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HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
KARYA ILMIAH : PROSIDING

Judul karya ilmiah (paper) : Preliminary Identification of Urban Park Infrastructure Resilience in Semarang Central Java.

Jumlah Penulis : 2 orang

Status Pengusul : Penulis Pendamping (Aji Uhfatun Muzdalifah, **Maryono Maryono**)

Identitas prosiding : a. Judul Prosiding : The 2nd International Conference on Energy, Environmental and Information System
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Semarang, 06 November 2020
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Dr. Ars. Ir. Rina Kurniati, MT
 NIP.196608221997022001
 Departemen PWK, FT. UNDIP

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Semarang, 20 Desember 2020

Reviewer 2,



Wido Prananing Tyas, ST., MDP., Ph.D

NIP.197312011998032001

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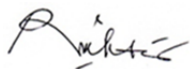
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d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/prosiding (30%)	8,5	7,0	7,75
Total = (100%)	27,5	24,0	25,75

Reviewer 1,



Dr. Ars. Ir. Rina Kurniati, MT
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Semarang, 22 Desember 2020

Reviewer 2,



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Muzdalifah, Aji Uhfatun^a ; [Maryono, Maryono^b](#) [Save all to author list](#)^a Master Program of Environmental Science, School of Postgraduate Studies, Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia^b Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty Engineering, Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia

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Park is one of the spot green infrastructure. There are two major characteristic of park, first Active parks and second passive park. Those of two open spaces have been significant on the fulfillment of urban environment. To maintenance the urban park, it is very importance to identify the characteristic of active and passive park. The identification also needs to fostering stakeholder effort to increase quality of urban park infrastructure. This study aims to explore and assess the characteristic of urban park infrastructure in Semarang City, Central Java. Data collection methods conduct by review formal document, field observation and interview with key government officer. The study founded that urban active parks infrastructure resilience could be defined by; Park Location, Garden Shape, Vegetation,

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Prevalence of Hookworm infection and Strongyloidiasis in Cats and Potential Risk Factor of Human Diseases

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¹Doctoral Program of Biomedical Sciences, School of Allied Health Sciences and Public Health, Walailak University, Thasala, Thailand

²Department of Environmental Health, Faculty of Public Health, Mulawarman University, Samarinda- Indonesia

Abstract. Hookworm infection and Strongyloidiasis are public health problem in the worldwide which both of them could infective in human by penetrated on skin and they have potential risk from Gastrointestinal zoonotic helminths of pets, including cats. We investigated the prevalence soil transmitted helminths infection in human and cats used modified Formal-Ether Concentration and agar plate culture. Fecal samples of 23 cats and human from Naitung and Subua Villages (area study 1), and fecal samples of 15 cats and 17 humans from Thasala Beach villages (area study 2) were collected. Result of study in area study 1 showed prevalence of infection in human was not hookworm and strongyloidiasis but 10% humans have infected *Ascaris* and *Tricuris*, and in cats have infected by hookworm 75.2% and *S. stercoralis* 8.5%, *Toxocara* 13%, *Spirometra* 13% and overall prevalence 82.5%. In area study 2 showed in human has infected by *Trichuris* 100% and *S. stercoralis* 29.4% and in cats have infected by hookworm 100% and *S. stercoralis* 40%, *Toxocara* 20%, and *Spirometra* 20%. Helminth infection found in both humans in two areas study are *S. stercoralis*. Hookworms were the most common helminth in cats but did not connection with infection in human, while *S. stercoralis* was helminth infection in cats which has potential zoonotic disease to human.

1 Introduction

Dogs and cats play a significant role as reservoir hosts for gastrointestinal zoonotic parasites including protozoa, trematode, cestode and nematode [1, 2, 3]. Humans can be infected via contact with a dog or cat or via contamination of infective stages in food or water [4, 5].

Worldwide, there is a significant variation in the prevalence of gastrointestinal zoonotic helminths in dogs and cats [6, 3]. High infection rates of zoonotic parasites including hookworms, *Trichuris spp.*, *Spirometra spp.*, *Taenia spp.*, *Toxocara spp.* and *Opisthorchis spp.* have been reported [7,8,6,3]. Infection of zoonotic helminths has previously been researched in Thailand.

In the central area, a high prevalence of hookworm *Ancylostoma ceylanicum* was reported among dogs in temple communities in Bangkok [9]. The infections of zoonotic helminths, hookworms, *Trichuris spp.*, *Toxocara spp.* and *Spirometra spp.* were found in dogs and cats in animal refuges [10].

In the Northeastern area, a high infection rate of liver fluke, *Opisthorchis viverrini* (*O. viverrini*) in dogs and cats, was found in communities where *O. viverrini* infection in human was high [3]. In Thailand, infections of hookworms and *O. viverrini* are the major public health problems [11, 12, 13, 14, 9].

Infections of zoonotic hookworms, *A. ceylanicum* and *A. caninum*, have been reported in many areas [13, 9]. Molecular analysis showed *A. ceylanicum* is prevalent in humans and dogs in the Central and the Northeastern areas of Thailand [13, 9].

Another STH, *Strongyloides stercoralis*, is often neglected in helminth surveys [15, 9], yet previous studies show high *S. stercoralis* infection rates in Cambodia [16]. School-aged children in the developing world are at highest risk of morbidity due to STHs and intestinal protozoan infections [17].

However, mass treatment only focuses on three major STHs (*Ascaris*/hookworm/*Trichuris*). Other nematodes like *S. stercoralis*, trematodes and protozoan infections are not addressed. In rural Southeast Asia, little is known about the zoonotic potential of IPIs in humans and animals. Therefore of domestic animals, such as cats, dogs and pigs, as contributors to human STHs and as reservoir hosts for zoonotic parasites remains unexplored and/or the data are inaccessible.

Although surveys of zoonotic gastrointestinal helminths in dogs and cats had been done in Thailand, most of the studies have focused on the Central or Northeastern region [18, 19, 10, 20]. This study to investigate prevalence of zoonotic helminth infection in cats that potential risk factors to human.

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Hybrid Method for Mobile learning Cooperative: Study of Timor Leste

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Abstract. In the modern world today the decision support system is very useful to help in solving a problem, so this study discusses the learning process of savings and loan cooperatives in Timor Leste. The purpose of the observation is that the people of Timor Leste are still in the process of learning the use DSS for good saving and loan cooperative process. Based on existing research on the Timor Leste community on credit cooperatives, a mobile application will be built that will help the cooperative learning process in East Timorese society. The methods used for decision making are AHP (Analytical Hierarchy Process) and SAW (simple additive Weighting) method to see the result of each criterion and the weight of the value. The result of this research is mobile leaning cooperative in decision support system by using SAW and AHP method. Originality Value: Changed the two methods of mobile application development using AHP and SAW methods to help the decision support system process of a savings and credit cooperative in Timor Leste.

1 Introduction

In today's modern world, cooperatives are well-known in various countries, with the aim of helping to process fast and good savings and loans. As we have seen, cooperatives are an organization that has a business owned and operated by a person for the sake of the common good. Seeing that the people of Timor Leste have not understood well the process of a cooperative system with good savings and loans, the community still lends money and interest with manual processes without good administrative processes [1].

Community activities in Timor Leste's country in credit unions were not well understood by the newly independent Timor-Leste state in 2002, and the lending process that existed to the community was still through a manual process, and without going through better processes, resulting in a lack of community understanding Timor Leste in the use of cooperatives. So in this study, the author uses the merger of two methods such as SAW and AHP in the calculation process to get a decision on who will get the loan in the cooperative and cooperative learning contained in the mobile application [2]. Already we know that credit cooperatives are non-bank groups in various developed countries and together with the fact that credit cooperatives are an important part of the financial system in Timor Leste [3].

Based on an analysis of the simplified savings and loan cooperative business activities in Timor Leste, this research is how to change the understanding of the people of Timor Leste in the learning process of financial cooperatives with a credit decision support system with the help of combining methods such as

SAW and AHP to decide a person Can receive loans in the cooperative [4][5][6]. Movement of cooperative learning changes from applications that will be run from the merger methods SAW and AHP is one of the means for the community can be well understood process of learning good savings and loan cooperatives. In this study the author also uses decision support system to decide who will receive the loan.

The results of the decision of this WEB application will help the process of inputting data of new cooperative members, and the results of its decisions through mobile applications in which in the form of information transactions and cooperative learning. Learning is an aid provided by educators to occur the process of acquiring knowledge and knowledge and mastery of skills and the formation of attitudes and beliefs in learners. In other words learning aims to help learners to learn well. So cooperative learning with mobile is assisted by decision support system using SAW and AHP method [7]. To make the learning process of credit cooperatives in Timor Leste, the results of the application using decision support system with SAW and AHP method, then the results of the calculation of both methods are included in web and mobile applications for cooperative learning process.

2 Literature Review

Previously there have been several studies conducted and cannot be separated from the results of earlier research from the topic of research on credit cooperatives:

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The Role of Spatial Analysis in Detecting the Consequence of the Factory Sites : Case Study of Assalaya Factory- Sudan

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Abstract. Spatial analysis is considered as one of the most important science for identifying the most appropriate site for industrialization and also to alleviate the environmental ramifications caused by factories. This study aims at analyzing the Assalaya sugarcane factory site by the use of spatial analysis to determine whether it has ramification on the White Nile River. The methodology employed for this study is Global Position System (GPS) to identify the coordinate system of the study phenomena and other relative factors. The study will also make use Geographical Information System (GIS) to implement the spatial analysis. Satellite data (LandsatDem- Digital Elevation Model) will be considered for the study area and factory in identifying the consequences by analyzing the location of the factory through several features such as hydrological, contour line and geological analysis. Data analysis reveals that the factory site is inappropriate and according to observation on the ground it has consequences on the White Nile River. Based on the finding, the study recommended some suggestions to avoid the aftermath of any factory in general. We have to take advantage of this new technological method to aid in selecting most apt locations for industries that will create an ambient environment.

1 Introduction

The spatial analysis in this paper is emphasizes on the spatial elaboration for the factory site by several element using Global Position System (GPS) , Geographical Information System (GIS) and satellite data, making way for spatial interpretation of the factory potential zones. It has the ability to decide whether the factory location is suitable for the industrial process through special techniques. It will be elaborated in data analysis. It also has potential to find the affinity between Assalaya factory location and water resources–white Nile River and human settlement. The study will further illustrate the potential aftermath affected by the factory through analyzing the data by GIS technique, [1]. The GIS technique is considered as one of the important scientific technology that is recently in use as decision-maker for selecting compatible location for industries and has ability to predict the future ramification as well as the influence by the factories through special techniques because it can be one of the scientific technological Innovation which has ability to put scientific research findings into practice,[2].

The use modern technology with different techniques like Spatial Analysis and Digital Elevation Model (DEM) is the best way of selecting the right position of factories to avoid consequences caused by the factory

production which has massive impact on water resources. So if factories are well-sited will bring forth both economic and environmental benefit especially in recent case of rapid population growth,[3].

Digital Elevation Model (DEM) is suitable to exhibit the continuous change of the earth topography. It is the basic data source for terrain analysis and spatial applications. It can be used for studies that are related to science and engineering. The function of the DEM is supported by the widespread availability of digital topographic data,[4].

There are significant reasons for the selection of this topic and choosing Assalaya factory. In relation to the selection of this topic, it has been observed that factory wastewater is discharged into White Nile River. The White Nile River is considered the main branch of River Nile and the fundamental source of drinking water in Sudan in general. This being the specific area under study, there arise the need to emphasize on the role and ability of Spatial Analysis to select compatible location of factories to secure human life from the consequences from the factories and also to conserve the environment and the realization of the economic efficiency as well.

Assalaya Factory is being chosen for this study because the factory has been allocated in an environment that is inappropriate and complained by citizens that stay around this area, where some people have been suffering as a result of sugar cultivation production output. It has

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Total Economic Value of Applied Used Green Line Street Model For *Tamarindus Indica* in Rembang District

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Abstract. One of the green line street functions is to providing land of carbon sink crops. Javanese tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) is a type of productive crop that has a carbon absorbent function. The type of Javanese tamarind crops production is wood products and tamarind fruit harvest products. The purpose of this study to determine the total economic value (NET) a calculation of the model of the applied use of green line street for Javanese tamarind plants. The economic value that can be calculated from the modeling are Direct Value and Indirect Value. Direct benefit value consist of value of wood and value of crop. While indirect benefits value consist of value of carbon stock and biodiversity value. This research was conducted in May 2017 in Rembang District, Rembang Regency, Central Java. The methods used are allometric modeling method and economic valuation method. Allometric modeling method is used to determine the potential of carbon and wood reserves along the green line street. While the economic valuation method is used to calculate total economic value of the application of this modeling result. Applying of this model has result in total economic value Rp 1,942,788,721 per year. It can be concluded that the green liner street has great potential utilization and should be optimally utilized.

1 Introducing

The existence of Green Open Space is required by a city or region. One of the green open space forms in a city is urban forest. The urban forest is divided into the following classifications; green line, garden city, gardens and courtyards, botanical gardens, forest and zoos, protected forests, cemetery and heroes parks [1].

At this time Green Open Space public areas of Rembang City area provide 73.10 Ha or only 2.3% is calculated from the total area of Rembang City (31183.76 ha), the number still far from the minimum requirements. According to Minister of Public Works Regulation no. 05 of 2008 requires that the green open space public urban area must be fulfilled at least 20% of the total area of the city [2]. Increased green open space is necessary, one of them is to optimize the potential of the green line street.

The green line street that constitutes the urban forest certainly has a very important role for city. Long-lived plants or trees grown in forests as well as in mixed gardens are places where carbon stocking or storage is much larger than in annual crops. Therefore, long-lived tree species are the highest C storage warehouse capable of reducing the greenhouse gas effect [3].

How important the green line street in a city can be measured its economic value, either from environmental services or from direct use of resources on the green line street. To find out the economic value is required a

model to calculating the utilization of green line street with productive plants, like Javanese Tamarind. Javanese Tamarind or *Tamarindus Indica* in Latin name was chosen because the existing location of research has been found. In addition Javanese Tamarind have the potential of ecology as a carbon sink and has the economic potential of wood and fruit produced. Besides this Javanese Tamarind does not require special treatment throughout the season so it does not require treatment costs.

2 Research Method

2.1 Time and Place of Research

This research was conducted by modeling the calculation of district roads in Rembang, Rembang, Central Java, which was implemented in June 2017.

2.2 Variable Measurement Concept

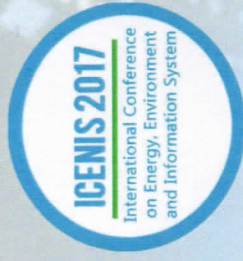
Variable measured in this research are

- The green open space area of green line street can be utilized as planting land of Javanese Tamarind.
- The direct benefits value from resulting the direct utilization of green open space green roads such as: timber potential and fruit potential of Java Acid (Rp / year)

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