

ABSTRACT

In recent years, natural disasters have increasingly threatened urban areas, necessitating innovative approaches to resilience and sustainable urban development. Traditional top-down disaster risk management strategies often fail to leverage local knowledge, resulting in less effective and sustainable solutions. This research aims to assess the process of Knowledge Co-Production (KCP) and its impact on society in enhancing community resilience and disaster risk management in Krobokan Urban Village, Semarang City. The study focuses on the Zurich Flood Resilience Program (ZFRP) as a case study, examining its influence on community resilience through the formation of local preparedness groups and the enhancement of waste management services. Utilizing the four principles of KCP—context-based, pluralistic, goal-oriented, and interactive—this research employs both qualitative and quantitative methods to analyze these processes. The results reveal a high perceived success in the implementation of KCP, with strong engagement across stakeholders and significant improvements in disaster preparedness and waste management practices. The findings underscore the crucial role of KCP in fostering long-term sustainability of community resilience, ultimately contributing to more effective, inclusive, and sustainable urban development practices.

Keyword: *Knowledge Co-production, Semarang City, Community Resilience, Disaster Risk Management*