

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT IN THE VILLAGE OF DUKUH KUPANG, SURABAYA, IN THE NATURAL DISASTER MITIGATION PROGRAM IN 2022

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ABSTRACT

The research conducted in this study aimed to investigate the influence of the Quality of Human Resources, Environment, and Group Support on the Community Empowerment of Dukuh Kupang Surabaya Village in the Natural Disaster Mitigation Program in 2022. The objective was to evaluate the level of preparedness of the Dukuh Kupang Village community in dealing with flood disasters through the implementation of disaster mitigation programs. To achieve this objective, the researchers selected a sample of 392 respondents who were residents of 8 Rukun Warga in Dukuh Kupang Surabaya Village. The sample was chosen using the Simple Random Sampling technique, ensuring that a diverse range of individuals from the community were included. The researchers distributed questionnaires to all respondents, which allowed them to collect data on various factors related to the Quality of Human Resources, Environment, Group Support, and Community Empowerment. The collected data was then analyzed using Multiple Linear Regression analysis, which enabled the researchers to test their hypotheses. The results of the analysis indicated that the Quality of Human Resources, Environment, and Group Support had a positive and significant impact on the Community Empowerment of Dukuh Kupang Surabaya Village in the Natural Disaster Mitigation Program in 2022. This means that individuals with higher levels of knowledge, skills, and abilities, as well as a supportive environment and group dynamics, were more likely to be empowered in dealing with natural disasters.

Keywords: *Quality of Human Resources, Environment, Group Support, Community Empowerment*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has a tragic history of experiencing frequent disasters. These natural phenomena, which include volcanic eruptions, floods, tsunamis, earthquakes, landslides, forest fires, and more, have had devastating effects on both human lives and material resources. Geographically, Indonesia is situated in the Ring of Fire, a volcanic belt encircling the Pacific basin. This region is characterized by a series of volcanoes extending from Sumatra to Sulawesi, passing through Java. Moreover, Indonesia lies at the convergence of three tectonic plates: the Pacific plate, the Indo-Australian plate, and the Eurasian plate. The constant movement and potential shifting of these plates pose a constant threat of earthquakes (BPBD, 2020).

In 2021, Indonesia experienced numerous disasters across all provinces. One of the most common disasters in the country is flooding, with a total of 15,366 flood events occurring during that year. When examining the Disaster Profile of Indonesia, it is evident that Java Island is particularly prone to flooding. Specifically, West Java recorded 160 flood incidents, Central Java had 500 incidents, and East Java had 202 incidents in the years 2021 to 2023 (BPS, 2021). The frequent occurrence of flood disasters on Java Island can be attributed to the extreme weather patterns, especially during the transition of the year, which significantly increases the risk of disasters. The Climate and Atmospheric Research Center of the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) has identified several areas in Java with a high potential for storms. Moreover, the extreme weather conditions in various parts of Indonesia, particularly on Java Island, have the potential to trigger hydrometeorological disasters such as floods,

inundations, and landslides. The Impact-Based Forecast (IBF) has issued alerts for certain areas in Indonesia during the turn of the year, including Banten Province, West Java, DKI Jakarta, Central Java, East Java, West Nusa Tenggara, and East Nusa Tenggara.

In the province of East Java, which has been on high alert for flood disasters, there has been a significant decrease in the number of floods. In 2021, East Java experienced 125 floods, but in 2022, that number dropped to 66 (Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana, 2023). This decrease is a testament to the collaborative efforts of the community and the East Java Government in preventing future floods. However, it is important to note that public knowledge about disaster mitigation measures in Indonesia is still lacking, according to Irwan Meilano, an earthquake expert at the Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB). Despite being located in a region prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanoes, there is a need for greater awareness and education on disaster preparedness. This serves as a valuable lesson for all levels of government to prioritize education and awareness regarding natural disasters. Surabaya City, which is also susceptible to disasters, particularly floods due to its location on the Kendeng Fault, has taken steps to increase community preparedness. The Regional Disaster Management and Community Protection Agency of Surabaya City aims to establish 30 disaster resilient villages in 2022 (Hakim, 2023).

Flooding is a recurring issue in Surabaya City, affecting multiple areas such as Dogo Keputran Street, WR Street, Supratman, Jalan Raya Rungkut Tengah, Jalan Zamhuri, Jalan Gunungsari Praja, Jalan Villa Bukit Mas, Jalan Hr. Muhammad, Jalan Lontar, Jalan Darmo Indah Timur, Jalan Simpang

Darmo Permai Selatan, Jalan Raya Kupang Jaya, Jalan Simo Hilir Utara, Jalan Depan Kelurahan Simomulyo, Jalan Depan Kelurahan Karang Poh, Jalan Tandes Kidul, Jalan Balongsari Tama Tengah, Jalan Sikatan AMD Manukan, Jalan Tengger Kandangan, Jalan Raya Sememi, Jalan Siwalankerto Timur, Jalan Gayungan, Jalan Ketintang, Jalan Depan RS Islam A. Yani, Jalan Ploso, Jalan Pacar Keling, Jalan Sukolilo, Jalan Raya Mulyorejo, Jalan Mulyorejo Tengah, Jalan Mulyorejo Barat, Taman Galaxy, Jalan Lidah Kulon, Jalan Lidah Wetan, and the Jalan Bangkingan intersection. To address this issue, the Regional Disaster Management and Community Protection Agency of Surabaya City, East Java, has set a target to establish 30 disaster-resilient villages by 2022. These villages, or also known as Kelurahan, are part of the Sub-district area and are formed through local regulations. Led by a Lurah, they serve as community enablers, maintainers of public order, and providers of facilities, infrastructure, and public services (Djamiraga & Widajantie, 2022). By empowering the community and emphasizing their potential abilities, community development and empowerment programs aim to improve the quality of people's lives and enhance their well-being.

Dukuh Kupang Surabaya, located in the Dukuh Pakis sub-district area, is a disaster resilient village that strives to empower communities in disaster mitigation. With a population of 14,698 people, consisting of 7,219 males and 7,479 females, Dukuh Kupang Surabaya Village is supported by 1 Village Community Empowerment Agency (LPMK), 8 Rukun Warga (RW), and 42 Rukun Tetangga (RT). The village is bordered by Simomulyo Baru Village to the north and south, Putat Jaya Village to the east, and Sono Kwijenjan Village to the west (Pemerintah-Surabaya, 2020). Although Dukuh Kupang Surabaya Village is not considered flood-prone based on Surabaya City's flood-prone points, it can still experience flooding if it receives flood flow from Jalan Raya Kupang Jaya, Jalan Simo Hilir Utara, and Jalan Depan Kelurahan Simomulyo. Moreover, Dukuh Kupang Village itself has 7 inundation points, including Jalan Dukuh Kupang Gang Lebar, Jalan Dukuh Kupang XX, Jalan Dukuh Kupang XXV, Jalan Raya Dukuh Kupang, Jalan Dukuh Kupang Barat, Jalan Kupang Baru, and Jalan Kupang Indah X (Pemerintah-Surabaya, 2020).

Hence, the Regional Disaster Management and Protection Agency (BPBD) of Surabaya City, East Java, has taken appropriate measures to establish Disaster Resilient Villages in 2022. This initiative aims to enhance community involvement in disaster preparedness, particularly in addressing flood disasters that frequently occur in Surabaya City. Mr. Eddy Christijanto, the Head of the Regional Disaster Management and Community Protection Agency of Surabaya City, East Java, stated that BPBD Linmas Surabaya City has implemented disaster mitigation strategies to minimize the risk of disasters. These strategies include conducting awareness campaigns in every Village in Surabaya City. The disaster mitigation efforts align with Government Regulation No. 21 of 2008, Article 1, Paragraph 6, which emphasizes the importance of disaster management in reducing disaster risks. These efforts encompass providing disaster

management tools, infrastructure development, and enhancing the resilience of local communities in facing potential disasters. The Disaster Response Village simulation will involve various Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD), such as Satpol PP, BPB Linmas, Social Service, Health Service, PMI, Fire Department, Transportation Service, Police, TNI, Tagana, Basarnas, and local residents (Hakim, 2023).

The aim of this study is to examine the Quality of Human Resources, Environment, and Group Support for Community Empowerment in the Natural Disaster Mitigation Program in 2022, specifically focusing on Dukuh Kupang Village in Surabaya. By conducting this research, we seek to determine the preparedness of the Dukuh Kupang Village community in dealing with flood disasters through effective disaster mitigation programs.

Disaster Mitigation

Mitigation, as defined by The Big Indonesian Dictionary, refers to the act of reducing the impact of a disaster or making it less severe. Carlo also explains mitigation as an active measure to prevent the major impact of a disaster by reducing the risk (Carlo, 2018). Government Regulation No. 21 of 2008 on Disaster Management Implementation also includes disaster mitigation, which involves various steps such as environmental development, increasing public awareness, and enhancing competence in dealing with disasters (Sulistiani, 2022).

The focus of disaster mitigation is on identifying disaster-prone areas by the local government and shaping the behavior patterns of people in those areas to be alert in the face of potential disasters. The risks associated with disasters include material losses, death, injury, illness, loss of security, and more. Therefore, it is crucial to conduct mitigation activities through socialization on disaster response, evacuation simulations, the use of disaster-prone signs, establishing evacuation routes, and providing disaster education and training (Sulistiani, 2022).

Quality of Human Resources

Humans serve as valuable development resources as they possess the potential to enhance economic, political, and socio-cultural aspects (Sartika, 2019). The progress of a region is closely tied to the development of its human resources (Elmi & Librianty, 2023). Regions that face obstacles in their development often experience limited accessibility and infrastructure, lack of preparedness among human resources, insufficient knowledge and skills, inadequate stakeholder commitment, lack of environmental awareness, and limitations in network systems and strategies. Human resources play a crucial role in supporting regional development, necessitating the enhancement of their skills, knowledge, and control over local resources to foster prosperity (Kusumaningtyas et al., 2022). To improve the quality of human resources, education and training are essential, particularly for individuals of mature age. Non-formal training that incorporates practical demonstrations can facilitate better understanding (Hamid, 2018). The quality of human resources, especially in the context of regional development, can be assessed through various indicators (Kusumaningtyas et al., 2022):

1. Human Resources Readiness: The preparedness of individuals in the local area to adapt to positive and negative changes.
2. Skills Mastery: The level of community skills in the local area pertaining to regional development.
3. Knowledge Mastery: The extent of knowledge among individuals in the local area, particularly regarding the region's background and readiness to face changes.
4. Awareness of Human Resources: The degree of public consciousness in safeguarding the area against threats or dangers.

Environment

Awareness of the importance of protecting the environment is crucial for the development of an area. However, there are many areas that were established before experiencing significant advancements in infrastructure, systems, and networks (Kusumaningtyas et al., 2022). Environmental issues are always linked to the well-being of the surrounding community. Therefore, people today continue to strive for the expansion of the environment, as it not only concerns humans but also the protection of the entire ecosystem (Tsihrintzis, 2014).

The environment encompasses both physical and social aspects, providing a sense of security, peace, enjoyment, and a feeling of being at home. The environment cannot be separated from the development efforts of an area, as it has the potential to greatly impact the development of human resources in the region. Additionally, a well-maintained environment can contribute to the mental health of the community, fostering greater enthusiasm and passion for work (Farida & Hartono, 2016). Environmental improvement encompasses both physical and social enhancements. It is not solely focused on infrastructure development but also on the development of physical and social aspects that bring about changes in individuals, economic growth, and the utilization of natural resources (Hamid, 2018). In the process of development, it is important to ensure that the environment brings about positive changes in people's lives. This can be measured using the following indicators (Farida & Hartono, 2016):

1. Cleanliness: This refers to an environment that is consistently well-maintained, with no scattered garbage and clean, smoothly flowing sewers, drains, or rivers.
2. Coloring: This indicates the presence of colors in the environment, particularly greenery such as trees and flower plants.
3. Security: This entails an environment that provides a guarantee of safety, promoting peace and tranquility.
4. Air circulation: This refers to an environment with abundant oxygen capacity, often achieved through the presence of parks or green trees in the vicinity.

Group support

Group support and community networks play a vital role in enhancing the community's quality of life by

empowering and motivating them (Rachmawatie et al., 2021). Community group support can be both tangible, such as providing resources and labor, and intangible, such as offering advice and direct assistance. Consultation institutions serve as a form of group support, helping the community access information and solutions to their problems, thereby promoting the establishment of a social security system by the government and specific community groups (Hamid, 2018).

The successful implementation of development and empowerment programs relies heavily on the support of community groups that possess the necessary expertise to provide counseling and training to the community (Tsauri, 2018). To effectively protect the environment and mitigate potential disasters, government groups must also extend their support (Payokwa, 2022). Stakeholders, Neighborhood Associations, Community Associations, Community Empowerment Institutions, and Surabaya Hebat Cadres are among the government groups that contribute to the success of empowerment programs.

Community Empowerment

Community empowerment is a strategy aimed at enhancing the well-being of individuals by tapping into their potential abilities (Edelia & Aslami, 2022). It focuses on equipping communities with the necessary skills and motivation to make informed decisions for themselves and their environment (Rachmawatie et al., 2021). Through community development and empowerment programs, empowered communities can be created, leading to improved community welfare. In essence, community empowerment serves as an economic development tool that enhances people's value and active participation in supporting sustainable development (Cristina, 2020).

Empowering individuals goes beyond economic development; it also encompasses goals such as promoting human dignity, boosting self-esteem, enhancing reasoning abilities, and ensuring freedom of choice. It involves respecting human rights and implementing a participatory management style through democratic processes (Tsauri, 2018). The success of community empowerment is determined by four indicators: awakening, understanding, harnessing, and using (Sucipto, 2019):

1. Awakening
The process of assessing the progress of work on future community plans, through the process of describing the ability, attitude, and skills to accept about empowerment (a state of readiness).
2. Understanding
The process of providing new understandings and perceptions including training as a whole, appreciating empowerment, and developing strategies to solve problems.
3. Harnessing
The process as an impact of awakening and understanding that is evident through skills and traits in developing empowerment.
4. Using

The final process after using the skills and traits possessed in developing empowerment in everyday life, so empowerment is not done at the beginning and end but also applies it in everyday life.

RW 2, 42 residents (10.7%) live in RW 3, 53 residents (13.5%) live in RW 4, 52 residents (13.3%) live in RW 5, 52 residents (13.3%) live in RW 6, 53 residents (13.5%) live in RW 7, and the remaining 27 residents (6.9%) live in RW 8.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research process begins by examining the issue of Disaster Mitigation in Dukuh Kupang Village Surabaya in 2022. This includes identifying the problems, setting research objectives, determining the benefits of the study, establishing theoretical foundations, analyzing the relationships between variables, developing conceptual frameworks, formulating hypotheses, selecting materials, and outlining the research methods. Through this systematic approach, the hypothesis regarding the impact of Quality of Human Resources, Environment, and Group Support on the Empowerment of Human Resources in Dukuh Kupang Surabaya Village in disaster mitigation implementation will be tested.

To conduct the study, the researchers have chosen a sample from the total population of Dukuh Kupang Surabaya Village, which consists of 14,698 individuals. Specifically, the productive age population (15-64 years) residing in Dukuh Kupang Village, totaling 10,308 people, will be selected (One Data, 2022). The sample will be obtained using the Simple Random Sampling technique, and the sample size of 386 respondents will be determined using the Slovin formula.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After distributing questionnaires to 8 Rukun Warga (RW), 392 respondents were obtained with the following characteristics:

1. Out of the 392 respondents, 204 residents (52%) were male, while the remaining 188 residents (48%) were female.
2. When it comes to age distribution, we found that 87 residents (22.2%) were between 15-25 years old, 73 residents (18.6%) were between 26-35 years old, 78 residents (19.9%) were between 35-45 years old, and the remaining 154 residents (39.3%) were above 45 years old.
3. In terms of residential distribution, we discovered that 61 residents (15.6%) live in RW 1 of Dukuh Kupang Kelurahan Surabaya City, 52 residents (13.3%) live in

The 392 respondents were then measured on the levels of Human Resource Quality, Environment, Group Support, and Community Empowerment, resulting in the following results:

- a. When it comes to Human Resource Quality, it was found that 230 residents (58.67%) have a low level of quality, while 162 residents (41.33%) have a high level. This indicates that the majority of residents in Dukuh Kupang Surabaya need to enhance their knowledge and skills in flood disaster mitigation.
- b. Moving on to the assessment of the Environment, 228 residents (58.16%) rated it as low, whereas 164 residents (41.84%) considered it to be of high quality. This suggests that there is still room for improvement in terms of the physical and social environment in preparation for flood disaster mitigation.
- c. In terms of Group Support, 231 residents (58.92%) expressed a lack of support, while 161 residents (41.07%) felt that they had sufficient support. This highlights the need for greater support from stakeholders, Neighborhood Associations, Community Associations, and Community Empowerment Institutions in relation to flood disaster mitigation.
- d. Lastly, when it comes to Community Empowerment, 229 residents (58.41%) felt that they lacked empowerment, while 164 residents (41.59%) believed they had a high level of empowerment. This indicates that there is still a need to improve the Quality of Human Resources, Environment, and Group Support in order to enhance community empowerment in flood disaster mitigation.

Furthermore, at the stage of data analysis techniques, the results of the validity test, reliability test, multiple linear regression, hypothesis testing, and the coefficient of determination are presented in detail as follows:

Table 1. Validity Test Result

Indicator	Pearson Correlation	Significance	Conclusion
X1.1	0,000		Valid
X1.2	0,000		Valid
X1.3	0,000		Valid
X1.4	0,000		Valid
X2.1	0,000		Valid
X2.2	0,000		Valid
X2.3	0,000		Valid
X2.4	0,000		Valid
X3.1	0,000		Valid
X3.2	0,000		Valid
X3.3	0,000		Valid
X3.4	0,000		Valid
X3.5	0,000		Valid

Indicator	Pearson Correlation	Significance	Conclusion
Y.1		0,000	Valid
Y.2		0,000	Valid
Y.3		0,000	Valid
Y.4		0,000	Valid

Source: SPSS Data Processing Results, 2023

Table 1. It shows that all respondents' answers to the X1.1 to Y.4 statement indicators have met the requirements for the Pearson Correlation

significance value to be lower than 0.05 so that all respondents' answers are valid or valid

Table 2. Reliability Test Result

Indicator	Cronbach's Alpha If Item Deleted	Conclusion
X1.1	0,943	Reliable
X1.2	0,940	Reliable
X1.3	0,953	Reliable
X1.4	0,949	Reliable
X2.1	0,942	Reliable
X2.2	0,932	Reliable
X2.3	0,928	Reliable
X2.4	0,927	Reliable
X3.1	0,959	Reliable
X3.2	0,961	Reliable
X3.3	0,957	Reliable
X3.4	0,968	Reliable
X3.5	0,962	Reliable
Y.1	0,939	Reliable
Y.2	0,956	Reliable
Y.3	0,944	Reliable
Y.4	0,935	Reliable

Source: SPSS Data Processing Results, 2023

According to Table 2, the responses from all participants for the statement indicators X1.1 to Y.4 have successfully met the criteria for Cronbach's

Alpha value, surpassing 0.6. This indicates that all the questions in the questionnaire are reliable and feasible

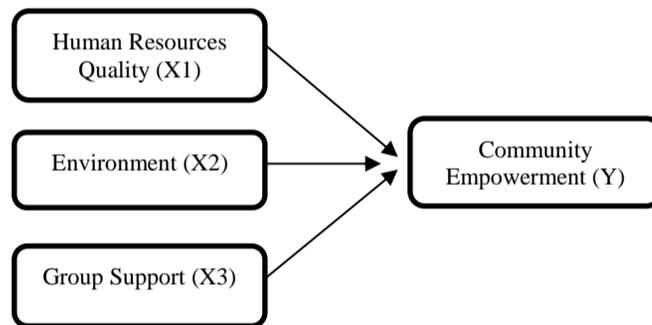


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

Table 3. Multiple Linear Regression

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients	
		B	Std. Error
1	(Constant)	.161	.262
	Human Resources_ Quality	.373	.046
	Environment	.343	.050
	Group_Support	.195	.037

Source: SPSS Data Processing Results, 2023

By analyzing the Unstandardized Coefficients Beta results, we can derive the following formula:

$$Y = 0.161 + 0.373X1 + 0.343X2 + 0.195X3 + e. \tag{1}$$

1) The constant value of 0.161 signifies that when the Quality of Human

Resources, Environment, and Group Support remains unchanged or at zero, Community Empowerment will remain at 0.161 units or 16.1%.

2) Human Resource Quality (X1) has a positive coefficient of 0.373. This means that for every 1 unit increase in Human Resource Quality, Community

- Empowerment will increase by 0.373 units or 37.3%.
- 3) Similarly, the coefficient for Environment (X2) is 0.343, indicating that a 1 unit increase in Environment will lead to a 0.343 unit increase in Community Empowerment, equivalent to 34.3%.

- 4) Lastly, Group Support (X3) has a coefficient of 0.195, implying that a 1 unit increase in Group Support will result in a 0.195 unit increase in Community Empowerment, accounting for 19.5%

Table 4. Partial T-Test

Model	R Square	Adjusted R Square
1	.884	.883

Source: SPSS Data Processing Results, 2023

The significance value of 0.000 for the Human Resources Quality variable (X1) in the Partial-t test is below the threshold of 0.05. This indicates that the Quality of Human Resources can indeed impact Community Empowerment in Dukuh Kupang Surabaya Village, thus supporting the acceptance of the hypothesis.

The Environment variable (X2) in the Partial-t test shows a significance value of 0.000, which is lower than the critical value of 0.05. This suggests that the Environment can play a significant role in

influencing Community Empowerment in Dukuh Kupang Surabaya Village, thereby supporting the acceptance of the hypothesis.

The Group Support variable (X3) in the Partial-t test exhibits a significance value of 0.000, which is below the significance level of 0.05. This implies that Group Support can have a substantial impact on Community Empowerment in Dukuh Kupang Surabaya Village, thus providing evidence for accepting the hypothesis.

Table 5. Simultaneous F-Test

Model		F	Sig.
1	Regression	985.151	.000 ^b
	Residual		
	Total		

Source: SPSS Data Processing Results, 2023

The Simultaneous F test results reveal that the variables of Human Resource Quality (X1), Environment (X2), and Group Support (X3) hold great significance with a value of 0.000, which is below the threshold of 0.05. This implies that the

combined impact of Human Resource Quality, Environment, and Group Support can greatly influence Community Empowerment in Dukuh Kupang Surabaya Village. Therefore, we can confidently accept the hypothesis.

Table 6. Coefficient Determination

Model		t	Sig.
	(Constant)	.616	.538
1	Human Resources_ Quality	8.162	.000
	Environment	6.896	.000
	Group_Support	5.336	.000

Source: SPSS Data Processing Results, 2023

The R-Square value of 0.884, as observed in Table 6, signifies that alterations in the variables of Human Resource Quality, Environment, and Group Support have a significant impact of 88.4% on Community Empowerment. The remaining influence is attributed to other variables like Communication and Bureaucratic Structure.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions drawn from the analysis and discussion in this study are as follows: The variable of Human Resources Quality has a significant impact on Community Empowerment in Dukuh Kupang Surabaya Village, confirming the hypothesis. The measurement of Human Resource Quality reveals that the achievement of Human Resource Quality in Dukuh Kupang Surabaya Village is only 64.95%. A total of 230 residents (58.67%) has a low Quality of Human Resources,

while 162 residents (41.33%) have a high Quality of Resources. This indicates that the residents of Dukuh Kupang Surabaya Village still need to enhance the Quality of Human Resources.

The analysis shows that Environmental variables have a significant influence on Community Empowerment in Dukuh Kupang Surabaya Village, supporting the hypothesis. The assessment of a clean, safe, comfortable, and peaceful environment in Dukuh Kupang Surabaya Village is only 64.9%. Out of the total residents, 228 (58.16%) have a low assessment of the environment, while 164 residents (41.84%) have a high assessment. This implies that the majority of residents in Dukuh Kupang Surabaya Village still need to improve the environment.

The study reveals that the Group Support variable has a significant impact on Community Empowerment in Dukuh Kupang Surabaya Village, confirming the hypothesis. The measurement of

Group Support indicates that the provision of group support to residents in Dukuh Kupang Surabaya Village is only 65.52%. A total of 231 residents (58.92%) feel that they receive low Group Support, while 161 residents (41.07%) feel they receive high Group Support. This suggests that the majority of residents in Dukuh Kupang Surabaya Village still require greater Group Support.

As for suggestion that in terms of Human Resource Quality in Dukuh Kupang Surabaya Village, the current state is concerning, as it stands at a mere 64.95%. A significant portion of the population, comprising 230 residents (58.67%), falls into the category of low Human Resource Quality. Given this scenario, it is imperative to prioritize efforts aimed at enhancing the knowledge and skills of Dukuh Kupang Village residents, particularly in the context of flood disaster mitigation.

Moving on to the broader goal of achieving a clean, safe, comfortable, and peaceful environment in Dukuh Kupang Surabaya Village, the progress is notably modest, registering at 64.9%. Dissatisfaction with the current state of the environment is expressed by 228 residents (58.16%). Therefore, a concerted effort is required from the residents to improve both the physical and social aspects of their surroundings, ensuring better preparedness for flood disaster mitigation.

In terms of group support provision to the residents in Dukuh Kupang Surabaya Village, the current status is at 65.52%, leaving 231 residents (58.92%) feeling that they lack sufficient group support. To address this shortfall, it is essential for various stakeholders, including Neighborhood Associations, Community Associations, and Community Empowerment Institutions, to step in and provide enhanced Group Support. This is especially crucial in the context of flood disaster mitigation, where collective efforts can significantly improve the community's resilience.

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