that women participate actively in decision-making forums related to risk management and development.

By implementing these recommendations, it is hoped that the empowerment of coastal women's groups in Padang City can contribute to building resilience to disaster risks at the local level and make a greater contribution to sustainable development in West Sumatra as a whole.

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