

THE IMPACT OF CYCLONE SEROJA TO WOMEN IN COASTAL AREA OF KUPANG CITY

WOMAN, NATURE AND RELIGION

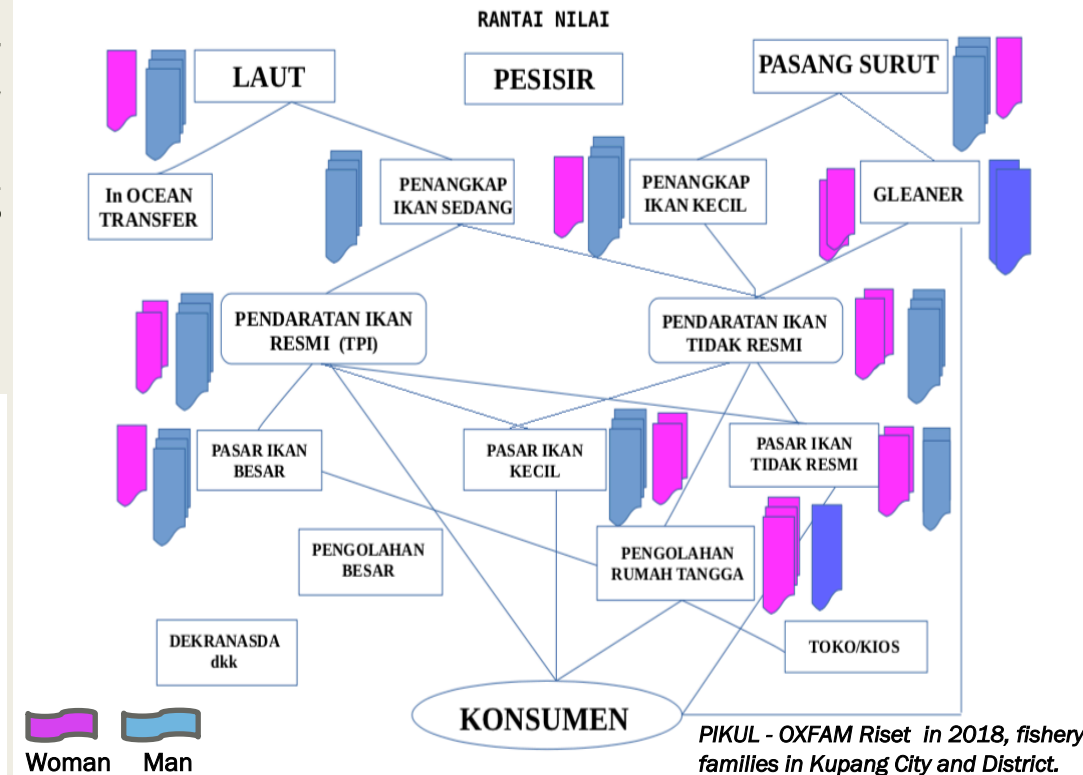
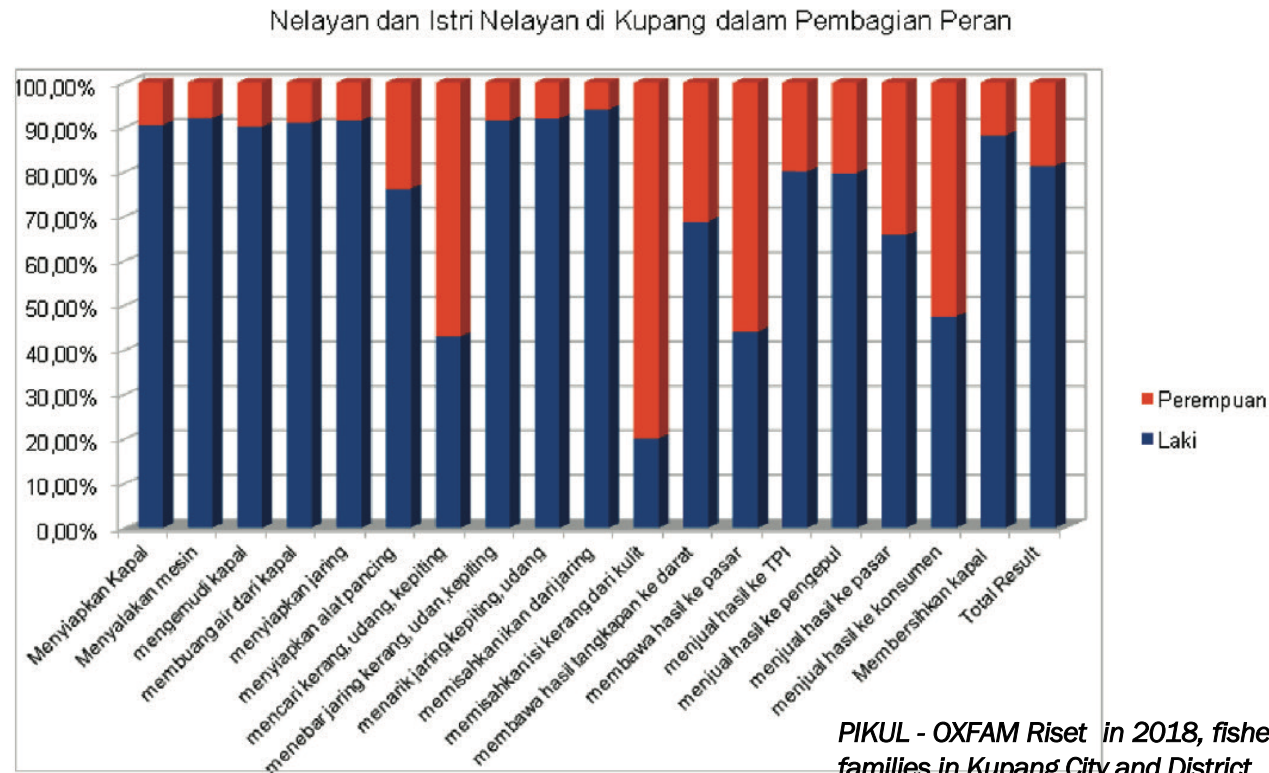
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Perkumpulan Jaringan Perempuan Indonesia Timur

Coastal Woman Portrait and Problems

Coastal women carry out their activities in the pre-production, production, and post-production processes. Such as preparing food for fishing, sewing broken trawls or nets, taking her husband to sea by supporting several fishing gears, preparing the boat, starting the engine, driving the boat, removing water from the boat deck, preparing nets, preparing fishing rods, pulling nets and boats, carrying catches to traditional markets, fish catchers, shrimp, crabs, shellfish collectors, retailers, wholesalers, wage laborers, and fishery product processors.



All fishing business processes involve women, but there is a lack of recognition by state and society for these works.

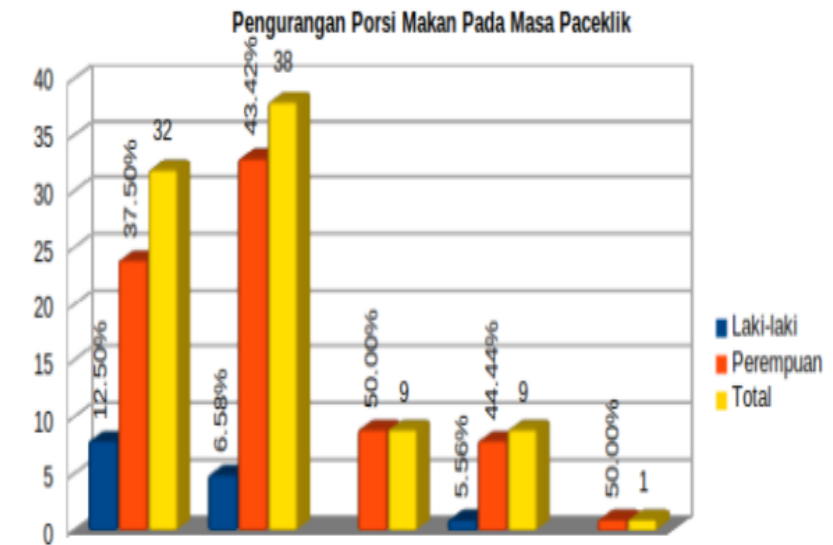
Women working 17 hours a day, 5 - 7 hours longer than their husbands. However, during famine or famine seasons, households will reduce their food portions as a coping mechanism during famine seasons, and wives who often sacrifice reduce their food portions. Table shown the survey data on prosumption of fishermen's families in Kupang City

Tabel 5. Beban Kerja untuk istri yang suaminya pergi melaut pagi hari

Jam Kerja	Perempuan	Jam Kerja	Laki-laki
03:00 – 04:00	Bangun pagi dan mempersiapkan bekal pagi untuk suami yang akan melaut	03:30 – 04:00	Bangun pagi dan persiapan ke laut
04:00 – 08:00	Membersihkan rumah dan mempersiapkan anak untuk pergi ke sekolah	04:00 – 11:30	Pergi melaut
08:00 – 11:30	Istirahat (sambil tetap melakukan pekerjaan-pekerjaan kecil seperti menjahit jaring dan membersihkan jaring)	11:30 – 15:30	Pulang, makan siang dan istirahat
11:30 – 12:30	Mengangkut hasil laut yang dibawa oleh suami	15:30 – 16:00	Membantu persiapan istri yang akan pergi menjual ikan
12:30 – 13:00	Menyiapkan makan siang	16:00 – 21:00	Istirahat
13:00 – 15:30	Istirahat	21:00	Istirahat malam
15:30 – 20:00	Membersihkan rumah, persiapan untuk makan malam dan pergi menjual ikan.		
20:00 – 21:00	Pulang ke rumah dan istirahat malam		

Tabel 6. Beban Kerja untuk istri yang suaminya pergi melaut sore hari

Jam Kerja	Perempuan	Jam Kerja	Laki-laki
03:00 – 04:00	Bangun pagi dan mempersiapkan bekal pagi untuk suami yang akan melaut	06:00	Bangun pagi
04:00 – 08:00	Membersihkan rumah, pergi menjual ikan di pasar dan mempersiapkan anak untuk pergi ke sekolah	06:00 – 09:00	Pergi melihat keadaan kapal di pantai
08:00 – 11:30	Istirahat (sambil tetap melakukan pekerjaan-pekerjaan kecil seperti menjahit jaring dan membersihkan jaring)	09:00 – 15:30	Pulang, makan siang dan istirahat
11:30 – 12:30	Menyiapkan makan siang	15:30 – 21:00	Pergi melaut
12:30 – 15:30	Istirahat	21:00 – 22:30	Pulang, mengangkut ikan dan istirahat malam
15:30 – 16:00	Membantu suami untuk persiapan pergi melaut		
16:00– 19:00	Membersihkan rumah dan persiapan untuk makan malam		
19:00 – 21:00	Istirahat		
21:00 – 22:30	Membantu suami mengangkut ikan		



When life becomes more difficult due to economic pressures on family, women who play a role in lightening the burden on their families.

Potrait and Problems ...

- Many private buildings such as hotels along the coast of Kupang City, making fishermen and residents lose public spaces, access to beaches and beaches and the amount of waste from private buildings.
- Fishermen use the coast as boat moorings, but this is also against the city's spatial planning and development that ignores the interests of the residents. Fishermen complained about the government's alignment with their rights to access coastal areas as boat moorings, which were replaced with jogging tracks by the government.
- When the boat mooring is far from the place of residence, it will increase production costs for fishermen. For example, coast for boat protection, transportation to the boat mooring and just in case if they lost some of their goods.
- When carrying out fishing business activities, jogging track is very risky for the fisherman's wife/wife and children. For example, when you have to take sea water to wash the catch, while the concrete floor is slippery.

Potrait and Problems ...

- Women selling fish with small capital minimize the risk that their merchandise will not sell by taking a few types of fish and smaller fish that are cheaper. In fact, according to them, buyers often look for some types of fish that they don't sell because more expensive. They are forced to borrow from '*Koperasi Harian*' with interest reaching 10% - 20% per month.
- Women will tell to their husbands about financial and expences of the family. Husbands will decide whether to go fishing or not, especially in the large tidal waves season.
- Women/fishermen's wive get more burden during the lean season when not much fish they can get. It forcing them to manage what they have.
- In the difficult times, food supporting by main family, relatives or neighbors.

Women Understanding and the Impact of Climate Change

- Most women get information from their husband's (fishermen), whose knowledge is also quite simple, such as extreme weather that is suddenly too hot or too cold than usually; sudden rains; large tidal waves. This affects the husband to not go to sea which then has an impact on the family financial.
- When the extreme weather is accompanied by wind or just a strong gust of wind, the coastal women who will “take action”. For example, affecting the health of children.
- When long rainy season, makes women / the fisherman's wife who mostly works as a seller of catches, unable to carry out the activity of selling fish caught in the market.
- Its difficult for the fishermen to understand the natural signs (wind, temperature, astronomy, biota, ocean currents), caused by climate changes. For example it is difficult for fishermen to predict when they have to go fishing and where potential catch areas are.

The impact of Cyclone Seroja in Kupang City



Etji's Photo. At Oesapa Beach – April 6th, 2021

Assesment Data :

- ❑ Cyclone Seroja damaged all production equipment, coasts and beaches.
- ❑ Boat and goods, cost around 1 million to 75 million rupiah.
- ❑ Efforts to repair production equipment began 4 days after the Seroja Tropical Cyclone disaster.
- ❑ In April 2021, the important thing of fishermen to do are repair of production equipment (boats and engines), weather information to decide when they able to go fishing, fix the evacuation routes for boat moorings, and pay back the loan. All this things apply for long term.
- ❑ Men/husbands take the responsible for boat repair, even some women/fishermen's wives also involved in repairing the boats.

- ❑ Women / fishermen's wife also responsible to managing family for feed include apply the loan when needed.
- ❑ The way to minimize family expenses after Tropical Cyclone Seroja is “*only eating porridge*”. (Testimony, Om Deny- Nunbaun Delha Fisherman)

Social research and supporting by religion institution...

- ❑ Coastal communities working together to boat repair
- ❑ Sharing information on cycle
- ❑ Churches, Mosque and houses as shelter
- ❑ Sinode GMIT make Cyclone Seroja Emergency Responses Team which adopted BNPB (National Disaster Management Agency) procedure
- ❑ Sinode GMIT distribute logistic, clothes, books, psychosocial services, building construction.

What is the contribution of JPIT and religion institution to Climate change in Coastal Area?