

**SEMINAR NASIONAL PENGABDIAN KEPADA MASYARAKAT
(SENADIMAS) KE-6 TAHUN 2021**



STRATEGI PEMBERDAYAAN MASYARAKAT DI MASA PANDEMI COVID-19 DAN MENYONGSONG KEHIDUPAN NORMAL BARU

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P2M

Menyajikan:

1. Pendahuluan
2. Kondisi Masyarakat di Masa Pandemi Covid-19
3. Prediksi Kehidupan Normal Baru
4. Strategi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat di Masa Pandemi Menyongsong Kehidupan Normal Baru
5. Penutup

1. Pendahuluan

- Peran Akademisi (Masyarakat Ilmiah Perguruan Tinggi) sangat penting dalam mewujudkan cita-cita dari pembangunan berkelanjutan (SDGs) yang berorientasi pada pembentukan masyarakat 5.0 (Society 5.0).
- Di Indonesia, akademisi di perguruan tinggi memiliki tri dharma (pendidikan dan pengajaran, penelitian, dan pengabdian kepada masyarakat), khususnya dengan dharma pengabdian kepada masyarakat ini akademisi dapat berperan penting dalam berkontribusi pada SDGs dan Society 5.0



Indonesia SDGs – There is no left behind Approach

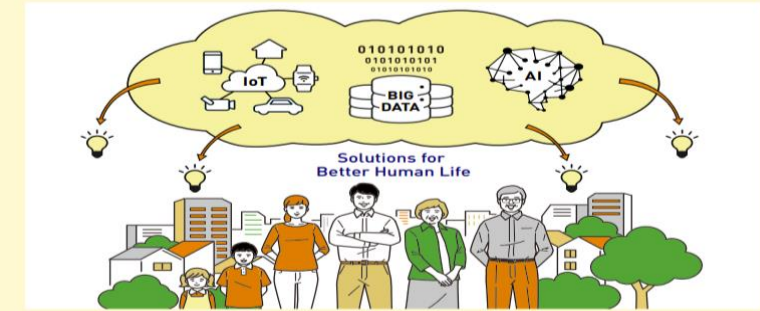


University CONTRIBUTION TO SDGs

- Sustainable development should **become core business** of higher education
- Universities are seeing the relevance of SDGs within the **institution's mandate (i.e. teaching, research, & public services)**
- Promoting the diversity of actions contribute to SDGs** in policy advocacy, leadership and management, curriculum reform, research, outreach, campus greening, student initiatives, etc.

Resource: Dr. Arif Satria (2018). The Role of University in SDGs. International Open Forum October 30, 2018

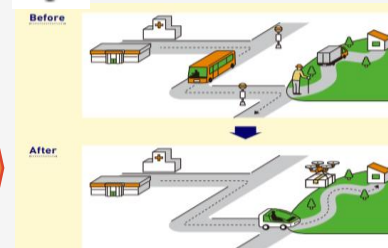
Entering Society 5.0



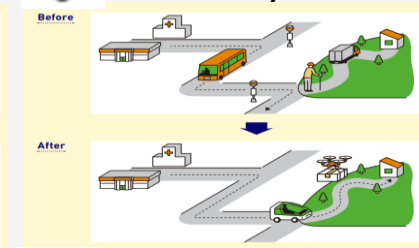
Big Data collected by IoT will be converted into a new type of intelligence by AI and will reach every corner of society. As we move into Society 5.0 all people's lives will be more comfortable and sustainable as people are provided with only the products and services in the amounts and at the time needed.



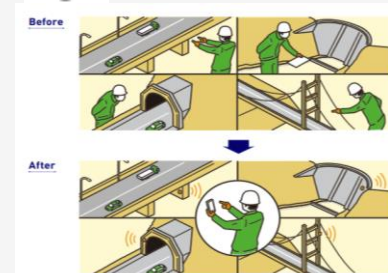
Healthcare



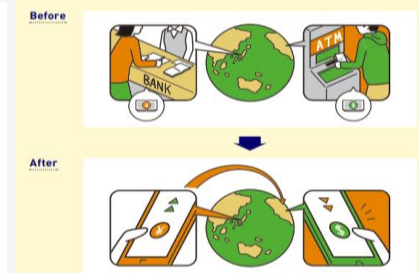
Mobility



Infrastructure



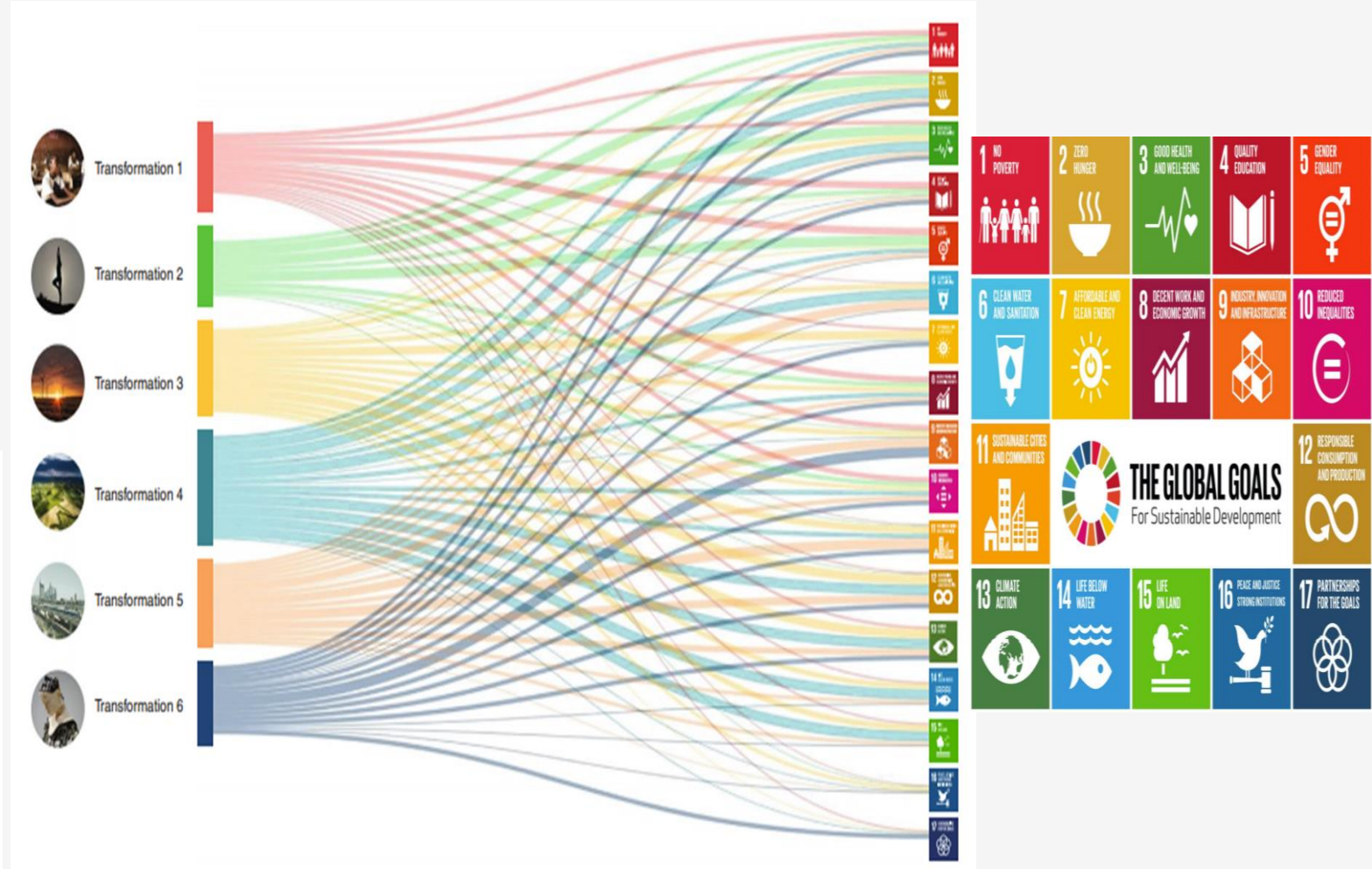
Fintech



<https://mainlokal.files.wordpress.com/2019/01/revolusi-industri-5.0.pdf>

1. Pendahuluan

Peran Akademisi (Masyarakat Ilmiah Perguruan Tinggi) berperan sangat penting sebagai motor penggerak 6 transformasi (1. education, gender, and equality; 2. health, well-being and demography; 3. energy, decarbonation and sustainable industry; 4. sustainable food, land, water, and oceans; 5. sustainable cities and communities; and 6. digital revolution for sustainable development) untuk mempercepat terwujudnya tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan (SDGs).

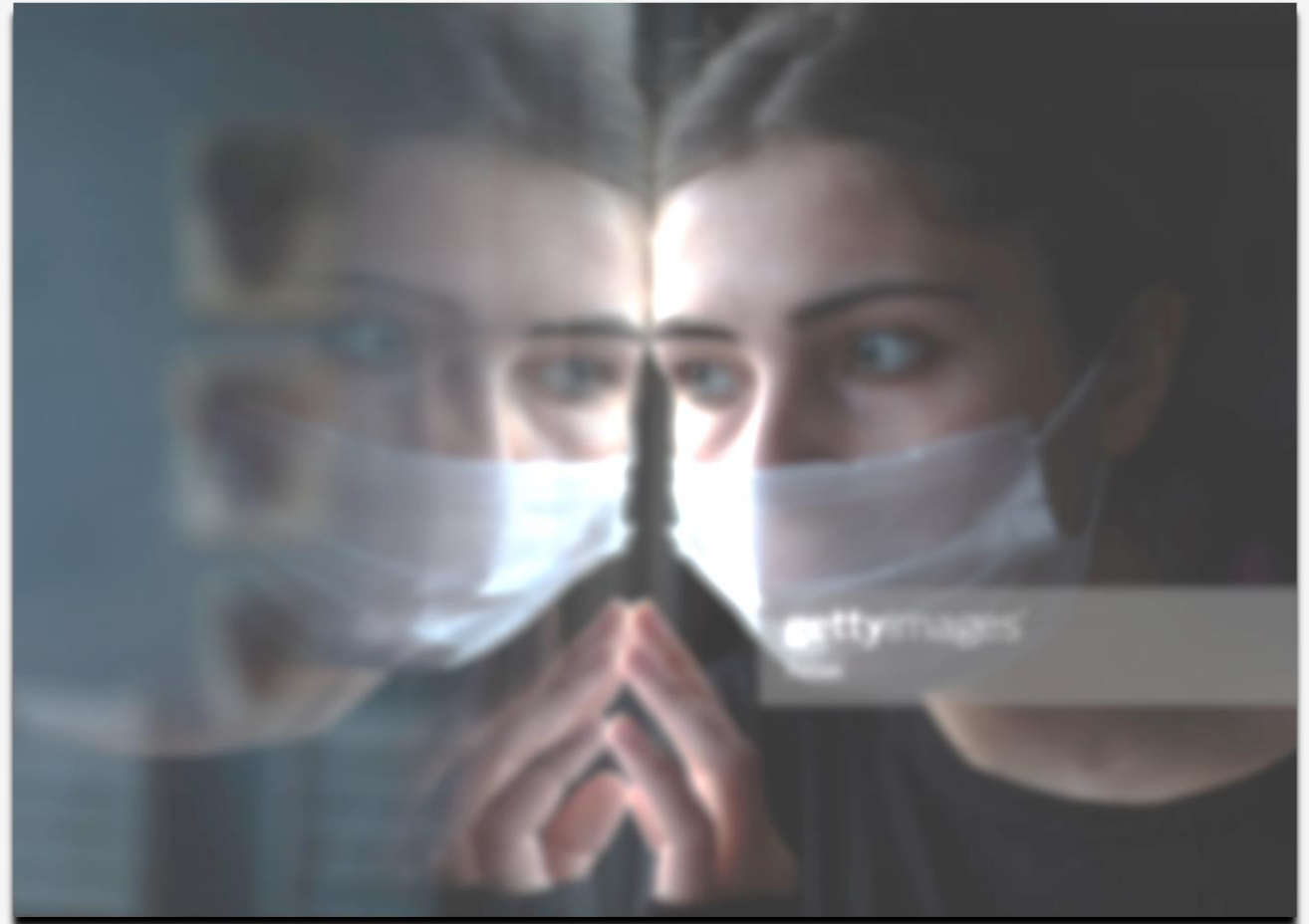


Sachs, J. D., Schmidt-Traub, G., Mazzucato, M., Messner, D., Nakicenovic, N., & Rockström, J. (2019). Six transformations to achieve the sustainable development goals. *Nature Sustainability*, 2(9), 805-814.

2. Kondisi Masyarakat di Masa Pandemi Covid-19

Analisis Situasi dan kondisi masyarakat dunia khususnya Indonesia di masa pandemi Covid-19 saat ini

- 1** Isu sosial ekonomi di Indonesia selama pandemi Covid-19 berdasarkan hasil analisis media massa mainstream.
- 2** Kesehatan mental masyarakat yang sangat mempengaruhi berbagai aspek kehidupan
- 3** Dampak pandemi Covid-19 terhadap pendidikan
- 4** Kondisi dunia usaha dan industri (siapa loser siapa winner)



1

Themes	Percentage%
Regulation	19.00
Social Funds & Charity	12.40
Humanities	10.83
Availability of...	9.75
Education	8.07
Instruction & Appeal	7.42
Culture & Religion	6.33
R&D	4.33
Mobilization	4.11
Finance and Budgeting	3.30
Collaboration	2.54
Human Resources	2.38
Work	2.17
Transportation	2.11
Industry	2.00
Food Distribution and...	1.46
Law	0.76
Technology	0.70
Trading	0.22
Politics	0.11

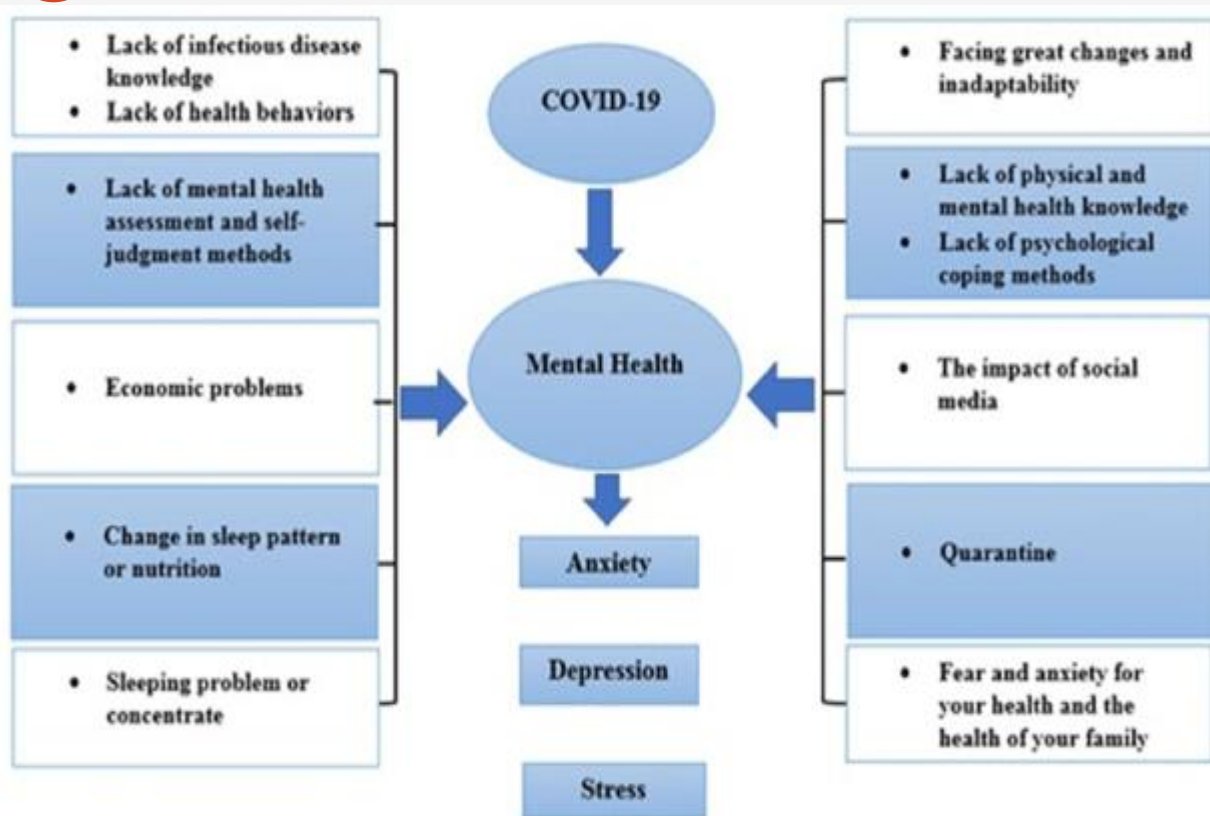
Themes	Percentage %
Exchange Rates	29.96
Transportation	7.25
Oil, Natural Gas &...	5.10
Social Funds & Charity	4.76
Regulation & Policy	4.00
Agriculture	4.00
Tourism, Hotel &...	3.66
Finance Service Industry	3.55
Material & Medical...	3.32
Trading & Logistic	3.25
Airport, Terminal & Port	2.83
Others Economic Issues	2.38
State-Owned...	2.34
Human Resources	2.27
Fishing & Marine Industry	2.12
Basic food, sembako	2.00
Information &...	1.89
Micro, Small & Medium...	1.62
Building &...	1.51
Collaboration	1.25

4

2. Kondisi Masyarakat di Masa Pandemi Covid-19

2

Kesehatan mental masyarakat yang sangat mempengaruhi berbagai aspek kehidupan



Mental distress	Economic Stressors	Social stressors	Treatment seeking
Depression	Eviction	Pharmacy	Cognitive behavioural therapy
Anxiety	Mortgage loan	Education	Self-care
Suicide	Unemployment	Abuse	Counselling
Fear	Food bank	Alcohol drink	Crisis hotline
Loneliness	Welfare	Divorce	Mindfulness
Suicidal ideation	Job	Argument	Self-treatment
Stress	Debt	Domestic abuse	Self-help
Mental health	Universal credit	Substance misuse	Meditation
	Benefits	Legal separation	
	Bills	Neglect	
	Job search	Social care	
	Recession	Child abuse	
		Domestic violence	
		Home schooling	
		Alcohol	

Salari, N., Hosseinian-Far, A., Jalali, R. *et al.* Prevalence of stress, anxiety, depression among the general population during the COVID-19 pandemic: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Global Health* **16**, 57 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12992-020-00589-w>

Knipe, D., Evans, H., Marchant, A., Gunnell, D., & John, A. (2020). Mapping population mental health concerns related to COVID-19 and the consequences of physical distancing: a Google trends analysis. *Wellcome Open Research*, 5

2. Kondisi Masyarakat di Masa Pandemi Covid-19



3 Dampak pandemi Covid-19 terhadap pendidikan

Siswa

Mengalami berbagai hambatan belajar di rumah

- Tidak biasa belajar tanpa tatap muka langsung dengan guru, tidak biasa tidak berinteraksi langsung dengan teman-teman sekolah
- Keterbatasan sarana-prasarana belajar jarak jauh (online) di rumah
- Screen time yang panjang melelahkan siswa, memicu terganggunya kesehatan mental siswa

Guru

Mengalami hambatan mengajar jarak jauh dan online

- Keterbatasan infrastruktur dan fasilitas penyelenggaraan pembelajaran jarak jauh dan online dari rumah sendiri
- Guru senior (bobby boomer) mengalami kesulitan/kurang melek TIK
- Screen time yang panjang dan melelahkan: penyiapan materi, mengajar, memberi tugas, memberi feedback langsung online (membrikan tekanan lebih pada guru karena feedback tersebut akan dapat langsung direspon orang tua siswa)

Orang tua

Mengalami banyak kendala dalam pembelajaran di rumah

- Orang tua belum terbiasa menjadi guru langsung bagi anak-anaknya yang semula tugas itu sebagian besar dibebankan pada sekolah
- Penambahan pengeluaran rumah tangga untuk internet dan penyediaan fasilitas pembelajaran online/jarak jauh.
- Screening time yang juga panjang karena orang tua juga bekerja dari rumah, dan kesulitan mengatur waktu menemani anak-anak belajar atau mengerjakan pekerjaan kantor/usaha.

Putri, R. S., Purwanto, A., Pramono, R., Asbari, M., Wijayanti, L. M., & Hyun, C. C. (2020). Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on online home learning: An explorative study of primary schools in Indonesia. *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology*, 29(5), 4809-4818.

The following expressions are the additional ideas and opinions from students (S), teachers (T), parents (P), and faculty members (FM).

"Covid-19 pandemic provides 'fresh air' for online learning media to show off." (FM1)
 "The concept of independent learning by chance is interpreted as free learning at home, but I worry, that means freedom beyond the limits." (P1)
 "Current conditions provide opportunities for businesses, especially selling data packages or internet packages." (T1)

"Frankly with the situation of my child where studying at home during the Covid-19 pandemic, it would be inconvenient for parents despite the ease of online learning facilities." (P2)

"I suggest to the government to do a lock down so that the eye between covid-19 can be stopped in Indonesia so that teaching and learning activities return to normal." (FM2)

"I tried to apply online learning in my course, but I felt it was still ineffective because of the elements of humanism, namely the interaction between lecturers and students was less humane. However, the concept of free learning gives a breath of fresh air that students can develop themselves including independent learning with existing online learning resource facilities". (FM1)

"To parents, we hope to keep an eye on the activities of children during this 14-day holiday, try to keep children at home, do not do activities outside the home and interact with many people, this is to prevent the spread of the virus that has now become a national pandemic." (T3)

"Please help explain to the public, so that all obedient and the government is helped to stop the transmission of Covid-19, if this is ignored then 14 days off is useless, even a year off cannot prevent Covid-19 transmission" (FM2)

"Students are only given the title of the material, they can use the gadget for learning, the teacher just needs to direct." (S1)

"Learning from home makes our academic burdens even more difficult, teachers tend not to teach but to give up" (S2)

"On the MOEC page, there is all subject matter. It can also learn from the Teacher's Room application" (T3)

"For two weeks, the teachers have the opportunity to tidy up the school, we have the opportunity to prevent and improve conditions, so that the next two weeks the school will be better prepared." (FM1)

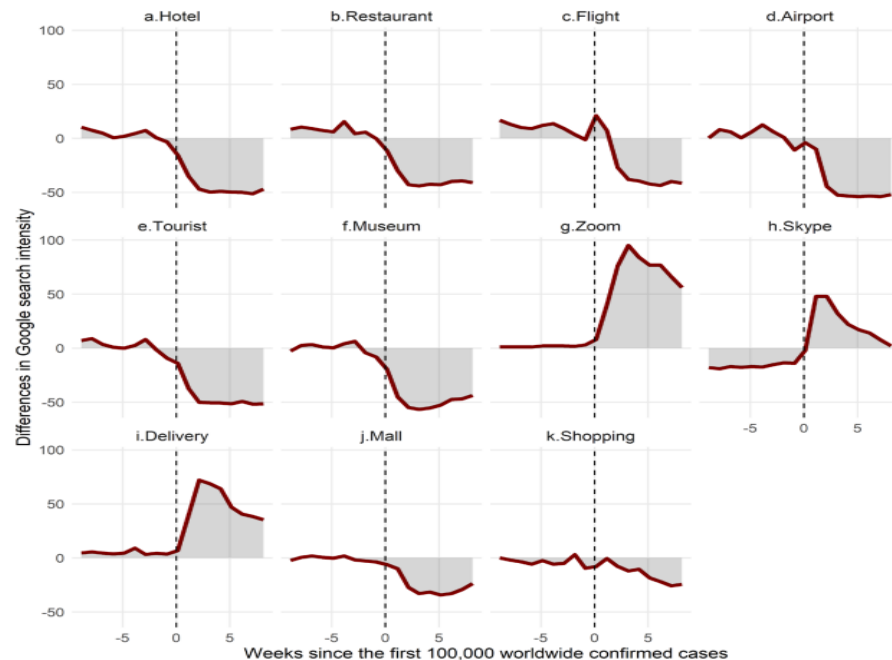
"When my children learn from home, we have an opportunity to create a Family Library" (P3).

Abidah, A., Hidaayatullaah, H. N., Simamora, R. M., Fehabutur, D., & Mutakinati, L. (2020). The impact of covid-19 to indonesian education and its relation to the philosophy of "merdeka belajar". *Studies in Philosophy of Science and Education*, 1(1), 38-49.

2. Kondisi Masyarakat di Masa Pandemi Covid-19



4 Kondisi dunia usaha dan industri



Note: Dashed vertical lines represent the week (first week of March 2020) worldwide confirmed COVID-19 cases surpassed 100,000. The deviation is calculated by subtracting the search index values for a specific week in 2020 from the historical (long-term) average corresponding to the week. For each search term and week, the historical averages represent the average Google search index for particular weeks in 2016-2019.

Abay, K. A., Tafere, K., & Woldemichael, A. (2020). Winners and losers from COVID-19: Global evidence from Google Search. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper*, (9268).

DCODE EFC EXPECTATIONS IN MARCH 2020



WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED



Dcode EFC Analysis (2020). Infographics- Decoding the Economics of COVID-19. Available at: <https://dcodeefc.com/infographics>

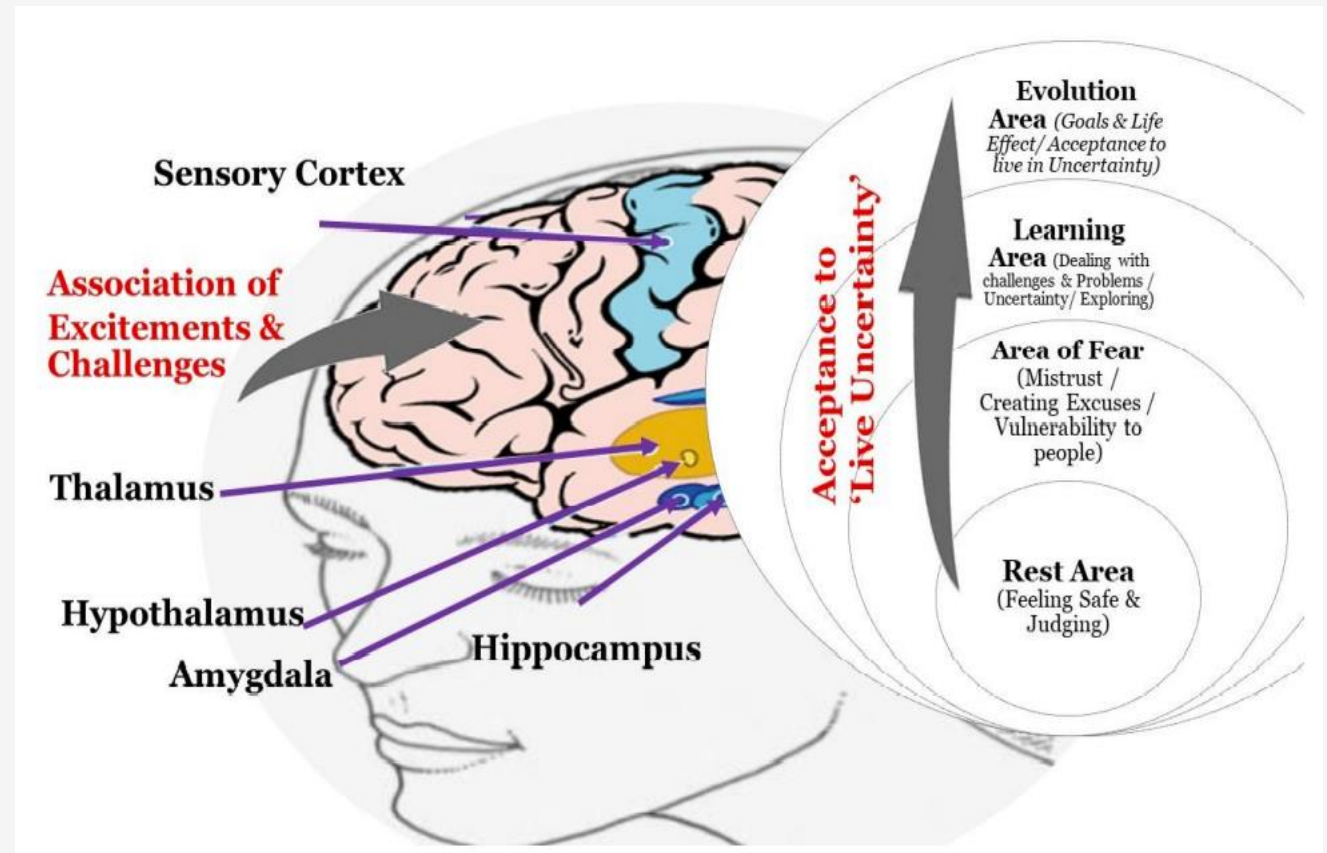
3. Prediksi Kehidupan Normal Baru

Choices for the “New Normal”

- The Speed of Learning
- The Value of Standards
- Virtual Care
- Preparedness for Threats
- Equity
 - Is this the time for equity, when the evidence of global interconnectedness and the vulnerabilities of marginalized people will catalyze at last the fair and compassionate redistribution of wealth, security, and opportunity from the few and fortunate to the rest?

Berwick, D. M. (2020). Choices for the “new normal”. *Jama*, 323(21), 2125-2126.

Living Uncertainty in the New Normal



Buheji, M., Ahmed, D., & Jahrami, H. (2020). Living uncertainty in the new normal. *International Journal of Applied Psychology*, 10(2), 21-31.

3. Prediksi Kehidupan Normal Baru



Working from home and income inequality: risks of a 'new normal' with COVID-19

In the current context of the COVID-19 pandemic, working from home (WFH) became of great importance for a large share of employees since it represents the only option to both continue working and minimize the risk of virus exposure. Uncertainty about the duration of the pandemic and future contagion waves even led companies to view WFH as a 'new normal' way of working.

A positive shift in WFH feasibility would be associated with an increase in average labor income, but this potential benefit would not be equally distributed among employees. Specifically, an increase in the opportunity to WFH would favor male, older, high-educated, and high-paid employees. However, this 'forced innovation' would benefit more employees living in provinces have been more affected by the novel coronavirus. WFH thus risks exacerbating pre-existing inequalities in the labor market, especially if it will not be adequately regulated.

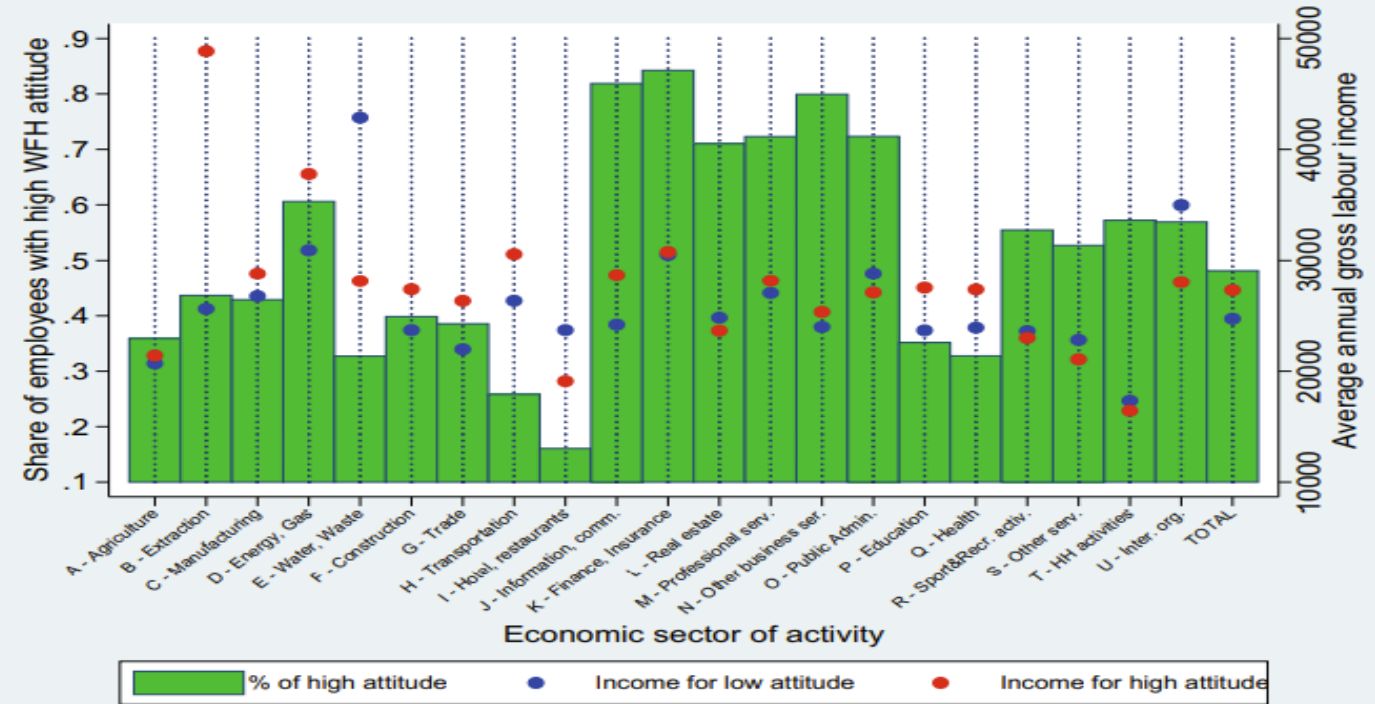


Fig. 1 Incidence of high WFH feasibility and average labour income by activity sector. Notes: Descriptive statistics are computed with individual sample weights. Employees with high WFH feasibility level are defined as those reporting a value of the WFH feasibility index above the relevant sample median

Bonacini, L., Gallo, G. & Scicchitano, S. Working from home and income inequality: risks of a 'new normal' with COVID-19. *J Popul Econ* **34**, 303–360 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00148-020-00800-7>

3. Prediksi Kehidupan Normal Baru

Lima faktor penting yang menjadi pertimbangan banyak perusahaan dan organisasi saat ini sebagai langkah New Normal:

- 1 **Act proactively.** Get cash and costs out quickly to protect and create a strong foundation for your organization. Act quickly and gain advantage to start investing, engaging in M&A, and growing faster than the competition.
- 2 **Stick to a clear vision.** Even as they looked for new sources of growth, top performers pursued the clear vision that they had before the crisis—a vision that was based on a small number of long-term themes.
- 3 **Increase demand vitality.** Create demand-focused capability and adapt your commercial efforts and your offering to what the customer needs now—and where they currently are at. Step change your online presence and ability to market, sell, and service online.
- 4 **Create supply agility.** Given variability and uncertainty, build agility and adaptation into your supply base and supply chain.
- 5 **Build enterprise resilience.** The top performers knew that they couldn't avoid future disruptions, so they built organizations not only to withstand future shocks but also to anticipate them, including streamlining core operations and redesigning processes to capitalize on digital capabilities.

Dua scenario perencanaan yang relevan dalam menghadapi New Normal:

- **Be ready to Restart.** Most companies have transitioned from ensuring their employees' safety to thinking about the Restart. They are waiting for some policy guidelines in most countries, but they can take cues from those countries already in the process. Restart is a known and coming inflection point, and preparations should start now.
- **Start to win the Fight now.** The COVID-19 crisis is special, and it is different from previous crises. It starts on Main Street and entails consumers changing behaviors first in the Flatten phase, due to government-mandated lockdowns, and later in the Fight phase, when they are hesitant to go to congested areas. The amount of change and variation across geographies and over time during the Fight phase is likely to be the largest any of us has ever witnessed.

Gjaja, M., Fæste, L., Hansell, G., & Hohner, D. (2020). COVID-19: win the fight, win the future. *Boston Consulting Group*, 16.

4. Strategi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 dan Menyongsong Kehidupan Normal Baru



Tiga hal pokok yang perlu dipertimbangkan dalam merumuskan strategi pemberdayaan masyarakat di masa pandemic Covid-19 dan menyongsong kehidupan normal baru:

1

Mempertimbangkan kebijakan **Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka** dan repositioning pengabdian kepada masyarakat insan pendidikan tinggi

1

STRATEGI
PEMBERDAYAAN
MASYARAKAT

2

2

Mempertimbangkan kondisi masyarakat di masa pandemi Covid-19: *distant learning, work from home, health protocols, social distancing, etc.*

3

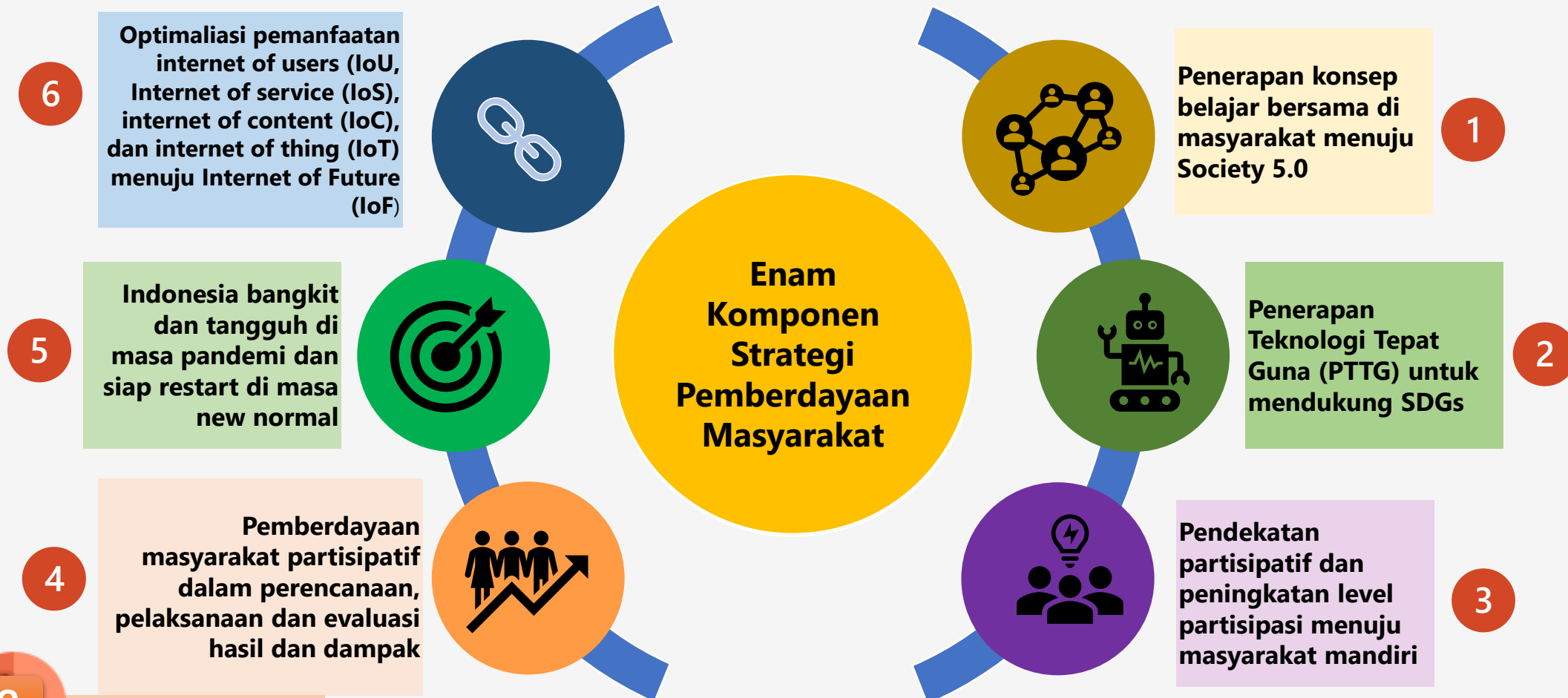
Mempertimbangkan persoalan, kebutuhan dan tantangan masyarakat dalam mencapai tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan (SDGs) dan menuju era Society 5.0

3

4. Strategi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 dan Menyongsong Kehidupan Normal Baru



Strategi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat di Masa Pandemi Menyongsong Kehidupan Normal Baru

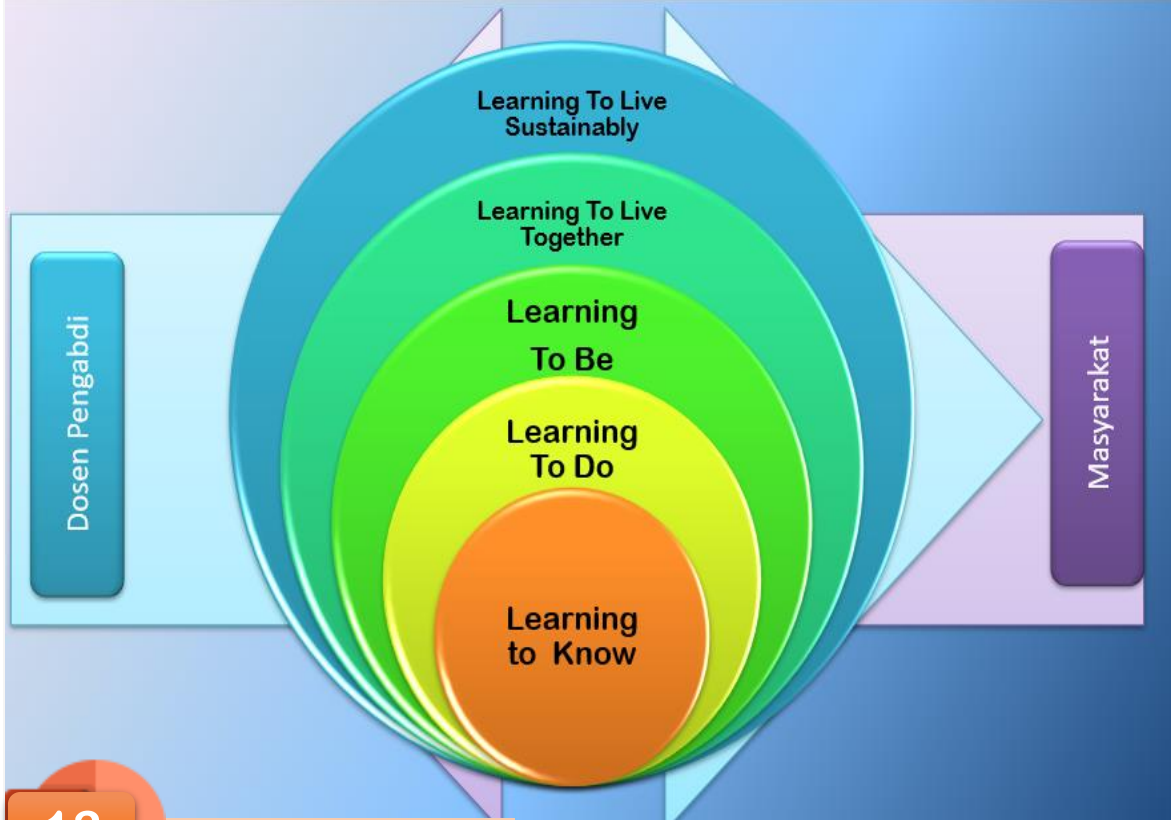


4. Strategi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 dan Menyongsong Kehidupan Normal Baru



1 Penerapan konsep belajar bersama di masyarakat menuju Society 5.0

5 PILAR PENDIDIKAN dalam BeldiMas



KONSEP BELAJAR DI MASYARAKAT

- 1 pengabdian dan masyarakat sama-sama berperan sebagai pembelajar,
- 2 dengan berbagai tingkatan belajar untuk mengetahui, melakukan, menjadi, hidup bersama dan hidup berkelanjutan,
- 3 dengan prinsip-prinsip belajar sepanjang hayat,
- 4 berpusat pada masyarakat,
- 5 secara kreatif mengembangkan kohesivitas sosial, keharmonisan spiritualitas, kultural dan ekologis,
- 6 berorientasi dalam memberi nilai tambah,
- 7 dalam usaha perbaikan secara terus menerus dan berkelanjutan,
- 8 bertujuan memajukan kesejahteraan dan mencerdaskan kehidupan.

4. Strategi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 dan Menyongsong Kehidupan Normal Baru



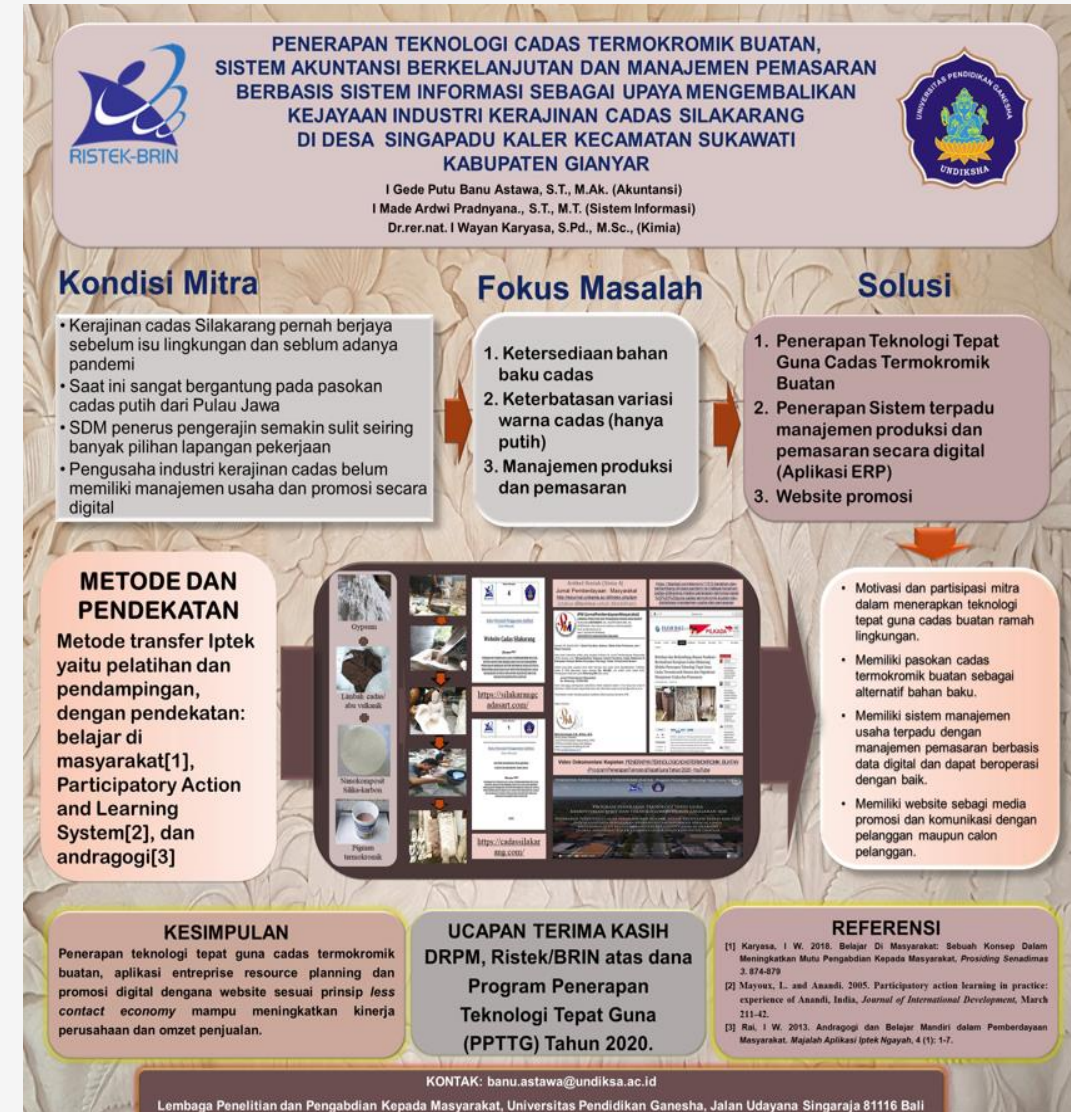
2

Penerapan Teknologi Tepat Guna (PTTG) untuk mendukung SDGs

Teknologi tepat guna (TTG) adalah teknologi yang dirancang bagi suatu masyarakat tertentu agar dapat disesuaikan dengan aspek-aspek lingkungan, keetisan, kebudayaan, sosial, politik, dan ekonomi masyarakat yang bersangkutan.

Karakteristik TTG:

- menggunakan keahlian setempat
- dirawat dan diperbaiki oleh masyarakat yang menggunakannya
- tidak mencemari lingkungan
- tidak mengurangi sumber daya alam yang tidak dapat diperbaharui
- harga terjangkau
- hemat energi – listrik, bahan bakar cair, kayu bakar dll
- sebisa mungkin menggunakan energi alami yang dapat diperbaharui.



4. Strategi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 dan Menyongsong Kehidupan Normal Baru



3

Pendekatan partisipatif dan peningkatan level partisipasi menuju masyarakat mandiri

Dengan menggunakan pendekatan partisipatori dapat menjadikan masyarakat mandiri, akademisi perguruan tinggi yang ikut berpartisipasi memperoleh peningkatan profesionalisme (mengajar, meneliti, dan mengabdikan).

Karyasa, I W. (2018) Belajar Di Masyarakat: Sebuah Konsep Dalam Meningkatkan Mutu Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat, Makalah Keynote Speaker, Prosiding Senadimas 3.

15

I Wayan Karyasa

PARTICIPATORY APPROACHES



Level Participation

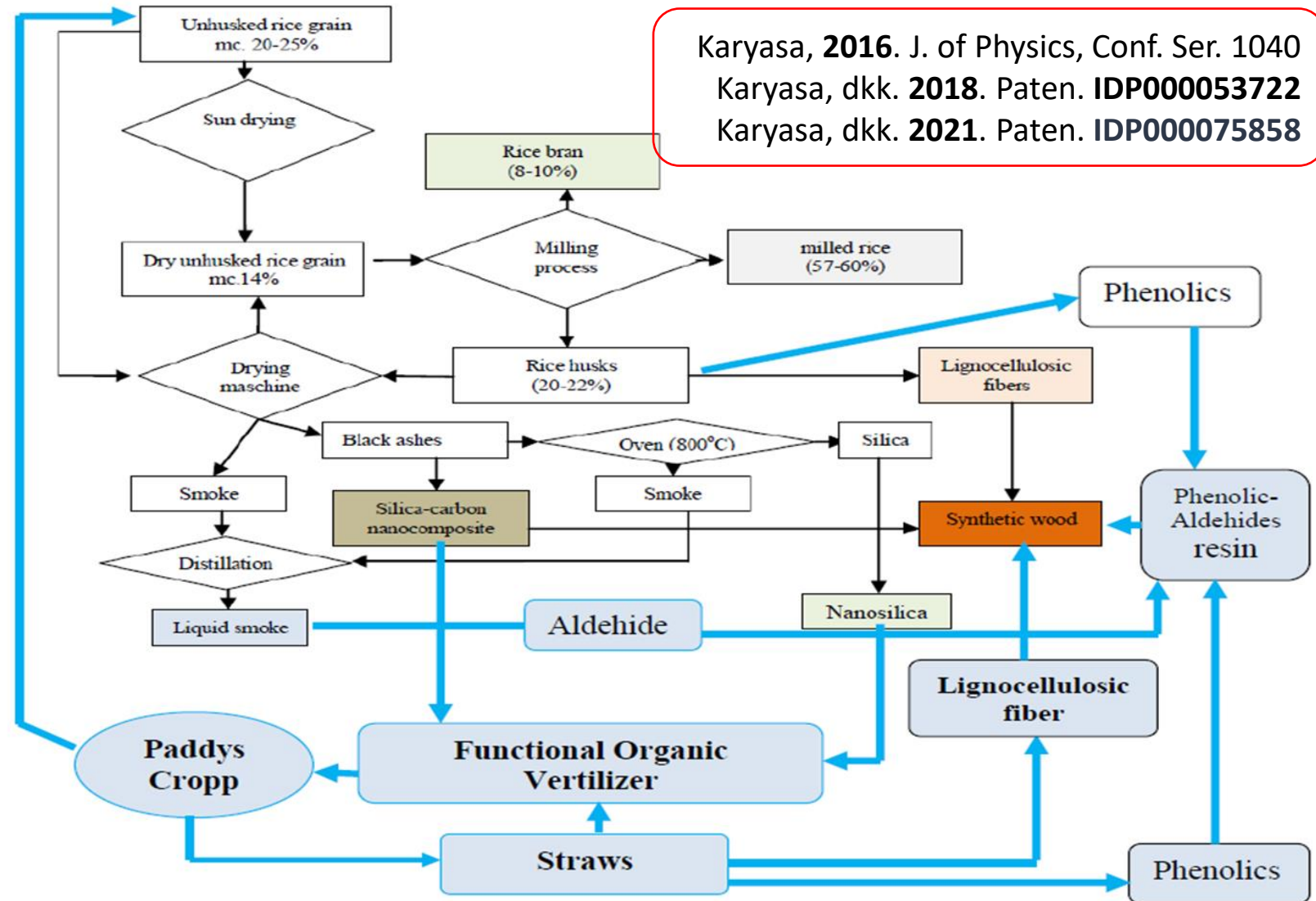


Ki Hadjar Dewantoro's Level Participation



It is possible to develop a research, development and innovation based community development for sustainable paddy's agriculture, with key factors:

1. Cyclitic science, technology and innovation with zero waste and eco-friendly;
2. Adding values of main and side products as well as its wastes;
3. Enhancing farmers as well as related enterprises' incomes;
4. Healthy and wealthy paddy's' landfill and ecosystem, as well as reducing carbon emission.



4. Strategi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 dan Menyongsong Kehidupan Normal Baru



4

Pemberdayaan masyarakat partisipatif dalam perencanaan, pelaksanaan dan evaluasi hasil dan dampak

Model 7D

Dharmotharan (2009):

- *Developing relation*
- *Discovering capacities*
- *Dreaming of community future*
- *Directions of community actions*
- *Designing community actions*
- *Delivering planned activities*
- *Documenting outputs, outcomes and learning*

Dharmotharan, M. (2009). Handbook on integrated community development: Seven D approach to community capacity development. Tokyo, Japan: Asian Productivity Organization.

- Model 7D menurut Dharmotharan (2009)
- Level partisipasi meningkat pada semua komponen yang terlibat
- Perencanaan jangka Ppanjang (RPJP), jangka menengah (RPJM), rencana induk (master plan) dan rencana strategis (renstra)

Perencanaan

Pelaksanaan

- Participatory action and learning system (PALS)
- Participatory action research (PAR)
- Participation level of collaborated people and management system
- 7D Model by Dharmotharan (2009)

- Model 7D menurut Dharmotharan (2009)
- 5 benefits of participatory approach on evaluation of impacts (Guijt, 2014)
- Evaluasi hasil dan dampak digunakan untuk merefleksi perencanaan dan pelaksanaan kegiatan untuk memperbaiki perencanaan berikutnya.
- Level partisipasi dapat ditingkatkan

Evaluasi

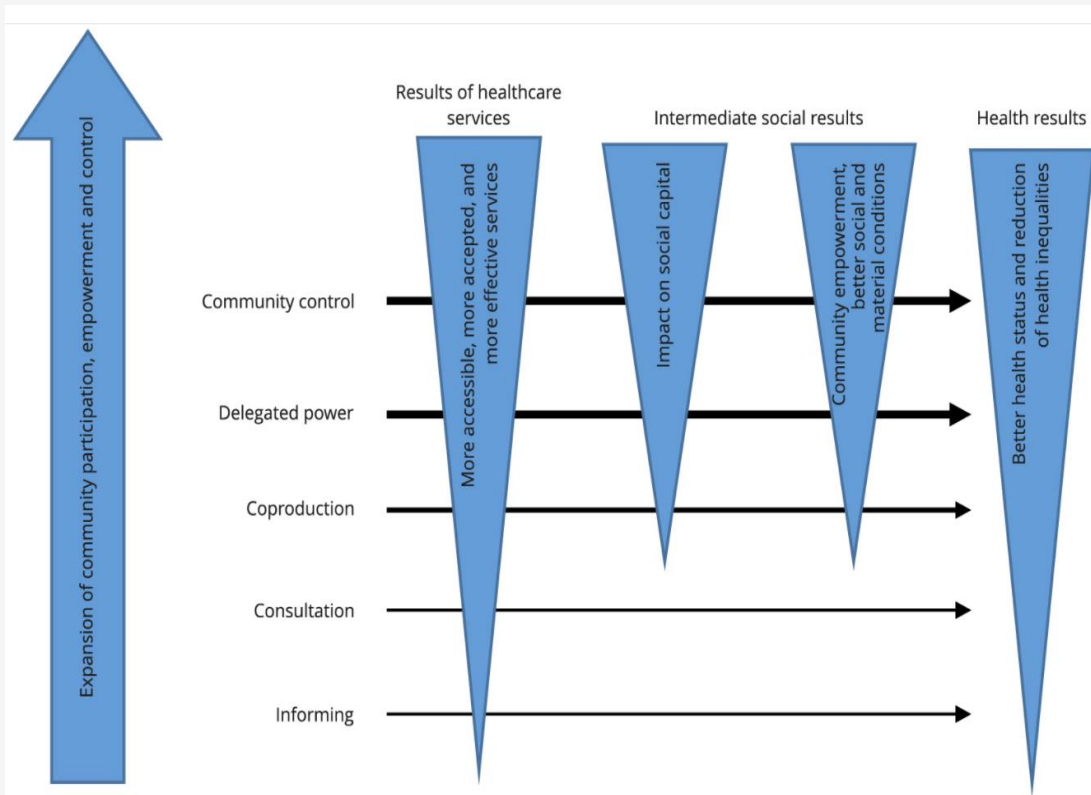
Reported benefits of using participatory approaches in impact evaluation:

1. To improve accuracy and relevance of reported impacts;
2. To establish and explain causality;
3. To improve understanding of the intervention;
4. To improve project performance through active, adaptive implementation of the intervention by project staff and programme participants or those living with policy changes; and
5. To improve the interventions that have been evaluated.

4. Strategi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 dan Menyongsong Kehidupan Normal Baru



Models of community empowerment and involvement for improvement of health.



Balance of power and continuity of community participation.

Level	Scope of influence	Definition of health	Balance between communities and professionals
Community mobilization	Physician	Absence of disease	People follow health professionals' recommendations.
Collaboration	Health services	Physical, mental, and social wellbeing	Communities contribute with donations, time, and/or help with services provision. Needs and actions defined by the professionals.
Community empowerment	Community development	Human condition	Planning and conduction of health activities by communities using professionals with resources and facilitators.

Bispo, J. P., & Morais, M. B. (2020). Community participation in the fight against COVID-19: between utilitarianism and social justice. *Cadernos de saude publica*, 36.

Popay J. 2010. Community empowerment and health improvement: the English experience. In: Morgan A, Davies M, Ziglio E, editors. Health assets in a global context: theory, methods and action. New York: Springer; p. 183-96.

4. Strategi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 dan Menyongsong Kehidupan Normal Baru



5

Indonesia bangkit dan tangguh di masa pandemi dan siap restart di masa new normal

1. Konsep "jengah" untuk bangkit dari keterpurukan sebagai "inner force" memperbaiki kinerja (diri, kelompok, organisasi, perusahaan) dengan menerapkan *less contact economy, green and healthy conduction and performance*.
2. Tangguh diri dan lingkungan dengan budaya sehat diri, keluarga, lingkungan, masyarakat dan perusahaan/organisasi.
3. Restart dengan kesadaran baru bahwa saat ini serba *distructtive dan uncertainty*, perlu kemampuan adaptif yang tinggi.



4. Strategi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 dan Menyongsong Kehidupan Normal Baru



6

Optimalisasi penggunaan Internet

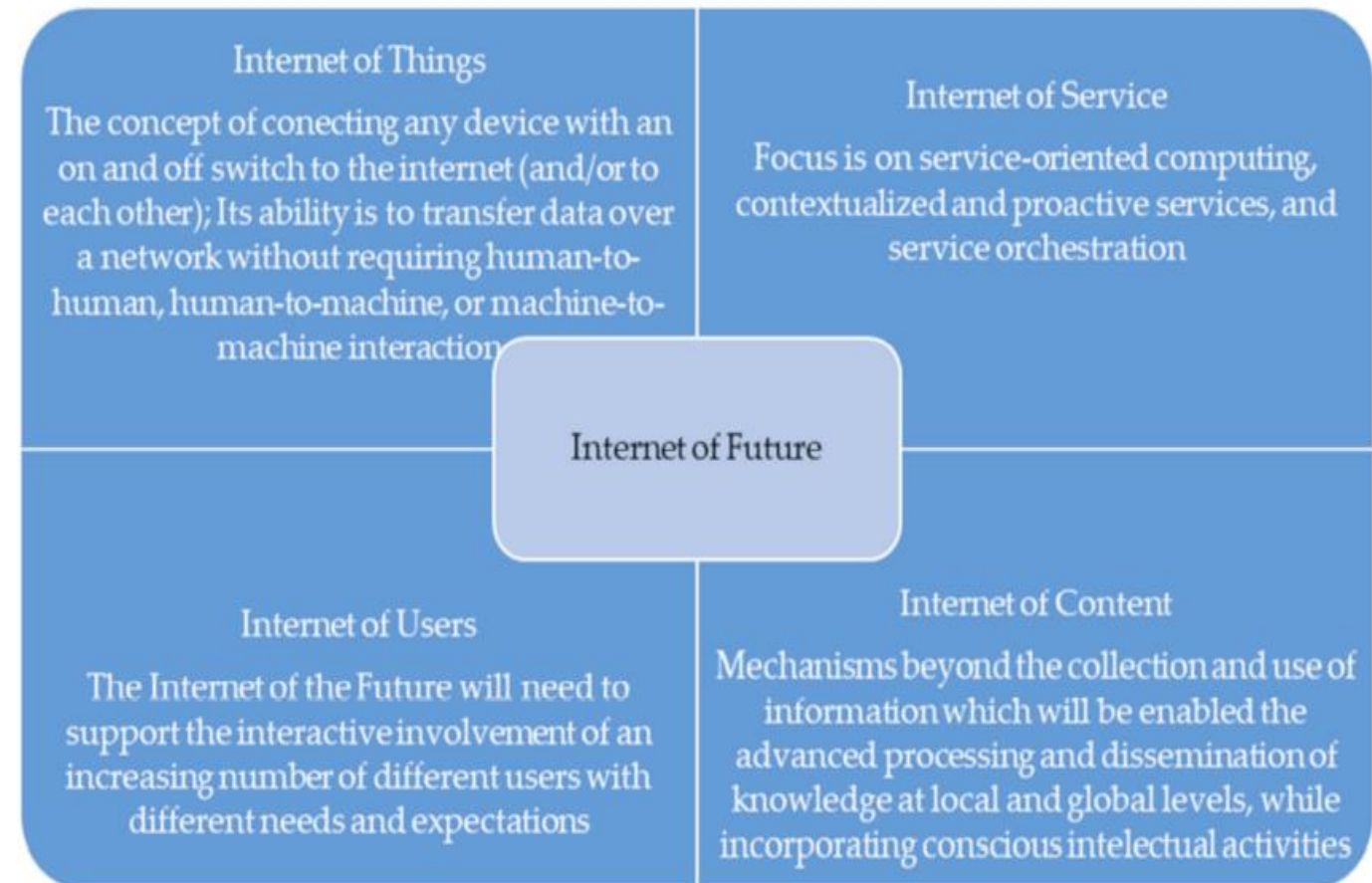
Empowerment is a concept that links individual strengths and competencies, natural helping systems and proactive behavior to social policy and social change.

Internet is taken into high roles to the community empowerment:

1. Personal E-empowerment
 - Reframing identity
 - Increasing self-efficacy and skills
2. The dynamic duo: the interpersonal level
 - Social compensation
 - High self-disclosure
 - Stereotype use reduction
 - The ability to promote cross-cultural dialogue
 - One-on-one supervision
3. Group level
 - Finding similar others
 - Group reinforcement
 - Variety of group decision-making tools
 - E-vision and group crystallization
4. Citizenship
 - Political participation
 - Accessibility
 - The ability to supervise and influence government decisions

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I Wayan Karyasa



Roblek, V., Meško, M., Bach, M. P., Thorpe, O., & Šprajc, P. (2020). The interaction between internet, sustainable development, and emergence of society 5.0. *Data*, 5(3), 80.

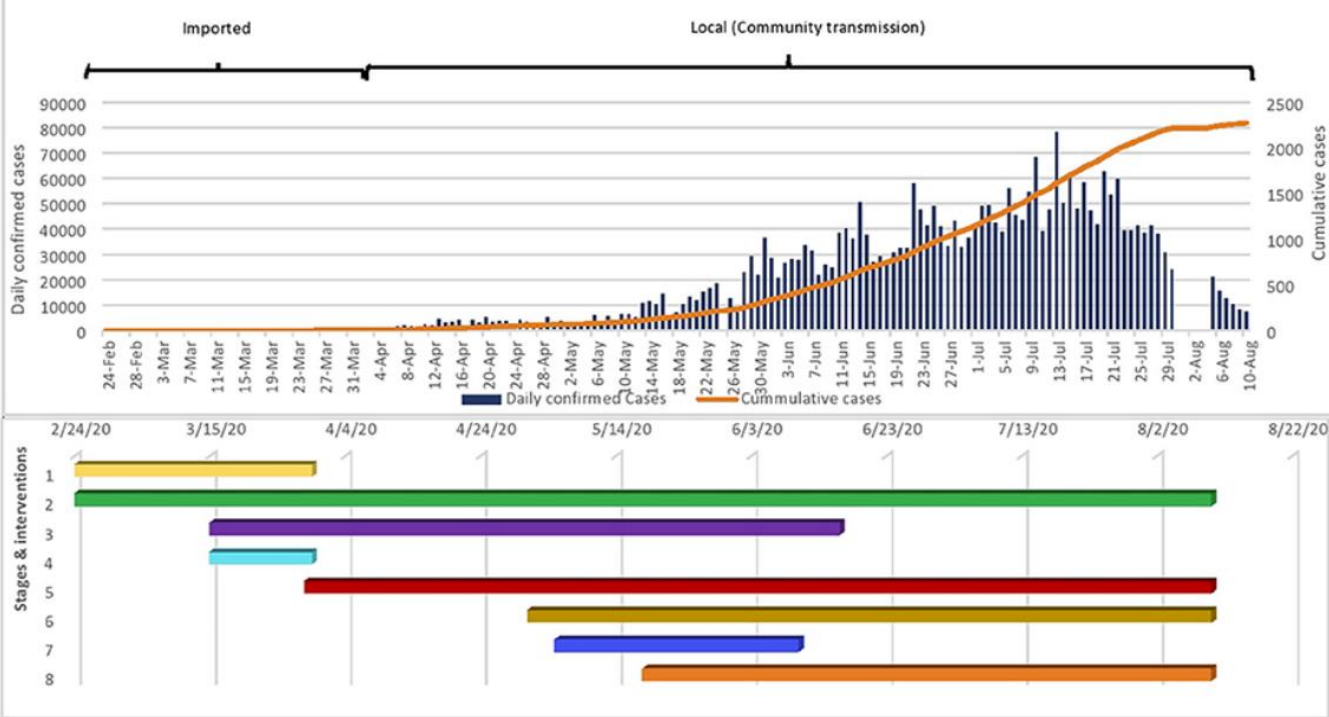
Amichai-Hamburger, Y., McKenna, K. Y., & Tal, S. A. (2008). E-empowerment: Empowerment by the Internet. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 24(5), 1776-1789.

4. Strategi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 dan Menyongsong Kehidupan Normal Baru



Community Participation Approaches for Effective National COVID-19 Pandemic Preparedness and Response: An Experience From Oman

- 1 **The First Approach: Healthy Villages (HVs)** through improving the physical, social, spiritual, and economic dimensions of health by addressing community resources, which enable people to mutually support each other in performing the different functions of life
- 2 **The Second Approach: Willayat Health Committees (WHCs).** There are 61 WHCs in Oman, one in each willayat, each headed by the Wali (head of the district) and include members from government sectors, civil societies, and, therefore the community. Each committee coordinates with the MOH, and related sectors and the community to address the social determinants of health within the Willayat. People from different sectors and various segments of society are engaged in dialogue and negotiation for collective and collaborative actions
- 3 **The Third Approach: Volunteers.** Community Support Groups (CSGs) are groups of 4,000 women and men volunteers who work as links between the community and the health system to promote individual health and community health.



	Stage	Community Participation Interventions
1	Imported cases	Risk communications to reduce the spread of infection through face to face events.
2	Selective screening of people in the community	Mobilize labor to approach testing centers.
3	Limit routine health services	Delivery of medication to patients with chronic diseases
4	Quarantine application on overseas students	Assist in allocating, maintaining and supervising institutional quarantine
5	Prohibition of public gathering	Create virtual platforms to update information and respond to public concerns.
6	Closure of mosques	Supervision of closure of mosques during month of Ramadan & encourage people to stay at home
7	Closure of shops and malls	Tackling the socioeconomic burden of the pandemic on the affected individuals
8	Obligation for all to wear masks in public places	Promote adherence to protective behavior and distribution of masks & sanitizers

Al Siyabi H, Al Mukhaini S, Kanaan M, Al Hatmi S, Al Anqoudi Z, Al Kalbani A, Al Bahri Z, Wannouse C, Awaidy S. (2020) Community Participation during COVID-19 pandemic. *Frontiers in public health*. 8:1044.

5. Penutup



Simpulan

Strategi pemberdayaan masyarakat di masa pandemi Covid-19 menyongsong kehidupan normal baru merupakan strategi (1) yang mengoptimalkan **partisipasi aktif** semua pihak yang terlibat untuk (2) **belajar bersama di masyarakat** dalam upaya meningkatkan **keberdayaan dan tingkat partisipasi** masing-masing sehingga bisa (3) **tumbuh berkembang bersama** untuk menjamin **kesejahteraan dan kebahagiaan** sesuai tujuan **pembangun berkelanjutan**, dengan (4) **pendekatan partisipatif** dari **perencanaan, pelaksanaan hingga evaluasi program**, dan dengan (5) mengoptimalkan penggunaan **internet dan media digital** melalui berbagai aktifitas **daring dan atau blended daring-luring** serta penerapan **protokol kesehatan** untuk (6) **bangkit dan restart** dalam kehidupan normal baru menuju masyarakat **cerdas mandiri sesuai cita-cita Society 5.0**.

Ucapan Terima Kasih

1

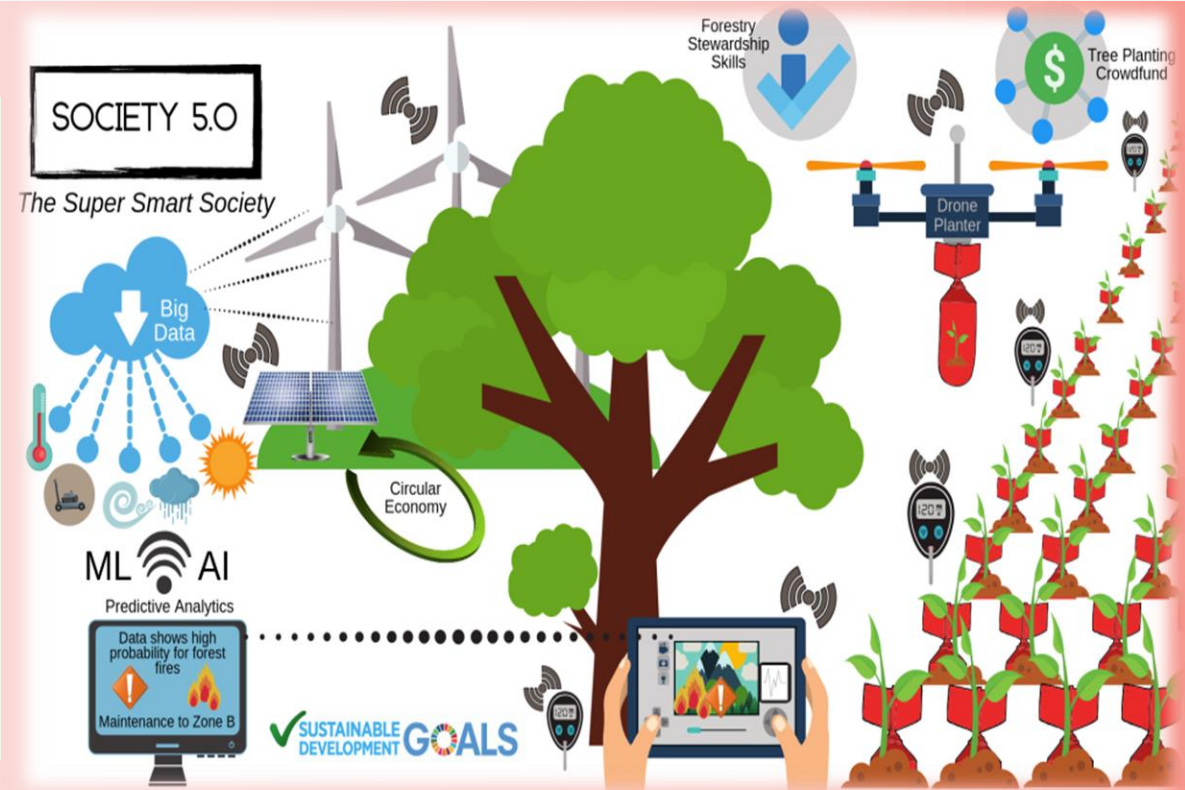
DRPM Ristek/BRIN atas Hibah PPM UKM Inonesia Bangkit 2020 dan Program penerapan Teknologi Tepat Guna (PTTG) 2020

2

LPPM Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha atas Hibah Penelitian Kelompok Riset 2020 da 2021, dan PPM Desa Binaan 2021

3

Bapak Nyoman Sumenada (Kepala Desa Sinabun) dan Bapak Ketut Rajin (Pertununan Artha Dharma) atas kerjasama baiknya selama ini.



<https://petanque-c.com/society5-0/>

SEMINAR NASIONAL PENGABDIAN KEPADA MASYARAKAT (SENADIMAS) KE-6 TAHUN 2021



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