

**SOCIAL RESILIENCE RELATED FISHER COMMUNITY'S ACCESS TO
COASTAL RESOURCES:
POLITICAL ECOLOGY PERSPECTIVE**

(Case Study: Fishermen Community in Kamal Muara, Penjaringan, North Jakarta)

ABSTRACT

Resilience has been widely used as an important aspect in the management of natural resources and environment because it is a vital attribute that characterizes system's capacity to cope with pressure. However, an effort to promote resilience is not easy, especially when it is applied to the context of natural resource which in fact is open access and contests among many interests. This research was conducted in Kamal Muara, North Jakarta, in order to find out how the social resilience of fishing communities to overcome the pressures that basically is derived from environment, socio-economic, and political changes. Using a mixed method through sequential exploratory strategy, several indicators such as local social-ecological conditions, the mechanism of access, flexibility, capacity to organize and capacity to learn, are analyzed. In the qualitative phase, the data is obtained by observation, interview, and document review. The data is analyzed by using an interactive model analysis and scenario analysis. Then, the qualitative phase analysis result are used as a reference to do a survey, which are analyzed by using descriptive statistical techniques thereafter. This research uses a political ecology perspective as a framework and guide in result interpretation.

The analysis suggests that the establishment of fishing community resilience in Kamal Muara influenced by a range of mechanisms to gain, control and maintain access to coastal resources. Their mechanisms of access, flexibility and capacity are limited so it is only give a little contribution to their resilience levels, especially if the four scenarios of pressure (marine pollution, extreme seasons, rising fuel prices, and reclamation) occur simultaneously. The linkage between access and resilience is not only provide an insight period that required for stress recovery from social-ecological change, even more it is about the politics of access where it is needed mostly to improve their social resilience. That is, the policy as a source and political product has a strategic role in promoting the resilience of social-ecological systems in coastal areas that highly contest.

Keywords: *resilience, political ecology, access, small-scale fisher, coastal resource management*