

The Role of Social Practices on the Climate Resilience of Fishermen Communities in Semarang Coastal Area

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Introduction

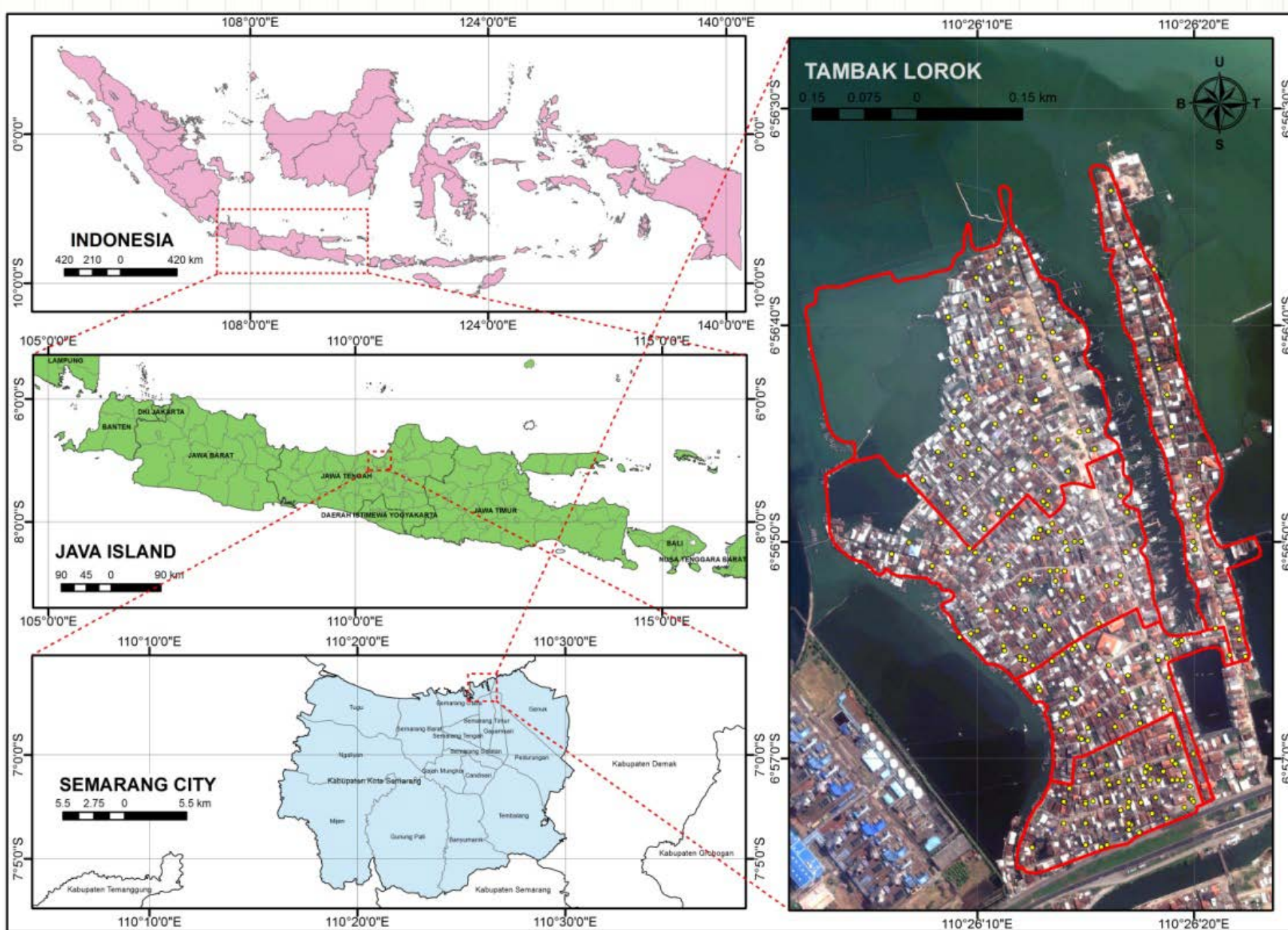
- Climate change will impact everyone in some manner.
- Fishermen community will suffer the most because they live in places more exposed to climate risks, and they have fewer resources to adapt to changing conditions or recover from sea level rise and extreme weather events.
- People in disaster contexts self-organize and collectively cope with disasters. Therefore it makes sense that in resilience-thinking, social capital is believed to be a key constitutive feature of resilient individuals and communities.
- Hence this study uses Bourdieu's social capital theory to emphasize the role of binding people together and positively influencing disaster response and recovery.
- This study aims to identify social practices in fishermen communities on the coast of Semarang and analyse the role of these social practices on climate change resilience.



Research Method

- This study uses Grounded Theory Method (GTM), a research method with a qualitative approach that uses a set of systematic procedures to construct inductively a theory or concept or abstract analytic scheme of a phenomenon.
- Data collection was carried out through participatory observations, in-depth interviews, and supported by literature studies.
- The selection of key informants used a purposive technique by choosing based on the principle of a subject that has long lived (more than 30 years) in the research area, so that it is assumed to have deep knowledge and experience about the challenges and threats in Kampong Tambak Lorok.
- Overall, the key informants in this study were 12 fishermen.



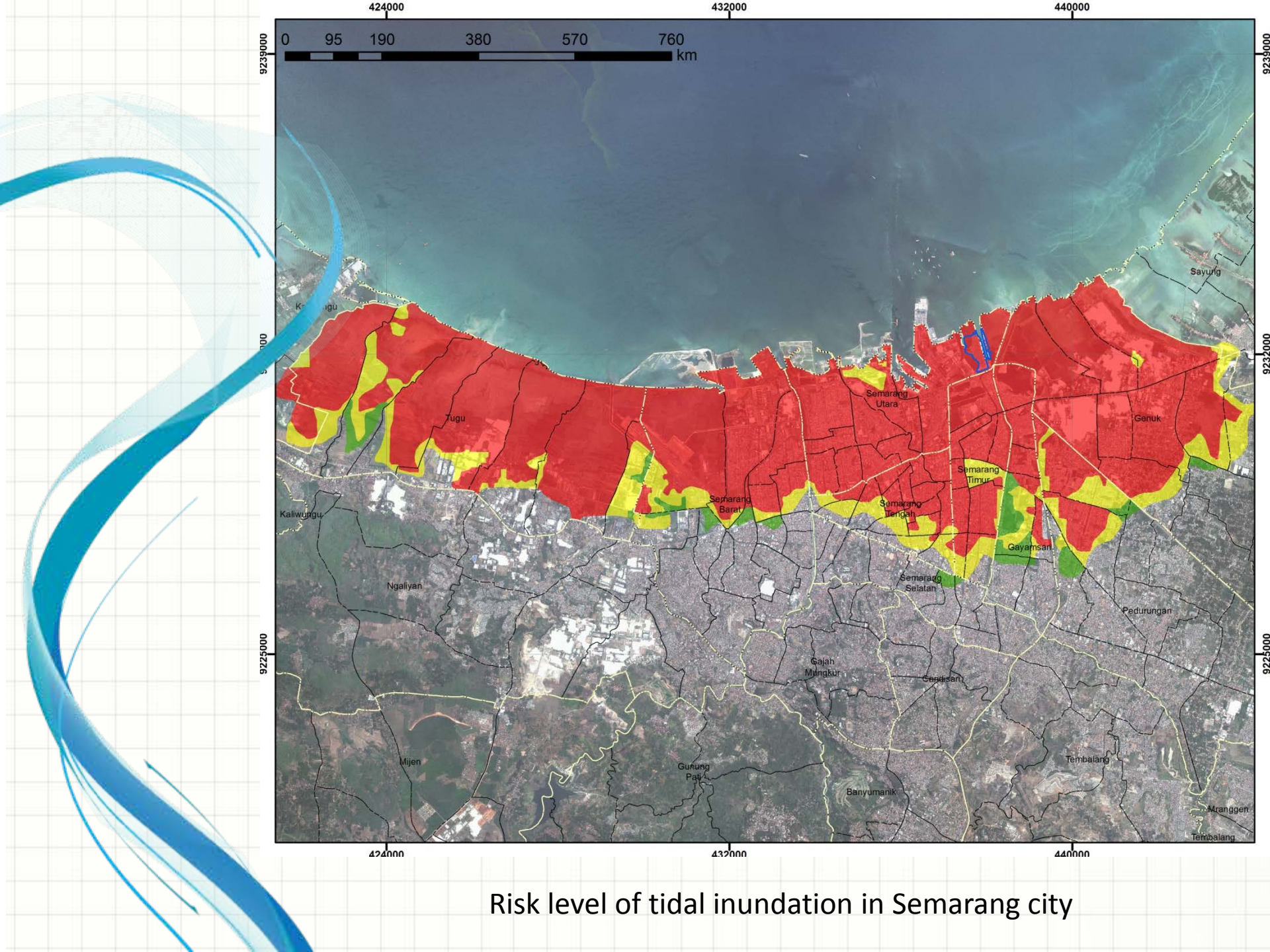


- This study was conducted in Kampong Tambak Lorok which is the largest fishermen community in Semarang City

Result & Discussion

Climate Change Related Disaster in Semarang Coastal Area

- These region is vulnerable to climate change related disaster such as tidal inundation and flood during the rainy season.
- Most of the coastal areas of Semarang have high levels of risk, vulnerability, and threat to tidal inundation.
- The causes of tidal inundation are sea level rise due to climate change and accelerated by land subsidence.
- Tidal inundation in Semarang Coast is estimated to be higher with the assumption of sea level rise which constantly increase to 15 cm/year.



Risk level of tidal inundation in Semarang city



Road conditions when rob occurs

Result & Discussion

The Role of Social Practice on Climate Resilience of Fishermen Community

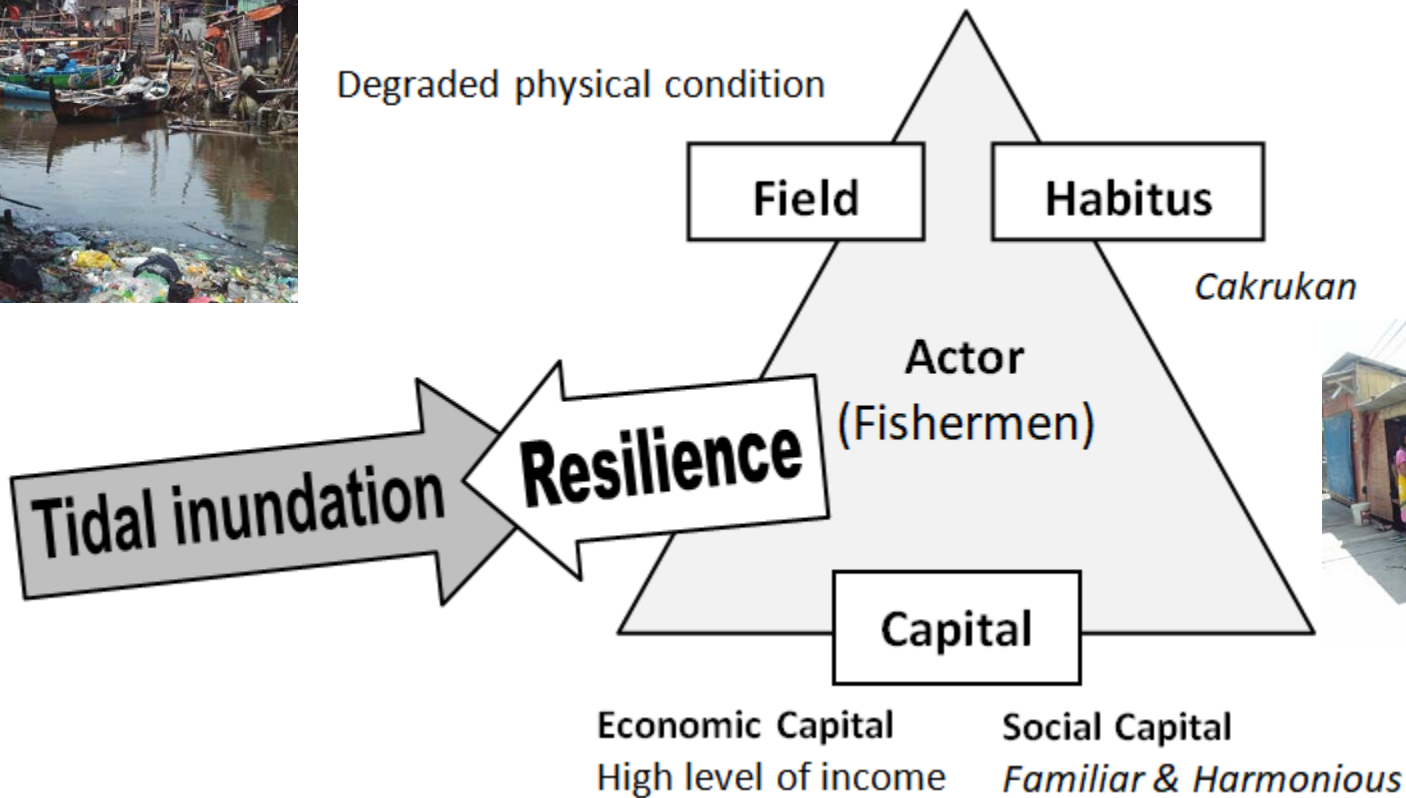
Bourdieu (1990) formulates:

Social Practice = (Habitus x Capital) + Field

Bourdieu's theories can be one of the fruitful theories for future resilience research as it expands already-popular social capital theory to more critically contextualize resilience in disaster contexts and conceptualize the link between resilience and disasters (Uekusa, 2017).



Degraded physical condition



- **The field:** physical conditions of kampong which have been degraded from clean and green to become slum and wasted.
- **The capital:**
 - (1) Economic capital: high level of income.
This economic capital enables fishermen to enhance their houses so that they are not flooded.
 - (2) Social capital: harmonic social relation.
The fishermen of Tambak Lorok, although administratively live in urban areas, socially they have social relations like people in rural areas whom familiar and harmonious, knowing each other, and care for each other. This social capital enables fishermen to have social strength in facing the fields that threaten their survival.
- **The habitus:** *cakrukan*.
The habit of *cakrukan* is able to build closeness and cohesiveness of the villagers. Every afternoon after work, fishermen gather on the *cakruk* and chat about their voices. This habitus strengthens and fosters the capital
Thus, Tambak Lorok fishermen have the habitus and the capital that are suitable for the fields in Tambak Lorok so that they able to survive in the area affected by climate change.

Conclusion

- The Fisherman Community is able to survive in the Arena which is affected by sea level rise triggered by climate change because they have the right Habitus and Capital for that Arena.
- However, in the context of the threat of climate change, the community's resilience is limited resilience.
- So, in a very extreme climate scenario, resilience based on social practices has a threshold that, if continuously suppressed, could be fragile.