Design for the Development of a *Kampung Siaga Bencana* Through Capacity Building in Participatory Planning in Cintaasih Village, Gekbrong Subdistrict, Cianjur Regency, West Java, Indonesia

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Abstract

The Disaster-Resilient Village (Kampung Siaga Bencana/KSB) is a community-based disaster risk reduction initiative designed to protect communities from disaster risks by strengthening local preparedness. This study aims to develop a KSB design through capacity building in participatory planning in Cintaasih Village, Gekbrong Subdistrict, Cianjur Regency. The research employed a qualitative approach using the Participatory Action Research (PAR) method. The participants consisted of eight purposively selected individuals, including members of the KSB team in Cintaasih Village, village officials, and representatives from the Cianjur District Social Office. Data collection techniques included in-depth interviews, observation, document analysis, and focus group discussions (FGDs), and were analyzed using the Miles and Huberman interactive model. The findings revealed that the initial KSB design was still predominantly top-down and had not fully empowered the local community. The KSB team in Cintaasih lacked the capacity to independently formulate action plans due to limited skills in locally needs based planning. The final design improved the previous process by integrating several capacity building components, including team building training, best practice sharing on community-level disaster response, education on community participation, simulation and training of the three stages of the Technology of Participation (ToP) method, and dissemination of planning guidelines. The model was also supported by technical assistance in activity reporting and a monitoring and evaluation mechanism coordinated by the Cianjur District Social Office. The implementation of this design proved effective in enhancing the knowledge, skills, and initiative of the KSB team. The participatory process fostered a sense of ownership over the action plan and helped build stronger and more sustainable internal mechanisms. The study recommends follow-up research to expand the model's utility and replicability, enabling the participatory design to be tested, validated, and further developed into an adaptive or standardized model.

Keywords: *Kampung Siaga Bencana, Community-Based Disaster Management, Capacity Building, Participatory Planning, Technology of Participation.*

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A. INTRODUCTION

Cianjur Regency has become a focal point in disaster studies in Indonesia due to its unique geographical characteristics. The presence of the Cimandiri and Cugenang Faults, coupled with its mountainous topography, significantly increases the region's vulnerability to natural disasters such as earthquakes, landslides, and floods. In addition to these geographical risks, the level of community awareness and preparedness also influences the impact of disasters. The earthquake that struck

Cianjur Regency in 2022 highlighted the severity of natural disaster impacts in this area, resulting in both substantial material losses and profound psychological effects on the community.

Tabel 1 Disaster Statistics in Cianjur Regency (2020–2024)

No	Region Code	Number of Events	Type of Victim				
			Deaths	Missing	Injured	Affected	Displaced
1	3203. Cianjur	89	611	9	7841	36.448	115.247

Source: Data Management and Information System Division (PDSI), Pusdatinkom, BNPB, 2025

According to disaster statistics from the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) in 2025, recurring disasters over the past five years in Cianjur Regency have underscored the urgent need to strengthen community disaster preparedness. A total of 89 natural disasters occurred between 2020 and 2024, resulting in thousands of people being displaced, injured, or killed. This condition emphasizes the importance of enhancing community resilience. One strategy to address this is through the *Kampung Siaga Bencana* (Disaster-Prepared Village, or KSB) program. KSB is a community-based disaster management model initiated by the Ministry of Social Affairs, where certain responsibilities and authorities are shared (concurrent affairs), allowing local governments to expand the program, particularly in disaster-prone areas, as stated in the official KSB technical guidelines.

The Department of Social Affairs of Cianjur Regency initiated the first KSB using funding from the regional budget (APBD). The establishment of the KSB followed the provisions of the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 128 of 2011 on Disaster-Prepared Villages and the Decree of the Director General of Social Protection and Security No. 193/LJS/X/2011 concerning the Technical Guidelines for the KSB Program. This process involved several phases: pre-establishment, establishment, and post-establishment.

Cintaasih Village, located in Gekbrong Subdistrict, was selected as the first pilot KSB due to its high disaster risk profile. The village is particularly vulnerable to landslides, tornadoes, fires, flash floods, and droughts. Moreover, it was among the most severely affected areas during the Cugenang Fault earthquake on November 21, 2022. The disaster damaged 539 houses: 70 were severely damaged, 65 moderately damaged, and 434 lightly damaged. On October 19, 2023, the Village Head of Cintaasih issued Decree No. 360/17/X/2023, marking the official formation of the KSB team consisting of 60 members. These members were organized into various functional teams, including rapid response, logistics (social granary), communication posts, public kitchens, health services, and shelter management.

According to the 2011 Technical Guidelines for KSB, one of the long term goals of the program is to empower KSB teams to independently and participatively plan and organize preparedness related activities. However, based on the findings from the community change management practicum conducted by the researcher, the KSB in Cintaasih Village lacks a structured and self managed schedule of activities. The team primarily focuses on mandatory actions and remains largely reactive.

A participatory assessment conducted by the researcher identified several critical factors contributing to this issue. Although the initial KSB formation included practical disaster management training and simulation exercises, the emphasis has mostly been on emergency response. Consequently, pre-disaster preparedness activities such as education and outreach have been underutilized, limiting the KSB team's ability to design and execute sustainable preparedness initiatives. The Cintaasih KSB team still lacks the capacity to conduct risk assessments, analyze needs, and formulate context specific action plans. This has led to the absence of a robust internal mechanism for planning and scheduling, thereby hindering the team's ability to take initiative. As a result, the KSB team often waits for external direction and has yet to develop proactive strategies for managing local disaster risks.

This disconnect between the program's long-term objectives and its current implementation in Cintaasih Village is a significant barrier to the program's effectiveness and sustainability. The findings reflect broader challenges commonly found in disaster management policies, particularly those with a top-down orientation. As criticized by Terminal et al. (2017), such approaches often overlook the actual readiness and capacities of local communities. The assumption that communities can autonomously implement programs without proper training and facilitation is a critical shortcoming.

These findings also align with the theoretical framework of disaster preparedness. Margaret Alston (2019) emphasized that effective preparedness requires inclusive engagement and collaboration across all community levels. Everyone should have equal opportunities to participate, regardless of their background. Disaster risk reduction must prioritize the most vulnerable groups. The lack of proactive initiatives and autonomous capacity within the Cintaasih KSB team indicates insufficient early stage empowerment and engagement, thereby obstructing the achievement of participatory and sustainable preparedness.

In response to these challenges, the researcher through the implementation of a community change management practicum formulated a technological intervention in the form of a design for developing the Disaster-Prepared Village through participatory planning capacity building in Cintaasih Village, Gekbrong Subdistrict, Cianjur Regency. This strategic initiative promotes a bottom-up approach to enhance the sustainability and effectiveness of the KSB program.

This technological intervention introduces an innovation in the development of KSB by integrating a bottom-up perspective through participatory planning capacity during the implementation phase of KSB formation. The key novelty of this research lies in addressing the limitations of the predominantly top-down approach that characterizes current KSB programs. By enhancing participatory planning capacity using the Technology of Participation (ToP) method, the community particularly the KSB team can better identify disaster risks, formulate contextual action plans, and allocate local resources efficiently. Planning outcomes derived from participatory processes are more likely to receive community support and foster a

sense of ownership, as the ideas emerge directly from local needs assessments and aspirations.

B. METHODS

This research was conducted in Cintaasih Village, Gekbrong Subdistrict, Cianjur Regency. Cintaasih Village was selected as the research site due to its high exposure to disaster risks and its significant experience as one of the most affected areas during the 2022 Cugenang Fault earthquake. The village also served as the location for a previous community change management practicum, which established a foundation of collaboration with local stakeholders. This prior engagement enabled the researcher to build trust with the community and provided access to relevant participants and institutional support, making it an appropriate and strategic location for implementing a participatory action research approach focused on disaster preparedness and community-based planning.

This study employs a qualitative approach utilizing the Participatory Action Research (PAR) method, which emphasizes active involvement between the researcher and participants throughout the stages of problem identification, action planning, implementation, and reflection on the outcomes. This method aims to encourage transformative actions by advocating for the emancipation of communities from ideological constraints and power relations in order to achieve improved living conditions (Hosaini & Rinwanto, 2021).

The research involved eight informants who were selected purposively. These informants consisted of members of the Disaster-Prepared Village (*Kampung Siaga Bencana*, or KSB) Team in Cintaasih Village, local village officials, and representatives from the Cianjur Regency Social Affairs Office. All participants were chosen based on their involvement in the KSB program and their understanding of disaster preparedness dynamics in the region.

Data collection was conducted through four primary techniques. First, in-depth interviews were used to explore participants' perceptions, experiences, and suggestions regarding the implementation of the KSB program. Second, participant observation was conducted to understand social interactions and the operational patterns of the KSB team in their field context. Third, document analysis was carried out to examine supporting documents such as the official decree of the KSB's establishment. Fourth, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were utilized as a collaborative space to identify community needs, design the intervention model, and evaluate the outcomes of the activities.

Data analysis followed the interactive model proposed by Miles and Huberman, which involves three interrelated steps: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. The validity of the data was reinforced through triangulation of sources and methods, as well as continuous reflective discussions with participants at each stage of the research process.

The research process was carried out using a PAR cycle based on the model developed by Kemmis and McTaggart. In this model, PAR is an iterative and

continuous cycle aimed at producing the desired model, change, or technology (Kemmis & McTaggart, 2005).

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Initial Design for The Development of Disaster-Resilient Villages Through Enhancing Participatory Planning Capacity

This research is a continuation of the Community Change Management Practicum previously conducted by the researcher. The practicum resulted in a preliminary design for a technological intervention aimed at developing Disaster-Resilient Villages (*Kampung Siaga Bencana* or KSB) by enhancing the capacity for participatory planning. This design concept was formulated as a response to the challenges faced by the KSB in Cintaasih Village. The primary issue hindering the effectiveness and sustainability of the KSB in this village is the gap between the long-term objective of achieving self-reliance in disaster preparedness planning and management, and the current reality, which remains heavily dependent on external direction. These challenges include limited understanding and skills among team members in designing participatory activities, the absence of strong internal mechanisms, and the lack of platforms for discussion and collective decision-making.

Before the KSB development design was implemented, the researcher conducted a reassessment of the initial draft by involving various stakeholders. The aim of this assessment was to refine the approach to ensure it would be more relevant and effective for application in Cintaasih Village. The resulting design was titled *Development of Disaster-Resilient Villages through Enhancing Participatory Planning Capacity in Cintaasih Village, Gekbrong Sub-district, Cianjur Regency*. The design encompasses both general and specific objectives. The general objective is to strengthen the capacity of the KSB Team in Cintaasih Village to independently and collaboratively plan and implement disaster preparedness activities. The specific objectives include improving skills in risk identification, establishing internal mechanisms, encouraging active participation, fostering local initiative, and achieving program self-reliance and sustainability.

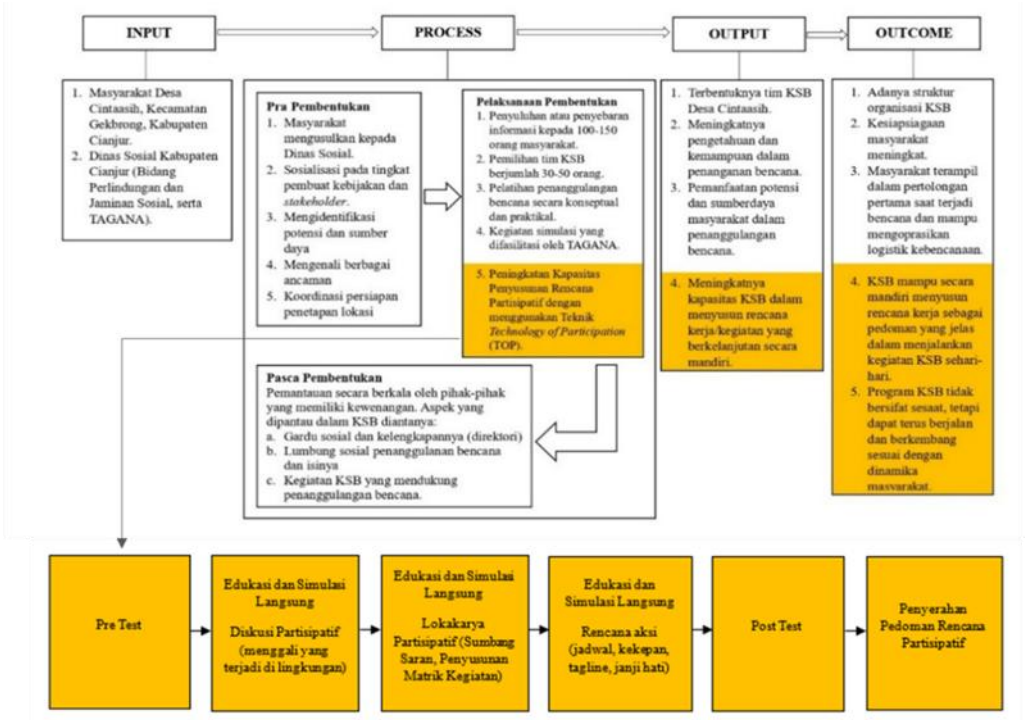

Figure 1. Initial Design for the Development of Disaster-Resilient Villages through Enhancing Participatory Planning Capacity

The primary target of this design is the Disaster-Resilient Village (KSB) Team of Cintaasih Village, which is expected to be capable of formulating, scheduling, and implementing preparedness activities through participatory approaches. In addition to the main target group, the design also identifies supporting stakeholders, including the Cintaasih Village Government, the Cianjur District Social Affairs Office, and the village community. The village government is expected to provide support through relevant policies and resource allocation, as well as by integrating the outcomes of KSB planning into the official village development documents. The Social Affairs Office is expected to receive regular activity reports from the KSB Team, which can serve as a basis for future aid proposals. Meanwhile, the community as the final beneficiary is expected to show increased awareness and active involvement in preparedness activities, thereby contributing to collective disaster risk reduction efforts.

The implementation steps of the design are focused on strengthening the capacity of the KSB Team in developing participatory plans. The approach adopts three core phases of the Technology of Participation (ToP) method: participatory dialogue, participatory workshops, and action planning. The effectiveness of the process is measured through a pre-test conducted prior to the sessions and a post-test after all core sessions are completed.

As a follow up and to ensure sustainability, the KSB Team is provided with a participatory planning guideline that has been developed throughout the intervention. The design implementation flow is visually outlined through a schematic model that illustrates the inputs, processes, outputs, and outcomes,

providing a comprehensive roadmap for the direction and expected results of this initiative

2. Needs Assessment for The Design Development of Disaster-Resilient Villages Through Enhancing Participatory Planning Capacity

The needs assessment process serves as a critical foundation in ensuring that the design for developing Disaster-Resilient Villages through the enhancement of participatory planning capacity is contextually appropriate and responsive to the needs of the KSB Team in Cintaasih Village. In the context of this research, the needs assessment was conducted through a participatory approach involving the KSB Team of Cintaasih Village, village officials, and the Social Affairs Office of Cianjur Regency. This approach aimed to capture diverse perspectives while integrating aspirations and recommendations into the refinement of the initial design.

Findings from the focus group discussion (FGD) with the KSB Team revealed that the initial design was perceived to be effective in enhancing planning capacity and building program acceptance. However, several unmet needs were also identified. These included the absence of specific strategies to strengthen team cohesion among the KSB members in Cintaasih and the limited integration of educational components regarding the importance of active community participation. In response to these gaps, several key recommendations were agreed upon: the inclusion of team building training to enhance communication and collective spirit among members, and the reinforcement of educational sessions focusing on the values and significance of participation in disaster risk reduction. Furthermore, the need for team regeneration emerged, emphasizing the involvement of village youth as part of a long-term organizational sustainability strategy.

In-depth interviews with village officials emphasized the importance of adaptive capacity building that aligns with evolving social dynamics, particularly concerning youth engagement. Village leaders expressed concern that the current dominance of senior members within the KSB structure could pose sustainability challenges if not counterbalanced by youth-based succession planning. As a result, it was proposed that sessions on identifying youth potential be integrated into training activities and action plan facilitation.

Meanwhile, the Social Affairs Office of Cianjur Regency highlighted the importance of a replicable and systematic design. They suggested that if the design proves effective in Cintaasih Village, it could serve as a model for developing KSBs in other villages. Therefore, the Office recommended the inclusion of a session for sharing best practices from other areas that have successfully mobilized community participation, as a means of fostering contextual learning.

By incorporating all these inputs, the needs assessment in this study reflects not only technical concerns but also strategic dimensions. The results indicate that design improvements should focus on: (1) strengthening internal team dynamics through character-building training; (2) enhancing educational and reflective components regarding the importance of participation; (3) integrating youth-based

regeneration efforts; and (4) promoting interregional learning as a source of comparison and inspiration. Through this comprehensive participatory approach, the design for developing Disaster-Resilient Villages becomes not only a response to current needs but also a vehicle for sustainable and adaptive community empowerment.

3. Planning The Design Development of Disaster-Resilient Villages Through Enhancing Participatory Planning Capacity

The next stage of this research involved the planning of the design for the development of Disaster-Resilient Villages (Kampung Siaga Bencana or KSB) through the enhancement of participatory planning capacity. The objective of this planning phase was to ensure that the capacity building program could be implemented in a structured, systematic, and contextually relevant manner, in alignment with local conditions. This planning stage included the formulation of several key components: the design title, detailed activities, implementation methods, location, target groups, objectives, required tools, and involved stakeholders.

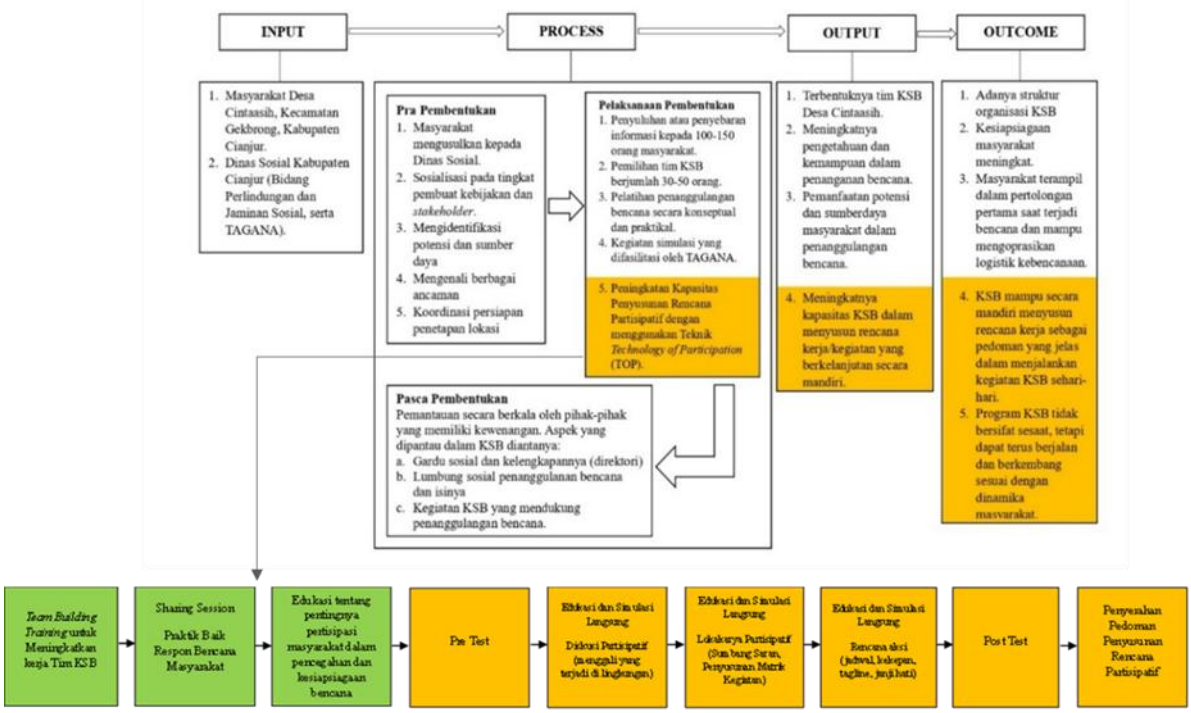

Figure 2. Needs-Based Design for the Development of Disaster-Resilient Villages through Participatory Planning Capacity Enhancement

The agreed-upon name for the design is *"Development Design of Disaster-Resilient Villages through Enhancing Participatory Planning Capacity."* This title was retained, as it accurately reflects the core focus of the intervention strengthening the capacity of the KSB Team to independently and participatively develop disaster preparedness plans. The design includes several sequential activities. The initial stage consists of team-building training aimed at enhancing cohesion and communication among team members. This is followed by a sharing session on best practices in community-based disaster response. Next, an educational session is delivered to raise

awareness on the importance of participation in disaster prevention and preparedness. Once team understanding and solidarity are strengthened, the process moves into the development of a participatory action plan. This plan follows the three main stages of the Technology of Participation (ToP) method: participatory dialogue, participatory workshop, and action planning. To assess the effectiveness of the training, pre-tests and post-tests are conducted using the "tree of learning" method. The program concludes with the distribution of a participatory planning guidebook as a sustainable reference.

The activities are implemented using participatory and active-learning methods. The team-building training employs interactive simulations; the sharing and educational sessions use group discussion and case study techniques. The ToP method is facilitated through structured brainstorming, idea clustering using metaplan paper, and visualizing the action plan in an activity matrix. The "tree of learning" method serves as a visual based assessment tool to measure learning outcomes. All activities are designed to foster active participation, meaningful comprehension, and practical application by participants.

The implementation is scheduled to take place in the Multi-Purpose Hall of Cintaasih Village, chosen for its representativeness and suitability for the interactive methods used. The primary target group is the KSB Team members of Cintaasih Village, particularly those who are active and committed to disaster risk reduction in their area. Supporting stakeholders include the Cintaasih Village Government, expected to provide regulatory and resource support, and the Social Affairs Office of Cianjur Regency, which plays a supervisory and facilitative role.

The overall goal of this design is to empower the KSB Team to independently and collaboratively develop and implement disaster preparedness plans. The specific objectives include enhancing technical knowledge and skills in risk identification and action plan formulation; strengthening the team's internal mechanisms; increasing the engagement of all members in planning processes; promoting local initiatives free from external dependence; and building a long term sustainable program. To support these activities, various tools are prepared, such as microphones, projectors, flipcharts, metaplan papers, markers, masking tape, and ballpoint pens. These tools are intended to facilitate effective communication, support participatory discussions, and foster a conducive learning environment.

Key individuals involved in this initiative include Wawan Setiawan from Yayasan Societa Indonesia as the facilitator for the team-building and sharing sessions; Muhammad Taufik Zuhrizal from the Cianjur District Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) as the speaker for the educational session on community participation; and the researcher as the facilitator for the ToP method. The Head of Cintaasih Village provided formal support by officially opening the event. The main participants are the members of the KSB Team of Cintaasih, including youth representatives as part of the team regeneration strategy and program sustainability effort. The involvement of these various parties is expected to strengthen the overall

capacity building process and contribute to the establishment of a resilient and self-sustaining community based disaster preparedness system.

4. Implementation of The Design for Developing Disaster-Resilient Villages Through Enhancing Participatory Planning Capacity

The implementation of the development design for Disaster-Resilient Villages through enhancing participatory planning capacity represents a crucial stage in testing the functionality of a collaboratively developed model. The primary aim of this implementation phase is to assess the extent to which the proposed design can be effectively applied in practice and contribute to strengthening the capacity of the Cintaasih Village KSB Team in formulating participatory, contextually relevant, and sustainable action plans.

The implementation began with technical preparations, which included coordinating with speakers and facilitators, as well as preparing the necessary tools and materials for the activities. This preparatory stage was conducted in a participatory manner by a working team consisting of the researcher, KSB Team members, village officials, and youth representatives. The activities commenced with an internal strengthening session through team-building training, designed to foster greater collaboration among KSB members. This session was facilitated by an external expert experienced in community capacity development. The program continued with a *sharing session* focused on exchanging best practices from other regions that have successfully implemented community-based disaster management approaches. This session aimed to inspire participants and broaden their understanding of replicable strategies.

Following this, an *educational session* was conducted to emphasize the importance of community participation in disaster preparedness. This conceptual foundation helped participants recognize that the success of any preparedness plan largely depends on the active involvement of all community stakeholders. Interactive discussions, case visualizations, and Q&A techniques were used to support participants' comprehensive understanding.

At the core of the implementation process was the participatory planning phase, using the Technology of Participation (ToP) method. The ToP stages included participatory discussions to identify local disaster issues, workshops to generate and organize ideas using metaplan media, and the formulation of actionable plans. Each group of participants was given the opportunity to present their ideas in a plenary forum, promoting an exchange of perspectives and fostering a collective sense of ownership.

To evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation, participatory assessments were carried out before and after the activities using the *tree of learning* method. This visual and reflective assessment approach enabled participants to illustrate their understanding. The results demonstrated a significant improvement in participants' knowledge and skills, especially in risk identification, idea organization, and the formulation of community-based action steps. Participants also showed high levels of

enthusiasm and initiative in group planning, including defining roles, determining implementation timelines, and making moral commitments through the creation of taglines and "pledges from the heart."

The implementation also revealed positive dynamics in stakeholder engagement. Internal facilitators from the KSB Team began to take on leadership roles in the activities, signaling a transfer of facilitation from external actors to the local community. This shift indicates that internal capacity building and cadre development processes are progressing effectively. Furthermore, the active involvement of village authorities and the logistical support they provided strengthened the synergy among stakeholders.

Overall, this implementation phase demonstrated not only that participatory approaches can be effectively applied in practice, but also that communities are capable of developing disaster preparedness plans that are well-aligned with their specific local needs. This initiative serves as evidence that, with proper facilitation, communities can become the central actors in disaster risk reduction efforts. The outcomes of this implementation provide a solid foundation for refining the final design and for replicating similar programs in other regions with comparable social and geographic characteristics.

5. Final Design for The Development of Disaster-Resilient Villages Through Enhancing Participatory Planning Capacity

The final design for the development of Disaster-Resilient Villages through enhancing participatory planning capacity is not merely a technical finalization of a previously proposed plan; it represents a reflective and integrative phase grounded in a comprehensive evaluation of the prior implementation. This process made optimal use of field findings, participant feedback, and the analysis of the design's effectiveness, efficiency, and operational mechanisms in achieving its intended objectives. The formulation of the final design was conducted through a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the Cintaasih Village KSB Team. The session began with a presentation of the implementation results, followed by an identification of the effectiveness and relevance of all design components.

The findings from the design process indicated that, in terms of effectiveness, KSB Team members responded positively to the training content, which they found clear, easy to understand, and relevant to the specific needs of Cintaasih Village. The approach was considered a marked improvement over previous models, which were seen as overly theoretical and less applicable. Regarding measurability, participants welcomed concrete indicators such as pre- and post-tests to measure knowledge gains, and tangible outputs like a documented action plan that clarified the final outcomes. In terms of achievability, participants felt that the final design was realistic, taking into account their limited time and resources as volunteers, while still allowing them to meet set objectives. The relevance of the design was also acknowledged, as the enhancement of planning capacity was deemed crucial for responding to the frequent disaster risks the village faces. The emphasis on active participation in the

planning process was seen as strengthening both ownership and responsibility for implementation.

Another key consideration was time-boundedness. Participants recognized that setting clear timelines for each phase would help maintain focus and motivation throughout the program. Beyond these core aspects, the KSB Team also suggested the need for a simple, systematic, and accessible reporting format. They proposed that the reports should serve not only as documentation of progress but also as a basis for requesting logistical support from stakeholders such as the village government, the Cianjur District Social Affairs Office, and the Ministry of Social Affairs in case of emergencies. Furthermore, they emphasized that the reporting process should be participatory in nature, so as to reflect real conditions on the ground and reinforce collective accountability.

In parallel, in-depth interviews with Cintaasih Village officials revealed strong support for the design. They viewed the clarity of objectives and the logical flow of activities as key strengths that could facilitate coordination and implementation at the village level. They also appreciated the design's measurable, realistic, and relevant approach, and expressed hope that the enthusiasm of the KSB Team would be sustained throughout the implementation of the proposed plan. The village officials highlighted that ongoing monitoring by the District Social Affairs Office, along with institutional support from the local government, would be critical to the success of the design.

In addition, interviews with the Cianjur District Social Affairs Office provided essential insights from a monitoring and technical support perspective. The office expressed appreciation for the structured design, which focused on step-by-step local capacity building, was easy to understand, and aligned with actual field conditions. They also emphasized the importance of well-organized and structured activity reports, which would serve as a foundation for responding quickly and appropriately to logistical needs during disasters. Their assessment of the design's effectiveness, measurability, achievability, relevance, and time-bound nature aligned with the principles of SMART planning (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, time-bound).

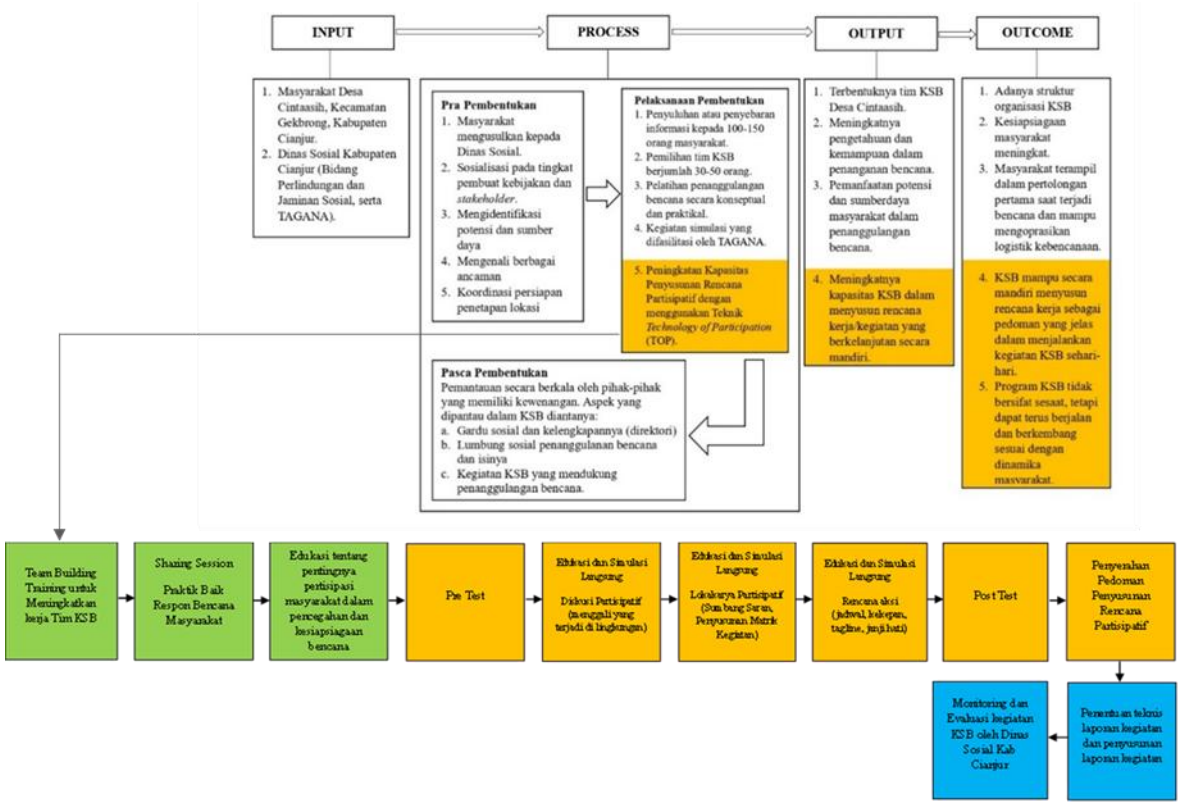

Figure 3. Final Design for Developing a Disaster-Resilient Village through Enhancing Participatory Planning Capacity

In conclusion, the finalization of this design represents a synthesis of active multi-stakeholder engagement and feedback rooted in practical application. The final design is not only a tool for capacity building facilitation but also an operational and strategic instrument that strengthens community resilience in Cintaasih Village. One of the main outputs is a pocket guidebook for participatory planning, designed for independent use by the KSB Team. The establishment of a local facilitator structure and the standardization of reporting formats further enhance the community's readiness to manage disaster risks in a sustainable manner. Thus, the final design is not only well-suited to the local context but also holds strong potential for replication in other areas facing similar challenges.

This discussion systematically evaluates the relationship between each component of the activity and the primary objective of the study, which is to develop a Disaster-Resilient Village (Kampung Siaga Bencana/KSB) design through enhancing participatory planning capacity. At this stage, the researcher not only presents field findings but also offers in-depth interpretation and analysis that considers theoretical alignment and relevant literature, while also highlighting the distinct characteristics and potential for further development of the proposed design.

The initial design for KSB development was formulated based on a participatory assessment conducted in Cintaasih Village, which revealed that the KSB Team lacked adequate capacity to formulate a systematic and locally grounded preparedness plan. This finding supports the critique by Belanawane (2016), who highlighted that KSB approaches tend to be top-down and insufficiently involve

communities as primary actors. In response, the initial design adopted a bottom-up approach utilizing the Technology of Participation (ToP) technique, which enables community members to actively engage in problem identification, solution planning, and action design. Drawing on theories of community development (Zubaedi, 2013) and participatory planning (Agustang, 2006), the design was constructed as an empowerment process rather than a mere administrative formality. The design focused on strengthening preparedness understanding, enhancing risk identification skills, and facilitating planning processes that directly involved community members, with the aim of fostering ownership and sustainability.

The design was implemented through a structured sequence that emphasized active community involvement. The process began with internal strengthening of the KSB Team, followed by sharing sessions and education on the importance of participation, then continued with training in participatory planning using the ToP method. In these activities, facilitators acted as companions who encouraged active participation, rather than as sole sources of knowledge. The results of the implementation showed a significant improvement in the awareness and skills of the KSB Team, as reflected in the formulation of action plans that were relevant, realistic, and aligned with local needs. These findings support Alston's (2019) assertion that community involvement in disaster planning enhances program effectiveness and community resilience. Furthermore, the implementation successfully built a sense of collective spirit and ownership over the program, aligning with the principles of meso-level social work, which emphasize strengthening social interaction as a foundation for sustainable community action (Hazeleger et al., 2018).

The distinctive feature of this design lies in the integration of participatory approaches with reflective learning, tailored to the local context. Unlike conventional KSB approaches, which are often uniform and technically oriented, this design is more flexible and adaptive to local conditions. The use of ToP techniques allowed all KSB Team members to engage actively from problem identification to evaluation, serving as a medium for collective learning. The involvement of youth in the cadre regeneration process also emerged as a key strength, reinforcing long-term sustainability. This aligns with Twelvetrees' (1991) view that the success of community development depends largely on citizen participation and sensitivity to the existing social structure. In addition, the design is grounded in the principles of lifelong learning and reflective action, enabling communities to not only implement programs but also to serve as learners and evaluators of the processes they undertake themselves. This approach exemplifies community empowerment within the framework of disaster-focused social work. With its flexibility, active engagement, and spirit of community empowerment, this design is not only highly relevant to the context of Cintaasih Village but also holds strong potential for replication in other areas facing similar challenges.

D. CONCLUSION

This study successfully designed and developed a Disaster Resilient Village (*Kampung Siaga Bencana*, or KSB) model based on enhancing the capacity for participatory planning in Cintaasih Village. The process involved community needs assessment, collaborative planning, implementation of training- and simulation-based activities, and the formulation of a final design that is both adaptive and sustainable. The findings indicate that a participatory approach is effective in strengthening technical capacity, social solidarity, and community ownership of disaster preparedness programs. The final design is contextual, replicable, and relevant for adaptation in other regions with similar characteristics.

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