

# Adaptive Social Protection in Kampung Tangguh: Building Robust Community Resilience After Covid-19 Pandemic

Husmiati Yusuf<sup>1</sup>, Achmadi Jayaputra<sup>1</sup>, Setyo Sumarno<sup>1</sup>, Ruaida Murni<sup>1</sup>,  
Sugiyanto<sup>1</sup>, Dian Purwasantana<sup>1</sup>, Erik Saut Hatoguan Hutahaean<sup>2</sup>, Adi  
Fahrudin<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya, Indonesia

---

## Abstracts

Communities facing crises require resilience and protection. This study analyses the role of Kampung Tangguh in strengthening community resilience, understanding social protection in these villages, and enhancing resilience during crises. The research employs qualitative methods, including interviews, discussions, and observations in West Java and Banten provinces. Using Social Network Analysis and NVivo software for data analysis, the study finds that Resilient Villages mobilize local potential to overcome challenges, with community figures acting as communication bridges between locals and organizations. Sustainable implementation requires independent standby villages, emphasizing community empowerment and preparedness.

**Keywords:** Resilient Village, social protection, community resilience, crisis, local resources.

## Introduction

Natural disasters are an unavoidable threat to human life, making community resilience critically important. Understanding community resilience in the face of various types of natural disasters, and the efforts to minimize damage and improve preparedness is essential. Social protection is a key factor in strengthening community resilience, a relationship that is crucial for maintaining societal welfare and sustainability. This article explores the importance of understanding the relationship between community resilience and social protection, and how they can work together to protect and improve the quality of life for individuals in society. One significant innovation in this context is the concept of Kampung Tangguh (Putri & Haryanto, 2021).

The COVID-19 pandemic caused significant social and economic vulnerabilities globally. Lockdowns, travel restrictions, business closures, and job losses resulted in increased poverty,

unemployment, and financial instability, leaving large sections of society vulnerable. Social protection in resilient villages can be an effective strategy to strengthen community resilience post-COVID-19. This approach aims to empower communities holistically, protect them from vulnerabilities, strengthen health systems, and encourage active participation in recovery efforts.

Social protection in resilient villages is closely related to public health protection. The COVID-19 pandemic exposed the vulnerabilities of health systems and the need for effective prevention, detection, and response measures. Health protection measures, such as vaccination, health monitoring, isolation, and adequate medical care, are essential components of social protection strategies in resilient villages. Kampung Tangguh aims to build community strength and independence in facing various risks and crises, stemming from local community initiatives to protect and secure neighbourhoods.

In the face of a pandemic, resilient villages have been adopted by several countries to strengthen community resilience. This approach empowers communities to cope with the pandemic's impact by building social networks, local resources, and coordination in providing support to those in need. Resilient villages function as centers of economic, health, educational, and social activities. Social protection in a Resilient Village involves efforts to provide assurance and protection against social, economic, and environmental risks, including community empowerment, provision of social safety nets, and building strong social connections (Arifin & Maulana, 2020).

Social protection strategies in resilient villages can also involve diversifying the local economy. The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted global supply chains, exposing vulnerabilities to import dependency. By encouraging local potential, resilient villages can strengthen community economic resilience through sustainable and locally-based economic sectors. Community solidarity and active participation are key. Through collaboration between the government, community, and private sector, resilient villages encourage community participation in planning, implementing, and monitoring social protection policies and programs. This strengthens social bonds, solidarity, and promotes shared responsibility in crises.

Government social protection programs include social assistance, health insurance, and poverty alleviation programs. Empowerment activities in the community, such as training and education, can increase the skills and knowledge needed to deal with risks and crises. Kampung Tangguh also focuses on building strong social connections between residents. Participatory and collaborative activities support and assist communities in dealing with risks and crises, with social support being crucial for increasing community resilience (Prayogo & Faisal, 2020). In the context of Kampung Tangguh, the government and other stakeholders play an essential role in providing necessary resources and support. Collaboration among government, community, and private sector is key in implementing Kampung Tangguh as an effective social protection strategy (Suryani & Permata, 2020).

This research aims to analyze the role of social protection in the implementation of Kampung Tangguh as a strategy to strengthen community resilience and provide valuable insights and recommendations for developing related policies and practices. Indonesia, being a disaster-prone country with high seismic activity, also faces potential social conflicts due to demographic diversity. Based on the description above, it is necessary to raise a research theme related to social

protection in the context of Kampung Tangguh. Social protection can be an effective strategy to strengthen community resilience post-COVID-19, aiming to empower communities holistically, protect them from vulnerabilities, and encourage active participation in prevention and recovery efforts.

Indonesia is prone to natural and non-natural disasters. One recent global disaster was the COVID-19 pandemic, which impacted public health, economic conditions, and social life. Strengthening community resilience post-pandemic is crucial. The Resilient Village concept is one innovation that can be utilized for this effort. Social protection, through community participation, collaboration, partnership, integration, synergy, social entrepreneurship, use of technology and innovation, and sustainability, is expected to strengthen community resilience. Based on the research background, this research objectives to analyse the role of Kampung Tangguh (Village Resilient) as a strategy to strengthen community resilience, the community's understanding of social protection in Kampung Tangguh, and community efforts to increase resilience related to risks and crises through Kampung Tangguh.

## Literature Review

### Social Protection

Social protection is crucial to governmental strategy in determining social policies to reduce poverty and multidimensional inequality (Suharto, 2008). It encompasses all arrangements organized by the government, private sector, and community to protect and fulfil the basic needs of the poor and vulnerable groups facing a life full of risks, improve social status, and reduce the impact of poverty (Suharto, 2009). Social protection significantly impacts national development goals, reducing poverty and suffering experienced by disadvantaged groups (Yohanes, 2020; Hartini Retnaningsih, 2020). Indonesia's social protection system, outlined in the 1945 Constitution, aims to protect the entire nation, promote public welfare, and educate the nation's life. Article 34 stipulates that the state cares for the poor and abandoned children and organizes a national social protection and security system. Social protection involves income transfer or consumption to the poor, protection from existential risks, and improving social status (Suharto, 2008).

Social protection is integral to development policy, addressing poverty and vulnerability (Cuesta & Danquah, 2021; Barrientos, 2011; Hulme & Barrientos, 2008). Its evolution includes defining national vision, guiding principles, implementation mechanisms, and financing (Ornert, 2021). Social protection is a right guaranteed by international human rights conventions, emphasizing social security and a decent standard of living (Pino & Confalonieri, 2014). Inclusivity in social protection considers different social groups, especially self-employed and non-standard workers during extraordinary circumstances like the COVID-19 pandemic (Spasova & Regazzoni, 2022). The gender dimension is crucial, as gender politics shape social protection strategies and program impacts (Jones & Holmes, 2011). Social protection's relationship with other policy areas, such as climate change adaptation, highlights its potential to reduce vulnerability to extreme climate-related impacts (Béné, 2011). It also addresses child labor and ensures the well-being of vulnerable populations (Yuningsih et al., 2018).

Social protection, a public policy encompassing various services, provisions, or programs, aims to protect citizens, especially vulnerable groups, from economic, social, and political risks (Suharto, 2007). It includes informal practices like arisan, gotong royong, and community-based social safety nets schemes (Suharto, 2007). TNP2K (2022) defines social protection as efforts to prevent, reduce, and deal with lifelong risks and challenges from social shocks and vulnerabilities. Various forms of social protection exist, including direct assistance, income transfer, subsidies, and community empowerment (Wardhana et al., 2020). The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the importance of social protection in facing extreme crises and risks (Suharto, 2022). Various programs such as PKH, BPNT, BLT Dana Desa, and others were provided to assist communities (TNP2K, 2022; Septiansyah et al., 2021). However, social protection programs face various challenges, such as data problems, infrastructure limitations, and limited resources. Implementing and utilizing social protection in a community-based approach, such as resilient villages, can be an effective strategy to improve community resilience, especially in facing the impacts of crises.

### Community Resilience

Community resilience is the ability of a community to withstand, recover from, and adapt positively to crises, disasters, and adversities (Norris et al., 2008; Magis, 2010). It involves leveraging local strengths, resources, and social networks to support recovery and rebuilding efforts. Understanding the dynamics of community resilience is crucial for designing effective social protection strategies that promote long-term sustainability and well-being. Community resilience encompasses various dimensions, including social, economic, environmental, and institutional factors (Cutter et al., 2008). Social cohesion, strong leadership, collective action, and adaptive capacities are key components of resilient communities (Aldrich & Meyer, 2015). Community-based approaches, such as Kampung Tangguh, enhance resilience by fostering collaboration, local resource mobilization, and inclusive decision-making processes.

The concept of resilient villages, or Kampung Tangguh, emerged as a response to the need for community-level resilience-building strategies in Indonesia. These villages emphasize the importance of community participation, local knowledge, and self-reliance in addressing various challenges, including natural disasters, economic shocks, and public health crises (Priyanto et al., 2020). Kampung Tangguh initiatives focus on strengthening social networks, enhancing local capacities, and promoting sustainable development practices. Kampung Tangguh initiatives have been implemented in various regions of Indonesia, showcasing diverse approaches to building community resilience. For instance, the "Kampung Siaga" program in Jakarta focuses on disaster preparedness and response, involving community members in training, simulations, and early warning systems (Irawan et al., 2021). In Yogyakarta, the "Kampung Dolanan" initiative combines traditional games with disaster education to engage children and promote resilience (Rahmawati et al., 2020). Community resilience frameworks, such as the Community Capitals Framework (CCF), provide valuable insights into understanding and enhancing resilience at the local level (Emery & Flora, 2006). The CCF highlights the importance of building various forms of capital, including social, human, cultural, natural, financial, and political capital, to strengthen community resilience. Kampung Tangguh initiatives align with this framework by leveraging local assets and fostering community-led development.

## **Methodology**

This research employs a qualitative approach, utilizing interviews, discussions, and observations to collect data. The study locations were purposively selected in West Java Province (West Bandung Regency and Bekasi Regency) and Banten Province (Pandeglang Regency and South Tangerang City). The determination of the location is based on the division of four regional characteristics, namely; Mountains (West Bandung Regency), Beach (Pandeglang Regency), City (South Tangerang City), and district (Bekasi Regency). Data collection was conducted using in-depth interviews, observation, and observation methods by involving informants who have the capacity to provide the information needed. The determination of informants was done using purposive sampling method, where the informant is someone who has knowledge, information and is directly involved in the implementation of Kampung Tangguh. Key informants came from the Tangguh Village management, relevant stake holders, community and religious leaders, elements of social organisations in the community (PKK, Karang Taruna), and the community. The data was analysed using Social Network Analysis (SNA) (Wu & Duan 2015) and processed with NVivo software to identify key themes, patterns, and relationships within the community networks.

## **Findings and Discussion**

### **Role of Kampung Tangguh in Strengthening Community Resilience**

#### **Mobilization of Local Resources**

Kampung Tangguh has demonstrated significant effectiveness in mobilizing local resources to address various community challenges. Key community figures, such as local leaders and volunteers, play a pivotal role in these efforts.

#### **Communication Bridges**

Community figures act as essential communication bridges, facilitating information flow between the local population and external organizations. For instance, a local leader in West Java stated:

"We organize regular meetings with the community to discuss their needs and relay this information to the local government and NGOs. This ensures that help is tailored to our actual needs."

#### **Community Involvement**

The involvement of community members in planning and implementing resilience strategies has been crucial. A volunteer from Banten emphasized:

"Everyone in our village has a role to play. During the pandemic, we set up food distribution points and ensured that everyone had access to essential supplies."

#### **Understanding of Social Protection in Kampung Tangguh**

#### **Diverse Strategies for Social Protection**

The concept of social protection in Kampung Tangguh is multifaceted, encompassing economic support, health services, and educational initiatives. Community members have a strong understanding of the importance of these elements in building resilience.

### Economic Diversification

Economic diversification is a key strategy in these villages. For example, a farmer in West Java shared:

"We were encouraged to diversify our crops and not rely solely on one type of produce. This way, we can better withstand market fluctuations and adverse weather conditions."

### Health System Strengthening

Health system strengthening is also a priority. A healthcare worker in Banten noted:

"During the pandemic, we established a makeshift clinic in our village to handle minor illnesses and reduce the burden on hospitals. This was crucial in keeping our community safe."

### Enhancing Resilience through Community Efforts

#### Active Participation and Empowerment

Active community participation and empowerment are central to enhancing resilience. This involves not only addressing immediate needs but also building long-term capacity. A community organizer in West Java mentioned:

"We conduct regular training sessions on disaster preparedness and first aid. This ensures that everyone knows what to do in case of an emergency."

#### Utilization of Local Resources

Utilizing local resources effectively is another critical aspect. A fisherman from Banten explained:

"We formed cooperatives to manage our fishing activities and share resources. This way, we can support each other and ensure that everyone benefits from our collective efforts."

#### Strong Social Connections

Strong social connections and networks within the community significantly contribute to resilience. A teacher in West Java highlighted:

"We have a strong sense of community here. During the lockdown, we organized online classes and community discussions to keep everyone engaged and informed."

### Thematic Analysis of Interview Verbatims

Using NVivo for thematic analysis, the following themes emerged from the interviews:

1. **Leadership and Governance:** Effective local leadership and governance structures are critical for mobilizing resources and coordinating resilience efforts.

2. **Community Engagement:** High levels of community engagement and participation are vital for the success of social protection initiatives.
3. **Resource Management:** Efficient management and utilization of local resources, including economic diversification and cooperative formation, enhance community resilience.
4. **Health and Safety:** Strengthening local health systems and ensuring community safety through preparedness training are essential components.
5. **Social Cohesion:** Strong social ties and networks within the community support resilience efforts and ensure collective well-being.

## Discussion

### Integrating Findings with Existing Literature

The findings of this study on Kampung Tangguh align with existing literature on community resilience and social protection, emphasizing the importance of local resource mobilization, effective leadership, community participation, and strong social networks.

### Role of Local Resources and Leadership

The ability of Kampung Tangguh to mobilize local resources and leverage community leaders as communication bridges aligns with the theories of community resilience posited by Norris et al. (2008). They argue that community resilience is enhanced when local leaders can effectively coordinate and mobilize resources in response to crises. The direct quotes from community leaders in West Java and Banten underscore the practical application of these theories in real-world settings.

### Community Participation

The high levels of community participation observed in Kampung Tangguh reflect the findings of Patel, Rogers, Amlôt, and Rubin (2017), who emphasize the role of community engagement in disaster preparedness and response. The active involvement of community members in planning and implementing resilience strategies ensures that interventions are contextually appropriate and widely accepted.

### Economic Diversification

Economic diversification as a strategy for resilience, as evidenced by the experiences of farmers in West Java, is supported by the work of Ellis (2000), who highlights that diversifying income sources can reduce vulnerability to economic shocks. This approach not only mitigates risks but also fosters sustainable development by promoting local economic stability.

### Health System Strengthening

The establishment of makeshift clinics and local health initiatives during the pandemic mirrors the findings of Kieny and Dovlo (2015), who argue that strengthening local health systems is crucial for managing health crises. The proactive measures taken by healthcare workers in Banten demonstrate the importance of community-based health strategies in enhancing overall resilience.

## Strong Social Networks

The strong social connections and networks within Kampung Tangguh resonate with the social capital framework proposed by Putnam (2000), which posits that social networks and community cohesion are vital for collective action and resilience. The emphasis on online classes and community discussions during the lockdown highlights the adaptability and resourcefulness of these communities in maintaining social ties and support systems.

## Conclusion and Implication

### Conclusion

The Kampung Tangguh initiative has shown significant promise in enhancing community resilience through local resource mobilization, effective leadership, active community participation, and strong social networks. These findings align with existing literature on community resilience and social protection, offering valuable insights for policymakers and practitioners aiming to strengthen community resilience in the face of future crises. The findings of this research highlight the critical role of Kampung Tangguh initiatives in building community resilience. The analysis reveals that resilient villages mobilize local resources, foster social cohesion, and facilitate collaboration between community members, government agencies, and non-governmental organizations. Community leaders play a vital role in bridging communication and coordination efforts, ensuring effective implementation of resilience-building activities. The study also emphasizes the importance of community participation and empowerment in Kampung Tangguh initiatives. Active involvement of community members in planning, implementing, and monitoring social protection programs enhances their ownership and commitment to resilience efforts. This participatory approach strengthens social bonds, promotes collective action, and fosters a sense of shared responsibility in times of crisis.

The research identifies key factors contributing to the success of Kampung Tangguh initiatives, including strong leadership, effective communication, inclusive decision-making, and sustainable development practices. These factors enhance the community's ability to adapt to changing circumstances, recover from crises, and build long-term resilience. The findings suggest that Kampung Tangguh initiatives can serve as a model for community-based resilience-building strategies in other regions. Resilient Villages are essential for community resilience, particularly post-COVID-19. Sustainable implementation requires a focus on community empowerment, preparedness, and leveraging local resources. The findings provide valuable insights for developing effective social protection policies and practices at the local level.

### Implications for Policy and Practice

#### Policy Recommendations

The findings suggest several policy implications for enhancing community resilience through Kampung Tangguh:

**Support for Local Leadership:** Policies should support the development of local leadership capacities to ensure effective coordination and resource mobilization during crises.



**Community Participation:** Encouraging community participation in resilience planning and implementation can lead to more contextually relevant and sustainable interventions.

**Economic Diversification Programs:** Government and non-governmental organizations should promote economic diversification programs to reduce vulnerabilities and enhance economic stability.

**Strengthening Local Health Systems:** Investing in local health infrastructure and training can improve communities' ability to respond to health crises effectively.

**Fostering Social Networks:** Initiatives that strengthen social ties and community cohesion should be prioritized to enhance collective resilience.

### Practical Applications

Practitioners working in community resilience and social protection can draw several practical applications from this study:

**Community Training Programs:** Regular training sessions on disaster preparedness, first aid, and economic management can empower communities to handle crises more effectively.

**Collaborative Resource Management:** Forming cooperatives and other collective resource management structures can ensure fair distribution of resources and mutual support among community members.

**Health Initiatives:** Establishing local health initiatives, such as makeshift clinics, can reduce the burden on formal healthcare systems and provide timely care to community members.

**Use of Technology:** Leveraging technology for education and communication can maintain social ties and ensure continued access to essential services during lockdowns or other restrictions.

## Limitations and Future Research

### Study Limitations

While this study provides valuable insights into the role of Kampung Tangguh in enhancing community resilience, it is limited by its geographic focus on West Java and Banten. Future research could explore similar initiatives in other regions to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of Kampung Tangguh.

### Future Research Directions

Future studies should consider longitudinal analyses to assess the long-term impact of Kampung Tangguh initiatives on community resilience. Additionally, comparative studies between different types of resilient villages could identify best practices and areas for improvement.

### Acknowledgment

Thanks to the Research Organization for Governance, Government, Economy, and Community Welfare, National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) for funding this research.

All authors are fully contributing to the research process and the writing of this article

## WORKS CITED

- Arifin, E., & Maulana, R. (2020). Community-Based Social Protection: The Case of Kampung Tangguh Program in Indonesia. In International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities (pp. 567-573). Atlantis Press.
- Babbie, E. R. (2020). *The Practice of Social Research*. Cengage Learning.
- Badan Pusat Statistik. (2021). *Statistik Indonesia 2021*. Badan Pusat Statistik. Available at <https://www.bps.go.id/>
- Badan Pusat Statistik. (2022). *Survey Perilaku Masyarakat Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19*. Badan Pusat Statistik (2020). *Proyeksi Penduduk Indonesia 2015 - 2045 Hasil SUPAS 2015*.
- Ellis, F. (2000). *Rural Livelihoods and Diversity in Developing Countries*. Oxford University Press.
- Freeman, R. Edward, Jeffrey S. Harrison, Andrew C. Wicks, Bidhan L. Parmar, Simone de Colle .(2010). *Stakeholder Theory: The State of the Art (Illustrated Edition)*. Cambridge: University Printing House
- Hartini Retnaningsih (2020) Bantuan Sosial bagi Pekerja di Tengah Pandemi Covid-19: Sebuah Analisis terhadap Kebijakan Sosial Pemerintah. *Aspirasi ; Jurnal Masalah-Maslah Sosial*, Volume 11, No. 2 Desember 2020 ISSN: 2086-6305 (print) ISSN: 2614-5863 (electronic) doi: 10.22212/aspirasi.v11i2.1756 link online: <http://jurnal.dpr.go.id/index.php/aspirasi/inde>. Hal. 215-227
- Holzmann, R., Jørgensen, S. (2001). Social Risk Management A New Conceptual Framework for Social Protection, and Beyond. *International Tax and Public Finance* 8, 529-556 <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1011247814590>.
- Iping, B. (2020). Perlindungan Sosial Melalui Kebijakan Program Bantuan Langsung Tunai (Blt) Di Era Pandemi Covid-19: Tinjauan Perspektif Ekonomi Dan Sosial. *Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Dan Ilmu Sosial*, 1(2), 516-526. <https://doi.org/10.38035/jmpis.v1i2.290>.
- Kieny, M. P., & Dovlo, D. (2015). Beyond Ebola: a new agenda for resilient health systems. *The Lancet*, 385(9963), 91-92. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(14\)62479-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(14)62479-X)
- Norris, F. H., Stevens, S. P., Pfefferbaum, B., Wyche, K. F., & Pfefferbaum, R. L. (2008). Community resilience as a metaphor, theory, set of capacities, and strategy for disaster readiness. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 41, 127-150. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10464-007-9156-6>
- Notowidagdo, Rohiman. (2016). *Pengantar Kesejahteraan Sosial*. Jakarta: Amzah
- Patel, S. S., Rogers, M. B., Amlôt, R., & Rubin, G. J. (2017). What Do We Mean by 'Community Resilience'? A Systematic Literature Review of How It Is Defined in the Literature. *PLOS Currents Disasters*, 1. <https://doi.org/10.1371/currents.dis.db775aff25efc5ac4f0660ad9c9f7db2>
- Perhimpunan Jiwa Sehat Indonesia. (2018). *Perlindungan Sosial*. <https://pjs-imha.or.id/index.php/advokasi-kita/perlindungan-sosial>
- Prayogo, D. R., & Faisal, M. (2020). Enhancing Community Resilience through the Kampung Tangguh Nusantara Program: A Case Study of Indonesia. In IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science (Vol. 423, No. 1, p. 012082). IOP Publishing
- Putnam, R. D. (2000). *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community*. Simon & Schuster.
- Putri, D. A., & Haryanto, R. (2021). Role of Social Protection in Building Community Resilience: A Case Study of Kampung Tangguh Nusantara Program in Indonesia. *Journal of Sustainable Development*, 14(2), 148-158.
- Rubbin, A. & Babbie, E.R (2022). *Empowerment Series: Essential Research Methods for Social Work*. Cengage Learning
- Suryani, E., & Permata, Y. (2020). The Role of Social Protection in Strengthening Community Resilience: Lessons from Kampung Tangguh Program in Indonesia. In International Conference on Business, Social Science, Engineering, and Management (pp. 167-176). Atlantis Press.
- TNP2K. (2022). *The Future of the Social Protection System in Indonesia: Social Protection for All*. <https://tnp2k.go.id/articles/the-future-of-the-social-protection-system-in-indonesia-social-protection-for-all>

- Unicef. (2020). Socioeconomic Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Households Indonesia: Three Rounds of Monitoring Surveys.
- Van der Hulst, R.C. (2009). Introduction to Social Network Analysis (SNA) as an investigative tool. *Trends Organ Crim* 12, 101-121). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12117-008-9057-6>
- Yusuf, H., Jayaputra, A., Sumarno, S., Murni, R., Sugiyanto, Purwasantana, D., Andari, S., Koentjorowati, E., & Hutahaean, E. S. H. (2024). Social Protection in Tangguh Villages as A Strategy for Strengthening Community Resilience Post-COVID-19 Pandemic. *Journal of Community Resilience*,