# ABSTRACT

Community resilience is the set of cognitive and interactional processes that enable local communities to learn from crises and disasters and transform towards enhanced disaster risk reduction and sustainability in their localities. Building community resilience is crucial to build back better and enhance community preparedness, especially in disaster-prone areas, such as the Mount Merapi region (Indonesia), where local people are exposed to frequent disruptive eruptions. This study looks at the redevelopment processes after the large eruption of Mount Merapi in 2010 and at whether and how these redevelopment interventions led to enhancing local community wellbeing and building resilience to the following 2018/2021 eruptions. More precisely, using Mount Merapi as a case study, a qualitative approach with in-depth interviews and autoethnography has been used as a methodology. This study looks at the public engagement strategies implemented in redevelopment planning processes after eruptions in 2010 and whether and how these led to community resilience-building strategies to deal with future disasters (2018/2021). This research seeks to contribute to the literature on planning in vulnerable regions, especially on public engagement, community resilience, and planning interventions in disaster-prone areas. In the end, this research concludes that engaging communities, indeed, can support redevelopment planning and building community resilience in post-disaster areas.


**Key words**: Bottom-up approach, Community resilience, Disaster Management, Public engagement, Top-down approach