

# Community Resilience based on Quality Family Village (Kampung KB) in Supporting Sustainable City Development in Indonesia (Evidence Banjar Municipality)

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## ABSTRACT

Community Resilience (CR) has become a concern of world academics in urban and rural studies. The Covid-19 pandemic in addition to encouraging digitization also provides a new space for the community to innovate and move together, therefore community resilience is the key in facing every challenge both external and internal. The concept of community resilience based on KB villages is a strategy that prioritizes the concept of family resilience as the backbone of encouraging community resilience. The focus on handling stunting cases that have become a concern of the central government provides new thinking space in efforts to handle and overcome these problems in the future. The research was conducted in Banjar City to obtain a KB Village-based community resilience strategy where the innovativeness of the research lies in the integration of principles for building social-ecological resilience into the framework, and the provision of a step-by-step process in an effort to encourage community resilience. This research analyzes the concepts of family physical resilience, community social resilience and psychological resilience based on a literature review, and identifies key inhibiting variables through interviews with relevant parties. The findings of this study show that the implementation of the KB village concept with government intervention contributes significantly to encouraging and improving community resilience in the face of challenges and shocks of both natural and non-natural disasters.

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## 1. Introduction

The occurrence of global climate change both directly and indirectly seems to facilitate community adaptation to changing conditions in various social orders of life. This adaptation is a form of social system resilience response to the pressure of changes that occur (Marschke & Berkes, 2006). Therefore, the role of institutions in responding to changes and the impacts that arise along with these changes is the key to success for a community in facing the challenges and pressures of social change (Supriyadi et al., 2021).

Disaster management has become a serious concern throughout the world, whether it is a natural disaster, humanitarian or disaster that occurs due to a pandemic case. In 2020, the world was shocked by the Covid-19 pandemic case which has changed the concept of disaster management which has led to changes in the social interaction order of the world community. In developing countries like Indonesia, the Covid-19 pandemic seems to be a catalyst for the acceleration of the digitalization era in many fields. The response of the government and society in increasing the level of preparedness, preparedness, and their strategic steps to identify, manage, and response management is the key to successfully anticipating and dealing with an unexpected event (World Health Organization, 2020). Thus, community resilience in the form of community social resilience

can be the backbone in maintaining the social stability of the community in the face of a disaster event.

Community Resilience is defined as the ability of the community to adapt not only in difficult times but also to survive after the difficult times are overcome (Sina et al., 2019). Community resilience is an integrative resilience concept that includes aspects of social resilience, aspects of economic resilience, institutional aspects and physical aspects (Kabir et al., 2018; Sakti & Wijaya, 2020).

The concept of community resilience cannot be separated from the concept of family resilience, which is the smallest institution in the concept of institutions in society (Sistiarani et al., 2022; Telaumbanua et al., 2022). Therefore, KB villages have a strategic role in supporting community resilience in the community considering that KB villages are a strategic innovation in carrying out community empowerment and education activities. KB Village is a small development prototype that covers all levels of society, with the main target of community welfare and meeting community needs through the integration of cross-sectoral activities (Sakti & Wijaya, 2020). Presidential Instruction of the Republic of Indonesia No. 3 of 2022 concerning the Optimization of the Implementation of KB Villages shows that the KB village concept has been seen as a strategic program that provides the concept of policy integration in an effort to encourage increased community resilience.

Kota Banjar, as an autonomous region in Indonesia, is unique in that when it was formed in 2002 it was the only city that administratively owned and managed rural and urban areas, namely 4 (four) sub-districts, 16 (sixteen) villages, and 8 (eight) *kelurahan*. A massive level of development after becoming an autonomous region has been implemented which contributes to maintaining the level of economic growth. As a Region managing rural areas it is noticeable that in the five years after the city was officially established, the productivity growth rate of the agricultural sector remained relatively high, reaching an average of more than 4% per year, and became the second main source of economic growth after trade, hospitality (i.e. hotels), and restaurants. As many rural places around the world have diverse and dynamic livelihoods; perhaps the only constant is the uncertainty of daily survival (Marschke & Berkes, 2006). This is also the case for rural areas in Kota Banjar. Therefore, the sudden onset of the Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the community in Kota Banjar.

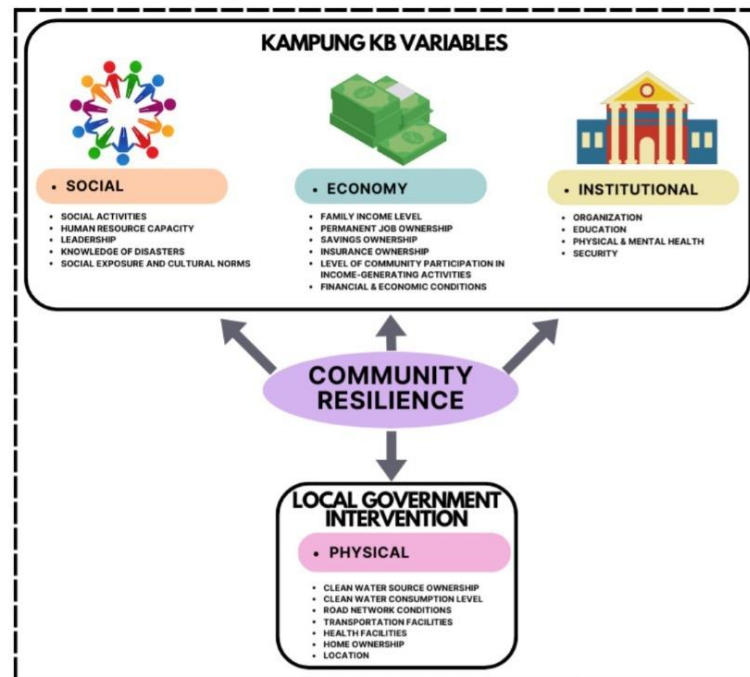
The post-Covid-19 pandemic condition leaves various problems, especially regarding recovery efforts in various sectors such as health, social, economic, etc. This requires policy makers to be able to formulate policies and prevention programs as preparedness actions for future uncertainty. This requires policy makers to be able to formulate policy formulations and prevention programs as preparedness actions for future uncertain conditions. The concept of Community Resilience is one of the concepts that has developed for the challenges faced by the community, including the conditions of Covid-19. Poverty and stunting cases are challenges that are increasingly becoming a concern after the Covid-19 pandemic, therefore a comprehensive policy strategy with crosscutting programs between fields will be more effective in terms of achieving goals and more efficient in terms of budget.

## 2. Research Framework and Method

### 2.1 Research Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework below illustrates the relationship between the variables in the KB Village which is also the unity of the Community Resilience concept. This existence is important to be able to realize KB Village as an implementation of the concept of Community Resilience towards Sustainable Development. The role of the Local Government as a community service provider is also needed to provide access to support for the Physical aspects so that collaboration between the community and local government can be carried out properly.

The conceptual framework of this research is based on the literature on community resilience and the concept of quality family villages. The conceptual framework is built by placing community resilience as the main objective in the quality family program. The community resilience variable contains four key variables, namely social resilience, economic resilience, institutional resilience and physical family resilience (Alfarezi Saputra, 2022; Bolte et al., 2017; Sakti & Wijaya, 2020).



**Figure 1** Conceptual Framework Illustrating the Variable Relationship between KB Village and the Concept of Community Resilience.

## 2.2 Research Data and Method

The rapid development of technology has led Geography to experience considerable growth since the revolution of quantitative methods (Barnes, 2001; Kwan & Schwanen, 2009; Robbins & Krueger, 2000; Yeung, 2005). Choosing the right methodology is critical to achieving research objectives (Liu, 2020; Mackinnon et al., 2019). Quantitative methods have undergone a transformation in favor of technological tools such as tools in GIS and other statistical software. However, without excluding quantitative methods, geographic economists emphasize the importance of qualitative methods in research (Liu, 2020; Yeung, 2005). Yeung (2005) in Liu (2020) further explained that the researcher's judgment by prioritizing the evaluation principles of validity, reliability, and reflexivity in research methodology is necessary because there is no perfect research methodology that can be applied to all research. It depends on the purpose of the research and the situation during the process.

The research method used in this research is to use mixed method analysis or descriptive quantitative analysis where the assessment is based on quantified respondents' answers while the discussion of the results is based on the analysis of interviews with relevant stakeholders. Where the analysis carried out next is a scoring analysis by giving a score to the indicators used in the study. The categories used in this scoring are determined through five classes, namely very high, high, medium, low and very low as shown in table 1.

**Table 1** Community Resilience Score Interval

| Indicator Score Interval | Description |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| < 1,00                   | Very Low    |
| 1,00 - 1,99              | Low         |
| 2,00 - 2,99              | Medium      |
| 3,00 - 3,99              | High        |
| > 4,00                   | Very High   |

Source: Authors analysis from various source

The framework used in this study is a conceptual framework of community resilience where the concept of community resilience is measured based on four variables including physical

resilience, social resilience, economic resilience and institutional resilience with indicators as shown in the following table:

**Table 2** Community Resilience Research Variables and Indicators

| Variable      | Indicator                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Source                                                                                     |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Social        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social activity</li> <li>• HR capacity</li> <li>• Leadership</li> <li>• Knowledge of disasters</li> <li>• Social exposure and cultural norms</li> </ul>                                                                            | (Darja et al., 2004; Maguire & Hagan, 2007; Sakti & Wijaya, 2020; Sistiarani et al., 2022) |
| Economy       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family income level</li> <li>• Permanent job ownership</li> <li>• Insurance ownership</li> <li>• Level of community participation in activities generating income</li> <li>• Financial and economic condition</li> </ul>           | (Bolte et al., 2017; Rangwala et al., 2018; Sakti & Wijaya, 2020; Sina et al., 2019)       |
| Institutional | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organization</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Physical and mental health</li> <li>• A sense of security</li> </ul>                                                                                                                  | (Alfarezi Saputra, 2022; Rangwala et al., 2018; Sakti & Wijaya, 2020)                      |
| Physical      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ownership of clean water source</li> <li>• Clean water consumption rate</li> <li>• Road network condition</li> <li>• Means of transportation</li> <li>• Health facilities</li> <li>• Home Ownership</li> <li>• Location</li> </ul> | (Bolte et al., 2017; Sakti & Wijaya, 2020; UK government, 2011)                            |

Source: Authors analysis from various source

Program policies in an area cannot be separated from the interaction of several actors with different demands, such as local governments, or affected communities, all of which are referred to as stakeholders. The definition of a stakeholder is any entity that has a perceived or imagined interest in a program or policy, such as an individual, group of people, government agency, or organization (Jepsen & Eskerod, 2009; Li, 2011). Different perspectives emerge in the creation of key stakeholder categories, which can also be defined by level of interest such as development interest, professional interest, regulatory interest, and other interests (Alker et al., 2000).

**Table 3** Sample proportion per sub-district

| District    | Total Population | Sample Quantity |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Banjar      | 465              | 54              |
| Pataruman   | 256              | 57              |
| Parwahaarja | 219              | 12              |
| Langensari  | 244              | 59              |
| Total       | 1184             | 182             |

Source: Authors analysis

In this study, the determination of respondents uses *purposive sampling*, which is a sampling technique with a certain consideration where the main stakeholders in the management of KB villages in Banjar City will be inventoried based on the attributes of *power*, *legitimacy*, and *urgency* (Li, 2011; Mitchell et al., 1997). With reference to the above criteria, the selection of respondents

is stakeholders in the quality family planning village program. Based on the above criteria spread across four sub-districts as shown in table 3. The number of respondents is a sample based on the existing population of 1184 using the slovin formula with a *margin of error* of 0.1 to obtain a minimum number of respondents of 92. However, with the support of the Banjar City Population Control and Family Planning Office, 182 respondents were obtained who met the criteria as respondents.

### 3. Result and Discussion

#### 3.1 Result

##### Social Resilience Scoring Results

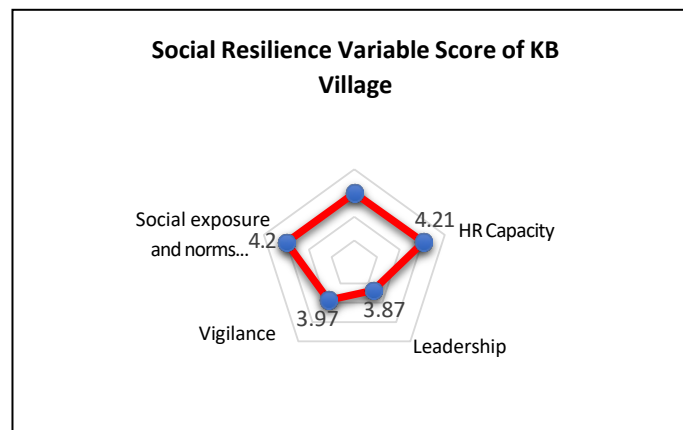
The scoring assessment of social resilience variables is carried out by paying attention to indicators which are also programs or activities carried out within the KB Village, including: social activities, human resource capacity, leadership, disaster preparedness and social exposure and cultural norms. The scoring results can be seen on table 4.

**Table 4** Social Resilience Variables Score

| Indicator                                                        | Component Score | Social Resilience Score |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Social Activities</b>                                         | <b>4,20</b>     | <b>4,09</b>             |
| - Social Program                                                 | 4,20            |                         |
| - Participation in social activities                             | 4,05            |                         |
| - Togetherness and solidarity                                    | 4,27            |                         |
| - Improved social quality of life                                | 4,29            |                         |
| - Education                                                      | 4,30            |                         |
| - Involvement in the KB Village program                          | 4,09            |                         |
| <b>HR Capacity</b>                                               | <b>4,21</b>     |                         |
| - Skills training program                                        | 4,02            |                         |
| - Increased skills level                                         | 4,14            |                         |
| - Human resource capacity building board and community           | 4,21            |                         |
| <b>Leadership</b>                                                | <b>3,87</b>     |                         |
| - Effective leadership                                           | 3,84            |                         |
| - Motivate the community to actively involved in the development | 3,88            |                         |
| - Encouraging the birth of new leadership                        | 3,88            |                         |
| <b>Disaster Preparedness</b>                                     | <b>3,97</b>     |                         |
| - Disaster information                                           | 3,84            |                         |
| - Knowledge of action when disaster happen                       | 3,88            |                         |
| - Influence behavior disaster awareness                          | 3,88            |                         |
| <b>Social Exposure and Cultural Norms</b>                        | <b>4,20</b>     |                         |
| - Encourages positive behavior                                   | 4,20            |                         |
| - Increased solidarity and concern for fellow citizens           | 4,20            |                         |

Source: Authors analysis

The results of the scoring of the social resilience variable of KB villages in Banjar City show that the level of social resilience is included in the very high category, indicating that social capital programs in KB villages have encouraged the community to be more socially empowered. This can be seen based on the scoring, the highest indicators are in social activities, human resource capacity, social exposure and cultural norms (Figure 2).



**Figure 2** Scoring of Social Resilience of KB Villages

Community involvement in determining the achievement of the performance targets of KB Village activities or programs (Alfarezi Saputra, 2022). Therefore, the role of program activities within the KB Village is a joint collaboration involving various stakeholders. In handling *stunting* cases, for example, in the KB Village in the Purwaharja District area, the Anting Berlian (Atasi *Stunting* Berikan Kepedulian) innovation has been launched, which is a form of cross-sector collaboration in the form of activities to handle *stunting* families carried out by helping these families together between the community, puskesmas sub-district officials and KB Village cadres. Similarly, for the HR capacity strengthening program, the KB Village manager will collaborate with related agencies to conduct HR coaching.

### Economic Resilience Scoring Results

The economic resilience variable score is measured by assessing indicators of family income, permanent employment opportunities, savings ownership, insurance ownership, participation in income-generating programs and financial and economic conditions as a result of the KB Village program. Accessibility to financial resources are one of the main criteria in improving family and community resilience (Rangwala et al., 2018; Sakti & Wijaya, 2020).

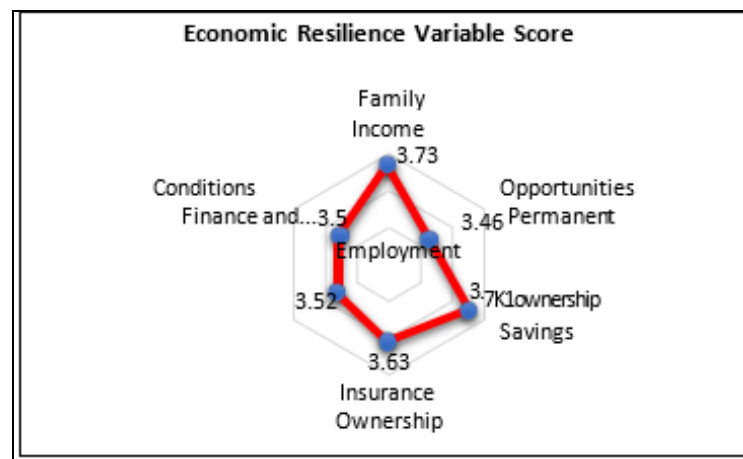
The scoring results show a number above 3 (three) or a high category, indicating that basically the KB village community, in this case its members and managers, understand the importance of having savings and health insurance, so that they can deal with unexpected financial situations and ensure adequate health protection. High scores indicate that KB Village members and managers have internalized strong financial and health values in maintaining their economic stability. By having savings and health insurance, they can better plan for their future, prepare for emergency situations, and reduce financial risks that may arise. This is an important step towards greater economic resilience and improved well-being for the KB Village community as a whole.

**Table 5** Economic Resilience Variable Score

| Indicator                                      | Component Score | Social Resilience Score |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Family Income</b>                           | <b>3,73</b>     | <b>4,09</b>             |
| - Increased income                             | 3,74            |                         |
| - KB Village program impact on income          | 3,83            |                         |
| - Increased access to employment               | 3,62            |                         |
| <b>Job Opportunities</b>                       | <b>3,46</b>     |                         |
| - Training program                             | 3,46            |                         |
| - Employment opportunities program             | 3,47            |                         |
| <b>Savings Ownership</b>                       | <b>3,71</b>     |                         |
| - Savings and access to financial institutions | 3,65            |                         |

|                                              |             |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| - Encourage of saving awareness              | 3,77        |
| <b>Insurance Ownership</b>                   | <b>3,63</b> |
| <b>Activity Participation Program</b>        | <b>3,52</b> |
| - Involve in activities that increase income | 3,63        |
| - Family welfare increase                    | 3,42        |
| <b>Financial and Economic Development</b>    | <b>3,50</b> |
| - Encourages additional family income        | 4,32        |
| - Community economic development increase    | 4,68        |

Source: Authors analysis



**Figure 3** Scoring of Economic Resilience of KB Villages

The figure above is a visualization of the economic resilience scoring of KB Villages, it can be seen that overall, KB Villages have achieved a fairly high level of economic resilience, with most of the indicators scoring above of 3 (three). This shows that Kampung KB communities have understood the importance of access to financial resources and have taken steps to improve the economic resilience of their families and communities.

### Scoring Results of Institutional Resilience Level

Table 6 below shows the results of scoring the level of institutional resilience based on several indicators related to organization, education, physical and mental health and a sense of security for people living in the KB Village environment.

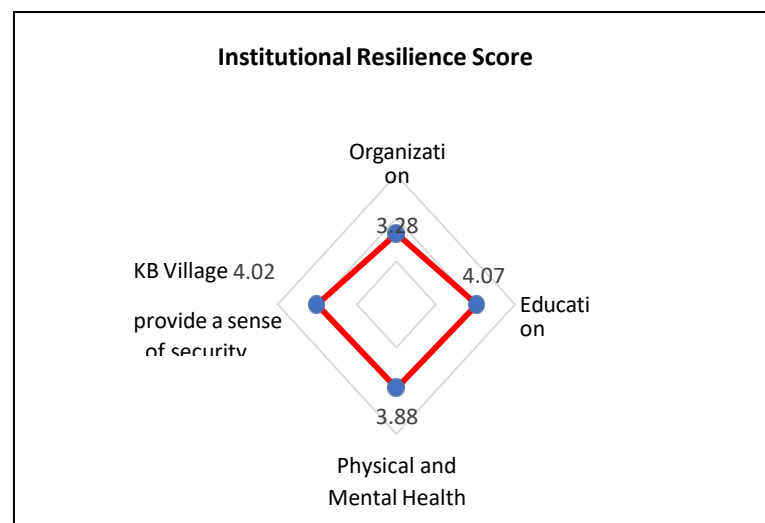
**Table 6** Institutional Resilience Variables Score

| Indicator                                                                                          | Component Score | Social Resilience Score |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Organization</b>                                                                                | <b>3,28</b>     | <b>3,81</b>             |
| - KB Village organization development                                                              | 3,98            |                         |
| - Regeneration of Group management KB villages                                                     | 2,89            |                         |
| - KB Village organization prone to conflict                                                        | 3,98            |                         |
| <b>Education</b>                                                                                   | <b>4,07</b>     |                         |
| - Education supporting system                                                                      | 3,98            |                         |
| - Institutions or programs in the KB Village facilitate education for the community                | 4,12            |                         |
| - Education or programs in KB villages have a major role in improving skills and knowledge society | 4,12            |                         |

|                                                |             |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Physical and Mental Health</b>              | <b>3,88</b> |
| - Adequate access to health service            | 3,94        |
| - Integrated mental health service             | 3,81        |
| <b>KB villages provide a sense of security</b> | <b>4,02</b> |

Source: Authors analysis

The Institutional Resilience Variable score in KB Villages has been measured based on several indicators including organization, education, physical and mental health and security. The average Component Score for the Organization indicator is 3.28. In terms of Organization, the assessment shows that the organizational structure of the KB Village Group is running well with a score of 3.98. However, the regeneration of the KB Village Group management received a lower score of 2.89. In addition, the organizational structure of the KB Village Group is also considered prone to conflict with a score of 3.98.



**Figure 4** Scoring of KB Village Institutional Resilience

In the Education aspect, institutions or programs in KB villages are considered to facilitate education for the community well and provide great benefits, with scores of 3.98 and 4.12 respectively. Educational institutions or programs in KB Villages are also recognized as having a major role in improving community skills and knowledge, with a score of 4.12. On the Physical and Mental Health indicator, access to adequate health services in KB villages scored 3.94. However, access to mental health services scored slightly lower at 3.81. Despite this, KB Villages as a whole are considered to provide a sense of security and comfort for people living in the neighborhood, with a score of 4.02.

Based on the results of this scoring, it can be concluded that KB villages have reached a fairly high level of institutional resilience (medium) with indicators of organization, education, physical and mental health and a sense of security. However, there are still areas that need attention, such as management regeneration. Management regeneration is one of the important aspects in maintaining the sustainability and development of an organization, including in the context of KB villages. By ensuring good management regeneration, KB villages can maintain sustainability, increase innovation power, and encourage wider community participation. By improving these components, KB villages are expected to strengthen their overall institutional resilience.

### Scoring Results of Physical Endurance Level

Table 7 Physical Resilience Variable Score below provides the results of scoring the level of physical resilience in KB villages based on several indicators related to ownership and access to clean water sources, clean water consumption levels, road networks, transportation facilities, health facilities, home ownership / residence, and location.

**Table 7** Physical Variable Score

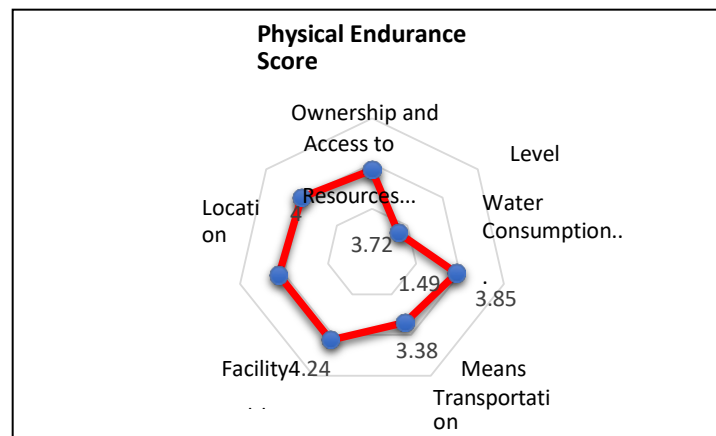
| Indicator                                                    | Component Score | Social Resilience Score |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Water Source Ownership and Access</b>                     | <b>3,72</b>     | <b>4,09</b>             |
| - Ownership of water resource access                         | 4,25            |                         |
| - Accessibility to water resource                            | 4,24            |                         |
| - Local government support to water source                   | 2,66            |                         |
| <b>Water Availability Development Policies</b>               | <b>1,49</b>     |                         |
| - Policies for accessibility of water resource               | 1,52            |                         |
| - Local government program to develop water resource access  | 1,49            |                         |
| <b>Road Access</b>                                           | <b>3,85</b>     |                         |
| - Accessible road for motorized vehicle                      | 4,20            |                         |
| - Well maintained of road condition                          | 3,52            |                         |
| - Easy access to in and out of the village                   | 4,15            |                         |
| - Road development in nearly time has been done              | 3,55            |                         |
| <b>Transportation Facilities</b>                             | <b>3.38</b>     | <b>4,24</b>             |
| - Availability public transportation                         | 3,88            |                         |
| - Certainty of public transportation schedule                | 2,88            |                         |
| <b>Health Facilites</b>                                      | <b>4,24</b>     |                         |
| - Availability health facilities                             | 4,27            |                         |
| - Adequate of equipment of the health facilities             | 4,26            |                         |
| - Adequate medical personnel in the nearby health facilities | 4,18            |                         |
| - Affordable of the health insurance                         | 4,23            |                         |
| <b>House/ Residence Ownership</b>                            | <b>4,05</b>     |                         |
| - House ownership                                            | 3,98            |                         |
| - Good house condition                                       | 4,01            |                         |
| - Electricity availability                                   | 4,15            |                         |
| <b>Residence Location</b>                                    | <b>4,05</b>     | <b>4,05</b>             |
| - There is green space facilities                            | 4,03            |                         |
| - The distance to work/school                                | 4,07            |                         |
| - Residence is not disaster prone                            | 3,91            |                         |

Source: Authors analysis

The Physical Resilience Variable Score in KB Villages has been measured based on several indicators that include ownership and access to clean water sources, clean water consumption levels, road networks, transportation facilities, health facilities, home ownership / residence, and location. The average Component Score for these variables is as follows:

1. **Water Source Ownership and Access:** The Component Score is 3.72. In this aspect, the assessment shows that KB villages have good ownership of clean water sources with a score of 4.25. Accessibility to clean water sources is also rated high with a score of 4.24. However, support from relevant stakeholders for the development and improvement of clean water sources received a lower score of 2.66.

2. **Water Availability Development Policies:** The Component Score is 1.49, indicating that there is expansion or improvement needed in terms of policies or programs to increase the availability of clean water within the Village.
3. **Road Access:** The Component Score is 3.85. Roads in the KB Village environment can be traversed by motorized vehicles, and road conditions are generally well maintained. Access in and out of the village is also considered easy. However, there are road repairs or maintenance that still need to be improved, with a score of 3.55.
4. **Transportation Facilities:** The Component Score is 3.38. There is public transportation such as buses, angkot, or ojek around the KB Village, with a score of 3.88. However, the available transportation facilities are considered less reliable and have a regular schedule, with a score of 2.88.
5. **Health Facilities:** The Component Score is 4.24, which indicates the presence of good health facilities. Health facilities such as clinics or health centers are considered close and easy to reach, equipped with adequate equipment and medicines. Medical personnel working at these health facilities are also considered professional and friendly towards patients. The fees charged to obtain health services at these facilities are also considered affordable for the community.
6. **Ownership of House/Residence:** The Component score is 4.05. The majority of respondents claimed to own their own home with a score of 3.98. The houses owned are also considered to have good building conditions, equipped with electricity facilities.
7. **Residence Location:** Component Score is 4.00. Residences in the KB Village neighborhood are considered to have Green Open Space (RTH) facilities or parks with a score of 4.03. The distance between work or school and residence is considered quite close with a score of 4.07. However, residences in KB Villages are still considered vulnerable to disasters with a score of 3.91.



**Figure 5** Scoring of Physical Resilience of KB Villages

From the visualization of the Physical Resilience Scoring of KB Villages (Figure 5), it can be seen that overall, KB Villages have a fairly high level of physical resilience (medium), with an average score close to or above 3.5 for each indicator assessed. However, there are still some aspects that need to develop, such as stakeholder support for the construction and improvement of clean watersources, policies or programs to increase the availability of clean water, and the reliability of available transportation facilities. By improving this physical resilience, it is hoped that KB villages can provide a better and more sustainable environment for the people who live in them.

#### 4. Discussion

Community resilience is a dynamic and multifaceted phenomenon that determines a community's ability to withstand the impact of a disaster and continue to thrive afterward. Community resilience is largely determined by the collective actions of community members working together to improve personal and community resilience (Soetanto et al., 2022). This requires each community member to take personal responsibility for taking action. However, existing literature shows that the implementation of initiatives to improve resilience is generally low for many natural disasters (Maguire & Hagan, 2007; Rangwala et al., 2018; Sakti & Wijaya, 2020; Soetanto et al., 2022),

therefore various policy strategies were developed in an effort to encourage community preparation in the face of a disaster event.

The measurement of community resilience using variables integrated with the Quality Family Village Program in Kota Banjar shows positive results with a score of 3.76 or a high category, which is indicated by the scoring results of each variable that shows it is in the very high and high categories.

#### **4.1 Analysis of Social Resilience Results Based on KB Village**

The level of community social resilience at the KB Village location shows that the community or society collaborates or moves collectively in carrying out an activity program. Social responsibility responded by each individual contributes greatly to the success of a social program in responding to an event. This condition is in line with the results of previous research which conveyed that the perception of Social Responsibility (SR) is defined as the responsibility and willingness of individuals to contribute to collective actions that increase the resilience of the community of which they are a part (Soetanto et al., 2022; Telaumbanua et al., 2022). Thus, it can be said programs that socially designed Kampung KB communities as one of the antecedents influencing individuals' willingness to undertake resilience-enhancing measures that can contribute significantly to community resilience through individual and collective action.

Respondents gave positive responses in almost every indicator ranging from human resource capacity, leadership, disaster preparedness and social exposure and cultural norms. These results are strengthened based on the results of deepening through interviews with the managers of the Langensari Village KB Rampak Polah Village, which show that the collaboration of the community in every social program is very good, especially during the implementation of community social programs. A quick collective response is also shown by the managers when handling a case of social events such as bullying or domestic violence. Thus, the concept of KB Village can be said to make a major contribution to community resilience in dealing with pre- and post-disaster events.

#### **4.2 Analysis of Economic Resilience Results Based on KB Village**

The concept of family quality villages (KB villages) is a micro development that applies to all levels of society, where the main goal is community welfare and meeting community needs through a combination of multidisciplinary programs. Therefore, in the concept of developing KB villages, the main focus is on preparing each family community to be economically ready and independent. The results of respondents' answers to the economic resilience variable show a high score, indicating that the programs carried out in the KB Village contribute to supporting family economic resilience.

The Quality Family Program not only prepares families in terms of mental readiness, but there are also programs that prepare in terms of skills and expertise through cross-sector activities or programs. In contrast, previous research shows that programs implemented in KB villages have not been effective in promoting community welfare (Alfarezi Saputra, 2022; Telaumbanua et al., 2022). In Kota Banjar, the community in the KB Village, based on interviews with the KB Village group Rampak Polah in Langensari Village, felt that they actually gained entrepreneurial knowledge and skills after the KB Village in their neighborhood developed. However, the challenge is that cross-sector collaboration is not yet optimal, so that the entrepreneurship fostering agencies have not fully integrated their programs with the KB Village concept. In general, the KB Village concept contributes to supporting community resilience in facing the event situation in terms of community readiness in terms of economic independence.

#### **4.3 Analysis of Results of Institutional Resilience Based on KB Village**

Organizationally, KB villages have a fairly comprehensive structure where almost every community sector has a manager. The results of the scoring evaluation conducted on the level of institutional resilience of Banjar City get the final score is 3.81 and falls into the high category. The four indicators used, such as cooperation between institutions and education, produce results that have a good impact on increasing community social capital to deal with a disaster event. This is in line with previous research which responds that the strength of the community in building relationships with external parties is essentially able to provide real clarity on the realization of resilience in the community itself (Bolte et al., 2017; Sakti & Wijaya, 2020).

The challenge occurring from the institutional side is in terms of regeneration where based on the deepening conducted through special interviews with KB Village managers, information was obtained that for now the management figure is still irreplaceable and there is no clear SOP or mechanism for regeneration in preparing the management relay. Thus, in terms of institutional readiness, it is absolutely necessary to have a clear innovation or regeneration program so that during the transition period there is no stagnation.

#### 4.4 Analysis of Physical Resilience Results Based on KB Village

The analysis of the level of physical resilience assesses the condition of facilities and infrastructure such as the availability of clean water, ease of accessibility and the reach of health facilities. Each of these indicators shows that the individual community groups have done quite well, however, it appears that collaboration from relevant *stakeholders* is still a challenge in the development of KB villages in Kota Banjar. Respondents' answers to questions related to *stakeholder* support and development policies related to the availability of clean water were in the range of 1.59 or in the low category. This condition complements previous research where the availability of clean water in Rowosari Village based on community responses can be said to be sufficient, but when viewed in terms of care and maintenance it still needs to be improved to support community resilience (Sakti & Wijaya, 2020).

In terms of the availability of supporting infrastructure and accessibility at the Banjar City level, it is quite good, however, the alignment of development programs does not seem to be integrated with the concept of KB villages, which would be better in an effort to encourage the improvement of the quality of physical resilience of the community.

#### 5. Conclusion

To develop a concept of community resilience before and after a disaster event, policy makers are required to be able to develop policies and prevention programs such as preparatory actions for the event. The Covid-19 pandemic disaster shows that before and after the event is full of uncertainty, therefore it is absolutely necessary to be prepared not only from the Government as a policy maker but also the community absolutely need to be prepared. The concept of Community Resilience is one of the concepts that has developed for the challenges faced by the community. The results show that the concept of KB Village, which is implemented in Banjar City, contributes to providing and improving community resilience.

The concept of KB Village that prioritizes the concept of family resilience, which is the smallest institution in the concept of institutions in the community, invites every member of the community to take personal responsibility for taking action in order to improve community welfare. Based on these conditions, the social variables in KB Village are very strategic as initial capital in encouraging increased community resilience. Furthermore, the collective concept and cross-sector collaboration also encourage an increase in the independence of families or individuals who are members of the KB Village community, especially family empowerment programs through entrepreneurial activities and the intervention of related agencies that provide community empowerment training also contribute to family independence from the economic side.

From the institutional side, it can be concluded that although the current condition is quite good organizationally, it still requires guidance and assistance because the succession of management is still relatively unprepared and tends to be prone to conflict between administrators. Therefore, the role of the supervising agency is needed to prepare a regeneration program to avoid program stagnation.

The four variables of community resilience, three variables are aligned and integrated with the KB Village concept, namely social, economic and institutional resilience. As for physical resilience, the intervention of development programs from the local government is needed. Infrastructure development, both roads and clean water, which is in line with the existence of KB villages, will further increase community resilience in disaster preparedness and uncertain situations. The challenge is that development programs within the local government have not fully understood the concept of Quality Family Villages and their impact on community resilience, this condition causes programs launched in agencies to not synergize with the KB Village community.

## 6. Policy Recommendation

Based on the conclusions outlined, the following are some suggestions that can be made:

1. Governments and policy makers need to develop prevention policies and programs that involve active community participation in dealing with catastrophic events, such as the Covid-19 pandemic. Preparedness and advance preparation are essential to deal with uncertain situations.
2. The concept of KB villages can be used as a model in improving community resilience. Focus on family resilience and personal responsibility of every member of the community is an effective strategy in improving welfare
3. Collaboration across sectors and family empowerment programs through entrepreneurial activities can increase the economic independence of families and individuals who are members of the KB Village Group.
4. In the institutional aspect, coaching and mentoring are necessary to ensure the smoothness and continuity of the program. A regeneration program can help to overcome program stagnation and prepare for management succession.
5. To improve physical resilience, development program interventions from local governments are needed, such as road and clean water infrastructure development that is integrated with the concept of Family Planning Villages. It is important for local governments to understand the concept of Family Quality Villages and integrate it into their development programs.
6. There needs to be synergy between local government programs and KB Village Groups to achieve the same goal of improving community resilience. A deeper understanding of the KB Village concept and its impact on community resilience is needed so that programs can synergize and support KB Villages effectively.
7. The innovation should be develop in term of preparing the communities readiness.

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