



Kampung Hejo SAE: Design Assistance of a COVID-19-Resilience Neighborhood

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Abstract

The sense of community is felt to be essential during the COVID-19 pandemic. The social bonds have become a mechanism for community resilience from the pandemic impact. The residents of Pasanggrahan, Ujungberung have formed this bond with various socio-cultural activities by optimizing community assets which are supported by Wallagri, a nature-cultural self-subsistent organization. Kampung Hejo SAE is a local neighborhood park which long been used as a collaborative space for creativity, productivity, the accomplishment of all community elements, and served as a public space. Design assistance was conducted through a series of FGD to create a productive and self-sustained community center. The descriptive qualitative analysis of FGD's result found that there is a need for a space for community activities such as organic waste composter, recycling inorganic waste, rainwater harvesting, urban farming, children's playground and aesthetics upgrading. The results show an aspiration that Kampung Hejo Sae could be optimized to mitigate the current situation of the COVID-19 pandemic such as the provision of isolation rooms and other sources of household- scale income.

Keywords: Design Assistance; Sense of Community; Public Space; Neighborhood Unit; COVID-19

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Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought disruption to people's economic activities, especially in sectors that are highly dependent on visits from outsiders, such as tourism (Priyanto, Purnomo, Andoko, Khairina, & Fadhlurrohman, 2020). These economic difficulties can have implications for the increase in the number of low-income households which have a negative impact on settlements, especially the expansion of slum settlements (Vitriana, 2020). Complexities between economic necessity, uncertainty about the future, and limitations to carrying out "normal" activities during the pandemic have increased mental health risks. A preliminary study conducted in China during the pandemic found that in the general population, 16-28% experienced symptoms of depression and anxiety, and 8% experienced stress associated with sleep disorders (Rajkumar, 2020).

Anxiety disorders do not only occur individually, the disruption that occurs in the structure of a community can also

be a source of anxiety for its members. Things that become a source of anxiety and fear include the potential for contracting or infecting the closest people and the inability to carry out religious activities as usual (Ali et al., 2021; Vanhamel et al., 2021). Some of the ways that are used as coping mechanisms are following mental health counseling and getting closer to God. In this context, community elements need to be involved in making pandemic mitigation decisions on a community scale (Vanhamel et al., 2021).

As the mental health problem arises in the uncertain situation of pandemic-related restrictions, keep the life pulse as "normal" as possible as a recommendation (Rajkumar, 2020) has become a norm in public policy in Indonesia. One of the "normal" activities that we often take for granted in the pre-COVID-19 situation is visiting open public spaces. The current situation, where urban residents are restricted from accessing public spaces, for some people feels like a sudden and prolonged social experiment (Storring & Peinhardt, 2020). Study shows that a quality urban public open space and mental health are correlated (Francis, Wood, Knuiman, & Giles-Corti, 2012), thus it has to become a strategy in mitigating the psychological impact of the pandemic (Fachmy Sugih Pradipta, 2020).

Kampung Hejo SAE (Gardening Village) is the Community Partnership Program (PKM) that become the study area of this paper. This community park is located in the Pasanggrahan Village, Ujungberung District, Bandung City. Kampung Hejo SAE in Detailed Spatial Plans and Zoning Regulation 2015-2030 of Bandung city is in the Ujungberung urban region. Kampung Hejo SAE has long been a creative, productive, and accomplished collaboration space for various elements of the Pasanggrahan residents' communities. The existence of Kampung Hejo SAE supports various Bandung city programs related to a healthy environment and community. In addition, Hejo Village has the potential to be the instrument to achieve a resilient environment as shown today where Kampung Hejo SAE has become COVID-19 command post and won 1st place for LODAYA Resilient Environment at the Ujungberung District level. One of the goals for the existence of Kampung Hejo SAE is to promote a Green City at the neighborhood level. However, several elements of Green Planning & Design, Green Water, Green Transportation, have not been implemented due to limited land and financing that require investors and cooperation from an external party. The existence of a design document that comprises all the development plans can help outside investors to consider investing in Kampung Hejo SAE.

The purpose of this study is to facilitate community aspirations in optimizing the assets they have, the neighborhood public open spaces named Kampung Hejo SAE, to be optimized as a means for neighborhood resilience-based COVID-19 pandemic mitigation programs (DIY, 2020). Kampung Hejo SAE has become the center of Pasanggrahan village community activities. As a preparation stage in the making of Kampung Hejo SAE design, every asset and unearthed potential of the Pasanggrahan village community needs to be addressed and mapped. In turn, this inventory will determine what should be accommodated in the physical design of Kampung Hejo SAE as a COVID-19 Resilience Neighborhood.

Research Method

The assistance from professionals (such as architects, urban designers, and urban planners) has been realized to be crucial in determining development objectives to achieve socially sustainable design (F.S. Pradipta, Purnama, Aji, & Sulisty, 2020). In this study, academicians and professional urban planners, architects, and urban designers assisting the community through a focus group discussion (FGD). The FGD was held on May 22, 2021, at the Wallagri Center, a local community center where 17 stakeholders were invited including: (1) government (district) representatives; (2) local community organizations; (3) mass media; (4) COVID-19 taskforce, and; (5) Indonesian Architects Association. The participants of this FGD are the local community pillars who frequently utilize Kampung Hejo SAE. The participative role of every stakeholder is expected to string up all potential of the community. The result of FGD then inventoried to conduct an issue-based analysis.

As the FGD preparation, the team of researchers conducted an initial survey to observe various phenomena that occurred in the field. The field survey was conducted through qualitative observations and unstructured interviews with several stakeholders found in the study locations. The results of initial observations show that there are several activities carried out by the community in Kampung Hejo SAE which have received official appreciation from the Bandung City government. The results of the initial observations became the basic knowledge for the research team in capturing the community aspirations during the FGD.

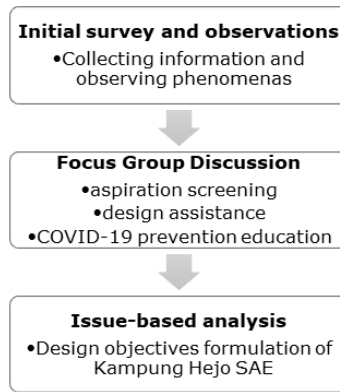


Figure 1. Design Assistance Framework

Table 1
Stakeholder Contributions and Benefit

Institutions	Role	Benefit
Academics and Professionals	Facilitator of design assistance Give insight about resilience and self-sustained neighborhood	Assisting community in harvesting the aspiration and manifesting on the design Helping to optimize the potential of Pasanggrahan village.
Wallagri community	Facilitator Training participants	Opportunity to implement community empowerment program in Pasanggrahan Village. Opportunity to develop community’s potential to be more beneficial
Pasanggrahan village and Ujungberung district administrator	Training participant	Having a new resilience and self-sustained productive area To be develop as pilot project Contribute to Sundapolis spatial framework on larger scale
Community groups	Training participant	Ability to innovate and realize a resilience and self-sustained neighbourhood Alternative source of household income

Results and Discussion

Sundapolis Pasanggrahan Village

The Bandung city Detailed Spatial Plans and Zoning Regulation stated that Ujungberung and Cibiru Sub-District is designated as the Sundapolis Region. Sundapolis is a spatial model based on the development of the Sundanese community and cultural arts to prevent natural and cultural devastation in East Bandung development area that are focused on the development of Sundanese community based cultural arts (Damayanti, Ekasari, & Syaodih, 2020).

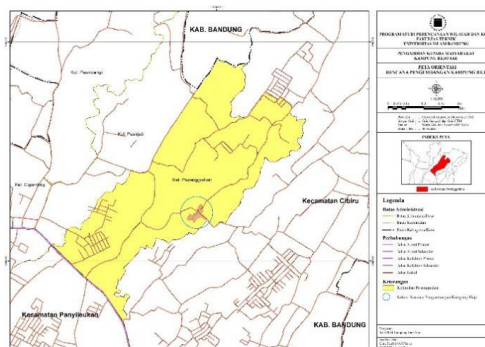


Figure 1. Orientation map of Pasanggrahan Village

Based on the Sundapolis spatial structure, which is derived from the traditional Sundanese spatial philosophy, the Ujungberung district is in the Dayeuh Agung zone which is the core of the urban area. Directions for development in this zone are agro-tourism areas and art villages, especially by utilizing land assets owned by the Bandung City government.

Ujungberung district has five sub-districts, one of them is Pasanggrahan. In every sub-district, there is an art hermitage (padepokan seni) with more than 40 kinds of art that have been practiced. This has proven to be an ingrained effort of Sundanese art and cultural preservation on the neighborhood level by local artists that represent the Sundapolis spirit. From the FGD, it is found that more than 50% of Ujungberung's arts and cultures are located within the Pasanggrahan area. This has been acknowledged by the local government that leads to the titling of Sundapolis. Despite the great attention from the municipality, not all the municipal's aid on art and culture have been realized because of municipal budgeting problems. The presence of the community non-government organization Wallagri (nature and Sundanese culture preservation community) in Pasanggrahan has become an activator and incubator of these community cultural assets.

The presence of Wallagri has established a self-sufficiency spirit in the community to avoid an over-reliant on the government's aid. Several programs that have been initiated in Pasanggrahan are the Syukuran Lembur Adat Pasanggrahan cultural festival, COVID-19 resiliency prevention program, community garden, farming outing class for elementary school, and several activities that in turn, supporting government's programs.

Social Characteristics and Values

The elaboration of FGD participant's responses has resulted in a discovery of the social characteristics and values embraced by the Pesanggrahan community. The core principles of the Pasanggrahan community are the 3R; ririungan, rereongan, reureujeungan. These are the Sundanese phrase that interprets as "togetherness" or "sense of community". The social structure of the Pasanggrahan community is made from the triumvirate of power; Resi (power possessor, the one who aspire), Ratu (constitute power), and Rama (keeping the balance of the other). This structure can easily recognize in the democratic's system of executive, legislature, and judiciary. Understanding these values is essential to explaining how this community works.

The role of Rama is held by the elderly and community pillars. These people are believed to be the guardian of Sundanese values in Pasanggrahan. In the community, Rama is the sesepuh (elder traditional figure), ulama (Islamic scholar), and academicians. Ratu's role is taken by the city government from municipal to district level as administrator. Meanwhile, Resi's role is held by the Pasanggrahan communities as the representation of the people's power. Resi and Ratu together have a role to conceptualize and implement ideas to achieve community goals. This could be in the form of programs and development. Rama will keep the balance of power by coordinate with all communities' stakeholders as Resi and ensuring Ratu accommodates the values that are held dear by the Pasanggrahan communities.

There are four reasons why the arts and culture in Ujungberung can survive in the contemporary era. First, the people of Ujungberung are practicing Sundanology, meaning that the Sundanese social structure is still used so that the accompanying cultural value can still be preserved. Second, there are active art groups. Third, there is a place for the art group to express themselves. Fourth, the comprehensive expression of the Sundanese cultural attributes is still used in people's daily lives.

Apart from traditional Sundanese values that hold dear, the people of Ujungberung have an openness to more contemporary culture. This is especially evident in the younger generation where metal rock music is very popular in this group. The Ujungberung metal community is one of the most well-known communities in Indonesia for metal music fans because of their fanatics. This proves that Sundanese cultural values are practiced with a high degree of openness and can embrace foreign cultures without compromising the noble values that have been held for a long time.



Figure 2. Social Characteristics and Values of Pesanggrahan Village Community

The Spirit of Collaboration

Kampung Hejo SAE (Sehat, Aman, Ekonomis) has long been used as a collaborative space between Pasanggrahan's community groups. One of the most well-known is the Wallagri community, which is the main partner of the study. Since its establishment in 2005, Wallagri as a local community-based organization has acted as a glue for the assets of the Pasanggrahan community. Currently, Wallagri has become a collaborative space for 30 community empowerment groups in various fields, such as: (1) Wallagri Asri urban farm; (2) Wallagri Asih PAUD (pre-school and daycare); (3) Abatasa School (elderly Al-Qur'an literacy education); (4) Wallagri Creative Craft which has been equipped with a storefront space and is now leading to the development of a marketplace; (5) Independent Cooperative Wallagri; (6) Wallagrimart which sells plant seeds; (7) Wallagri Resik (Waste Bank); (8) Wallagri Seni Lestari (jaipong dance studio, karawitan, and angklung); etc. These various groups have formed an intricate social and economic network between their members, so it's nearly become a self-sustained ecosystem. Some members reported paying their pres-school tuition for their children by working in Wallagri's urban farm or teaching in the art studio. This exchange of economic transactions is possible because all these empowerment groups are under Wallagri's umbrella.



Figure 3. Wallagri Resik, waste bank located in Kampung Hejo SAE

Other community groups that are active in Pasanggrahan are: (1) Tepas Community, since 2007 until now they have regularly held a city-scale festival of Syukuran Lembur Adat Pasanggrahan; (2) The Tangguh Community for COVID-19 Prevention, in 2020 won the 1st Place for the Tangguh Lodaya Neighborhood at the Ujungberung District Level; (3) The Oedjoengbroeng Q-ta community which actively studies history and revitalizes ancient Sundanese arts; (4) Wiwaha Mukti Youth Organization, which actively collaborates with Community Development Organizations and other communities in various activities; (5) The Family Welfare Empowerment Group (PKK), collaborates with the Sawargi Mukti Farmers Group in developing the Joint Gardens in a sustainable and productive manner; (6) The Pasanggrahan Village Community Empowerment Institute, in the last two years collaborated with Bening Community which is engaged in character education as well as collaboration with the Sawargi Mukti Farmer Group which regularly organizes the Sapoe Jadi Patani program for outing class students from schools around East Bandung.

All experiences of collaboration between community groups in Pasanggrahan have proven that the spirit of collaboration has become a strong internal value and is practiced in community activities. This is reinforced by the character of the residents of Pasanggrahan who are accepting, open to change, and outspoken. The residents of Pasanggrahan seem to realize that every community group is an asset that must be empowered in accomplishing common goals. Thus, sharing the same space for activities is nothing new for them.

Green Neighborhood Implementation

In the aspect of green open space, Kampung Hejo SAE has run several programs. Since the Green City Development Program (P2KH) was launched in 2012, the residents of Pasanggrahan Village have owned a shared community garden in the form of a Toga Park (family medicinal plant garden) equipped with a greenhouse and urban farming, which plant the living pharmacy and a living kitchen plantation for daily necessities. Since becoming a pilot project from Bandung municipal, this

community garden has been visited by many schools, agencies, women empowerment groups (PKK), green communities, and even national level officials.



Figure 4. Urban farming in Kampung Hejo SAE

To implement green waste programs, Kampung Hejo SAE has run a composting program. Composter equipment is self-made by the community with assistance from the Environmental and Hygiene Department of Bandung municipal in 2016. Since 2017, waste processing activities into various crafts/hand-made have been carried out at the Wallagri Center in collaboration with the Alink Craft Community. The plan in 2021 will be developed in the Bale Riung water treatment plant collaborating with youth, women, and community empowerment groups, along with the Pasangrahan village administrator.

Other activities related to the implementation of a green city in Kampung Hejo SAE are the construction of greenhouses and vertical gardens as green buildings and the provision of props for biodigesters and processing of waste into oil obtained through corporate social responsibility (CSR) in 2016. This program includes assistance from the Bandung city government in the form of (1) Assistance for waste processing facilitator of Kang Pisman (municipal waste reduction program) to train residents; (2) The cost of the waste processing stimulant for three months including two operators of waste processing; and (3) organic waste equipment in the form of loseda (organic waste composting hole), magot and open windows.



Figure 5. Waste Processing Activity in Kampung Hejo SAE

Neighborhood Park as Coworking Space

As a neighborhood park, Kampung Hejo SAE often becomes a place of activity for the communities of Pasangrahan residents. However, not all programs needed by the community can

be accommodated there yet. Since 2012, Hejo SAE Village was made a pilot village of P2KH (Green City Development Program) in Bandung City. Currently, several programs related to Green City elements, namely: green open space, green building, green waste, green energy, and green community, have been running. However, programs related to green planning and design, green water, and green transportation have not been implemented due to limited land area and financing that requires cooperation with investors, since they cannot rely on the government's aid. Residents of Pasanggrahan assume that the existence of a planning and design document can be a consideration for outside investors to invest in Kampung Hejo SAE.

The programs that have been accommodated in Kampung Hejo SAE currently include: (1) Atikan Wallagri Park; (2) Buruan SAE Stunting Care; (3) Wallagri Center; (4) COVID-19 Command Post; (5) House of the Qur'an; (6) Creative Food House; and (6) Green Parking (indoor). Meanwhile, the programs that want to be added to Kampung Hejo SAE are: (1) Farmers' product storefront; (2) Kiwari Inspiration Rice Fields; (3) Green Parking (outdoor); (4) Bale PKK; and (5) Puseur Motekar Wallagri. These additional programs require an integrated design with existing programs through a site plan and architectural design.

The design solution proposed in Kampung Hejo SAE is expected to provide the following benefits (Nurgianto, 2013): (1) In the economic aspect, the land can be utilized according to its high function and value; (2) In terms of social and cultural aspects, it can provide a forum for better social interaction and cultural transformation in general; and (3) In the physical aspect, the area is expected to be able to create a comfortable and attractive living environment.

The design of Kampung Hejo SAE must also be able to respond to the Resilient City paradigm to be able to develop in an era that is constantly changing (Bizzotto, Huseynova, & Estrada, 2019). The presence of the COVID-19 Command Post which has the achievement of being the 1st Winner of the Tangguh Lodaya Environment at the Ujungberung District level is the capital to develop the concept of the resilience of Kampung Hejo SAE into an embodiment of Health Resilient City that allows a community to continue to thrive in a health crisis (Shelter COVID-19 Support team, 2020). How these activities can fit into the space available should be studied in site planning and design in the later stage. The design should consider the amount of space needed, flexibility of use and spatio-temporal arrangement of the activities that are accommodated.



Figure 6. Mapping of Kampung Hejo SAE Existing and Proposed Programs

Table 2
Kampung Hejo SAE Programs

Code	Programs	Existing
1.	Atikan Wallagri Park	√

2.	<i>Buruan</i> SAE Stunting Care	√
3.	Farmers' product storefront	x
4.	<i>Kiwari</i> Inspiration Rice Fields	x
5.	Green Parking	x
Indoor Area		
A.	Wallagri Center	√
B.	COVID-19 Command Post	√
C.	<i>Bale</i> PKK	x
D.	<i>Puseur</i> Motekar Wallagri	x
E.	House of the Qur'an	√
F.	Creative Food House	√
G.	Green Parking	√

Source: Wallagri, 2021

The main design concept of Kampung Hejo SAE proposed in the design assistance process is Kampung Hejo SAE Co-working Space: Green City Education Collaboration Space. This concept utilizes the collaborative spirit of the communities of Pasanggrahan residents combined with programs for implementing green city aspects which are currently being implemented progressively in Kampung Hejo SAE. Co-working is also a symbol of the active involvement of every element of the Pasanggrahan community in the redevelopment in settlement areas.

Co-working space is a contemporary phenomenon in a work environment performed by the digital native generation with relatively high education and predominantly working on creative industries (Rese, Kopplin, & Nielebock, 2020; Sutriadi & Fachryza, 2021) as a result of technological advancement and globalization where people from different professions or companies can work alongside each other and strengthen their networking and social support provided by the presence of a diverse community (Jeske & Ruwe, 2019). Co-working space evolve the traditional workspace where workers gathered as a company with the same purpose into shared the same workspace but individually working on a task and do not necessarily work on the same purpose (Jeske & Ruwe, 2019).

In terms of adapting to changing times, the concept of co-working space reflects the openness of the Ujungberung community to foreign concepts. Co-working, which has been known as a communal workspace for the creative industry for the younger generation, has been redefined by the residents of Pasanggrahan as a place to collaborate and work together with elements of the local community in preserving nature and local culture. Thus, it also reflects the creative spirit of the Ujungberung community with the use of urban space.



Figure 7. The design assistance process in FGD.

In mitigating the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Kampung Hejo SAE co-working space is expected to organize the assets owned by the residents of Pasanggrahan, especially those managed by the Wallagri community, to mobilize the resources needed for health and economic impact mitigation programs. Kampung Hejo SAE can facilitate entrepreneurial consciousness among the

Pasanggrahan community, providing the business facility, and training the business skill in the umbrella of Wallagri community ecosystem (Muslim, 2016). By utilizing Wallagri's network in various sectors, the presence of a co-working space can bring the community of Pasanggrahan residents closer to becoming a self-sustained and self-reliant community in the health, food, environmental management, and cultural sectors.

Conclusions

The open, active, and friendly nature of the Pasanggrahan community is a factor that facilitates the design assistance process for Kampung Hejo SAE. Acceptance of new concepts is carried out without eroding Sundanese cultural values that are firmly held. This has made the community of residents of Pasanggrahan a community with a strong self-identity amid the globalization trend which tends to be generalizing and ubiquitous. Self-identity and a strong sense of belonging to the meaning of the place of the Pasanggrahan village can be a strong community capital to form a socially sustainable neighborhood.

The proposed concept of a co-working space at Kampung Hejo SAE is a form of creativity from the community of Pasanggrahan residents, which the facilitator helps develop. The embryo of the co-working space concept has been tested in dealing with the threat of the COVID-19 pandemic where community assets have been used for purposes of handling the impact of the pandemic, such as providing isolation rooms. The future development of the Kampung Hejo SAE co-working space concept can be directed to accommodate new needs in the new-normal period. This requires further study to identify future needs.

The result of this study needs to be followed by planning and designing the Kampung Hejo SAE with the architectural and landscape image which can represent the identity of the Pasanggrahan village residents as a creative and resilient community. The concept of community co-working space is needed to study as opposed to modern commercial co-working space. Whether this community co-working space has more sense of community than the commercial one is yet to be proven. Further participatory processes need to be carried out in a more detailed architectural design process of co-working space so that the design results can be well received by all stakeholders and ensured the social sustainability of the project.

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