SUCCESS STRATEGIES FOR INCREASING WATER RESOURCES CONSERVATION IN UPSTREAM RESERVOIR BASED WONOREJO ON KABUPATEN TULUNGAGUNG

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ABSTRACT

Understanding condition of the Brantas Watershed, especially the upstream is now very worrying. As many as 58 (fifty eight) water sources were dying because of the droughts at watershed upstream. One of it is in Tulung Agung where approximately 60 % of Brantas Watershed (DAS) were in critical condition. In this state, if there were no action to make the conservation in the watershed upstream, will result in both low quality and quantity of water in dry season, and the also can result in flood, landslides, erosion, sedimentation and water siltation in rainy season. Reservoir of Wonorejo located in Wonorejo Village is currently having sedimentation problem that will accelerate the design life of the reservoir. It is proved by the decreasing in reservoir capacity as many as 36,6 % because of the sediment.

Therefore, there must be a good synergy and coordination between Government and the Society to take action like reforestation and rehabilitation of land. The previous and current action have not reach the expected result, and the damage tends to be even more severe. This is happen because each of the programs undertaken by the government is less involving the Community in the preparation process, planning, implementation, maintenance and monitoring program. According to the Regulation No. 7 of 2004 on Water Resources using three (3) main pillars, namely (1) conservation, (2) utilization of water resources, and (3) control the destructive force must involve the community from the planning, implementation and operational maintenance.

From the results of research using factor analysis method and SPSS acquired 43 significant variables, continued by validity, reliability, impact indicators variables of the latin form factor and goodness of the model test. The test itself produced 36 viable indicator variables for further research. Appropriate variables were identified for Internal and External factors for a SWOT analysis and obtained Diversification strategy (Strength-Threats), which produces 9 (nine) following referral programs: 1. Making the proposal and will-be proposed programs; 2. Meet infrastructure gradually; 3. Clarify the authority of the infrastructure and roads status; 4. Coordinate conservation programs that are implemented; 5. Organizing training programs; 6. Institutional strengthening; 7. Held a competition of environmental conservation; 8. Controlling population growth rate; 9. Each program implemented uses persuasive approach towards local wisdowm and the rest of 16 (sixteen) activities are optimizing the independence of the community in conservating of water resources in the Upper Basin Reservoir Wonorejo in the Wonorejo and Mulyosari Village, Pagerwojo District, Tulungagung Regency.

Keywords : Critical Land Conservation and Community Empowerment