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Climate Resilience Politics: Flood Disaster Governance and Socio-Economic Vulnerability Among Urban Traders in Palangka Raya

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Abstract

This research explores how recurrent river flooding and extreme rainfall reshape the socio-economic vulnerability—specifically exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity—of traditional traders in Pelabuhan Rambang, Palangka Raya. A qualitative case study design was employed, and data from nine key informants were analyzed using a hybrid deductive–inductive coding approach via NVivo 15. Initial codes were derived from established vulnerability frameworks, while emergent codes captured local nuances through thematic saturation logic and cross-case synthesis. The findings indicate that vulnerability transformation is driven not only by biophysical shifts but also by climate resilience politics, which is operationalized here through contested resource allocation and coordination failures within local governance. While traders strive to optimize social capital and informal solidarity networks as a form of autonomous adaptation, these efforts are constrained by asymmetric power relations and a lack of integrative policy support. The study posits that sustainable resilience is impeded by a reactive-formalist paradigm in disaster management. To address this discrepancy, a transition toward collaborative governance is imperative, emphasizing the symbiotic alignment between state-led infrastructure and community-based early warning systems to navigate the increasingly unpredictable climate risks in riparian urban environments.

KEYWORDS

climate change; politics of climate resilience; disaster governance; vulnerability.

Introduction

This research study analyzes the repercussions of climate change on the local culinary market of Pelabuhan Rambang, Palangka Raya. While the phenomenon of climate change represents a global challenge with ramifications for the environment and the socio-political realm (Beck, 1992), the present study focuses on the localized empirical realities of Indonesia's inland riparian zones. This focus aligns with broader international scholarly trajectories identified by (Sekyere et al., 2025) whose mapping of twenty years of global research trends reveals a significant thematic evolution toward understanding localized urban climate change impacts. By situating the vulnerabilities of Palangka Raya within this global mapping, the study contributes to the contemporary discourse on how regional environmental challenges are inextricably linked to the broader, shifting landscape of international climate resilience research (World Bank, 2021).

The research draws upon the tenets of vulnerability theory to analyze how recurrent flooding affects the trade-dependent livelihoods of the Pelabuhan Rambang community. The present study is predicated on thematic analysis of semi-structured interviews, the objective of which is to evaluate the multi-level governance

dimensions that mediate these risks. Specifically, it examines the vertical and horizontal coordination between municipal government agencies (Dinas), neighborhood-level authorities (RT/RW), and the traditional trader community. The analysis focuses on three critical governance components: The integration of infrastructure planning at the port level, the reliability of community-based early warning systems, and the equitability of social assistance coordination during flood emergencies are of the utmost importance. By situating the findings within these specific dimensions, this study provides target evidence of how institutional gaps—particularly in inter-agency synchronization and community engagement—exacerbate the socio-economic sensitivity of local traders.

The urgency of this evaluation is underscored by global research trends which indicate that urban climate change research has evolved significantly over the last two decades, shifting toward a more integrated understanding of thematic evolution in resilience (Leiserowitz et al., 2023). In the Indonesian context, this is particularly critical as public perception and 'the Indonesian mind' are increasingly cognizant of climate risks, yet often remain constrained by localized socio-economic realities. Furthermore, (Füssel, 2007) provides a generally applicable conceptual framework that distinguishes between internal and external factors of vulnerability, which is essential for diagnosing why certain urban populations remain more susceptible than others. This susceptibility is exacerbated in rapidly growing cities where exposure to natural disasters is intensified by high-density urbanisation.

Flood disaster management in Indonesia faces complex challenges at the local to national level. These challenges are related to fragmented governance structures and a lack of inter-institutional collaboration. The disconnection between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation implementation efforts engenders uncertainty at both the community and government levels, consequently leading to ineffective urban flood management. The decentralized structure of Indonesia has the potential to enhance local responsiveness and foster collaboration in disaster management across administrative boundaries (Firman et al., 2020). Research on flood disaster management problems indicates that rapid urbanization, economic activity, and public awareness of the environment can lead to increased economic vulnerability, ecosystem damage, and community welfare issues.

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Research on flood disaster management problems indicates that rapid urbanization, economic activity, and public awareness of the environment can lead to increased economic vulnerability, ecosystem damage, and community welfare issues. Riparian communities in the Pelabuhan Rambang area of Palangka Raya are vulnerable to climate change conditions. Pelabuhan Rambang is a stop for ships operating in the Central

Kalimantan region and serves as a supporting facility for river transportation, which the community still uses. Additionally, the harbor has open spaces that are used for economic activities, such as the Kalimantan culinary market and street food vendors. This study focuses on the issue of high economic dependence on trade activities, both river-based and open-space-based, as well as on the typical Kalimantan culinary market and street food around the port.

Climate change has had a substantial impact on economic activities in Pelabuhan Rambang, thereby endangering the livelihoods, food security, and long-term economic growth of the local trader community. Preliminary findings indicate that infrastructure failure is a primary contributing factor to this vulnerability. In the context of flood events, the drainage system is observed to malfunction in a manner that deviates from its intended operational parameters. As one local trader (Informant 1) explained, "Every time it rains from night until morning, the river water rises to the same level as the land because the drainage channels are directly integrated with the river flow."

This assertion is substantiated by empirical evidence derived from field observations, which revealed that the drainage system situated at the rear of the market, leading toward the residential areas of Pelabuhan Rambang, is significantly impeded. The channels are distinguished by a substantial accumulation of waste materials and sediment, which impede the flow of water into the river. Moreover, this institutional neglect is reflected in official planning documents, the Strategic Plan (Renstra) of the local Public Works Department indicates that the Pelabuhan Rambang area has not been designated as a priority zone for drainage rehabilitation this year. Consequently, a systemic gap in resource allocation persists, leaving traders and laborers with limited access to technological adaptation, insurance, and post-disaster recovery assistance.

Vulnerability transformation can be defined as alterations to the manner in which social and ecological systems function in relation to one another. These changes have been demonstrated to assist individuals in managing climate-related risks (O'Brien & Sygna, 2013). The concepts derived from the preceding study on vulnerability transformation serve as the foundational framework for our research on the Rambang Port area. The objective of this study is to examine the changes that have occurred in the human population, the economy, and the environment in this region. The present study will employ the Social-Ecological Vulnerability Theory approach (Turner et al., 2003) to examine the flooding situation in Pelabuhan Rambang. This approach conceptualizes vulnerability as the consequence of interactions between social and ecological systems that exert an influence on the economic activities of coastal communities. The Social-Ecological Vulnerability Theory study offers noteworthy insights regarding the impact of climate change on communities during flood events. First, there is exposure, defined as the degree to which individuals and communities are impacted by floods. Subsequently, the issue of sensitivity must be addressed. This framework examines the multifaceted impacts of flooding across three primary dimensions: households and communities, livelihoods and economic activities, and the local environment. In conclusion, the notion of adaptive capacity emerges as a pivotal factor, denoting the extent to which a community can effectively cope with the challenges posed by flooding events. The issue of socio-economic vulnerability of communities in the era of climate change disruption, which has been

delineated in the background of this research problem, will be analyzed in depth using theoretical approaches, and comprehensive data resulting from field research with techniques that will be explained in the research method.

Integrating these frameworks, (Smit & Wandel, 2006) argue that adaptive capacity is inherently dynamic and local, shaped by the specific political and economic constraints of a community. This perspective is complemented by (Hageer, 2025), who emphasizes the necessity of bridging equity and resilience to ensure that climate mitigation does not leave marginalized groups behind. In urban planning, the role of planners and their competence development is pivotal, especially when navigating technical and financial constraints in flood-prone cities (Neves, 2024). Without such equity-focused planning, adaptation efforts may inadvertently lead to 'domicide'—the multi-dimensional destruction of home and livelihood—as seen in climate-related relocation cases elsewhere in Southeast Asia.

The politics of climate resilience has evolved into a multidisciplinary field of study that integrates political, economic, and environmental theories. In a study on "Common but Differentiated Governance," (Meuleman & Niestroy, 2015) emphasized that climate resilience is not merely a technical issue, but rather an arena of political contestation involving power negotiations, resource distribution, and policy legitimacy. The notion that climate change is increasingly influencing state-led growth strategies and impacting the daily lives of citizens is further substantiated by the findings of the research conducted by Patterson et al., (2017). In a theoretical context, Eriksen et al., (2021) developed a "transformative resilience" framework that emphasizes the importance of structural changes in political and economic systems to achieve sustainable climate resilience. It is imperative to acknowledge that arguments pertaining to climate adaptation are inextricably intertwined with prevailing power structures and vulnerabilities. This finding aligns with Pelling, (2010) research perspective on "adaptation politics," which demonstrates how policies aimed at climate adaptation frequently serve to perpetuate social inequalities.

Climate change has been demonstrated to be a contributing factor to the intensification of the hydrological cycle, which has resulted in an increase in the frequency of flood disasters in various regions. In its most recent report, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, (2007, 2023) underscores the significance of maintaining the global temperature increase below 1.5 degrees Celsius.

This objective is of the utmost importance in order to mitigate the escalating risks of extreme weather, as the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) estimates a 14% increase in the intensity of heavy daily precipitation events under a 2°C global warming scenario (IPCC, 2021: SPM-21). Projections of this phenomenon are of particular pertinence for maritime and riparian regions, such as Indonesia, where heightened atmospheric moisture has been shown to precipitate increased fluvial flooding.

The increase in high rainfall intensity has been demonstrated to have a significant impact on river flow conditions and to cause flooding disasters. The projected increase in the frequency of flood disasters underscores the necessity of developing comprehensive adaptation strategies (Hirabayashi et al., 2013). Ward et al. (2020) demonstrate that Southeast Asia, including Indonesia, is undergoing a substantial escalation in flood risk due to

altered rainfall patterns and accelerated urbanization.

A substantial body of research has concluded that climate change exerts a considerable influence on the intensity of precipitation, thereby giving rise to environmental challenges such as flooding in riverine regions. The peatland characteristics of Central Kalimantan, including the Pelabuhan Rambang area, contribute to the complexity of flood disasters, as the hydrological properties of peat soils are sensitive to climate change.

Climate change is considered one of the most significant challenges of the 21st century, with profound and accelerating impacts on environmental, economic, and social systems worldwide (IPCC, 2021). Human activities have become the predominant force shaping the Earth's environment. These activities are characterized by unsustainable consumption patterns, environmental degradation, and systemic inequalities that exacerbate vulnerability to the impacts of climate change (Steffen et al., 2015).

Floods, a consequence of climate change, have a detrimental impact on the economic activities of urban communities. Rambang Port, for instance, relies on trade and transportation services for its economic viability. This condition is relevant to Hallegatte, (2008), which developed a theoretical framework on "economic resilience" that distinguishes between direct and indirect impacts of disasters. Direct impacts encompass physical damage to assets and infrastructure, while indirect impacts pertain to disruptions to supply chains, loss of productivity, and multiplier effects in the economy. In the context of floods, Rose, (2004) research demonstrates that floods engender substantial indirect economic repercussions, including the disruption of economic activity. This research introduces a dialectical framework between "climate change disruption" and "transformative adaptation" as a central dynamic in the politics of climate resilience.

According to Bellinson & Chu, (2019), who conducted a study on the subject of urban governance actors innovating through participation in transnational municipal networks, there is a need to distinguish between innovation in governance and governance of innovation in Rotterdam and Berkeley. The authors reveal that cities utilize networks to address climate change and overcome sectoral interests.

This study diverges from previous research in its conceptual novelty, which lies in its understanding that climate disruption engenders crises and concomitantly creates space for fundamental socio-economic transformation. This study explores how recurrent flooding can serve as a lens to identify governance gaps, contested resource distribution, and the shifting tensions in state-community relations within the context of climate resilience. Instead of a comprehensive restructuring, the findings emphasize coordination challenges and negotiated adaptations, thereby elucidating the manner in which power dynamics influence the resilience of local traders in Pelabuhan Rambang.

Methods

The present research employs a single-case study design to achieve a comprehensive and profound comprehension of the political and socio-economic dynamics of climate vulnerability and flood governance in Pelabuhan Rambang, Palangka Raya. This methodological approach is instrumental in exploring the

intricacies of government policies, environmental conditions, and community responses within their natural and holistic context (Creswell, 2009). Participants were selected using a purposive sampling strategy to ensure a deep understanding of the "political window of opportunity" in disaster governance. The selection criteria encompassed the following: The following individuals are to be considered, Traditional traders with a minimum of five years of experience in the riparian trade zone, Local government officials involved in disaster management; and Community leaders. A total of nine informants were interviewed, including five traders, two government representatives, and two community figures. The data collection process reached a state of saturation, defined as the point at which no additional thematic patterns emerged concerning vulnerability and governance responses.

The data were collected via semi-structured in-depth interviews conducted from June 2025 onwards. Each interview was conducted for a duration of approximately 45 to 75 minutes and was conducted at the informants' respective places of business or government offices to ensure a natural setting. The principles of ethical integrity were upheld through the implementation of written informed consent, a measure that ensured the anonymity of study participants and the right to withdraw from the study at any stage. To enhance the richness of the data, a combination of inter-institutional documents and field observations was utilized to complement the interview data.

The qualitative data were systematically analyzed using NVivo 15 software following a thematic analysis approach. The procedure was meticulously executed in four stages, each characterized by its rigor. First, Prepare and familiarize the data. The transcription of interviews and the importation of field notes into the NVivo environment are the primary tasks. Second, coding stages (Tarumingkeng, 2024). We employed Open Coding to identify initial concepts (e.g., "flood frequency," "solidarity networks"), followed by Axial Coding to categorize these into the three vulnerability dimensions: exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity. Theme Generation To ensure consistency, a codebook was developed. The thematic analysis was conducted by identifying recurring patterns that illustrate how flood disruptions catalyze governance restructuring. The final step is trustworthiness and validation. To ensure credibility, we employed data triangulation by cross-referencing interview transcripts with policy documents. Furthermore, member checking was performed by sharing summary findings with key informants to validate our interpretations.

Result and Discussion

Palangka Raya has undergone substantial hydrological shifts, as evidenced by local climate data that reveals increasingly erratic rainfall patterns (BPS, 2023). This shifting pattern has exacerbated flooding in the riparian zone of Pelabuhan Rambang, a region already vulnerable due to its lowland peat topography. Nevertheless, the present study contends that the crisis is not solely a climatic inevitability, but rather is exacerbated by governance stagnation. The natural drainage constraints of the peatland are exacerbated by a paucity of integrated urban planning, resulting in infrastructure that is inadequately prepared to withstand contemporary hydrological shocks. This infrastructural stagnation reflects a broader trend identified by (Poku-Boansi et al., 2020) who argue that state interventions often fail when they overlook 'smart' and

integrative options specifically tailored for informal or semi-formal urban economic zones. In the context of Pelabuhan Rambang, the mismatch between municipal planning and the localized needs of traders illustrates a systemic inability to operationalize effective flood risk management within highly dynamic riparian environments. Furthermore, this condition suggests that the socio-economic vulnerability observed in Palangka Raya is part of a broader national pattern; as demonstrated by (Putiaini et al., 2022) in their study of coastal communities in Indramayu, social vulnerability is frequently a byproduct of systemic institutional gaps that leave traditional livelihood sectors disproportionately exposed to climate-induced disruptions. By framing the traders' challenges through these national and international lenses, it becomes evident that the 'governance stagnation' in Pelabuhan Rambang is not an isolated incident, but rather a reflection of pervasive structural weaknesses in Indonesian disaster governance.

As illustrated in Figure 1, the thematic frequency of flood-related disruptions, which were coded from in-depth interviews, provide a clear mapping of this vulnerability. The prevalence of themes pertaining to "unpredictable inundation" can be attributed to the heightened sensitivity of the affected community, a sensitivity that is compounded by the deficiencies of early warning systems and the sluggish responsiveness of institutional entities. Consequently, traders find themselves compelled to depend on autonomous adaptive strategies as a means of coping with the adverse circumstances.

This reliance on autonomous adaptation underscores a critical disconnect in disaster management, where the state's involvement is often characterized by (Amoako, 2016) describes as a 'brutal presence' through restrictive regulation or a 'convenient absence' during acute flooding crises. Such institutional gaps suggest that despite existing decentralization, the local government frequently fails to implement 'smart' or integrative options for flood risk management, particularly within the informal economic clusters of urban areas. This pattern of governance failure is not unique to Palangka Raya; empirical evidence from other Indonesian regions, such as the social vulnerability assessments in Indramayu, confirms that institutional neglect significantly exacerbates the risks faced by community-based livelihoods. Ultimately, as argued by (Swanson, 2021) achieving meaningful climate resilience requires a fundamental shift toward equity-oriented planning that addresses these underlying power dynamics and the politics of space, ensuring that vulnerable traders are not excluded from formal disaster mitigation frameworks.

The diagram indicates a high frequency of flooding in the Pelabuhan Rambang area, where extreme precipitation and long-term climate shifts have been identified as primary drivers of flooding patterns. The thematic analysis of informant testimonies demonstrates that flooding in this riparian zone occurs annually with high predictability. An analysis of interview data reveals that these inundations occur during peak rainy seasons, with each event lasting between five and fourteen days. This local observation is consistent with the climatological rainfall patterns recorded by BMKG for Palangka Raya, which identify historical high-intensity rainfall clusters at the beginning of the year (January to April) and toward the end of the year (October to December). The synthesis of these data points confirms that the flooding is not a transient occurrence but a prolonged seasonal disruption that mirrors the region's established hydrological cycle.

The flood frequency diagram data indicates that the river flow factor from upstream to downstream exerts an influence on the occurrence of flooding. The flow of river

water from the highlands to the lowlands of the Central Kalimantan region is rapid, as evidenced by the Pelabuhan Rambang riverbank area, which features nearly level topography. The factors and frequency of flooding in Pelabuhan Rambang form a pattern of climatic conditions that create system disturbances, called social-ecological vulnerability in this study.

In Turner's (2003) theoretical study, the concept of vulnerability in social and ecological systems is measured across three categories. The first category is exposure, which is illustrated by a comparison data diagram showing flood exposure as the predominant topic in the discussion of social-ecological vulnerability. Flood exposure conditions have been demonstrated to have a considerable impact on the entire system, manifesting in a variety of ways. These include physical damage to public facilities, the creation of uninhabitable residential areas, the cessation of ship transportation, and the economic activities of the Rambang Port culinary market coming to a halt. Flood exposure exerts a pervasive influence on various aspects of social structures, environmental conditions, and economic activities within affected communities. This exposure constitutes a form of disruption to the global climate system.

The second theory of vulnerability in social and ecological systems can be measured in terms of sensitivity, which is related to the level of community dependence on social and economic systems that become daily activities. The impending flood disaster situation will expose the community to the risk of economic activity and welfare conditions. In relation to this, this research conducted in-depth interviews with five informants as traders who depend on their daily income sources at the Pelabuhan Rambang culinary market. An in-depth analysis of interview data concerning economic activities that are not operational during floods has revealed that the majority of market traders have encountered a decline in income and losses. In terms of the economic ramifications, the five culinary traders reported a self-estimated daily income loss ranging from 40% to 60% per flood occurrence. The percentages reported herein are based on self-reported baseline earnings during non-flood periods, and they have been cross-checked for consistency across the trader group. The data indicates that while the intensity of flooding is a physical phenomenon that has been corroborated by local residents and community leaders, the resulting economic shock is specifically concentrated on the market's daily turnover.

As demonstrated in the graph, the decrease in income during the flood was experienced by all informants in this study. There are four types of merchandise, classified into two categories of daily capital size. The category of large daily business capital includes informants who trade traditional Kalimantan snacks and heavy food. Both of these groups experienced large losses among other types of merchandise. Regarding thematic density in the NVivo analysis, references to "income loss" constituted between 25.30% and 38.43% of the total coded segments within the economic impact node. This high percentage indicates that financial instability is the most prominent concern voiced by the traders during the interviews. The business capital category exhibits a lower frequency of losses when compared to the preceding trade types, namely coffee shops and fried snacks. The percentage of losses decreased from 23.39% to 12.89%. The decline in the income of traditional market traders in Pelabuhan Rambang had a detrimental effect on the community's ability to meet its basic needs. The daily income that traders used to cover their immediate expenses was no longer available to them, and they were confronted with the risk of

damage to their trade goods in the aftermath of the flood. The repercussions of flooding on economic activity, as a component of community dependency, engender a cycle of financial hardship, which is referred to as economic vulnerability in this study.

As illustrated in Figure 2, the second primary comparison pertains to the economic vulnerability of conventional market traders in the Pelabuhan Rambang region. This comparison is pertinent to the data percentage graph depicting a decline in income. The pertinence of diagrams and graphs is a salient factor in understanding the conditions of traders during floods. These conditions have been shown to engender economic vulnerability and diminish the quality of life within affected communities. The condition of flood exposure necessitates intensive attention from the Regional Government with regard to structural and administrative flood disaster management. Traditional market traders are a vulnerable demographic and thus require special protection from the government. Therefore, the role of the local government in the economic recovery of traditional market traders and the condition of residential areas in Pelabuhan Rambang must be prioritized.

The research data previously presented pertains to the social, environmental, and economic conditions of market traders and harbor residents who are experiencing vulnerability in the era of climate change disruption. The third component of the Social-Ecological Vulnerability Theory that is employed to measure the impact of climate disruption is Adaptive Capacity, which is defined as the ability and strategy of the community to survive in flood conditions. The present study utilizes an in-depth interview approach to investigate the community's capacity for adaptation to climate change. The research instruments employed in this study encompass the following domains: 1) The dependency system of traditional market traders in Pelabuhan Rambang, wherein the economic system functions as a quotidian activity. 2) The motivation of traders in flood conditions. 3) Sales strategies employed by traders. And 4) Other sources of income that support the basic needs of traders. The results of the in-depth interview answers were subjected to a coding process that yielded the following pattern.

The data pattern in Figure 4 can be analyzed to determine the relationship between the adaptive capacity of traders, work motivation, and dependence on daily income in the traditional market in the Rambang Port area. The motivation to engage in work-related activities is influenced by fundamental human needs, domestic obligations, and the role of the individual as the primary breadwinner of a household. The reliance of traders on the traditional market in the Rambang Port area is attributable to the fact that the trading business constitutes the primary source of income to meet all of life's needs. The sales strategy employed during the flood was outlined by the informant, who stated, "I don't have any sales strategy during the flood. I depend on the assistance and savings that I have" (Interview informant; AN, June 04, 2025). A divergent statement from the interview results asserts, "The sales strategy that I aspire to implement is to persist in selling despite circumstances of flooding, as it is preferable to maintain a modest income, even at the cost of complete cessation of income, rather than experiencing a complete cessation of income" (Interview informant: ADP, June 4, 2025). The sales strategies employed by traders vary among informants. The majority of traders surveyed reported a preference for trading during flood conditions. The components of work motivation, economic dependence, and sales strategy are the efforts of Adaptive Capacity made by Pelabuhan Rambang traditional market traders. The other sources of income are the efforts of a

small proportion of the informants.

The majority of informants in this study discussed work motivation. It can be concluded that traditional market traders in Pelabuhan Rambang experience multiple vulnerabilities in conditions of climate change disruption. Theoretically, the traders' ability to cope with changes in economic activity during floods stems from their strong motivation to meet basic survival needs.

A comparison has been made of the three components of Social-Ecological Vulnerability Theory with the data from the aforementioned research. It has been determined that environmental factors and climate change are integrated vulnerabilities in the system, which affect the social and economic activities of traditional market traders in Pelabuhan Ramban. The market's proximity to the Kahayan River renders the market area susceptible to flooding during periods of high river tide and intense rainfall. The condition of the Rambang Market and Harbor can be observed in the accompanying research documentation.

As illustrated in the above image Pelabuhan Rambang, Palangka Raya is located in close proximity to the riverbank, thereby subjecting market traders to intricate infrastructure management challenges. The market's geographical proximity to the river and its surrounding area renders it highly vulnerable to flooding, river tides, and inundation flooding due to high rainfall intensity. The governance of Pelabuhan Rambang's infrastructure exemplifies the symbiotic relationship between the role of the City Government and the initiatives of the Pelabuhan Rambang culinary market trader community. The primary challenge identified in this study's governance-based research pertains to the synchronization between the government's macro planning and the needs of traders. This discrepancy gives rise to circumstances in which market infrastructure does not evolve in alignment with pressing flood disaster mitigation requirements.

The idea of evolution in research on the resilience of socio-ecological systems (SES) explains the challenges of climate change and natural resource management (Bousquet et al., 2021). This study shows how important it is to have policies that support social strength. This helps local communities organize themselves when they are facing environmental uncertainty. This research is important for SES studies because the traditional market in Pelabuhan Rambang is at high risk of flooding, river tides, and inundation due to heavy rainfall.

Conclusion

The study's findings indicate that the transformation of socio-economic vulnerability in the Pelabuhan Rambang riparian zone is not solely a hydrological phenomenon, but rather a consequence of the misalignment between environmental exposure and disaster governance. The region's topography and peat soil characteristics establish a natural baseline for risk assessment. However, the ongoing sensitivity of the culinary market is compounded by a policy-implementation gap.

The findings demonstrate that traders have developed specific adaptive mechanisms, including the physical elevation of stall floors, temporary business relocation, and the utilization of peer-to-peer solidarity networks for financial and logistical support. However, these autonomous efforts remain decoupled from formal state mechanisms. The thematic analysis of nine key stakeholders—comprising traders, community leaders (RT/RW), and residents—reveals that while community

resilience is active, it lacks the institutional support necessary for long-term climate-resilient transformation. The study identifies that the absence of integrated urban planning and the reliance on general weather forecasts, rather than site-specific hydrological data, leaves the riparian community in a state of perpetual "reactive adaptation".

Author contributions

The author acknowledges full responsibility for the entire research process, including the transition of the study from a descriptive environmental report to a critical socio-political analysis of climate resilience. The author was responsible for the conceptualization and operationalization of the "political window of opportunity" framework, the systematic data collection through semi-structured interviews, and the rigorous thematic analysis using NVivo 15 (including open, axial, and selective coding). Furthermore, the author spearheaded the critical synthesis of empirical findings with Social-Ecological Vulnerability Theory, formulated the evidence-based policy recommendations for riparian governance, and performed the final manuscript revision to ensure high academic rigor and theoretical consistency. The interpretations and conclusions derived from the data are the sole responsibility of the author.

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The autonomy of the research is preserved due to the absence of any financial affiliation with entities that could potentially compromise the objectivity of the findings and recommendations concerning the enhancement of socio-economic resilience of urban communities in the face of flood disasters and the significance of government-community collaboration in fostering climate resilience in the context of climate change.

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information necessary for the analysis of disaster governance and climate resilience policies.

Conflict of interest

The researcher affirms that there is no conflict of interest in the conduct of this research. The research on the politics of climate resilience among culinary market traders at Pelabuhan Rambang, Palangka Raya was conducted independently and without financial support from parties with commercial or political interests in the research results. The research process, from the initial

data collection to the formulation of policy recommendations, was conducted with the utmost objectivity and academic integrity. The researcher has no personal, professional, or financial affiliations or relationships with the local government of Palangka Raya, market trader organizations, or other institutions that could influence the interpretation of data or research conclusions. The proposed recommendations pertaining to spatial planning, drainage systems, and the development of weather early warning applications are founded on empirical findings and scientific analysis, unmarred by undue influence from external interests that might compromise the research's credibility.

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