

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dinamika relasi gender dalam kerentanan iklim pada perempuan nelayan di Kalibaru, Cilincing, Jakarta Utara, sebagai representasi perempuan pesisir kota yang menghadapi tekanan sosial-ekologis berlapis. Urbanisasi, degradasi lingkungan pesisir, fluktuasi hasil tangkapan dan harga komoditas laut, serta banjir rob memperkuat ketidakpastian ekonomi rumah tangga nelayan. Dalam konteks tersebut, perempuan memegang peran sentral dalam aktivitas pascapanen dan pengolahan hasil laut, namun tetap berada dalam posisi rentan dalam akses terhadap sumber daya, perlindungan sosial, dan pengakuan formal. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan kerangka *Feminist Political Ecology* (FPE) untuk memahami bagaimana relasi kuasa, akses, kontrol, dan agensi perempuan terbentuk dalam konteks pesisir perkotaan. Pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dipilih karena penelitian ini bertujuan menggambarkan secara sistematis pengalaman sosial perempuan tanpa membangun teori baru maupun melakukan abstraksi fenomenologis mendalam. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi partisipatif, dan dokumentasi terhadap tujuh informan dengan latar belakang sosial-ekonomi yang beragam: Siti Sahadah (42), pengupas kerang dengan beban kerja ganda dan upah harian rendah; Jainenah (56), mantan TKW Malaysia yang kembali bekerja di sektor kerang; Siti Komala (43), mantan buruh pabrik dan pekerja migran yang mengalami transisi dari sektor formal ke informal; Kotimah (41), generasi kedua pengupas kerang yang mencerminkan reproduksi kemiskinan antargenerasi; Asmawati (42), mantan pekerja migran yang memiliki aspirasi peningkatan kapasitas namun terbatas akses; Sarinah (60), janda lanjut usia yang menghadapi kerentanan ekonomi dan lingkungan akibat banjir rob; serta Yanti (46), perempuan asli Kalibaru, pengelola usaha pengasinan ikan dan ketua Pokhlasar sejak 2025.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya dua varian agensi perempuan. Pertama, *survival agency* (agensi bertahan hidup), yang ditunjukkan oleh mayoritas pengupas kerang terutama perempuan pendatang yang bekerja dalam batasan struktural ketat, dengan pilihan ekonomi terbatas, beban kerja ganda, dan ketergantungan pada komoditas tunggal. Agensi ini bersifat adaptif namun tidak mengubah struktur ketimpangan. Kedua, *collective-transformative agency*, yang tampak pada figur seperti Yanti melalui kepemimpinan di Pokhlasar, penguatan jaringan lokal, dan akses terhadap program pemerintah. Namun, temuan penting penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa relasi kuasa tidak hanya bersifat patriarkal (antara laki-laki dan perempuan), tetapi juga terjadi antar-perempuan. Struktur keanggotaan Pokhlasar yang didominasi perempuan asli Kalibaru menciptakan batas sosial yang secara tidak langsung mengeksklusi perempuan pendatang pengolah kerang hijau dari akses jaringan, pelatihan, dan peluang pemberdayaan. Dengan demikian, terjadi stratifikasi internal berbasis asal-usul (*insider outsider dynamics*) yang memperlihatkan bahwa solidaritas gender tidak otomatis menghapus hierarki sosial. Penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa kerentanan perempuan pesisir kota bersifat multidimensional: ekonomi, ekologis, dan sosial-relasional. Agensi perempuan memang hadir, namun bekerja dalam batasan struktur kelas, migrasi, dan keanggotaan komunitas. Oleh karena itu, kebijakan pemberdayaan dan adaptasi iklim perlu mempertimbangkan tidak hanya dimensi gender, tetapi juga diferensiasi sosial di antara perempuan itu sendiri agar intervensi tidak mereproduksi eksklusi baru dalam komunitas pesisir.

**Kata kunci:** Perempuan Nelayan; Dinamika Relasi Gender; Perubahan Iklim; Agensi; *Feminist Political Ecology*

## ABSTRACT

*This study aims to analyze the dynamics of gender relations in climate vulnerability among female fishers in Kalibaru, Cilincing, North Jakarta, as a representation of urban coastal women facing multiple socio-ecological pressures. Urbanization, coastal environmental degradation, fluctuations in catches and marine commodity prices, and tidal flooding exacerbate the economic uncertainty of fishing households. In this context, women play a central role in post-harvest activities and seafood processing, yet remain vulnerable in terms of access to resources, social protection, and formal recognition. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach within a Feminist Political Ecology (FPE) framework to understand how relations of power, access, control, and women's agency are shaped in an urban coastal context. A descriptive qualitative approach was chosen because this study aims to systematically describe women's social experiences without constructing new theories or engaging in in-depth phenomenological abstraction. Data were obtained through in-depth interviews, participant observation, and documentation with seven informants from diverse socio-economic backgrounds: Siti Sahadah (42), a clam peeler with a double workload and low daily wages; Jainenah (56), a former Malaysian migrant worker who returned to work in the clam sector; Siti Komala (43), a former factory worker and migrant worker who transitioned from the formal to the informal sector; Kotimah (41), a second-generation clam peeler who reflects the intergenerational reproduction of poverty; Asmawati (42), a former migrant worker who aspires to increase capacity but has limited access; Sarinah (60), an elderly widow facing economic and environmental vulnerability due to tidal flooding; and Yanti (46), a native of Kalibaru, who manages a salted fish business and has been the head of the Pokhlasar (Regional Community Empowerment Group) since 2025.*

*The research findings indicate two variants of women's agency. First, survival agency, demonstrated by the majority of clam peelers, especially migrant women, who work within strict structural constraints, with limited economic options, dual workloads, and dependence on a single commodity. This agency is adaptive but does not change the structure of inequality. Second, collective-transformative agency, evident in figures like Yanti through leadership in the Pokhlasar, strengthening local networks, and access to government programs. However, a key finding of this research is that power relations are not only patriarchal (between men and women), but also occur between women. The Pokhlasar membership structure, dominated by indigenous Kalibaru women, creates social boundaries that indirectly exclude migrant women green mussel processors from access to networks, training, and empowerment opportunities. Thus, internal stratification based on origin (insider-outsider dynamics) occurs, demonstrating that gender solidarity does not automatically eliminate social hierarchies. This research confirms that the vulnerability of urban coastal women is multidimensional: economic, ecological, and socio-relational. Women's agency is present, but it operates within the constraints of class structures, migration, and community membership. Therefore, empowerment and climate adaptation policies need to consider not only gender dimensions but also social differentiation among women themselves to prevent interventions from reproducing new exclusions within coastal communities.*

**Keywords: Fisherwomen; Gender Relations Dynamics; Climate Change; Agency; Feminist Political Ecology**