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EMPOWERMENT OF INCREASING ECONOMIC RESILIENCE POST COVID-19 JANJANG WULUNG VILLAGE COMMUNITY THROUGH CREATIVE ECONOMIC VILLAGE PLANNING

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ABSTRACT

Janjang Wulung Village is one of seven villages located at a highland of 593.73 meters above sea level in Puspo District, Pasuruan Regency, East Java. Janjang Wulung Village has natural resource potential from coffee, apples, avocados, and forest products supported by the plantation area, reaching 280.1 and farmers of 1,072 people. The livestock sector is also one of the superior productions in Janjang Wulung Village, with each household having 3-6 dairy cattle with a population of 602 people who work as breeders. However, the condition of COVID-19 limiting social activities resulted in a 20% to 40% decrease in income. So, planning the development of Janjang Wulung Village as a creative economy village is necessary to create an economically resilient village. Four analyses are used, including problem trees, analysis of village and community resilience, and SWOT, followed by the analysis of project alternatives that are resulting projects. The project includes village physical resilience, such as road rehabilitation projects, clean water system development projects, procurement projects, Wi-Fi Corner, food diversification innovation projects, technology development projects, and modules and poster projects using technology to support the development of the creative economy.

Keywords: Economic Risilience; Creative Economy; COVID-19

1. INTRODUCTION

Janjang Wulung Village is divided into five hamlets, namely Kopek Hamlet, Krajan Hamlet, Sembung Hamlet, Lasgung Hamlet, and Delik Hamlet. The creative economy development economy in Janjang Wulung Village can be implemented by assessing the potential and problems. Exploring the potential found, several prospects come from aspects of nature, economy, forest products, agriculture, plantations, and institutions. Prospects at Janjang Wulud are found in food crops and plantation commodities, where the largest food crop production is corn, which amounts to 20,744 tons per year, and for plantations, the largest production is cotton kapok with 352.24 tons per year (BPS, 2020).

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However, problems in Janjang Wulung Village are still found, such as road infrastructure problems using macadam pavement along 19.4 kilometers (km), making it difficult for road users to pass through due to jagged rocks and plains whose elevation is quite steep. The difficulty in getting clean water is also still found even though there is clean water from Umbulan in Dusun Lasgung.

Still, the location in the lowland makes it difficult for the water to flow throughout the village (Survei Sekunder, 2020). In addition, problems related to the COVID-19 Pandemic have made three sub-districts in Pasuruan Regency the Coronavirus red zone, including the Puspo District (Emil, 2020).

Janjang Wulung Village has prevented and handled the COVID-19 virus byass spraying disinfectants on May 1, 2020, as a form of activity for the resilience of the village and village communities (Hidayat, 2020). There are ways to overcome the economic problems currently occurring due to the Pandemic by developing the creative economy through 17 sub-sectors that have been defined and prioritizing local wisdom. All regions in Indonesia, including Janjang Wulung Village, are prioritized as an example of creative economic resilience villages, Puspo District, Pasuruan Regency, East Java are p (Kementrian Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif, 2020). A creative economy is the development of concepts based on creative assets that have the potential to increase economic growth (Sopanah, Bahri, & Ghozali, 2018). According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Article 1 of 2015, the creative economy embodies of added value from an idea or ideas that contain authenticity, emerging from human intellectual creativity based on science, skills, and cultural heritage intellectual property technology. The main elements of the creative industry are creativity, expertise, and talents that have the potential to improve welfare by offering intellectual creations (Rakib et al., 2018).

Human resources determine the empowerment of potential assets, namely, how the community can be skilled at empowering this potential to produce tradeable products (Mayasari & Chandra, 2020). Community empowerment creates a community with much greater control over its environment and the process development of organizational means (Badaruddin, 2020). Assessment in terms of community empowerment is part of the development paradigm that focuses on all the principal aspects of humans in their environment, starting from the intellectual aspect (Human Resources), material and physical aspects, to managerial elements. These aspects can be developed into sociocultural, economic, political, security, and environmental factors (Cristina, 2020). However, there are still problems in implementing empowerment, especially from human resources. The limited means of communication and information cause the public not to know the surrounding environment (Hansson, et al., 2020). So, learning or training is needed regarding knowledge, skills, and attitudes to create independent business opportunities and independence from other parties.

Janjang Wulung Village has both potential and problems. Therefore, a study was conducted that aims to find out how the physical and non-physical conditions of Janjang Wulung Village to examine the resilience of the Janjang Wulung Village community in the COVID-19 Pandemic through the excavation of the leading sector and prepare development directions for Janjang Wulung Village to develop the creative economy during and after the Pandemic. The discourse networking analysis method is expected to systematically identify a discourse relation in various documents to form a complex network. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) are used in this data collection.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method is divided into two. First, a data collection method combines primary and secondary data obtained online. Second, there is a data analysis technique using village and

community resilience analysis as the focus on consideration analysis for planning direction by the resilience condition of Janjang Wulung Village.

2.1. Data Collection

This study uses the online primary and secondary data collection methods which Discourse Networking Analysis analyzes. Discourse Networking Analysis is a technique for visualizing political and sociocultural discourses into a network that allows us to systematically identify a discourse structure in various textual documents such as newspaper articles, print media,r transcripts of debates in parliament (Pratama & Ulfa, 2017). This Discourse Networking Analysis method combines secondary data from PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) and primary RRA (Rapid Rural Appraisal) data.

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is an exercise for communication and transfer of knowledge that gather/collects information by the involvement of Rural/local communities for decision-making and implementation of the development project "for the rural community, by the rural community and with the Rural Community (Arthika, 2020). With the results of PRA, the community will undoubtedly provide potential in themselves. Through this potential, the community can develop the village's potential according to its potential (Harani, 2017). The community-based approach was also chosen because village development in Indonesia is based on community-based development, so existing planning is right on target (Andari, 2019). The PRA was implemented using primary data from the 2018 PRA result and integrated the data received with online interviews due to the Pandemic that led to limited access.

2.2. Data Analysis

The analytical technique used in this research is the analysis of village and community resilience. This analysis of village and community resilience aims to determine the physical and non-physical conditions of Janjang Wulung Village to determine the direction of further development from the consideration of resilience analysis. Resilience is the dynamic condition of an area that includes all dimensions of life that can develop and be integrated into the face of threats, challenges, and obstacles (Mardhani, Runturambi, & Hanita, 2020). Community resilience is a crucial concept of resilience a region or region possesses. Society is a group of people living with all their cultures and personalities (Purwaningsih, 2020). However, it is necessary to use other PRA tools and supporting analysis from this analysis.

The PRA tool to support village and community resilience analysis data uses eight crosschecked PRA data (Comparison of 2018 and 2020 data) consisting of village mapping, village transects, village history flows, Venn diagrams, livelihood studies, input and output flow charts, season calendar, and ranking chart which then identified the problem to find out the leading causes of creative economy development in Janjang Wulung Village by using problem tree analysis. Problem tree analysis is a step in solving a problem by looking for the reason an effect (Asmoko, 2019).

Apart from the problem tree analysis for the PRA Tool, this study also uses other supporting data analysis techniques starting from the ability and land suitability analysis, analysis of settlement facilities and infrastructure, settlement analysis, population analysis, economic income analysis, and policy analysis. After all analysis data has been collected, all PRA and other analytical data are analyzed in the analysis of village and community resilience. In addition, there is also potential and problem analysis, root cause analysis, root purpose analysis, and SWOT analysis, which can be seen in the analytical framework in Figure 1.

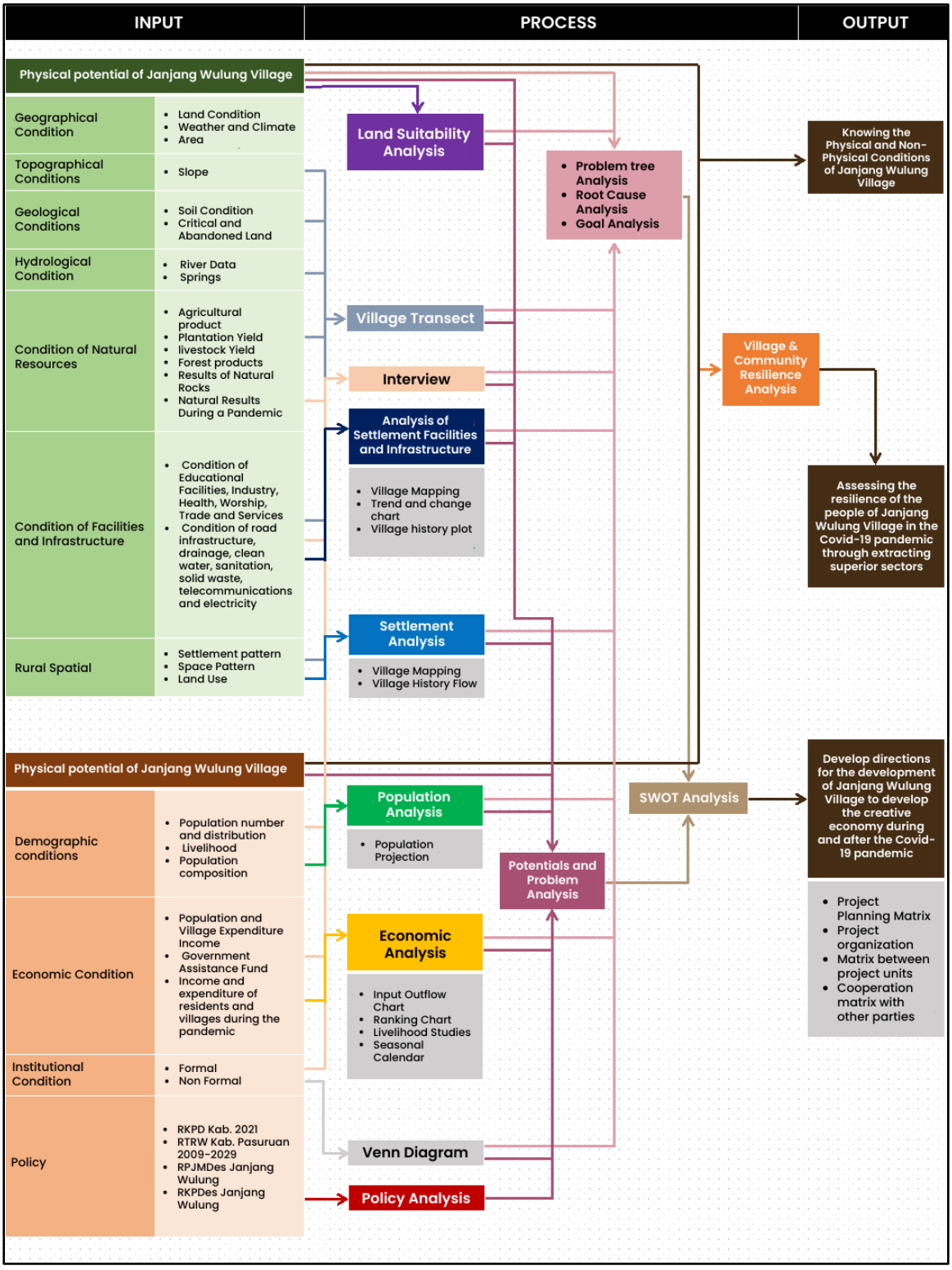

Figure 1 Analysis Framework

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Janjang Wulung Village is one of seven villages in Puspo District, Pasuruan Regency. The area of Jajang Wulung Village is 7 km2 (14.46% of the total area of Puspo District), with a high population density of 599 people/sqm (see Figure 2). It consists of 5 hamlets: Krajan Hamlet, Lasgung Hamlet, Sembung Hamlet, Kopek Hamlet, and Dusun Delik, 6 Rukun Warga (RW), and 20 Rukun Tetangga (RT). Janjang Wulung Village, located in the Pasuruan Regency area, has a very strategic location because it is a crossroads from Surabaya – Malang, Surabaya – Probolinggo, and from Probolinggo to Malang through the Pasuruan Regency area.

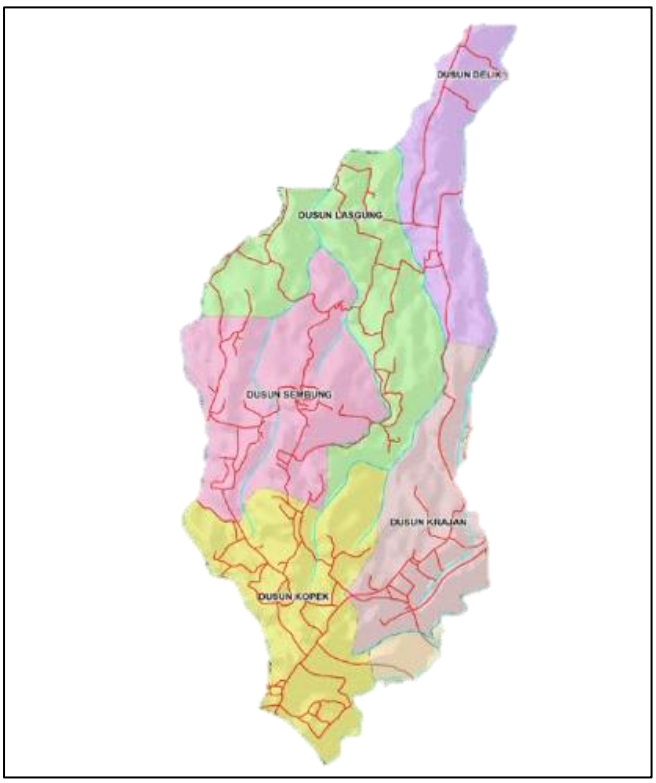

Figure 2 Janjang Wulung Village Administration

Janjang Wulung Village is located at an altitude of 593.73 meters above sea level and in a mountainous area. Therefore, Janjang Wulung Village is included in the highland area. In addition, Janjang Wulung Village has the same slope as Pasuruan Regency and Puspo District, which has a slope between 0-2% (Pasuruan Goverment, 2020). Janjang Wulung Village only has 1 type of soil, namely Andosol soil, so Janjang Wulung Village is included in the medium fertile area with a land area of 261 ha with moderate fertility. The level of erosion in Janjang Wulung Village is relatively light, with an area of only 10 ha, a depth of around 50-99 cm with an area of 218.73 ha, and Janjang Wulung Village has a critical land of 20 ha, which is classified as low.

3.1. Trouble Tree

The analysis results using a problem tree produce details of the cause of an effect which can then be used as a solution to a problem. In addition, this analysis also illustrates the correlation between the problem, the cause of the problem, and the effect of a problem in a hierarchy of interrelated factors (Prayitno, et al., 2022). The following are the results of the problem tree analysis in Janjang Wulung Village (see Figure 3).

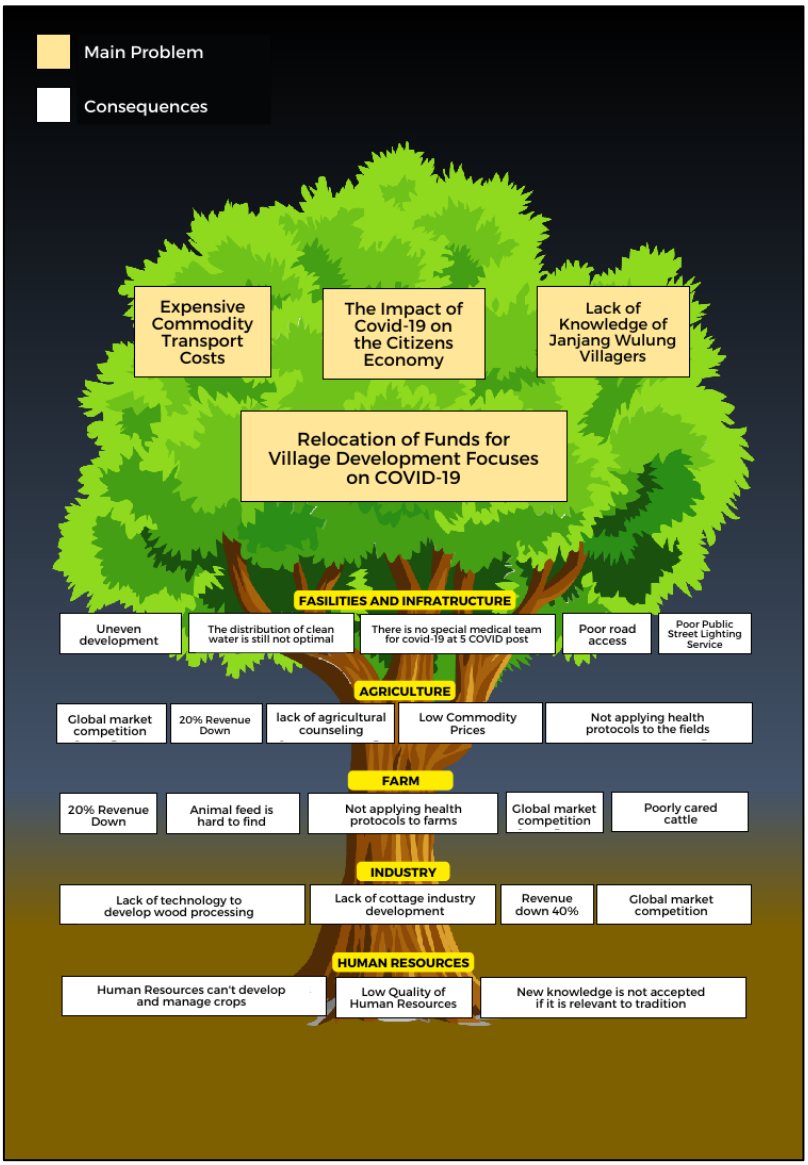

Figure 3 Problem Tree

As seen in the picture, it can be concluded that there is a bad influence or impact from the Pandemic on agriculture, which has resulted in residents having to adjust their needs more than before the Pandemic with farm wages that have not changed. In addition, compared to conditions in 2018, the cattle owned by the residents, which initially numbered 6 heads, were reduced to 3 cows. This is because it is increasingly difficult to get animal feed, so livestock are less well cared. It can also be concluded from all the existing problems that impact citizens' income or the economy slowly.

3.2 Analysis of Village and Community Resilience

Analysis of the village and community resilience is seen from six essential criteria and seven components of assessing existing conditions. The weighting is also based on the six criteria, with one (1) point for each measure if it is appropriate and zero (0) if it is not warranted.

Table 1 Per-indicator Criteria Score

No	Criteria	Information	Score
1.	*Equity*	Guarantee of human rights regardless of background	1
2.	*Quality*	There are services and availability of quality basic materials such as food, clean water, health services, and affordability of transportation	1
3.	*Ecology*	Use of natural resources wisely for now and in the future	1
4.	*Ownership*	Main control of existing resources	1
5.	*Diversity*	Protect and respect cultural diversity	1
6.	*Self-reliance*	Providing and sharing needs in an emergency	1
Total Per-Component Assessment of Village and Community Resilience Analysis			**6**

The essential criteria are Equity, Quality, Ecology, Ownership, Diversity, and Self-Reliance (Surjono et al., 2019). In addition, the assessment components used to assess the condition are divided into local knowledge, community networks and relationships, preparedness, health, resources, governance/leadership, and economic investment. In addition, a Likert scale is also used to assess the resilience of the Janjang Wulung Village and Community.

Table 2 Defensive category determinant assessment

No	Category	Weighting Value
1.	Hold High	26–34
2.	Medium Endurance	13–25
3.	Survive Less	1-12

After the analysis, it was found that Janjang Wulung Village could survive but not optimally, with a total weighting value of 22. This happens because many people in Janjang Wulung Village still have not implemented health protocols properly even though 90% of the residents already know the danger of the spread of the COVID-19 virus, and the assistance provided by the government cannot be felt by all citizens. After all, it is only given to the poor. In addition, it can also be concluded that from residents and villages.

3.3. SWOT Analysis

SWOT is a strategic planning and management tool to build organizational and competitive strategies (Gurel, 2017). The SWOT analysis uses a strategic planning framework that has 2 dimensions internal dimension (weakness and strengths) and also external dimension (opportunities and threats) (Benzaghta et al., 2021). SWOT analysis will produce the best recommendation related to the needs of the client/community, so this analysis will be more targeted and effectively implemented (Groseli, 2015). The identified aspects are divided into internal issues and external issues, which will later be combined to find alternatives to solving threats and weaknesses. The following is a combination or combination of internal and external problems in Janjang Wulung Village.

Table 3 SWOT Analysis Results

Internal / External	S (Strength)	W (Weakness)
	• Janjang village is located in the highlands with good slope stability and fertile andosol soil types for farming. • Good physical condition and scale of service facilities so that they can serve the community • There are COVID-19 Command Posts throughout the village • The drainage network is adequate to drain runoff water and household wastewater • The people of Janjang Wulung Village already have a semi-permanent and non-permanent housing system • The commodities of cassava, bamboo, cloves, durian, and avocado are favorites commodities in Janjang Wulung Village • Abundant cow's milk production • The existence of KUD improves the economy of the villagers • The number of residents scattered throughout the hamlet and the relatively low population growth	• Janjangwulung Village is dominated by high erosion rates with relatively low rainfall • Uneven distribution of facilities • The condition of the road pavement is macadam which makes it challenging to distribute livestock products • Clean water infrastructure is complicated in some hamlets because they still rely on springs from other villages and are obtained in rotation • There are deposits in some drainage channels • Villagers do not accept forms of counseling that are not by tradition • The condition of the road pavement is macadam which makes it challenging to distribute livestock products • Difficult to get feed for livestock • Unequal distribution of population, the lowest population of Dusun Lasgung with the most significant area • The influence given by several institutions is not so great and can be felt by the community
O (Opportunity)	**SO**	**WO**
• The existence of the Pasuruan Regency RTRW policy for 2009-2029 regarding road development has been carried out in Janjang Wulung Village through the construction of road pavements that were previously ground into asphalt and macadam to improve the quality of infrastructure and facilitate transportation of villagers and the addition of the electricity network by establishing a JTM • The existence of the MUSREMBANGDES policy with the construction of communal toilets in Krajan and Kopek hamlets, submission of montong durian seedlings in Sembung and Lasgung hamlets, and construction of public street lighting • There is assistance from the government and Nestle in the care of livestock	• There is a MUSREMBANGDes policy related to developing facilities and infrastructure to improve the quality of existing facilities and infrastructure more optimally than their conditions and services. One is related to sanitation infrastructure with details in the form of building communal toilets in Krajan and Kopek hamlets. • The Pasuruan Regency RTRW 2009-2029 policy regarding road development as the basis for carrying out road repairs to support the existence of KUD to increase the economic improvement of the residents of Janjang Wulung Village. • The Pasuruan Regency RTRW 2009-2029 policy regarding road development as the basis for road repairs to support the distribution of favorite agricultural commodities outside the hamlet and outside the village of Janjang Wulung. • There is assistance from the government and Nestle in livestock care as a basis for increasing animal feed and abundant cow's milk production. • The existence of assistance from the government and Nestle will help increase livestock products.	• There is assistance from the government and Nestle to improve the quality of livestock commodities through counseling due to the poor quality of cattle due to the difficulty of finding animal feed. • The existence of assistance from the government and Nestle in livestock care will improve the quality of commodities and villagers through direct outreach. • The Pasuruan Regency RTRW 2009-2029 road development policy can improve the road pavement's condition, which is still in the form of macadam, to distribute livestock products better. • The Pasuruan Regency RTRW 2009-2029 policy regarding road development facilitates accessibility in the level of service facilities that are still not evenly distributed. • A policy in the RTRW of Pasuruan Regency 2009-2029 regarding improving facilities and infrastructure will help solve the problem of unequal facilities and infrastructure problems, such as clean water.

T (Threats)	ST	WT
• Lack of support from the government • The selling price of agricultural, livestock, and forest products is low due to the difficulty of marketing during the Pandemic	• Using soil fertility in Janjang Wulung Village for good agricultural management will reduce the threat of the lack of government support for the farming sector. • Good management of only commodities such as cassava, bamboo, cloves, durian, and avocado will minimize the threat from the difficulty of commodity marketing during this Pandemic. • Improving the quality of service and the physical condition of the facilities will eliminate the threat of the lack of government support for the shape of the existing facilities in Janjang Wulung Village. • The management of the COVID-19 Command Post and Polindes health facilities will minimize the threat from the government that does not support the condition of health facilities. • The existence of KUD, which helps the production of cow's milk which is relatively abundant, can improve the economy of farmers despite the threat of difficult marketing in this Pandemic.	• The uneven distribution of facilities can be minimized by building and rehabilitating facilities to avoid threats from the lack of government support for the condition of facilities in Janjang Wulung Village. • Improving the quality of accessibility can reduce the weakness of residents who have difficulty distributing milk from cows whose rate has decreased due to wobbling on the roads to avoid threats from the lack of government support for the existing road network in Janjang Wulung Village. • The development of the quality of livestock activities in animal feed technology processing can minimize farmers' difficulty obtaining animal feed to avoid the lack of government support for the livestock sector. • The development of the Clean Water Network can minimize the difficulty of clean water infrastructure due to the condition of the topography of Janjang Wulung Village which is getting higher and higher so that several hamlets at an altitude still have to get clean water in rotation. • Training on relevant technology can overcome the knowledge of the residents of Janjang Wulung Village who cannot accept new insights, especially in the use of natural resources if they are not relevant to existing traditions to avoid marketing difficulties for superior commodities in this Pandemic. • Improving institutional performance can increase institutional influence on the people of Janjang Wulung Village which currently does not have much effect on the utilization of human resources, this can also be a strategy to avoid threats from the lack of government support for institutional influences.

3.4. Development Concept

Janjang Wulung Village has a low community welfare condition because the fulfillment of the economic and social needs of the community is still not optimal. In meeting financial requirements, most people with a livelihood in the agricultural and livestock sectors still need help marketing each sector's commodity products. This is because the road infrastructure is not in good condition. There is a steep road terrain, damage to several sections, and a lack of completeness of the road, so residents have difficulty doing marketing. The condition of road infrastructure like this causes difficulties in the process of using the mode of transportation so that when it reaches the market, the selling price of the results will be low.

The people of Janjang Wulung Village are still not optimal in meeting social needs. Based on the results of the analysis carried out at the facts and analysis stage, related to meeting the demand for clean water, the community is still experiencing difficulties because the source of clean water

has not been able to cover the entire hamlet (see Figure 4). However, using pure water sources from other villages, the fulfillment of clean water is still constrained by quality and quantity. In the dry season, the amount of water decreases due to drought; in the rainy season, the water quality becomes cloudy. The people of Janjang Wulung Village already have access to their telecommunications needs. However, there are still obstacles related to providers who can only cover some hamlets and unstable network conditions. The condition of human resources in Janjang Wulung Village is still not good due to the role of institutions that have not been maximized and the absence of counseling for community groups in Janjang Wulung Village. The lack of this role has resulted in the people of Janjang Wulung Village being unable to optimize their needs or resources. The community does not yet have sufficient knowledge to manage production and market commodity products.

The condition of the COVID-19 Pandemic is also one thing that affects the shape of Janjang Wulung Village. With this condition, the village economy can contract and lead to a recession which impacts rural communities due to the declining level of purchasing power. This can limit the communication and social level of the village community and reduce the productivity of various sectors in Janjang Wulung Village.

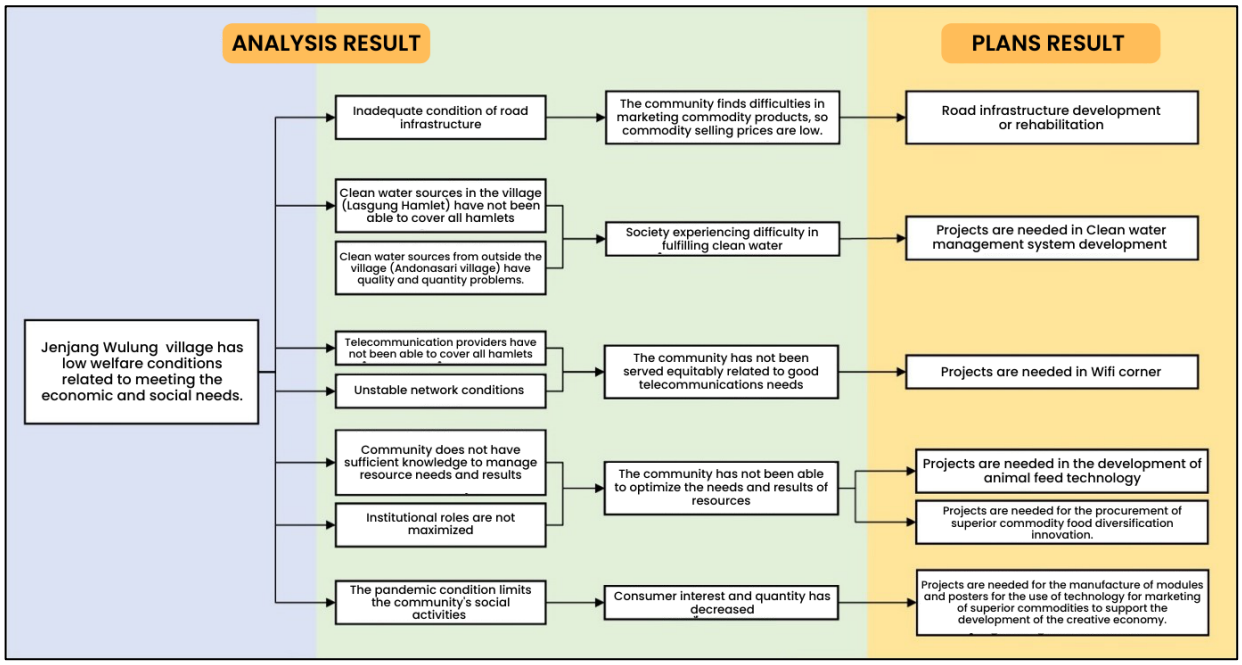

Figure 4 Janjang Wulung Village Development Concept Flowchart

Before realizing the directives for the plan to develop Janjang Wulung Village, a Project Alternative Analysis is needed, which determines the priority of programs or projects in Janjang Wulung Village based on the results of the Focus Group Discussion. The steps taken in determining the priority of the program or project in question are as follows.

3.5. Determination of Criteria

Criteria are determined based on the interest and priorities of the parties involved. Thus, 13 criteria were set according to the Project Alternative Analysis (AAP) that had been determined. The thirteen criteria are maximum beneficiaries, increased income, increased use of human resources, availability of natural resources, sustainability, duplication, replicability, inter-village project linkages, tool-to-purpose relationship, ecological considerations, contribution to

district/municipality strategic programs, the priority order of development principles with the region, and relation to the previous year's program.

1. Determination of Weighting Value
   This value-weighting stage is carried out by assigning a value to each existing project alternative using predetermined criteria. The following is the weighted value of the Likert Scale to assess AAP.
   1 = Very Low
   2 = Low
   3 = Enough
   4 = Height
   5 = Very High
2. Determination of Project Alternatives (AAP)

Table 4 Project Rating Matrix

No. Project	Project	Score	Rank
1	Road Construction and Rehabilitation Project	427.5	I
5	Clean Water System Management System Development Project	422.4	II
8	Wifi Corner Procurement Project	412.5	III
4	Animal Feed Technology Development Project	400	IV
7	Module and Poster Development Project Using Technology for Leading Commodity Marketing to Support Creative Economy Development	392.5	V
6	Procurement of Leading Commodity Food Diversification Innovation	385	VI
2	Health Facilities Rehabilitation and Performance Improvement Project	360	VII
3	Education Facility Improvement and Performance Improvement Project	337.5	VIII
9	Institutional Performance Improvement Project	260	IX

Based on the project rating and identification of the physical and non-physical potential of Janjang Wulung Village, plans or directions for developing the village and community are determined. The following is a table of orders for the plan to develop Janjang Wulung Village.

Table 5 Directions for the Janjang Wulung Village Development Concept Plan

Plan Form	Plan Direction	Alternative Plan	Plan Purpose
Spatial Structure Plan	Accessibility Quality Improvement	Road Construction and Rehabilitation	Village Physical Fulfillment
	Clean Water Network Development	**Development of Clean Water System Management:** Addition of Piping Network	Village Physical Fulfillment
Space Pattern Plan	Facility Construction and Rehabilitation	**Repair and Improvement of Health Facilities Services:** Construction of New Classroom	Village Social and Physical Fulfillment
		Procurement of wifi Corner	Village Social, Economic, and Physical Fulfillment
		Development of Clean Water System Management: Addition of Reservoir and Clean Water Pump	Village Physical Fulfillment
		Repair and Improvement of Health Facilities Services: Polindes Building Rehabilitation	Village Social and Physical Fulfillment

Plan Form	Plan Direction	Alternative Plan	Plan Purpose
HR and Natural Resources Fulfillment Plan	Quality Development of Livestock Activities	Animal Feed Technology Development	Economic Fulfillment
	Improved Quality of Leading Commodities	Procurement of Leading Commodity Food Diversification Innovation	Economic Fulfillment
	Training on Using Technology for Leading Commodity Marketing	Making Modules and Posters on the Use of Technology for Marketing Leading Commodities to Support Creative Economy Development	Social and Economic Fulfillment
	Improving the Quality of Health Services	**Repair and Improvement of Health Facilities Services:** Improving of Polindes Services	Social Fulfillment
	Improving the Quality of Education Services	**Improvement and Improvement of Educational Facilities Services:** Improving Education Facilities	
	KUD Performance Improvement	Institutional Performance Improvement	
	LPM Performance Improvement		

The spatial structure contains plans for service centers, service sub-centers, and linkage systems. After being identified, it gave rise to Krajan Hamlet as a service center, Kopek Hamlet as a service sub-center, with directions for improving the quality of accessibility and clean water networks See Figure 5 and Figure 6).

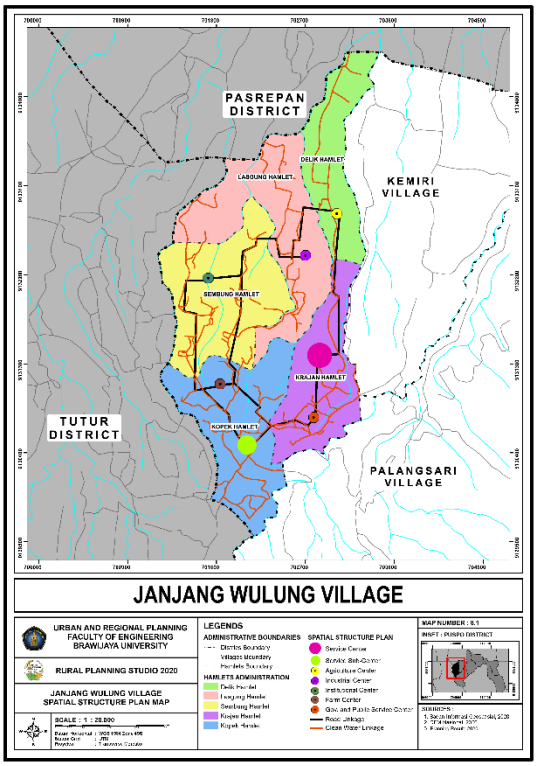

Figure 5 Janjang Wulung Spatial Structure Plan

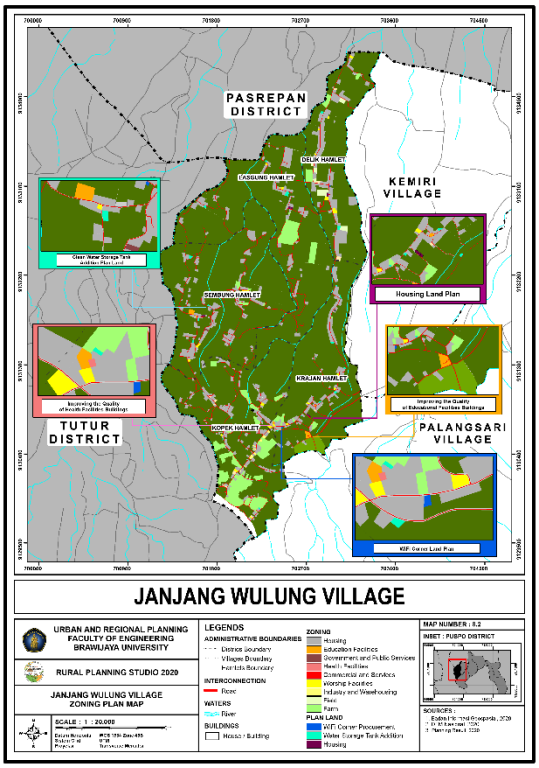

Figure 6 Janjang Wulung Spatial Pattern Plan

In addition, the spatial pattern plan itself discusses the plan to add land, especially for clean water facilities, educational facilities, health facilities, wifi corner facilities, and residential land.

Finally, the plan for fulfilling human resources and natural resources itself contains the direction of programs for the development of natural resources through the improvement and utilization of

human resources, which includes a non-physical plan for Janjang Wulung Village, which can be seen in Table 5.

So, from the plan, it is redefined to the needs based on the village and its community. It is divided into the physical resilience of the village and the non-physical resilience of the village community. The following is the division of projects based on the fulfillment of resilience.

Village Resilience: The fulfillment of village resilience is physical. This is explained by the conditions of Janjang Wulung Village, such as the road network, clean water, and telecommunications. So, the projects below were made to meet the village's resilience from its physical condition.

Road Rehabilitation Project: This project targets the rehabilitation of macadam roads and damaged roads into asphalt or paving roads to improve the hampered distribution process.

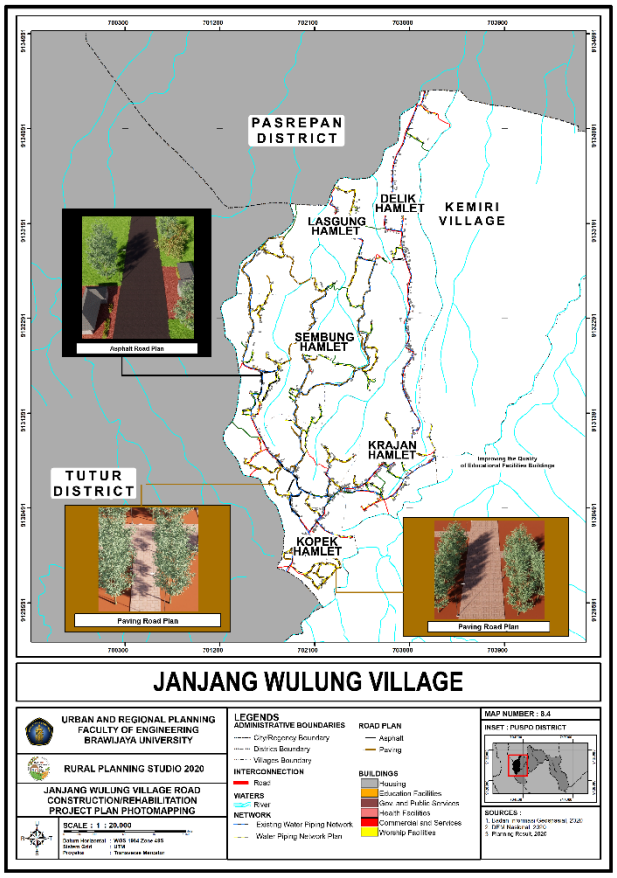

Figure 7 Photo Mapping of the Janjang Wulung Village Road Rehabilitation Project Plan

Clean Water System: This project aims to add clean water reservoirs, pipelines, and pumping systems to facilitate the distribution of clean water in Janjang Wulung Village (see Figure 8).

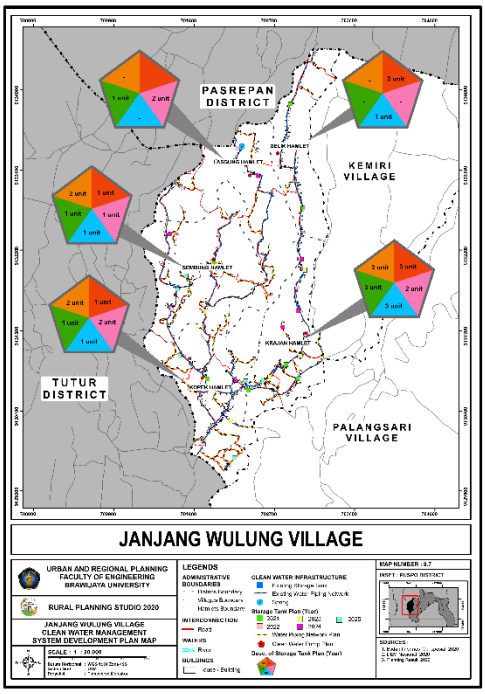

Figure 8 Janjang Wulung Clean Water System Plan

Wifi Corner Procurement Project: This project aims to fulfill network coverage for all hamlets so that the community can take advantage of the network related to online commodity marketing (see Figure 9).

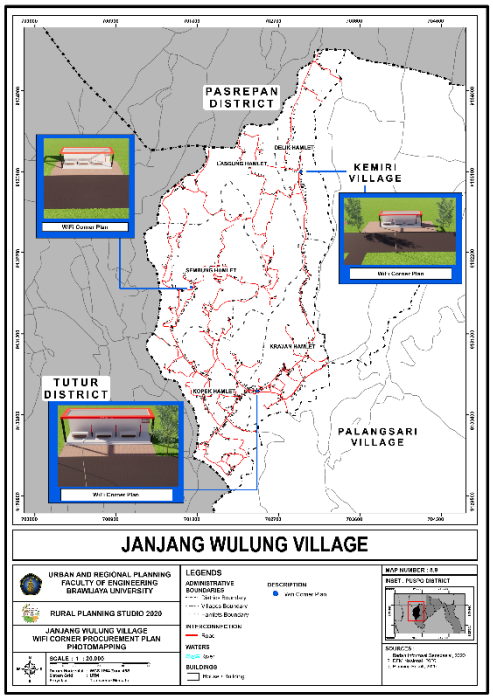

Figure 9 Photo Mapping the Plan to Procure WI-FI Corner in Janjang Wulung Village

Community Resilience: The plan's direction on community resilience discusses the non-physical plan of Janjang Wulung Village. This plan aims to meet the community's non-physical needs to

support the creative economy's development. There are three projects of community resilience as follows.

Food Diversification Innovation Project: This project aims to fulfil the food security of the people of Janjang Wulung Village. In addition, this project is not only for food security but also one of the developments of the creative economy, namely the culinary sub-sector. Hopefully, with this project, the community will be able to utilize and adequately cultivate the potential of existing natural resources and gain profits if they are marketed.

Project for Making Modules and Posters on Using Technology to Support Creative Economy Development: This project was implemented to support projects directed at Janjang Wulung Village. This project contains methods and information related to the use of technology, especially online marketing of commodities. So, this project hoped to support the insight of the people of Janjang Wulung Village to improve their economy.

Animal Feed Technology Development Project: This project is aimed at cattle farmers. With this project, it is hoped that farmers can collaborate to utilize agricultural waste in animal feed. So, it is expected that farmers will have no difficulty finding animal feed again.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis that has been carried out, a project is needed to develop the village's potential during and after the COVID-19 Pandemic to achieve the welfare of rural communities in terms of economic and social fulfillment. Projects that can be carried out are the construction or rehabilitation of road infrastructure, and this is related to the majority of the population's livelihoods being farmers and breeders so that it can facilitate the marketing of commodity products, little decrease in selling prices during the process of going to the market and can support the social-economic fulfillment of rural communities. The second project is the development of a clean water management system. This project aims to meet the need for clean water so that the village community can obtain a good supply of clean water. The third project is the development of animal feed technology. With the inpri project, the village community will understand or know about alternative animal feed procurement, which is related to the livestock products produced. With good animal feed procurement, it is hoped that products with reasonable selling prices will be obtained to help the local economy. The next project is the procurement of superior commodity food diversification innovation. With this project, innovation will be carried out on commodity products to increase buying interest and selling prices and help improve the people's economy. The next project is the procurement of Wi-Fi Corner, which aims to meet the telecommunications needs of rural communities so that they can cover the entire hamlet with good quality. This project can also be used to develop village potential during and after the COVID-19 Pandemic. The next project is training in the use of technology for the marketing of superior commodities, and this project aims to increase the community's ability and knowledge of technology so that they can use it in marketing superior commodities so that they can survive during and after the COVID-19 Pandemic. Marketing superior commodities from these various sectors can assist the community in meeting economic needs. With these projects, it is hoped that the people of Janjang Wulung Village can optimize the potential of villages from various sectors to meet social needs.

With the preparation of these recommendations, it is expected to be able to plan a project that can overcome problems from the agricultural, livestock, institutional, economic, facilities and infrastructure sectors by developing the potential of Janjang Wulung Village during and after the

COVID -19 pandemic to be able to achieve good village community welfare in meeting economic and social needs.

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