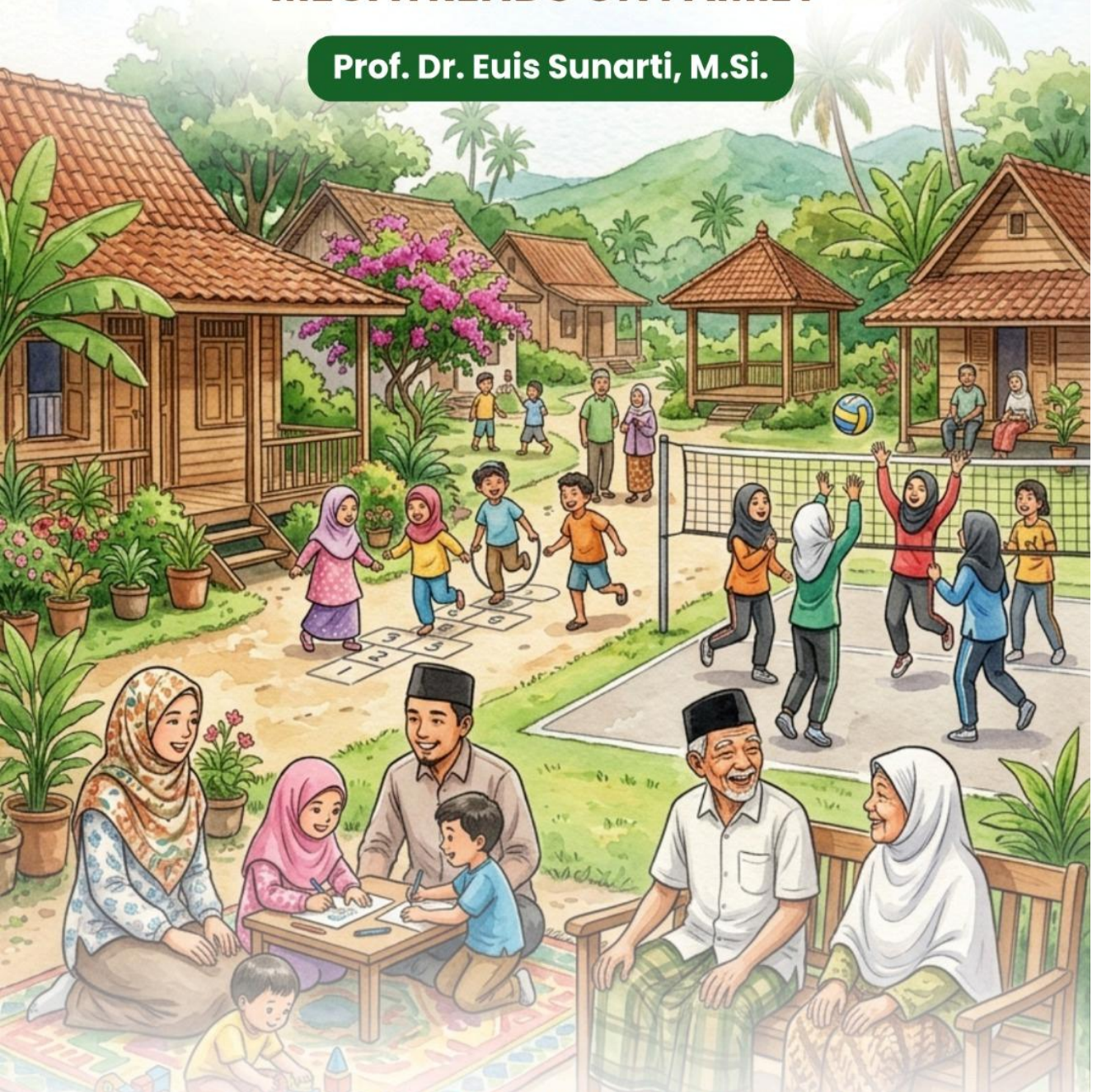


FAMILY-FRIENDLY KAMPONG: BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE, RESILIENT, AND MADANI SOCIETY TO ADDRESS CONTEMPORARY MEGATRENDS ON FAMILY

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I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

In today's rapidly changing world, families are increasingly confronted with complex and interconnected pressures, ranging from economic instability and urbanization to digital transformation and shifting social values. These global megatrends are not only reshaping societies but also redefining the structure, roles, and resilience of families. In response to these challenges, the concept of the *Family-Friendly Kampong* emerges as a context-based social innovation. It emphasizes the central role of families as the foundation of social development, while promoting community environments that are supportive, inclusive, and sustainable. Family-friendly kampong is a social innovation of IPB as a form of academic work to increase academic contributions to the development of families and the wider community. It reflects a combination of theoretical exploration and empirical evidence derived from research and community-based practices in Indonesia.

1.2. Academic Journey and Ecovillage Foundation

The concept of the Family-Friendly Kampong is not developed in isolation, but it was generated and resurrected from an academic journey for more than two decades. It is deeply rooted in earlier scholarly and practical work, starting from the development of the ecovillage concept (since 2004-2011), which provides its foundational framework¹. Ecovillage development emphasizes the integration of environmental sustainability with human well-being. It recognizes that development should not only focus on economic growth, but also on maintaining ecological balance and strengthening social cohesion within communities.

Building upon this foundation, the Family-Friendly Kampong introduces a critical refinement, it explicitly places the *family* as the central unit within

¹ Sunarti (2009). Editor. *Naskah Akademis. Pengembangan Model Ecovillage. Pembangunan Kawasan Perdesaan serta Sumbangan Petanian Bagi Peningkatan Kualitas Hidup Penduduk Perdesaan*. Crestpent Press. Bogor

this socio-ecological system. This means that development is not only community-based, but also family-centered, ensuring that policies and interventions directly strengthen family resilience and well-being. Therefore, the Family-Friendly Kampong can be understood as an evolution of the ecovillage concept, one that integrates ecological sustainability with a strong focus on family systems as the core of social development.

Sunarti (2009): Ecovillage development as a way to achieve a quality life for residents and a quality environment. Various development issues such as poverty, unemployment, urbanization, and population issues have led various parties to accelerate and equitably distribute development, one of which is by reducing the disparity in progress between regions and between urban and rural areas.

"The problems and challenges faced by families include uncertainty among informal breadwinner families, shifts in livelihood patterns from small-scale farming or livestock farming or fishing to service providers and laborers, weak family control over the environment, a decline in the natural carrying capacity for the family economy, and a decline in the family environment's carrying capacity" (Sunarti, 2013)



Figure 1. Academic journey of developing the Family Friendly Kampong Program

This approach emerged as a response to persistent development challenges, including poverty, unemployment, urban bias, and regional inequality. These issues have revealed the limitations of conventional development models that often prioritize economic expansion without adequately addressing social and environmental dimensions. In this context, ecovillage initiatives aim to create family and communities that are self-reliant, inclusive, and environmentally responsible. They promote the sustainable use of natural resources, community participation, and the improvement of overall quality of life.

1.3. Scope and output expected

This chapter is organized into two main components, designed to provide both conceptual understanding and practical relevance. The first component elaborates on the conceptual foundation of the Family-Friendly Kampong. Its theoretical underpinnings are examined through the perspectives of family resilience, community development, and social ecology. In addition, its defining characteristics are described as a community-based model that integrates social, economic, and environmental dimensions. Particular attention is given to the positioning of this concept within the context of contemporary global megatrends, including demographic transitions, rapid technological advancement, increasing migration and urbanization, and climate-related challenges that increasingly affect family systems worldwide.

The second component presents practical experiences derived from the implementation of the model. Insights from pilot initiatives conducted in Indonesia are discussed to illustrate how community participation contributes to the strengthening of family resilience. Key mechanisms, including participatory governance, local resource mobilization, and cross-sector collaboration, are examined. Furthermore, strategies for adapting and replicating the Family-Friendly Kampong model across diverse socio-cultural and institutional settings are explored, thereby demonstrating its relevance beyond its original context.

Through this two-part structure, an effort is made to bridge theory and practice by providing not only conceptual clarity but also practical insights that may inform policy development, research agendas, and community-based interventions in various countries. Ultimately, the discussion highlights a fundamental principle: the resilience of a nation is deeply rooted in the resilience of its families. Consequently, strengthening families should be regarded not only as a social priority but also as a strategic pathway toward sustainable development.

By the end of this chapter, three primary learning outcomes are expected to be achieved, reflecting both theoretical understanding and practical applicability. First, a comprehensive understanding of the Family-Friendly Kampong concept is expected to be developed. This includes an understanding of its theoretical foundations, which are grounded in family resilience theory, community-based development, and socio-ecological perspectives. Equally important is an appreciation of its strategic relevance in addressing contemporary global challenges affecting families, including socio-economic transformation, demographic change, and environmental pressures.

Second, the key strategic steps involved in building resilient, inclusive, and sustainable family-based communities are identified. Particular emphasis is placed on understanding how community structures can support family well-being through participatory approaches, social cohesion, and the effective utilization of local resources. Resilience is viewed not merely as an individual or family capacity but as a collective and systemic outcome.

Third, practical inspiration and methodological insights are provided to support the replication and adaptation of the Family-Friendly Kampong model in diverse contexts. Whether applied in urban or rural settings, the approaches presented are intended to be flexible and context-sensitive, allowing adaptation to different cultural, social, and institutional environments. Collectively, these learning outcomes are intended to ensure that readers gain not only conceptual knowledge but also practical perspectives that can contribute to strengthening family resilience within their respective communities.

II. THE CONCEPT OF FAMILY FRIENDLY KAMPONG AND ITS RELEVANCE IN RESPONDING TO GLOBAL CONTEMPORARY MEGATRENDS

This section provides the conceptual foundation for understanding the Family-Friendly Kampong, which underpins the broader discussion presented in this chapter. Prior to examining practical strategies and implementation experiences, it is important to establish a clear understanding of the concept, its theoretical grounding, and the rationale for its emergence as a response to contemporary global challenges affecting families. Such an understanding is essential for appreciating the relevance of the Family-Friendly Kampong as a community-based approach to strengthening family resilience and promoting sustainable development.

2.1. Strategic Response to Family Problems and Global Megatrends

The Family-Friendly Kampong is not merely a physical or administrative unit. Rather, it is a social and ecological framework that integrates family well-being, community participation, and sustainable development. It emphasizes the role of the local community as an enabling environment where families can thrive socially, economically, and emotionally.

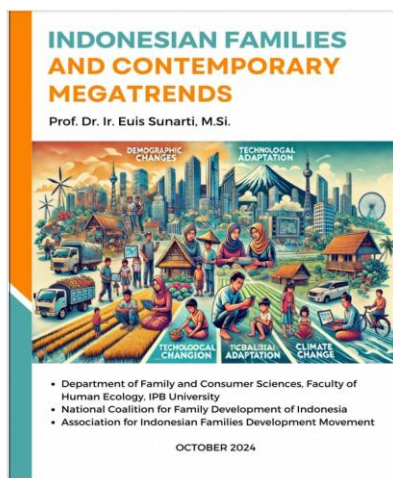
This conceptual foundation becomes increasingly important when we consider the scale and complexity of global megatrends. These include demographic transitions such as declining fertility rates, emerging child-free and sandwich generation, aging populations, rapid urbanization that often weakens traditional social support systems, digital transformation that reshapes family interaction patterns, as well as environmental and climate-related pressures that affect livelihoods and living conditions. Without a strong conceptual framework, interventions at the community level risk becoming fragmented or unsustainable.

Family Friendly Kampung is a Strategic Response to Global Megatrends Impacting Families, include:

- Families and demographic changes, including the fertility rate declining, the growth of the child-free movement, the sandwich generation phenomenon, and the well-being of aging societies.
- Increased economic pressures, difficulties in achieving well-being;
- Expanding vulnerabilities, changes in interactions and communication, imbalances in family life and imbalances in family functioning;
- Increased need for family support and protection, but on the other hand, the fulfillment of these needs is decreasing and limited;
- Technological developments and digitalization have impacted family interaction and communication, creating an imbalance between screen time and family time. Furthermore, this has led to the emergence of social and sexual deviance issues such as online gaming addiction, pornography addiction, and so on;
- Climate change, disasters, and environmental degradation have significantly impacted the well-being and quality of life of families, as well as the achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs).

These are strongly linked to shifts in family values, structures, vulnerabilities, and the resilience of families. These transformations require localized, culturally grounded, and community-based responses such as those offered by the Family-Friendly Kampung model.

Therefore, understanding the underlying principles of the Family-Friendly Kampung allows us to design more integrated, context-sensitive, and adaptive approaches. This chapter therefore provide the analytical lens needed to appreciate how and why this model works, and how it can be positioned as a strategic response to global challenges impacting families today.



FAMILY-FRIENDLY KAMPONG; a Strategic Response to Global Megatrends Impacting Families

1. Families and Demographic Change.
2. Increased economic pressures, difficulties in achieving well-being;
3. Expanding vulnerabilities, changes in interactions and communication, imbalances in family life and imbalances in family functioning;
4. Increased need for family support and protection;
5. Technological developments and digitalization;
6. Climate change, disasters, and environmental degradation

Gambar 2. Family Friendly Kampung as a strategic response to global megatrends²

Building upon the ecovillage foundation, attention may now be directed toward a more focused question: can the Family-Friendly Kampung serve as a practical solution to contemporary family challenges? To address this question, the principal and fundamental rationales underlying the development of Family-Friendly Kampung were formulated by Sunarti (2017)³.

1. First, families are recognized as inherently cross-cutting social units. Family life is not confined to a single domain but is embedded within economic, social, cultural, and environmental dimensions. Consequently, family-related issues are required to be addressed through integrated and multi-sectoral approaches implemented within a clearly defined territorial unit, such as a kampung or neighbourhood.
2. Second, the effectiveness of social support systems is strongly influenced by the physical proximity of families within a shared residential environment. The kampung is viewed as the immediate social setting in which interactions and transactions among families

² Sunarti, E. 2024. *Keluarga Indonesia dan Megatrend Kontemporer. Policy Brief. IPB University dan KNPk Indonesia*

³ Sunarti, E. 2017. *Kampung Ramah Keluarga. Materi Seminar dan Pelatihan. Penggiat Keluarga Indonesia dalam Sunarti, E. 2025. Kampung Ramah Keluarga. Penyediaan Dukungan, Perlindungan, dan Ketahanan Keluarga. Policy Brief. IPB University dan Koalisi Nasional Perlindungan Keluarga (KNPK) Indonesia.*

occur, resources are accessed, and social networks are established and maintained.

3. Third, key dimensions of family life, including comfort, security, well-being, and overall quality of life are most directly influenced within this immediate sphere of daily interaction. As a result, the strengthening of the local living environment is considered essential and cannot be substituted solely by distant or centralized interventions.
4. Furthermore, families are constrained by limited time and energy resources. Therefore, development interventions can be implemented more effectively when the surrounding environment is intentionally designed to be family-friendly, thereby facilitating access to support systems, services, and development opportunities.
5. Finally, the prevention of social and environmental risks, as well as the identification and mitigation of family vulnerabilities, can be undertaken most effectively at the level of the family and its immediate community. Accordingly, the kampong may be regarded as a strategic entry point for early intervention, resilience building, and sustainable development.

In this sense, the Family-Friendly Kampong is not merely a concept, but a practical and context-sensitive solution grounded in the realities of everyday family life.

2.2. Concept of Family-Friendly Kampong

Having explored the rationale and positioning of the Family-Friendly Kampong, it is now important to clearly define what this concept entails. A Family-Friendly Kampong can be understood as a localized and contextualized derivative of the broader concept of family-friendly environments. It refers to a residential area, typically a neighborhood or kampong, that lies within the daily reach of family interactions and activities.

What distinguishes this concept is that it does not merely focus on physical infrastructure. Rather, it integrates both physical and non-physical environments that are intentionally designed to support and enable family well-being. This includes safe housing conditions, accessible public spaces, as well as social norms, networks, and institutional support systems that foster positive family dynamics.

Furthermore, the Family-Friendly Kampong encompasses multiple interconnected dimensions of life. These include educational opportunities,

health services, socio-cultural cohesion, economic empowerment, and even local governance or political participation. In this sense, it adopts a holistic and systemic perspective on development.

The ultimate purpose of this model is to strengthen family resilience by enabling families to effectively perform their roles, functions, and responsibilities. When families are supported across these multiple dimensions, they are better equipped to achieve a sustainable quality of life, not only within their social environment but also in harmony with their natural surroundings. Thus, the Family-Friendly Kampong represents a comprehensive, place-based approach that aligns family well-being with broader goals of sustainable and inclusive development.

Derivatives from Family Friendly Policies

Having understood the conceptual and functional dimensions of the Family-Friendly Kampong, it is important to situate it within a broader policy ecosystem. The Family-Friendly Kampong is not a standalone initiative. Rather, it represents one of several derivatives of family-friendly policies that aim to position the family as the central unit of development⁴.

At the macro level, the development of family-oriented policy frameworks has been increasingly promoted to ensure that economic growth, social protection, and environmental sustainability contribute directly to family well-being. Examples include family-based development planning and integrated social service delivery systems. At the meso level, these policy frameworks are operationalized through community-based models, such as the Family-Friendly Kampong, where policies are translated into localized and contextually relevant interventions. At the micro level, family-oriented policies are extended to areas such as family-friendly employment practices, through which work–family balance is supported by flexible work arrangements, parental support mechanisms, and inclusive labor policies.

These derivatives illustrate that strengthening family resilience requires multi-level interventions, spanning policy, community, and household dimensions. The Family-Friendly Kampong plays a critical role by acting as the linking platform that connects these different levels into a coherent and integrated system. In this sense, it serves not only as an implementation unit, but also as a strategic bridge between policy and everyday family life.

⁴ Sunarti, E. 2024. *Pembangunan Ramah Keluarga. Policy Brief. IPB University dan KNPK Indonesia*

A Family-Friendly Kampong is a direct derivative of the broader concept of family-friendly development, which is grounded in the following principles⁵:

- Development that places the family at the center of policy, ensuring that families are resilient, prosperous, and of high quality;
- A recognition, especially by the government, that the family must be a central pillar in national development, acknowledging that strong families are the foundation for a strong nation;
- A shared commitment among all stakeholders to uphold the fulfillment of family rights as part of the nation's constitutional obligations, especially in advancing quality human resources and building a civilized society

Family as the Basis of Development

At the core of family-friendly policies lies a fundamental paradigm shift: placing the family as the primary unit of development. Traditionally, development policies have often focused on individuals or aggregate economic indicators. However, this approach tends to overlook the fact that individuals function within family systems, where values, behaviors, and well-being are shaped.

By positioning the family as the basis of development, we acknowledge that family dynamics influence a wide range of outcomes, including education, health, economic productivity, and social stability. This perspective encourages policymakers to design interventions that are not fragmented, but rather holistic and family-centered. For example, improving child education outcomes cannot be separated from parental capacity, household economic conditions, and community support systems. Moreover, this approach aligns with the principle of intergenerational sustainability, where investments in families today contribute to the well-being of future generations.

The Family-Friendly Kampong operationalizes this paradigm at the local level by creating an environment where families are not passive beneficiaries, but active agents of development. Thus, strengthening families becomes both a means and an end of sustainable development.

⁵ Sunarti, E. 2024. *Pembangunan Ramah Keluarga. Policy Brief. IPB University dan KNPK Indonesia*

2.3. The Role and Indicators of Family-Friendly Kampong

Building on the definition of the Family-Friendly Kampong, we now turn to its role and functional significance within the broader framework of family development. A Family-Friendly Kampong is not merely a component of development, it often serves as the core unit within a broader family-friendly area strategy. Its strength lies in its ability to translate abstract policies into tangible, community-level interactions. In essence, the Family-Friendly Kampong (FFK) transforms the community into a living support system for families. There are five key roles of a family-friendly village, namely:

1. Family Friendly Kampong functions as a platform for strengthening social ties and kinship among neighbours. In this context, the kampong fosters a sense of belonging, shared identity, and collective responsibility elements that are essential for building resilient communities.
2. Family Friendly Kampong provides a space for positive social exchanges. Families engage in various forms of interaction, including the sharing of material resources, knowledge, emotional support, and caregiving. These everyday exchanges form the foundation of social capital, which is critical for coping with stress and uncertainty.
3. The kampong acts as a source of immediate social support, particularly during periods of vulnerability or crisis. Unlike formal institutions, this support system is embedded within daily life, making it more accessible, responsive, and culturally relevant.
4. The use of the term “*kampong*”, even in urban contexts, reflects an intentional effort to revitalize community-based relationships that resemble extended family systems—where mutual care and solidarity are normative values.
5. The Family-Friendly Kampong plays a crucial role in enhancing the effectiveness, acceleration, and innovation of family development strategies. By grounding interventions at the community level, it enables more integrated and adaptive responses to complex family-related challenges.

Unified area where families live, whether in rural or urban areas, that possesses the following characteristics, as the basis for Family Friendly Kampong indicators:

1. Families engage in positive transactions that enhance quality of life, contributing to resilience and shared prosperity.
2. A supportive environment that enables families to carry out their roles, functions, and responsibilities effectively.

3. A safe and comfortable living space, conducive to the development of all families and community members, particularly vulnerable individuals and households.
4. A community culture that nurtures mutual assistance, care, empathy, and sharing among families within the kampong.
5. Exchange of information, knowledge, work-related, and life skills among residents.
6. The existence of protection systems and mechanisms to safeguard families and individuals from threats, disasters, and deviant behaviors.
7. Strong social capital, with functioning institutions that promote family resilience and a civil society, forming the foundation for building a civilized nation.

From these conditions and criteria, which also constitute key indicators of a Family-Friendly Kampong, the integration of resilience and sustainability principles can be clearly observed. Consequently, the model may be viewed as a transformative framework for enhancing the resilience and well-being of families and communities.

2.4. Family-Friendly Kampong and Madani Society

Essentially, the five key roles of the Family-Friendly Kampong Program also represent key factors in the development of civil society, which constitutes the ultimate goal and aspiration of community development and empowerment. Society, which is formed by groups of families and individuals living within a particular area, is bound together by shared values, common collective goals, social systems and structures, and is characterized by togetherness, social concern, social goodness, and particularly by acceptance, respect for, and obedience to laws and regulations.

Sunarti (2021)⁶ stated that civil society reflects civilization, and indeed constitutes civilization itself, which initially centers on the social system. Buildings and infrastructure facilities subsequently become consequences of the social system that has been established. Meanwhile, a family-friendly village represents an ecosystem setting in which the family serves as the central point, interacting to create an atmosphere where social bonds become the primary foundation in the development process.

⁶ Sunarti (2021). *Membangun Masyarakat Madani. Bahan Mata Kuliah Individu Keluarga dan Masyarakat.*

Referring to the historical development, significance, and objectives of civil society, the author emphasizes a distinctive characteristic of civil society, namely the obedience of community members, individuals, and families within a society toward rules and regulations that are established, mutually agreed upon, and collectively respected. The author views obedience to values and regulations as an important indicator of the fulfilment of other social capital characteristics and components. Compliance with values, rules, and mutual agreements serves as the foundation and reinforcement of social trust, which is currently perceived to be weakening. Likewise, it is believed that there is a close relationship between obedience and other dimensions of social capital, which cumulatively become defining characteristics of civil society.

2.4. Family-Friendly Kampong as a Policy Instrument

The Family-Friendly Kampong can also be understood as a policy instrument that translates abstract principles into actionable programs. As a policy instrument, it provides a framework for integrating various sectoral interventions, including health, education, social protection, and economic empowerment, within a single community setting. This integration is particularly important because family-related issues are inherently interconnected. For instance, economic vulnerability often affects health outcomes, which in turn influence educational attainment and social stability. By using the kampong as an implementation unit, policymakers can ensure that interventions are coordinated, context-sensitive, and responsive to local needs.

In addition, this model promotes participatory governance, where community members are actively involved in planning, implementing, and evaluating development initiatives. This not only increases effectiveness but also strengthens community ownership and sustainability. Therefore, the Family-Friendly Kampong serves as a practical mechanism for aligning policy objectives with real-life conditions, ensuring that development efforts are both efficient and impactful.

2.5. Toward Integrated and Sustainable Family Development

In conclusion of this section, the Family-Friendly Kampong can be seen as a comprehensive and integrated approach to family development. It brings together multiple dimension social, economic, cultural, environmental, and institutional, into a cohesive framework centered on the family. This integration is essential for addressing the complex and interconnected challenges faced by families in the modern world.

Furthermore, the model emphasizes sustainability, not only in environmental terms, but also in social and institutional dimensions. It seeks to create systems that are adaptive, resilient, and capable of evolving over time. Importantly, the Family-Friendly Kampong is not a rigid model. It is flexible and context-sensitive, allowing it to be adapted to different cultural, geographical, and socio-economic settings. As we move forward, the key challenge is not only to understand this model, but also to translate it into practice, ensuring that its principles can be effectively implemented and scaled.

Social Support Systems within the Kampong

A key strength of the Family-Friendly Kampong lies in its ability to foster strong social support systems. Social support within the kampong operates through both formal and informal mechanisms. Formal mechanisms may include community organizations, local institutions, and structured programs. Informal mechanisms, on the other hand, emerge through daily interactions, mutual assistance, and shared cultural values. These support systems play a crucial role in enhancing family resilience, particularly during times of crisis, such as economic shocks, health emergencies, or environmental disasters. Moreover, strong social support contributes to social cohesion and trust, which are essential for collective action and community development.

In many cases, the presence of supportive neighbours and community networks can significantly reduce the burden on formal institutions, making the overall system more efficient and sustainable. Thus, the Family-Friendly Kampong strengthens not only individual families, but also the social fabric of the community as a whole.

Economic and Livelihood Dimensions

Another important dimension of the Family-Friendly Kampong is its focus on economic resilience and livelihood sustainability. Families are highly vulnerable to economic instability, particularly in contexts characterized by informal employment, limited job security, and fluctuating income sources. The kampong model addresses this by promoting local economic empowerment, including small-scale entrepreneurship, community-based enterprises, and the utilization of local resources.

In addition, it encourages the development of collective economic activities, such as cooperatives and mutual support systems, which enhance financial stability and reduce risk. By strengthening household-level economic capacity, families are better able to meet their basic needs,

invest in education and health, and build long-term resilience. Importantly, this approach also aligns with environmental sustainability, ensuring that economic activities do not compromise the ecological balance of the community. Thus, economic empowerment within the Family-Friendly Kampong is not only about income generation, but also about creating sustainable and resilient livelihoods.

Cultural and Social Values

Beyond structural and economic aspects, the Family-Friendly Kampong is deeply rooted in cultural and social values. In many communities, especially in Asia, traditional values such as mutual cooperation, respect for elders, and collective responsibility play a significant role in shaping family and community life. The kampong model seeks to preserve and revitalize these values, while also adapting them to contemporary contexts. This cultural dimension is essential because resilience is not only built through material resources, but also through shared norms, trust, and social cohesion.

At the same time, the model promotes inclusivity and openness, ensuring that traditional values do not become barriers to gender equality, youth participation, or social innovation. In this way, the Family-Friendly Kampong represents a dynamic integration of tradition and modernity, where cultural heritage supports, rather than constrains, sustainable development.

III. LESSON LEARNT AND PRACTICAL UNDERSTANDING TO REPLICATE OR ADOPT THE FAMILY FRIENDLY KAMPONG MODEL

Following the discussion of the conceptual and policy foundations of the Family-Friendly Kampong, the focus shifts to the practical dimensions of its implementation. This section examines how the concept has been operationalized through community-based initiatives and local development practices. Although theoretical frameworks provide the foundation for action, a deeper understanding of effectiveness, challenges, and contextual requirements can only be obtained through implementation. Therefore, attention is given to practical experiences and lessons learned, which contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the applicability and potential of the Family-Friendly Kampong model.

The objective here is not merely to present success stories, but to critically examine processes, challenges, and adaptive strategies. This includes understanding how communities mobilize resources, how stakeholders collaborate, and how local contexts shape outcomes. Importantly, this section aims to provide transferable knowledge, insights that can be adapted to different socio-cultural and institutional environments. Thus, we move from theory to practice, from concept to application, and from understanding to action.

3.1. Generic and Specific Models of the Family-Friendly Kampong

Two approaches to the development of Family-Friendly Kampong programs can be identified: a generic model that is broadly applicable across communities, and a specific model that is tailored to the unique characteristics of a particular area, such as the agroecological typologies found in Indonesia. In general, the Family-Friendly Kampong model is developed based on a set of baseline information and implementation stages, as illustrated in Figure 3 (Generic Model for the Initial Development of a Family-Friendly Kampong). Detailed guidelines for data and information collection are provided in the Appendix.

1. The first stage involves a situational assessment through:
 - 1) the collection of data on kampong conditions (demographics, infrastructure, topography, housing, economic potential, and environmental conditions);
 - 2) the collection of family population and socio-economic data;
 - 3) the assessment of family perceptions regarding their internal and external environment / circumstances using LING-GA Instrument (provide in Annex); and
 - 4) the collection of information on institutions, social processes, and social capital.
2. The second stage involves assessing existing strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats, followed by an analysis of their implications and potential.
3. The third stage consists of analyzing the assessment results and developing potential program interventions based on age groups, stages of family development, family socio-economic conditions, and thematic priorities.
4. The fourth stage involves program implementation through the identification of field implementers, while taking into account the scope of activities and implementation methods to be employed.

- The final stage consists of evaluating both program implementation and the extent to which program targets and coverage have been achieved.

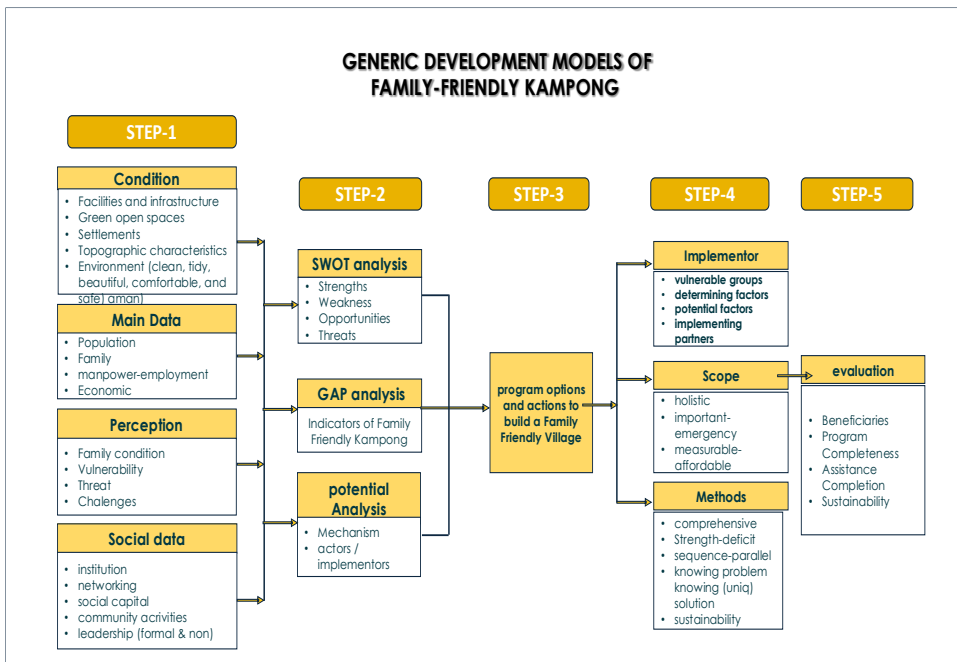


Figure 3. Generic Model for the Initial Development of a Family-Friendly Kampong⁷

Generic Family-Friendly Kampong programs may be grouped into two broad categories: programs based on target beneficiaries and programs based on thematic priorities.

1. Beneficiary-Based Programs

Examples of programs targeting specific population groups include:

- Rumah Bermain Karakter* (Character Development Playhouse for Children), designed for preschool- and school-aged children to enhance developmental stimulation while preventing the negative consequences of excessive exposure to digital devices and inappropriate or harmful content. A key feature of this program is the

⁷ Sunarti, E., Aliya Faizah Fithriyah, Milatul Ulfa. 2019. *Family-friendly kampong (FFK) modelling: developing urban resilience in disaster-prone area*. *KnE Social Sciences*. 243-255. <https://www.knepublishing.com/index.php/KnE-Social/article/download/4972/9954>

active involvement of families within the Family-Friendly Kampong as volunteers in managing and facilitating character development activities.

- *Rumah Resiliensi Remaja* (Youth and Adolescent Resilience Center), aimed at strengthening adolescent and youth resilience through improved understanding and skills related to developmental tasks, as well as leadership and managerial competencies.
- *Rumah Ketahanan Keluarga* (Family Resilience Center), implemented through two main approaches: direct family-oriented programs that enhance family life skills, and programs that facilitate the formation and capacity building of family advocates and community family volunteers.
- *Rumah Kepedulian Lansia* (Older Persons Care Center), implemented through two primary approaches: programs directly targeting older persons and programs that facilitate and train volunteers to provide elderly care and support services.

2. Thematic based Programs

Examples of thematic Family-Friendly Kampong programs include:

- *Lumbung Pangan Keluarga* (Family Food Barns), established to strengthen family food security.
- *Bengkel Kreativitas Pemuda* (Youth Creativity Workshops), designed to enhance life skills and employability skills among young people.
- *Pemanfaatan Lahan Kosong* (Utilization of Vacant Land), aimed at increasing food availability and diversity, particularly through the cultivation of fruits and other nutritious food crops.
- *Dukungan Usaha Ekonomi Keluarga* (Support for Family Economic Enterprises), focusing on improving skills, productivity, and economic performance of family-based businesses.
- *Kapasitas Kelembagaan dan Organisasi Sosial* (Strengthening Community Institutions and Social Organizations), aimed at enhancing the capacity, effectiveness, and sustainability of local institutions and community organizations.

3.2. Key Principles from Implementation

From various implementation experiences, several key principles have emerged as critical for the success of the Family-Friendly Kampong model. These principles highlight that success depends not only on what is implemented, but also on how it is implemented.

1. First, community participation is fundamental. Sustainable outcomes cannot be achieved through top-down approaches alone. Instead,

- active involvement of families and local stakeholders ensures ownership and long-term commitment.
2. Second, integration across sectors is essential. Family issues intersect with health, education, economy, and environment; therefore, interventions must be coordinated rather than fragmented.
 3. Third, context sensitivity plays a crucial role. Each community has unique socio-cultural characteristics, and successful implementation requires adapting the model to local conditions rather than applying a rigid template.
 4. Fourth, capacity building is necessary to empower families and community leaders, enabling them to manage and sustain initiatives independently.

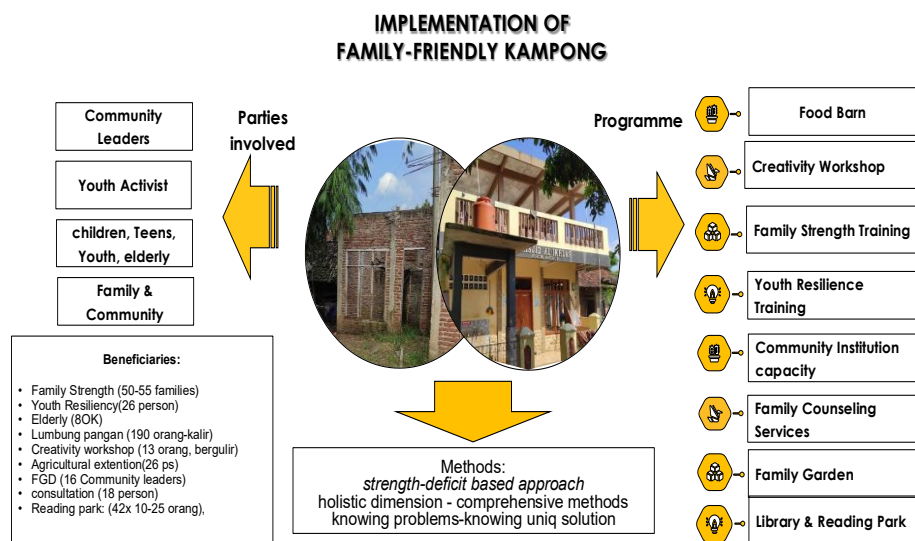


Figure 4. Examples of Family-Friendly Kampong Program Implementation⁸

Figure 4 provides an overview of Family-Friendly Kampong programs, encompassing both beneficiary-based and thematic program components. In addition, the figure depicts the implementation approaches utilized, the stakeholders engaged in program implementation, and the intended beneficiaries of the Family-Friendly Kampong initiatives.

⁸ Sunarti, E. 2022. *Program Kampung Ramah Keluarga: Laporan Pelaksanaan di Kampung di Kecamatan Cibiuk Kabupaten Garut.*

Community Engagement Mechanisms

A central component of implementation is community engagement. Effective engagement begins with participatory planning, where community members are involved in identifying needs, setting priorities, and designing interventions. This ensures that programs are relevant and responsive. In addition, mechanisms such as community forums, local groups, and informal networks facilitate continuous communication and collaboration.

Trust-building is also essential. Without trust, participation becomes superficial. Therefore, transparent processes and inclusive decision-making are key. Moreover, engagement should not be limited to certain groups. It must include women, youth, and vulnerable populations, ensuring that all voices are represented. Through these mechanisms, the kampong becomes a dynamic and participatory environment, where development is co-created rather than imposed.

Institutional Collaboration

Another critical factor in implementation is institutional collaboration. The complexity of family-related issues requires the involvement of multiple stakeholders, including government agencies, academic institutions, civil society organizations, and the private sector.

Collaboration allows for the pooling of resources, expertise, and networks, resulting in more comprehensive and effective interventions. However, collaboration also requires clear roles, coordination mechanisms, and shared objectives. Without these, efforts may become duplicated or fragmented. In the context of the Family-Friendly Kampong, local governance structures play a key role in facilitating coordination and ensuring alignment with broader policy frameworks. Thus, institutional collaboration transforms isolated efforts into a coherent and synergistic system.

Challenges in Implementation

While the model offers significant potential, its implementation is not without challenges. One major challenge is resource limitation, including financial constraints and limited human capacity at the local level. Another challenge is variability in community readiness. Not all communities have the same level of social cohesion or institutional support, which affects implementation outcomes. Additionally, there may be policy and

bureaucratic barriers, particularly when coordination across sectors is required.

Cultural factors can also present challenges, especially when traditional norms conflict with new approaches or innovations. Recognizing these challenges is important, as it allows us to develop adaptive strategies rather than assuming a one-size-fits-all solution. In response to these challenges, several strategic approaches can be applied. These strategies emphasize adaptability, resilience, and continuous learning:

- First, strengthening local capacity through training and mentoring helps communities manage initiatives more effectively;
- Second, leveraging local resources and social capital reduces dependency on external funding and enhances sustainability;
- Third, adopting a phased and flexible implementation approach allows communities to gradually build capacity and adapt to changing conditions;
- Fourth, fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships helps address resource gaps and enhances innovation;
- Finally, continuous monitoring and evaluation ensures that programs remain relevant and effective over time.

3.3. Replication and Adaptation

A key objective of this model is its potential for replication and adaptation. However, replication should not be understood as duplication. Instead, it involves adapting core principles to different contexts. This requires identifying which elements are universal, such as community participation and integration, and which are context-specific, such as cultural practices and institutional arrangements.

Successful replication also depends on knowledge sharing and capacity transfer, enabling other communities to learn from existing experiences. Importantly, adaptation ensures that the model remains relevant and effective across diverse settings, whether urban or rural, developed or developing contexts. Thus, the strength of the Family-Friendly Kampong lies in its flexibility and scalability.

Figure 5 presents the geographical distribution of Family-Friendly Village pilot implementations from 2017 to 2023. These pilot initiatives were largely implemented through voluntary efforts led by Indonesian family advocates and community volunteers. The dissemination of the pilot program was facilitated through a series of educational and advocacy activities, including seminars and webinars organized by family advocacy

groups, with support from local governments and relevant government ministries.



Figure 5. Piloting of Family Friendly Kampung by Family Activists

Key Insights from Case Experiences

From these practical examples, several key insights can be identified. These insights reinforce the idea that the Family-Friendly Kampung is not merely a technical model, but a social process rooted in community dynamics.

1. First, successful implementation relies heavily on local leadership and community initiative. External support is important, but sustainability depends on internal motivation.
2. Second, integration across sectors is consistently observed. Economic, social, and environmental programs are interconnected rather than implemented separately.
3. Third, flexibility and adaptation are critical. Each community modifies the model according to its specific needs and resources.
4. Fourth, social capital—including trust, cooperation, and shared values, emerges as a central driver of success.

3.4. Implications for Policy and Practice

The implementation of the Family-Friendly Kampong has important implications for policy and practice. For policymakers, it highlights the need for integrated and family-centered approaches, moving beyond sectoral silos. For practitioners, it underscores the importance of community engagement, collaboration, and adaptability. It also suggests that development interventions should be localized and participatory, rather than centralized and prescriptive. Furthermore, this model demonstrates that strengthening families is not only a social objective, but also a strategic investment in sustainable development. These implications provide valuable guidance for designing future policies and programs.

As we conclude this section, it is important to reflect on the broader significance of the discussion. The Family-Friendly Kampong represents more than a model, it is a paradigm for rethinking development, one that places families at the center and communities as the enabling environment. We have seen how this concept is grounded in theory, supported by policy, and validated through practice. Moving forward, the challenge lies in scaling and sustaining these efforts, ensuring that more communities can benefit from this approach.

Synthesis of Concept and Practice

At this stage, it is useful to synthesize the relationship between concept and practice. The theoretical framework provides a systematic understanding of family resilience, while practical implementation demonstrates its real-world applicability. The Family-Friendly Kampong serves as a bridge between these two domains, ensuring that theory informs practice, and practice, in turn, refines theory. This reciprocal relationship is essential for developing evidence-based and context-sensitive approaches. Thus, the strength of this model lies in its ability to integrate knowledge, action, and reflection into a continuous cycle of learning and improvement.

Strategic Recommendations

Based on the discussion, several strategic recommendations can be proposed. These recommendations aim to support the scaling and sustainability of the model.

- First, policymakers should adopt a family-centered development approach, ensuring that all policies consider their impact on family well-being.
- Second, there is a need to strengthen multi-sectoral coordination, particularly at the local level.
- Third, investment in capacity building and community empowerment should be prioritized.
- Fourth, mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation must be developed to ensure accountability and continuous improvement.
- Finally, knowledge-sharing platforms should be enhanced to facilitate learning across regions and countries.

Implications for Global Context, Future Directions and Final Reflection

Although this model originates from Indonesia, its relevance extends to the global context. Many countries face similar challenges, including urbanization, social fragmentation, and environmental pressures. The Family-Friendly Kampong offers a contextual yet adaptable framework that can be applied in different cultural and institutional settings. For international forum, this model provides an opportunity to explore how local traditions and modern development approaches can be integrated. Thus, it contributes to the broader discourse on sustainable and inclusive development worldwide.

Looking ahead, several future directions can be identified. These directions highlight the importance of continuous development and adaptation.

- First, further research is needed to deepen our understanding of family resilience in diverse contexts.
- Second, there is potential to integrate digital technologies to enhance communication, data management, and service delivery.
- third, expanding partnerships across international institutions can support knowledge exchange and innovation.
- Finally, scaling up the model requires policy commitment, resource allocation, and long-term planning.

As we reflect on this discussion, one key message stands out: families are the foundation of society.

- Strengthening families is not only a social responsibility, but also a strategic necessity for achieving sustainable development.
- The Family-Friendly Kampong demonstrates that when families are supported within a strong and inclusive community

environment, they become more resilient, productive, and capable of facing global challenges.

- This model reminds us that development should not be distant or abstract, but rooted in everyday life and human relationships.

In conclusion, the Family-Friendly Kampong represents a holistic, integrated, and adaptive approach to strengthening family resilience in the face of contemporary social, economic, demographic, and environmental challenges. By bridging theory and practice, policy and community action, and local initiatives with broader development goals, the model demonstrates the potential of family-centered and community-based approaches to sustainable development.

The discussion presented in this chapter highlights the importance of viewing families not merely as beneficiaries of development, but as active agents of change within their communities. As societies continue to navigate rapid global transformations, the principles underlying the Family-Friendly Kampong offer valuable insights for strengthening resilience, fostering social cohesion, and promoting sustainable well-being across diverse contexts.

Annex 1. Guidelines for Collecting Data and Information as the Basis for Selecting Specific Family-Friendly Kampong Programs

A. General Conditions

General Description of the Kampong: Provide aerial photographs, drone images, maps, or key photographs that characterize the kampong.

Kampong Demographics

- population: (number of families: males: females: children: older persons)
- Incidence of child marriage
- Average age at marriage
- Average family dependency ratio
- Number of female-headed households
- Number of migrant workers
- Number of stunted children under five

B. Social-Economic-Environmental Mapping

1. Formal and Informal Leaders

List names and social positions.

2. Social Processes (Social mapping of community social processes)

- Cooperation:
- Competition:
- Conflict:
- Accommodation:

3. Basis of Social Stratification (Based on survey findings)

- Descent/lineage
- Religion
- Education
- Economic status
- Military affiliation
- Community service occupations

4. Social Capital (Based on LING-GA survey results)

- a. Values and norms: Fundamental elements embedded in social interactions, referring to how individuals are expected to behave within society. Norms constitute an important component of social capital and emerge organically rather than being created by government authorities.

- b. Trust: Developed through confidence in the honesty, integrity, and responsibility of community members.
- c. Networks: Formed through common characteristics such as geographic origin, religion, political beliefs, kinship, and other shared identities.
- d. Social bonding: Social cohesion typically reflected through shared values, culture, perceptions, traditions, and customs.
- e. Social bridging: Social connections formed as a response to group characteristics and limitations, allowing strengths to emerge from existing weaknesses.
- f. Social linking: Social relationships characterized by connections across different levels of social power and social status within the community.

5. Existing Community Organizations and Institutions

List community organizations and institutions operating within the kampong, including:

- Organizational name
- Area of activity
- Scope of community involvement
- Level of activity

6. Social Interaction, Communication, and Transactions

Describe the patterns of social interaction, communication, and social transactions within the kampong.

7. Customs, Traditions, and Major Celebrations

Describe customs, traditions, and major celebrations involving significant participation from families and community members.

8. Livelihood Patterns and Sources

Provide information on the various sources of livelihood within the kampong, including:

- Agriculture
- Trading and marketing activities
- Small shops and home businesses
- Service-based occupations

9. Infrastructure and Public Utilities

Describe the condition of:

- Roads
- Bridges
- Electricity

- Water supply systems
- Internet access

10. Social and Economic Facilities

Document the condition of markets, schools, community health centers, mosques, and other places of worship.

- Identify types of food available in local markets.
- Identify food crops grown in home gardens.
- Include relevant photographs with titles and captions.
- Adjust the layout to accommodate photographs appropriately.

11. Green Open Spaces and Family Interaction Facilities

- Are green open spaces available?
- Are family parks available?
- Are public facilities available for community use?

12. Children's Play Environment

Describe the condition of children's play environments.

- Are they safe or hazardous?
- Are there fields for football, running, recreation, and self-expression?
- Are adequate play facilities available?

13. Natural Environment

- Describe soil conditions surrounding residential areas (e.g., sandy, dusty, red soil, fertile soil).
- Describe vacant land and waste management conditions.
- Identify sources of drinking water and public water supplies.
- Identify food crops, ornamental plants, forest plants, fisheries, and livestock resources.
- Are there attractive, clean, shaded, and comfortable areas within the kampong, such as waterfalls, fish ponds, small parks, lawns, flower gardens, or similar features?
- Is there potential green open space that could be developed as a Family Park Center?

14. Disaster Events and Disaster Risks (Natural and Social Disasters)

- Record disaster events that have occurred.
- Record potential disaster risks.
- Assess community awareness regarding disaster risks.

15. LING-GA Survey Results

- Assessment of the physical residential environment.
- Assessment of family attitudes and behaviors.

- Internal family perceptions.
- External family perceptions.
- Agreement with external family circumstances.
- Perceived importance of family resilience.

C. SWOT Analysis

1. Results of the assessment of kampong strengths
2. Results of the assessment of kampong weaknesses
3. Results of the assessment of available opportunities
4. Results of the assessment of existing threats

Strategic Options Based on SWOT Analysis

1. SO Strategy: Optimize internal strengths to capitalize on external opportunities and/or utilize external opportunities to strengthen internal capacities.
2. ST Strategy: Optimize internal strengths to prevent and/or address external threats.
3. WO Strategy: Address internal weaknesses in order to seize opportunities and/or utilize opportunities to overcome weaknesses.
4. WT Strategy: Address weaknesses to prevent or manage threats and/or prevent threats that may further exacerbate existing weaknesses.

D. Follow-Up Action Plan

1. Summary of gap analysis results related to family perceptions, family environment conditions, SWOT findings, available resources, infrastructure, and accessible resources.
2. Selection of feasible implementation mechanisms for program execution.
3. Development of follow-up action plans based on:
 - 1) Time frame
 - 2) Target beneficiaries
 - 3) Thematic program areas

E. Team Identification

Provide information regarding the assessment and implementation team members.

Annex 2. Family-Friendly Environment Instrument (LING-GA)⁹

The family environment encompasses all conditions, situations, atmospheres, infrastructures, and circumstances surrounding family life. It includes various aspects of life (economic, social, and cultural) that influence families and can be broadly categorized into internal and external environments, as well as social and natural environments. A family-friendly environment refers to an area within the sphere of family interactions that provides both physical and non-physical environments, covering all dimensions and aspects of life (education, health, social, cultural, economic, and political), which strengthen family resilience (the fulfillment of family roles, functions, and responsibilities) in order to achieve a high-quality and sustainable family life as well as a high-quality and sustainable social and natural environment.

A family-friendly environment is a situation, atmosphere, condition, and set of life circumstances that strengthen family values and family structures, support, encourage, and facilitate the realization of resilient families, and reflect both the process and outcomes of family transactions with their external environment. Based on this understanding, a family-friendly environment is characterized by several conditions, namely an environment that: (1) maintains and strengthens family values; (2) supports and assists families when needed; (3) provides facilities and infrastructure for development; and (4) functions to ensure family security, comfort, and protection.

Families interact and transact with their external environments. Families require a family-friendly external environment, which can simply be described as an environment that makes families feel safe and comfortable living within it. The family environment can be distinguished into the internal family environment as a microsystem, and the external family environment consisting of mesosystems, exosystems, and macrosystems. The external family environment can further be classified into social and natural environments.

The family-friendly environment concept is derived from area-based family-friendly development. Several reasons underlie the development of a family-friendly environment:

1. Families are a cross-cutting issue, multidimensional in nature, and require integrated multisectoral development within a unified area.

⁹ Sunarti, E, 2021. *Inventori Pengukuran Keluarga*. IPB Press. Bogor

2. One form of social support needed by families is related to physical proximity and residential location, namely neighborhood relationships within a village/community setting.
3. The closest interactions affecting family comfort, security, well-being, and quality of life occur within the immediate residential environment.
4. Families have limited time and energy resources, which can be utilized more effectively and productively when the nearest living environment (village/community) is family-friendly.
5. The prevention of various threats (social and environmental) and the identification of family vulnerabilities are most effectively initiated at the family level and within the immediate environment where families reside.

The Family-Friendly Environment Instrument was developed to encompass two major components: the social environment and the physical environment. Internal reliability analysis produced a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.911. Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) results indicated that Component 1 remained consistent across four-component (63% cumulative variance explained), five-component (59%), six-component (73.6%), seven-component (77.3%), and eight-component (80.4%) solutions. Based on the eight-component EFA solution, and by combining Components 6–8, six major components of the family-friendly environment were identified.

The LING-GA questionnaire has been utilized in several studies involving families with diverse characteristics, including young adult families, laborer families, and farming families. Across these studies, reliability coefficients (Cronbach's Alpha) ranged from 0.894 to 0.911. Research findings consistently indicate that family-friendly environments positively influence family social resilience, young adult resilience, and family subjective well-being. The better the family-friendly environment, the stronger the family social resilience, young adult resilience, and family subjective well-being.

A. Family Social Environment

Component 1: Family Social Relations

Our family environment:

1. Adheres to religious values and teachings.
2. Complies with social rules and norms.
3. Is friendly, harmonious, and maintains good relationships among residents.
4. Families know one another well.

5. Residents care for and protect one another, especially children and young people.
6. Residents are caring, helpful, and willing to share.

Component 2: Sensitivity to System Maintenance

Our family environment:

1. Respects and cares for older persons.
2. Preserves the natural environment.

Component 3: Bonds and Dynamics for Progress

In our family environment:

1. There is a sense of belonging within the same locality.
2. Information, knowledge, and work skills are exchanged among residents.
3. Residents support one another in advancing and developing in all areas of life.
4. Families and individuals in need receive assistance from others.

Component 4: Compliance Leading to Active Community Participation

People in our family environment:

1. Respect and comply with community leaders.
2. Actively participate in social and community activities.
3. Are willing to contribute money or material resources.

Component 5: Trust and Tolerance

Our family environment:

1. Residents trust one another.
2. Differences are respected and appreciated.

Component 6: Environmental Concern and Positive Lifestyles

Our family environment:

1. Cares about community safety.
2. Cares about environmental cleanliness and health.
3. Promotes lifestyles that avoid destructive behaviors (extravagance, alcohol abuse, gambling, and conflict).

B. Family Physical Environment

1. Cleanliness of the residential environment and surrounding areas.

2. Orderliness of the residential environment and surrounding areas.
3. Attractiveness of the residential environment and surrounding areas.
4. Safety of the residential environment and surrounding areas.
5. Comfort of living within the neighborhood.
6. Adequacy of space for family interactions.
7. Adequacy of facilities supporting family interactions.
8. Risk of fire hazards.
9. Risk of floods, landslides, and drought.
10. Risk of tsunamis, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions.

The LING-GA instrument consists of 30 statements measured on a 7-point semantic scale, resulting in total scores ranging from 30 to 210. The LING-GA Index ranges from 0 to 1 and is calculated as:

$$\text{LING-GA Index} = \frac{(\text{Total Score Obtained} - \text{Minimum Score})}{(\text{Maximum Score} - \text{Minimum Score})} = \frac{(\text{Obtained Score} - 30)}{(210 - 30)}$$

LING-GA Questionnaire

Degree of conformity of family-friendly environment indicators:
Low conformity (1) to High conformity (7)

A. SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

1. Adherence to religious values and teachings
2. Compliance with social rules and norms
3. Friendly, harmonious relationships among residents
4. Families know one another well
5. Mutual care and protection, especially for younger generations
6. Caring, helping, and sharing attitudes
7. Respect and concern for older persons
8. Preservation of the natural environment
9. Sense of belonging within the same locality
10. Exchange of information and knowledge among residents
11. Mutual support for progress and development
12. Assistance for vulnerable families or those in need
13. Compliance with community leaders
14. Active participation in social/community activities
15. Willingness to contribute money or material resources for social activities
16. Mutual trust among residents
17. Respect for differences
18. Concern for community safety

19. Concern for environmental cleanliness and health
20. Non-destructive lifestyle patterns

B. PHYSICAL HOME AND NEIGHBORHOOD ENVIRONMENT

1. Cleanliness of the home environment and surrounding areas
2. Orderliness of the residential environment and surrounding areas
3. Attractiveness of the residential environment and surrounding areas
4. Safety of the residential environment and surrounding areas
5. Comfort of living in the neighbourhood
6. Adequacy of space for neighbourhood and community interactions
7. Adequacy of facilities for neighbourhood and community gatherings
8. Prevention of fire-related disasters
9. Prevention of flood, landslide, and drought risks
10. Mitigation of earthquake, volcanic eruption, and tsunami risks

Family Environment Scores range from 30–210, consisting of:

1. Non-physical Environment Score: 20–140
2. Physical Environment Score: 10–70

Family Environment Categories:

- High: Score 180–210
- Moderate: Score 120–179
- Low: Score 60–119
- Poor: Score 30–59

Annex 3. Visual Illustration and Case Videos of Family Friendly Kampong

To complement the conceptual and practical discussion, several visual illustrations in the form of short videos that demonstrate the implementation of the Family-Friendly Kampong in different thematic areas:

1. Kampung ramah keluarga: focus on child potrait
https://youtu.be/pVUUhioUBBhI?si=j1RYzIA8ovsS5N_a
2. Kampung ramah keluarga; focus on economic strength
<https://youtu.be/5ZYsnaQ6MLs?si=sblmCP1VvJcIyo91>
3. Kampung ramah keluarga: focus on vulnerability of social disaster
<https://youtu.be/E0iMLsPgVEE?si=5Ku8nT32OkCUtFLf>
4. Kampung ramah keluarga: focus on density
<https://youtu.be/QXfJGGllrOI?si=S-ODzNiFbozCxHvU>
5. Kampung ramah keluarga: focus on youth resiliency
https://youtu.be/8gLJ85bbxz8?si=qabH45uBGQ_IGupz
6. Kampung ramah keluarga: focus on senior citizen
<https://youtu.be/7eGVpug5Nx4?si=-SmFHDnCr9J0FuWR>
7. Kampung ramah keluarga: focus on disaster mitigation
<https://youtu.be/yQObGC8kGJA?si=GZEA3I1Oopjahepy>
8. Kampung ramah keluarga: focus on food security
https://youtu.be/XkuTd1Hkd08?si=1zYWN6_EiTIOGwyW
9. Kampung ramah keluarga: case on dense settlement



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pVUUhioUBBhI>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5ZYsnaQ6MLs>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7eGVpug5Nx4&t=24s>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E0iMLsPgVEE>



Kampung Ramah Keluarga - Aspek Densitas

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QXfjGGIirOI&t=4s>



Kampung Ramah Keluarga - Aspek Youth Resilience

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8gLJ85bbxz8&t=34s>



Kampung Ramah Keluarga - Aspek Bencana Alam

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yQObGC8kGJA>



Kampung Ramah Keluarga - Aspek Ketahanan Pangan

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XkuTd1Hkd08>

These videos highlight key dimensions, including child development, family economic resilience, elderly well-being, and disaster vulnerability management. Each of these aspects reflects how the Family-Friendly Kampong operates as a holistic and integrated model.

Through these visual examples, we can observe how abstract concepts are translated into real-life community practices, where families actively engage in mutual support, local economic activities, and social protection mechanisms. Importantly, these cases illustrate that family resilience is not built through isolated interventions, but through continuous interaction between families, communities, and their environment.

Video 1. Family Friendly Kampong: Portrait of Children

This video presents a meaningful portrait of children living within the framework of a Family Friendly Kampong initiative in Indonesia. Rather than merely portraying children as passive beneficiaries of development, the video emphasizes children as central actors in the creation of a sustainable, resilient, and socially caring community. The kampong environment becomes a living ecosystem where family, neighbourhood, social interaction, and local culture jointly contribute to child wellbeing and development.

The video illustrates how children grow within a social atmosphere characterized by mutual care, collective responsibility, emotional closeness, and strong neighbourhood interaction. In many urban and semi-urban contexts today, children increasingly experience isolation due to digital dependency, reduced social cohesion, limited public space, and weakened intergenerational interaction. In contrast, the kampong portrayed in the video demonstrates how community-based social environments can still function as protective ecosystems for children's holistic development.

One important aspect highlighted throughout the video is the existence of safe communal spaces that allow children to interact, play, learn, and develop social confidence. Children are shown participating in daily community life, interacting naturally with peers, parents, elders, and neighbourhood members. These interactions reflect an important principle of family and child development: children's resilience is not built only inside the nuclear family, but also through supportive social surroundings. Research on child-friendly environments consistently emphasizes the importance of social trust, community participation, and emotional safety as foundations for healthy childhood development.

The video also reflects how local wisdom and kampong culture continue to shape children's character formation. Respect toward elders, cooperation among neighbors, and collective participation in communal activities become informal educational mechanisms that strengthen children's moral and social values. The kampong setting therefore functions not only as a residential space but also as a social learning environment where values of empathy, solidarity, and responsibility are transmitted across generations.

Another significant dimension portrayed in the video is the role of family engagement in children's everyday lives. Parents and community members appear actively involved in supervising, guiding, and supporting children's activities. This reflects an ecological approach to child development in which child wellbeing emerges from interconnected relationships between family, neighbourhood, educational settings, and community institutions. The kampong environment becomes an extension of the family support system, reducing social vulnerability and strengthening children's sense of belonging.

The video further demonstrates that child wellbeing cannot be separated from environmental conditions. Clean surroundings, accessible public interaction spaces, and socially connected neighbourhoods contribute to children's emotional comfort and psychological security. Such

environments are increasingly relevant in contemporary societies facing rapid urbanization, technological disruption, and declining social cohesion. The Family Friendly Kampong model therefore offers an alternative grassroots approach to sustainable child development by integrating physical, social, and cultural dimensions of family life.

Importantly, the portrayal of children in this video goes beyond developmental indicators alone. The children are represented as symbols of hope, continuity, and future community resilience. Their happiness, participation, and social connectedness reflect the broader success of the kampong in maintaining collective wellbeing amid contemporary megatrends affecting families worldwide, including digitalization, urban density, social fragmentation, and changing parenting patterns.

Overall, this video introduces the Family Friendly Kampong as a community-based social ecosystem that nurtures children not only physically, but also emotionally, socially, culturally, and morally. Through everyday interactions and collective care practices, the kampong becomes a living example of how families and communities can collaboratively create child-friendly environments that strengthen long-term social sustainability and resilience.

Video 2. Family Friendly Kampong: Economic Empowerment and Family Wellbeing

This video highlights the economic aspect of the Family Friendly Kampong as an important part of boosting family strength and community sustainability. It shows how local economic activities, community involvement, and family-run businesses help generate income for households and build social ties and overall wellbeing in the kampong. Economic resilience is closely linked to family resilience, especially considering the major social and economic trends impacting communities around the world.

One key message is that families cannot depend only on traditional jobs for stability. Communities need to create flexible, locally-based economic plans that make use of social resources, neighborhood support, and local assets. The kampong featured in the video illustrates how families work together in small-scale production, informal businesses, home industries, and community projects that enhance household stability while fostering social connections.

The video also highlights the crucial role of women and mothers in strengthening family finances. Many community programs in Indonesia

view women not just as caregivers but as important economic players who significantly impact family wellbeing. Through small businesses, food production, crafts, local cooperatives, and micro-enterprises, women are vital to household strength and community wellbeing. This economic involvement helps families better handle financial challenges, rising prices, and job market fluctuations.

Another significant point made in the video is about social support in local economies. Unlike the individualistic approaches seen in urban centers, the kampong setting promotes mutual aid, shared chances, and collaborative growth. Community members frequently trade resources, promote each other's goods, share knowledge, and support vulnerable families through informal networks. These actions highlight the social fabric of kampong life, where economic activities are tied to trust, reciprocity, and collective duty.

The video also shows how economic stability impacts family wellbeing. A steady household income allows families to provide better education, nutrition, healthcare, and emotional support for their children. Economic empowerment also eases family stress, especially for low-income households facing fast economic changes and increasing living costs. In this sense, economic programs within the Family Friendly Kampong framework are not just about generating income; they also serve as protective measures that improve long-term family functioning.

Additionally, the video emphasizes the value of tapping into local talents and community creativity in sustainable development. Instead of relying solely on outside help, the kampong encourages residents to leverage their skills, use environmental resources, and build social networks. This approach aligns with modern development principles that focus on community involvement, local ownership, and grassroots innovation.

As a result, the kampong serves as a practical example of how localized resilience can address global economic challenges. Another important aspect is how economic activities connect with social values. Economic growth in the Family Friendly Kampong is viewed not just as material progress but also as a way to enhance dignity, social harmony, and collective welfare. Community-driven economic projects favor cooperation over competition, reflecting the broader values of a harmonious society emphasized throughout the course. Economic resilience is therefore seen through ethical, relational, and communal lenses.

In summary, this video presents the Family Friendly Kampong as a system where economic empowerment lays the groundwork for lasting family

resilience. Through local entrepreneurship, social collaboration, women's involvement, and community support, the kampong shows how grassroots economic systems can foster stronger families and more resilient communities in the face of contemporary challenges like economic disruption, job insecurity, urban inequality, and social fragmentation.

Video 3. Family Friendly Kampong: Social Disaster Exposure and Community Resilience

This video looks at how the Family Friendly Kampong addresses different types of social disaster exposure that increasingly affect families and communities today. Unlike natural disasters caused by environmental hazards, social disasters involve conditions that threaten community wellbeing, family functioning, and social harmony. These include violence, social conflict, juvenile delinquency, substance abuse, family breakdown, social isolation, digital vulnerability, and weakened community ties. The video shows how community-based family systems can create preventive and protective social environments that reduce these vulnerabilities.

One key theme in the video is the need to strengthen social connections within the kampong. In many fast-growing urban areas, social interaction among neighbors has declined due to modernization, reliance on technology, and more individualistic lifestyles. This decline often increases family vulnerability since problems within households may go unnoticed by the community. In contrast, the Family Friendly Kampong model encourages active social interaction, mutual understanding, and shared responsibility among residents. When people have strong social ties, communities can better spot early signs of social issues and respond together before they grow into bigger crises.

The video also points out the vulnerability of children and teenagers to modern social risks. They face negative peer pressure, online dangers, violence, and risky behaviors as emerging challenges for today's families. The kampong environment acts as a social buffer, offering supervision, emotional support, and positive engagement for younger generations. Various community activities involving children, youth groups, religious meetings, neighborhood gatherings, and collective events help strengthen their sense of belonging and lessen social alienation. These interactions play a major role in building emotional security and social resilience.

Another important aspect shown in the video is the role of families as the first line of social protection. The Family Friendly Kampong promotes active parenting, communication within families, and collaborative caregiving backed by the community. When families go through stress,

conflict, or economic trouble, the social networks within the kampong often serve as informal support systems that help prevent further social decline. This social solidarity reflects the strong community culture found in many Indonesian neighborhoods, where relationships go beyond mere physical proximity to include shared social responsibility.

The video further demonstrates how local leadership and community involvement help prevent social vulnerability. Community leaders, women's organizations, youth groups, and local institutions are active players in raising social awareness and maintaining harmony. Educational programs, communal discussions, social monitoring, and collaborative activities serve as ways for communities to strengthen their preventive social resilience. This approach highlights an important point of sustainable social development: resilience builds not just through formal policies but also through solid everyday social connections at the grassroots level.

Additionally, the video emphasizes that social disasters often develop slowly and quietly. Issues like loneliness, family stress, social exclusion, and a decline in moral guidance may not be immediately visible but can accumulate into serious long-term problems. The Family Friendly Kampong prioritizes ongoing social interactions, emotional closeness, and communal care as protective measures that maintain social wellbeing over time. Such strategies become more important amidst global trends marked by digital disruption, reduced personal interactions, family changes, and social fragmentation.

Overall, this video presents the Family Friendly Kampong as a socially protective ecosystem that strengthens families and communities against various forms of social disaster exposure. Through collective care, neighborhood support, intergenerational interaction, and active social engagement, the kampong becomes a resilient social environment that fosters safer, healthier, and more connected families amid the challenges of modern society.

Video 4. Family Friendly Kampong: Spatial Setting and Population Density

This video looks at how the idea of a Family Friendly Kampong works within the limits of small spaces and high population density. It shows that family wellbeing and social strength depend not just on having large physical areas or modern facilities, but also on how communities organize, use, and change their limited surroundings into supportive living

environments. In crowded neighborhoods, the layout of spaces is closely linked to social interaction, emotional health, environmental quality, and family functioning.

A key theme in the video is how communities adapt to living in small residential areas. High-density neighborhoods often mean overcrowding, lack of privacy, environmental strain, poor public facilities, and increased social risk. Despite this, the Family Friendly Kampong in the video shows that communities can create nurturing and functional spaces through working together and managing their spaces collectively.

The video shows how shared areas in the kampong become multifunctional social places that enhance family and community life. Narrow alleys, communal corners, small open spaces, and neighborhood gathering spots serve as important venues for social interaction, children's activities, informal learning, and community engagement. Instead of seeing density as just a challenge, the kampong community uses closeness to build stronger relationships and social ties. Regular interaction among residents leads to better neighborhood familiarity, social support, and shared responsibility.

Another important point in the video is the link between spatial density and social resilience. In many modern cities, crowded spaces can increase stress, conflict, and social isolation, especially when community bonds are weak. However, within the Family Friendly Kampong approach, social relationships help balance the downsides of limited space. Mutual understanding, tolerance, cooperation, and emotional closeness among residents become key resources that help maintain harmony in compact living situations.

The video also highlights the role of environmentally friendly community practices. Even with space constraints, residents organize their surroundings through cleanliness efforts, greenery projects, waste management, and community-led environmental upkeep. These actions not only improve physical comfort but also enhance psychological wellbeing and foster community pride. Caring for the environment becomes part of the kampong's social culture, promoting shared responsibility for sustainable living conditions.

Children and families are shown as the main beneficiaries of these adaptable community setups. Safe paths, accessible communal areas, and closely connected neighborhoods allow children to socialize despite limited private space. Parents and neighbors watch over children's activities together, creating an informal protective network that builds trust

and improves child safety. Here, density does not have to compromise social quality; rather, effective organization and collective care shape whether dense areas are vulnerable or resilient.

The video also addresses broader global urban issues linked to rapid urban growth and population increase. In many countries, rising urban density raises worries about housing quality, environmental decline, reduced social interaction, and falling family wellbeing. The Family Friendly Kampong model provides a grassroots view that shows sustainable urban resilience can come from community involvement, local creativity, and strong social networks, even in tight spaces.

Another important element covered is the connection between the physical environment and cultural values. The kampong is seen not just as a group of buildings but as a dynamic social space shaped by cooperation, respect, and a shared identity. The arrangement of spaces has social significance, influencing how people engage, help each other, and uphold community wellbeing.

Overall, this video showcases the Family Friendly Kampong as an example of how communities can turn dense and constrained living areas into resilient social ecosystems. Through participatory management of spaces, care for the environment, social unity, and collective adaptation, the kampong illustrates that sustainable and family-friendly living environments can thrive amid the challenges of urban density and modern demographic shifts.

Video 5. Family Friendly Kampong: Adolescent Resilience

This video focuses on adolescent resilience within the framework of the Family Friendly Kampong, emphasizing the importance of supportive family and community environments in helping young people navigate contemporary social challenges. Adolescence is portrayed as a critical transitional stage marked by rapid physical, emotional, psychological, and social development. In the context of globalization, digital transformation, changing social values, and increasing social pressures, adolescents face growing vulnerabilities that require not only individual coping abilities but also strong ecological support systems from families and communities.

One of the main themes highlighted in the video is that adolescent resilience is socially constructed through everyday interaction, guidance, participation, and emotional connectedness. The kampong environment functions as a protective social ecosystem where adolescents are not left to face challenges alone. Instead, they are surrounded by networks of

parents, peers, elders, community leaders, and neighborhood institutions that collectively contribute to positive youth development. Such social environments become increasingly important amid contemporary conditions where many young people experience loneliness, identity confusion, social pressure, and weakening interpersonal relationships.

The video illustrates how adolescents actively participate in various communal activities within the kampong. Youth involvement in social gatherings, religious activities, educational programs, community service, sports, and creative initiatives reflects the kampong's commitment to fostering constructive youth engagement. These activities provide adolescents with opportunities to develop leadership, responsibility, cooperation, and social confidence. Participation also strengthens their sense of belonging and social identity, reducing the risk of alienation and antisocial behavior.

Another important aspect portrayed in the video is the role of intergenerational relationships in shaping adolescent resilience. In many modern societies, the gap between generations has widened due to technological differences, changing lifestyles, and reduced family interaction. The Family Friendly Kampong, however, maintains strong communication and social interaction between adolescents and older community members. Through daily encounters, informal conversations, and communal activities, adolescents receive social guidance, moral values, emotional support, and cultural continuity from adults and elders around them. These interactions contribute significantly to emotional maturity and social adaptation.

The video also addresses contemporary risks faced by adolescents, including negative peer influence, digital dependency, social violence, substance abuse, and declining mental wellbeing. Rather than responding through punitive approaches alone, the kampong emphasizes preventive social engagement and positive social environments. Families and communities collaboratively create spaces where adolescents feel valued, heard, and socially connected. Such approaches strengthen emotional resilience and help young people develop healthier coping strategies in dealing with stress and uncertainty.

Another significant dimension shown in the video is the importance of family functioning in adolescent wellbeing. Open communication, parental involvement, emotional warmth, and consistent social support are portrayed as fundamental protective factors. However, the video also demonstrates that resilience extends beyond the nuclear family. The surrounding community complements family roles by creating socially

supportive environments where adolescents experience collective care and social accountability. This reflects the ecological perspective that adolescent development is influenced by interconnected relationships between family, peers, schools, and neighborhoods.

The video further emphasizes that adolescents should not merely be viewed as vulnerable groups but also as potential social assets for community sustainability. By empowering adolescents through participation and social responsibility, the kampong invests in future community resilience. Young people are encouraged to become active contributors to social harmony, environmental care, and communal wellbeing rather than passive recipients of guidance. Such empowerment strengthens their self-esteem and fosters long-term civic engagement.

Overall, this video portrays the Family Friendly Kampong as a socially supportive environment that nurtures adolescent resilience through family engagement, community participation, intergenerational interaction, and positive youth involvement. Amid contemporary megatrends affecting young people globally, the kampong demonstrates how local social ecosystems can strengthen adolescents' adaptive capacity, emotional wellbeing, and social responsibility while preserving community cohesion and long-term societal resilience.

Video 6. Family Friendly Kampong: Care for Senior Citizens

This video highlights the role of the Family Friendly Kampong in supporting the wellbeing, dignity, and social inclusion of senior citizens within the community. As many societies around the world experience demographic transition and population aging, elderly wellbeing has become an increasingly important social issue. The video demonstrates how family-centered and community-based approaches can strengthen the quality of life of older adults while simultaneously reinforcing intergenerational solidarity and social cohesion.

One of the main themes presented in the video is that aging should not be viewed solely through the lens of dependency or vulnerability. Instead, senior citizens are portrayed as respected members of the community who continue to possess social value, cultural wisdom, life experience, and emotional significance within family and neighborhood life. The Family Friendly Kampong framework encourages communities to maintain meaningful engagement with older adults, ensuring that they remain socially connected and actively involved in communal interaction.

The video illustrates how everyday social relationships within the kampong contribute significantly to elderly wellbeing. In many modern urban environments, older adults increasingly face loneliness, social isolation, emotional neglect, and reduced family interaction due to migration, changing family structures, and fast-paced lifestyles. The kampong environment shown in the video offers an alternative social model where neighbors, families, and community members maintain regular interaction with elderly residents. Informal conversations, neighborhood visits, communal gatherings, and intergenerational activities help preserve emotional connectedness and social belonging among senior citizens.

Another important aspect highlighted in the video is the role of family care in maintaining elderly dignity and wellbeing. The kampong emphasizes shared responsibility in caring for older family members, reflecting cultural values of respect toward parents and elders. Family support extends beyond meeting physical needs and includes emotional attention, social engagement, and inclusion in family decision-making processes. Such practices strengthen the psychological wellbeing of senior citizens and help prevent feelings of abandonment or social exclusion.

The video also demonstrates how community participation complements family caregiving systems. Community organizations, neighborhood groups, women's associations, religious gatherings, and local social activities create supportive environments where elderly individuals can continue participating in social life according to their abilities and interests. This collective care system reflects the social strength of kampong communities, where caregiving responsibilities are not borne exclusively by individual households but are shared through communal solidarity and mutual concern.

Health and active aging are additional dimensions portrayed throughout the video. Various activities involving physical exercise, social gatherings, spiritual engagement, and communal interaction contribute to maintaining elderly health and emotional wellbeing. The kampong environment encourages active aging by creating socially accessible and emotionally supportive surroundings that enable older adults to remain engaged rather than isolated. Such approaches align with global healthy aging frameworks that emphasize participation, dignity, and social integration as key determinants of elderly quality of life.

Another significant theme in the video is intergenerational connection. The interaction between children, adolescents, adults, and senior citizens reflects the kampong's role as a living social ecosystem where

generations remain interconnected. Elderly individuals transmit cultural values, life lessons, moral guidance, and community memory to younger generations, while younger family and community members provide support, respect, and companionship. These reciprocal relationships strengthen social continuity and preserve collective identity within the community.

The video further suggests that caring for senior citizens is an important indicator of social civilization and community resilience. Societies that maintain compassion, inclusiveness, and respect toward vulnerable groups are often better equipped to preserve long-term social harmony. In the context of contemporary megatrends such as population aging, urban migration, declining family interaction, and increasing individualism, the Family Friendly Kampong offers a grassroots model for sustaining humane and socially connected communities.

Overall, this video portrays the Family Friendly Kampong as a compassionate and inclusive social environment where senior citizens are valued, protected, and meaningfully integrated into community life. Through family care, community solidarity, intergenerational interaction, and active social participation, the kampong demonstrates how local social systems can support dignified aging while strengthening broader family and community resilience.

Video 7. Family Friendly Kampong: Disaster Mitigation and Community Preparedness

This video presents the role of the Family Friendly Kampong in strengthening disaster mitigation and community preparedness as part of sustainable family and societal resilience. Indonesia, as a country highly vulnerable to natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions, and climate-related hazards, requires not only institutional disaster management systems but also strong grassroots community preparedness. The video demonstrates how family-centered communities can become important local actors in reducing disaster risk and strengthening collective adaptive capacity.

One of the main themes emphasized in the video is that disaster resilience begins at the family and community level. While government institutions and formal emergency systems play critical roles during disasters, everyday preparedness within neighborhoods and households significantly determines how communities respond to crises. The Family Friendly Kampong model encourages residents to develop awareness, preparedness, cooperation, and collective responsibility before disasters

occur, thereby reducing vulnerability and improving response effectiveness.

The video illustrates how disaster mitigation is integrated into daily community life rather than treated solely as an emergency response activity. Residents participate in environmental management, community coordination, preparedness discussions, and collective monitoring of local risks. Such activities strengthen social awareness regarding environmental hazards while fostering shared responsibility among community members. Disaster preparedness therefore becomes part of the social culture of the kampong rather than an occasional technical intervention.

Another important aspect highlighted in the video is the role of social cohesion during crises. Communities with strong interpersonal relationships are generally more capable of responding effectively during emergencies because trust, communication, and cooperation already exist prior to disaster events. The kampong environment portrayed in the video demonstrates how neighborhood solidarity supports rapid collective action, mutual assistance, evacuation support, and emotional resilience during difficult situations. Families are not isolated units but part of interconnected social networks that provide practical and psychological support during disasters.

The video also emphasizes the importance of environmental stewardship as a preventive mitigation strategy. Clean surroundings, proper waste management, drainage maintenance, tree planting, and communal environmental care are presented as practical efforts that reduce environmental vulnerability. Such community-based environmental practices are particularly relevant in urban and semi-urban areas where environmental degradation often increases disaster risks. By maintaining their local environment collectively, kampong residents actively contribute to reducing potential hazards affecting families and neighborhoods.

Children, adolescents, adults, and senior citizens are all portrayed as participants in community preparedness efforts. This inclusive approach reflects the principle that disaster resilience must involve all generations and social groups. Educational activities, community simulations, shared discussions, and social awareness programs help build collective understanding regarding risk reduction and emergency response. Families become important educational spaces where disaster awareness and preparedness values are transmitted across generations.

Another significant dimension shown in the video is the psychological aspect of disaster resilience. Beyond physical survival, disasters often generate fear, stress, trauma, and emotional instability within affected communities. The Family Friendly Kampong framework strengthens emotional resilience by preserving social support systems, maintaining social connectedness, and encouraging collective coping mechanisms. Emotional support from neighbors, family members, and community leaders becomes essential in helping individuals recover psychologically after crises occur.

The video further reflects broader global concerns related to climate change, environmental uncertainty, and increasing disaster frequency. Contemporary societies are increasingly exposed to environmental disruptions that require adaptive, community-based resilience strategies. The kampong model offers an important lesson that sustainable disaster mitigation cannot rely solely on technological or institutional responses, but must also involve social solidarity, participatory engagement, and locally grounded resilience practices.

Overall, this video portrays the Family Friendly Kampong as a resilient social ecosystem capable of strengthening disaster preparedness and collective adaptation through family participation, environmental care, social cohesion, and community cooperation. By integrating disaster awareness into everyday social life, the kampong demonstrates how local communities can build sustainable resilience in facing environmental uncertainty and contemporary disaster challenges while preserving social harmony and collective wellbeing.

Video 8 . Family Friendly Kampong: Food Security and Sustainable Family Livelihoods

This video highlights the importance of food security within the framework of the Family Friendly Kampong as an essential component of sustainable family resilience and community wellbeing. In the context of global challenges such as climate change, economic instability, urbanization, supply chain disruption, and rising food prices, ensuring stable access to nutritious food has become an increasingly urgent issue for families worldwide. The video demonstrates how local communities can strengthen food resilience through collective participation, environmental stewardship, and sustainable utilization of local resources.

One of the main themes presented in the video is that food security begins at the household and community level. Rather than depending entirely on external food systems, the Family Friendly Kampong encourages

residents to develop local food production practices adapted to their environmental and spatial conditions. Home gardens, communal planting activities, small-scale agriculture, and neighborhood food initiatives become practical strategies that support family nutrition while simultaneously strengthening community self-reliance. Such approaches illustrate how local food systems can contribute to broader social and economic resilience.

The video also portrays food security not merely as the availability of food, but as part of holistic family wellbeing. Nutritious and accessible food directly influences children's growth, health status, emotional wellbeing, and family stability. By strengthening local food production and healthy consumption practices, the kampong contributes to improving the overall quality of family life. Food-related activities additionally become spaces for family interaction, education, and intergenerational learning, reinforcing both nutritional and social dimensions of wellbeing.

Another important aspect highlighted in the video is community cooperation in managing food resilience. Residents work collectively to cultivate plants, maintain green spaces, share agricultural knowledge, and support neighborhood food initiatives. Such collaboration reflects the communal culture deeply rooted in kampong life, where food security is viewed not solely as an individual household responsibility but also as a shared social concern. Collective participation strengthens social solidarity while helping vulnerable families maintain access to food resources during economic or environmental uncertainty.

The video further emphasizes the relationship between environmental sustainability and food systems. Community gardening, urban farming, waste recycling, composting, and environmentally friendly cultivation practices demonstrate how food resilience can be integrated with ecological stewardship. These practices contribute not only to food availability but also to environmental improvement, cleaner surroundings, and healthier living conditions. In densely populated settlements where access to agricultural land may be limited, creative utilization of available spaces becomes an important adaptive strategy for sustainable urban living.

Women and families are portrayed as central actors in sustaining household food resilience. Mothers often play key roles in food preparation, nutrition management, small-scale cultivation, and family dietary practices. However, the video also illustrates that food security becomes more sustainable when supported collectively by all family and community members. Children and adolescents are encouraged to

participate in planting and environmental activities, helping strengthen awareness regarding healthy lifestyles and sustainable resource management from an early age.

Another significant theme shown in the video is the adaptive capacity of communities facing contemporary food-related vulnerabilities. Economic crises, pandemics, environmental disasters, and market disruptions have demonstrated how fragile global food systems can affect household wellbeing. The Family Friendly Kampong model offers a grassroots resilience approach by strengthening local food systems, reducing dependency, and encouraging community-based sustainability practices. Such approaches become increasingly relevant in the context of global uncertainty and climate-related challenges.

The video also reflects broader values associated with the concept of a Madani society, where social responsibility, sustainability, collective welfare, and environmental ethics are integrated into everyday community life. Food security is therefore framed not only as a technical or economic issue but also as part of social justice, family dignity, and communal resilience.

Overall, this video portrays the Family Friendly Kampong as a sustainable social ecosystem that strengthens food security through local participation, environmental care, community cooperation, and family engagement. By integrating food resilience into daily social and ecological practices, the kampong demonstrates how communities can build healthier, more adaptive, and sustainable family systems amid contemporary global challenges affecting food and human wellbeing.

Video 9. Family Friendly Kampong: Piloting in Dense Urban Settlements

This video presents the implementation of the Family Friendly Kampong model within densely populated urban settlements, highlighting how community-based family resilience can be developed even in highly constrained and complex urban environments. Rapid urbanization, migration, housing pressure, environmental degradation, social fragmentation, and economic inequality have transformed many urban neighborhoods into vulnerable living spaces. The video demonstrates how the Family Friendly Kampong initiative serves as a grassroots strategy to strengthen social cohesion, improve quality of life, and foster sustainable urban resilience amid contemporary urban challenges.

One of the central themes highlighted in the video is the reality of spatial limitation in urban settlements. High population density often creates multiple pressures for families, including overcrowded housing, inadequate infrastructure, limited green space, reduced privacy, environmental stress, and increased social vulnerability. However, the video emphasizes that physical limitation does not necessarily eliminate the possibility of creating healthy, caring, and socially resilient communities. Through collective participation and community organization, residents are able to transform constrained urban spaces into functional social environments that support family wellbeing.

The video illustrates how residents collaboratively develop shared spaces and communal activities despite limited physical resources. Narrow alleys, neighborhood corners, and small public areas are creatively utilized for social interaction, children's activities, community meetings, urban gardening, and environmental programs. Such practices reflect the adaptive capacity of urban kampong communities in responding to spatial and environmental pressures. Rather than perceiving density solely as a burden, the kampong model transforms social proximity into social strength through frequent interaction and collective engagement.

Another important aspect portrayed in the video is the strengthening of social cohesion within heterogeneous urban populations. Urban settlements often consist of residents from diverse social, cultural, and economic backgrounds, which may increase social distance and weaken interpersonal relationships. The Family Friendly Kampong initiative encourages active communication, communal participation, and collaborative problem-solving among residents. Through regular social activities, mutual cooperation, and neighborhood engagement, communities gradually build trust, shared responsibility, and collective identity despite urban complexity.

The video also highlights the importance of environmental management in dense urban areas. Waste management, cleanliness programs, greening initiatives, and collective maintenance of the living environment become practical strategies for improving community wellbeing. Environmental improvement is not treated merely as a technical issue but as part of social empowerment and collective ownership. Residents become active participants in shaping healthier and more livable urban environments for families and future generations.

Children, adolescents, adults, and senior citizens are all portrayed as integral participants within the urban kampong ecosystem. The initiative promotes inclusive social environments where all generations remain

connected through everyday interaction and communal activities. In urban contexts where social isolation and weakened neighborhood relationships are increasingly common, the Family Friendly Kampong offers an alternative model that restores interpersonal closeness and collective care within modern city life.

Another significant dimension shown in the video is the role of local leadership and community participation in sustaining urban resilience. Community leaders, neighborhood organizations, women's groups, youth associations, and local residents collectively contribute to maintaining social harmony and solving everyday urban challenges. Such participatory approaches strengthen local ownership and ensure that community development remains socially grounded and contextually relevant.

The video further reflects broader global urban megatrends affecting families worldwide, including increasing urban density, housing inequality, environmental stress, changing family structures, and declining social cohesion. The Family Friendly Kampong model offers an important lesson that sustainable urban resilience does not depend solely on large-scale infrastructure or governmental intervention, but also on strong social capital, community solidarity, and active citizen participation at the grassroots level.

Overall, this video portrays the Family Friendly Kampong as an innovative and adaptive community-based approach for strengthening family resilience within dense urban settlements. Through social cooperation, participatory environmental management, inclusive community engagement, and collective responsibility, the kampong demonstrates how urban communities can cultivate sustainable, resilient, and humane living environments despite the pressures of contemporary urbanization and demographic change.

Overall Reflection and Integrated Scope of the Family Friendly Kampong Videos

The nine thematic videos collectively portray the Family Friendly Kampong as a holistic community-based approach to strengthening sustainable family resilience amid contemporary global megatrends affecting family life and society. Rather than viewing families merely as private household units, the videos emphasize that family wellbeing is deeply interconnected with community relationships, environmental conditions, local culture, social participation, and collective responsibility. The kampong emerges not simply as a residential area, but as a living

social ecosystem where families, neighborhoods, and local institutions collaborate to create sustainable and resilient communities.

Across the various themes, the videos consistently demonstrate that resilience is multidimensional. Children's wellbeing, adolescent resilience, elderly care, economic empowerment, food security, disaster mitigation, and environmental management are presented as interconnected dimensions of family sustainability. The Family Friendly Kampong framework recognizes that contemporary families face increasingly complex pressures arising from rapid urbanization, digital transformation, climate uncertainty, economic instability, social fragmentation, demographic transition, and changing social values. As a result, strengthening family resilience requires integrated ecological approaches that combine social, economic, environmental, and cultural dimensions simultaneously.

One important insight emerging from the videos is the central role of social cohesion and collective care. In many modern societies, increasing individualism and declining neighborhood interaction have weakened traditional social support systems. The Family Friendly Kampong offers an alternative model by revitalizing community solidarity, intergenerational relationships, participatory engagement, and mutual cooperation. Social interaction within the kampong functions not only as a cultural tradition but also as an important protective mechanism that reduces vulnerability and strengthens collective adaptive capacity.

The videos also highlight the importance of local participation in achieving sustainable development goals at the grassroots level. Residents are not portrayed as passive beneficiaries of external programs, but as active actors who collaboratively shape their own environments through local initiatives, shared responsibility, and community innovation. Whether through economic activities, environmental stewardship, youth engagement, elderly care, or food resilience programs, the kampong demonstrates how local communities can mobilize social capital to address both everyday challenges and larger societal risks.

Another major theme reflected throughout the videos is the integration between physical environment and social wellbeing. Dense settlements, limited spaces, environmental risks, and urban pressures do not inevitably produce social deterioration when communities maintain strong interpersonal relationships and collective responsibility. The Family Friendly Kampong transforms spatial limitation into opportunities for strengthening social interaction, environmental awareness, and participatory problem-solving. This perspective offers important lessons

for sustainable urban development in rapidly growing cities around the world.

Intergenerational connectedness also becomes a defining characteristic of the kampong model. Children, adolescents, adults, and senior citizens are all positioned as important contributors to community resilience. The videos demonstrate that sustainable societies are built when generations remain socially connected, mutually supportive, and collectively engaged in maintaining communal wellbeing. Such relationships preserve social continuity, cultural values, emotional security, and social learning across generations.

Furthermore, the Family Friendly Kampong reflects the broader vision of building a Madani society characterized by humanity, inclusiveness, participation, mutual respect, and social responsibility. Development is not understood solely in material or infrastructural terms, but also in terms of strengthening dignity, compassion, social harmony, and collective wellbeing. The kampong therefore represents a localized yet globally relevant model of socially sustainable development rooted in community empowerment and family-centered resilience.

Overall, the nine videos collectively illustrate that sustainable and resilient societies begin with strong families supported by caring communities. Amid contemporary megatrends that increasingly challenge social cohesion and family stability worldwide, the Family Friendly Kampong offers an important grassroots model for fostering adaptive, inclusive, and humane communities capable of sustaining long-term wellbeing across generations.