

The different realm of adaptation planning constitutes in Jakarta

Introduction

The local institutions should be set up properly to have an effective planning mechanism in addressing adaptation to climate change. Bridging vulnerable people concerns to city level actors is the key instrument. The urban development planning process is one of the place for meeting the concerns up. Although planning scholars may see participatory planning as a tool to have legitimation, its utility for climate change adaptation is still arguable since the climate proofing point of view might not be congruent with the vulnerable people's perception on the status or level of vulnerability which were experienced by them. Urban kampung people, who had lived in the north coastal Jakarta for decades, have their own habitualized actions in order to adapt to the frequent floods caused by high tide, extreme rainfall, and increased sea level rise. The increasing disaster risks due to climate change impact is concomitant to the progressively condensed settlement. How the adaptation planning of kampung can be institutionalized in its community and mainstreamed to the city development planning are the main foci of this study.

Objectives

This study aims to examine the institutionalization process of adaptation planning which conducted by community groups and technical agencies in Jakarta.

Methods

This study uses a phenomenological study based on the fieldwork at Kampung Kamal Muara and Muara Baru, Penjaringan, Jakarta, from April 2012 to March 2013. It describes the meaning of lived experiences of vulnerable groups in Kampung Muara Baru, initiatives of NGOs in Kamal Muara, and the study of donors/government of DKI Jakarta regarding flood disaster in the north costal area. It conducts qualitative data collection, including in-depth interview, participant observation, and group discussions. The data is analyzed by framing analysis to know more about the different realm of adaptation planning.

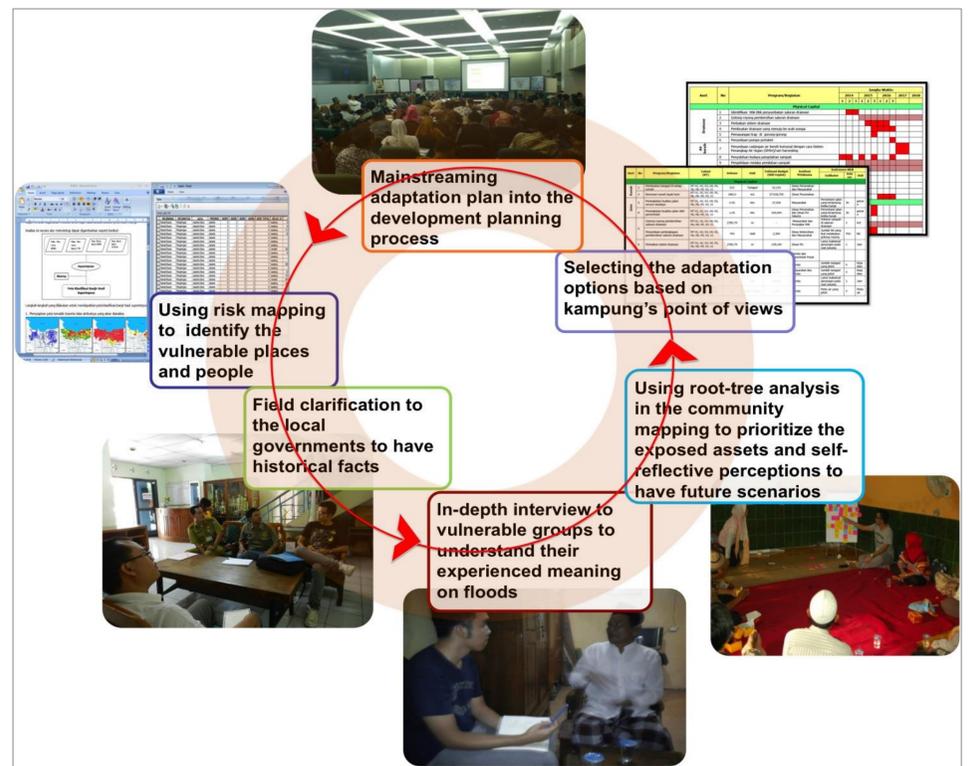


Figure 1. The Community-based adaptation planning process (case study: Kampung Kamal Muara, Penjaringan, Jakarta, Indonesia). Source: Author

Results

Based on three cases of adaptation planning which conducted in Jakarta, the divergent world of adaptation planning was found and it makes the tardiness of institutionalization process. The climate proofing could not peruse the problems at the community level and the other side, the locally-embedded planning was not well attached to the city level. The NGO's involvement through participatory planning also did not meet the different realm of experts and vulnerable groups. It constitutes the existence of them at different level, but not structurally connected frames.

This different realm would remain develop ineffective adaptation if the local institutions are not being arranged properly to bridge the knowledge gap among the actors. The lived experiences of vulnerable groups should be taken into account in and attached to the city development planning, not only scenario planning which based on climate proofing. The bridging would make the institutionalization process of adaptation planning easier and faster.

Table 1. The initiatives of adaptation planning in Jakarta

Elements of planning	Type 1 Locally-embedded	Type 2 Community based	Type 3 Climate Proofing
Drivers	Vulnerable people who experienced by the floods	Civil Society Organization (NGO/CSO) who related to sustainable development	City planners who had trainings/courses on the adaptation to climate change
Goals	Living with the floods	Increasing coping capacity to flood	Reducing vulnerability of floods
Data	Local knowledge which gained through habitualized adaptation actions by vulnerable groups	Climatic and non climatic data and information which taken from the community	Climatic and non-climatic data, and Experts' justification as well
Methods/ Approaches	Self-reflective Action Planning (theory-in-use)	Participatory planning	Procedural and/or action planning (espoused theory)
Types	Problem-solving	Prioritized actions	Systematic responses
Level	Individual to community level	Community to district level	District to City level

Source: Author

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