Volume 07 Issue 01 (2026) Pages 90 - 104
Journal of Social Science and Education
e-ISSN: 2722-9998, P- ISSN: 2723-0007
Available online at: https://jurnal.iainponorogo.ac.id/index.php/asanka

SOCIAL RESILIENCE AFTER SLUM RELOCATION: CASE STUDY OF KARANG MUMUS RIVER REVITALIZATION IN SAMARINDA CITY

Zulkifli Abdullah[1*], Ian Tubangsa[2], Novita Surya Ningsih[3], Aryanti Situmorang [4]

[1*,2,3,4] Mulawarman University, Samarinda, Indonesia
**zulkifliabdullah@fisip.unmul.ac.id*

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received: May 3, 2026
Accepted: June 10, 2026
Published: June 20, 2026

Keywords:
Adaptive Capacity; Coping Capacity; Slum Area; Social Capital; Social Resilience

ABSTRACT

River revitalization not only results in physical changes but also creates structural pressures, such as relocation and changes in people's living spaces. This study aims to analyze the dynamics of the community's social resilience in slum areas following the Karang Mumus River revitalization project in Samarinda City. This study uses a qualitative case study design and employs purposive sampling to select informants. Data was collected through in-depth interviews and documentation. Research results show that residents who stay develop resilience, grounded in the sustainability of space, as seen through the utilization of still-owned residential assets, the sustainability of informal economic activities, and strong social ties and trust networks among residents. Meanwhile, residents who move exhibit a more dynamic and transformative form of resilience, able to reorganize livelihood strategies, use compensation as initial capital, and rebuild social networks in new environments. These findings are expected to inform the formulation of development policies that are not only assessed on the basis of physical outcomes alone but also capable of supporting the social life of the affected community.

Corresponding Author:
Zulkifli Abdullah
zulkifliabdullah@fisip.unmul.ac.id

INTRODUCTION

The revitalization of riverbank areas in densely populated developing cities has become an important part of urban policy aimed at addressing environmental degradation, river pollution, and rising flood risks. The growth of informal settlements along rivers not only degrades ecosystem quality but also increases the vulnerability of urban areas to environmental disasters (Li et al., 2025). In this context, river revitalization is seen as an effort to restore rivers' ecological functions while reorganizing urban space to be more orderly, safe, and sustainable (Muhaimin & Jumriani, 2023). However, the changes resulting from revitalization are not only visible in physical and environmental aspects but

also affect the social life of communities living in riverbank areas. The arrangement of river areas is often accompanied by the demolition of informal settlements, relocation of residents, and changes to people's living spaces. This condition creates new dynamics in community life, especially regarding livelihoods, social relationships, and people's ability to adapt to a changing environment. For some residents, relocation does not merely mean moving to a new place but also losing proximity to economic sources, weakening social networks, and changes to daily life patterns that have lasted for a long time. Therefore, river revitalization cannot be understood merely as a technical or ecological project, but also as a social process that shapes how communities survive, adapt, and rebuild their lives amid the transformation of urban space.

In this context, the concept of social resilience is important for understanding how communities respond to changes resulting from river revitalization. Social resilience refers to the ability of individuals and communities to survive, adapt, and rebuild social life amid environmental changes and social pressures (Abdurrahim et al., 2020). This ability is reflected in the way communities maintain social solidarity, adjust economic strategies, and build collective mechanisms in facing uncertainty. Thus, the success of river revitalization is not only determined by the creation of a more organized environment but also by the extent to which affected communities can sustain their social life.

Several previous studies indicate that river revitalization and environmental changes in river areas bring complex social implications for urban communities. Chen et al. (2023) In Hong Kong, river restoration not only improves water quality and biodiversity but also alters how the community uses and interprets river spaces as public spaces. The study shows that people in dense areas have higher social expectations for the functions of revitalized river spaces. In the Indonesian context, Wahyudi et al. (2020) shows that the communities living along the Madiun River have a high level of resilience in the face of floods, mainly due to strong social capital, collective experience, and the culture of cooperation that has developed within the communities. However, the study also shows that economic limitations remain a source of vulnerability for riverside communities. Meanwhile, Pattipeilohy et al. (2019) In Batu Merah Village, Ambon City, the community's ability to survive in flood-prone areas is influenced by socio-demographic conditions, attachment to living spaces, and limited access to safer residential land. These findings show that riverbank communities have strong adaptive capacity, even while remaining socially and economically vulnerable.

On the other hand, studies on social resilience show that a community's ability to cope with change depends not only on the readiness of infrastructure or improvements in physical environmental conditions, but also on the strength of social relationships built within the community. In his research on post-earthquake recovery in Gili Trawangan, Partelow (2021) found that social networks, mutual trust, and cooperation among residents are important factors that help the community recover more quickly after a crisis. These findings align with Norris et al (2008) and Aldrich & Meyer (2015), who position social capital as the primary foundation for building adaptive capacity and community

resilience. This means that social resilience is not only about the community's ability to endure, but also about how they maintain solidarity, preserve their way of life, and adapt when their living spaces change. In this context, river revitalization should not be understood merely as a project for the physical arrangement of the area, but as a social process that also shapes how people live, interact, and sustain their daily lives.

However, most research on river revitalization still tends to evaluate its success from physical and ecological aspects, such as improved water quality, restoration of river functions, or better urban environmental conditions (Labaj et al., 2020). The social dimension is indeed beginning to receive attention, but it is often viewed solely in terms of the public's satisfaction with development outcomes. This approach makes residents' social experiences less visible, as if the community were only a recipient of the impacts of spatial change. In fact, river revitalization profoundly alters the community's social life. Changes in spatial planning can influence patterns of interaction among residents, shift long-established social relationships, and even alter how people sustain their livelihoods. For some residents, especially those who are displaced, witnessing these changes is not always easy, as they must also adjust to the new social environment. In such conditions, social networks that previously served as sources of support and survival can weaken or even break. This issue is still rarely discussed in many river revitalization studies. As a result, the social impacts that arise are often overshadowed by the narrative of physical development success, even though the community's ability to adapt to these changes becomes an important factor in determining the sustainability of the revitalization itself.

Although studies on social resilience have long emphasized the importance of social capital, trust, and cooperation in helping communities cope with change, most research still develops in the context of disasters and crises, such as earthquakes, conflicts, or environmental disturbances (Ma et al., 2023; Svetina et al., 2022). As a result, social resilience is more often understood as the ability of communities to recover after sudden major shocks. In fact, in the context of urban development, social changes often occur gradually through spatial planning policies that seem “normal”, yet still bring significant consequences for people’s lives. River revitalization, for example, not only changes the appearance of an area and improves environmental quality, but can also transform the way communities live, work, and build social relationships daily. Relocation of residents, loss of interaction spaces, shifts in livelihoods, and changes in community structures are tangible forms of social change, even though they are often not visible in the narrative of urban development success. Therefore, viewing river revitalization solely as a technical and ecological project marginalizes the community's social experiences, whereas it is precisely there that adaptation and community resilience processes take place.

On the other hand, studies specifically examining the relationship between river revitalization and community social resilience remain relatively limited, especially in densely populated residential areas with higher social and economic vulnerability. Many studies still treat the community merely as objects affected by spatial changes, rather than as social groups that must continuously negotiate their lives amid such changes. As a

result, the success of revitalization is often measured by organized areas, improved environmental quality, or enhanced city aesthetics, while changes in residents' social lives are rarely thoroughly analyzed. In fact, when living spaces change, communities not only face physical issues but also have to readjust social relationships, survival patterns, and even their sense of attachment to their own community. In many cases, social networks that previously served as sources of support instead weaken due to relocation and changes in residential structures. This situation indicates that the greatest impact of area revitalization is not always seen in physical changes, but rather in how communities strive to maintain their social lives amid such processes of change. Therefore, research is needed that views river revitalization not only as an urban space management practice but also as a social process that reshapes community life experiences, including how they adapt, maintain solidarity, and rebuild social resilience amid ongoing spatial changes.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a qualitative case study design to deepen understanding of the dynamics of social resilience in the community in the context of the revitalization of the Karang Mumus River in Bandara Village, Sungai Pinang District, Samarinda City. The qualitative approach was chosen because this study not only focuses on the physical changes of the riverbank area, but also on the social experiences of the community affected by the revitalization process. Through this approach, the researcher can explore subjective meanings, life experiences, as well as the community's adaptation processes to the environmental and social changes they face in a contextual and comprehensive manner (Creswell & Poth, 2023). Thus, the qualitative approach allows researchers to understand how communities build survival strategies, adapt, and make sense of the changes that occur in daily life.

The case study design is used because this research focuses on a specific case, namely the revitalization of the Karang Mumus River, which directly impacts the communities in RT 9 and RT 11 of Bandara Subdistrict. The choice of this design is based on the characteristics of the phenomenon being studied: a complex, contextual social phenomenon that cannot be separated from the environmental conditions in which the community resides. River revitalization not only brings changes to spatial planning and the physical environment but also affects social relations, lifestyle patterns, and the form of social resilience of the affected communities. Therefore, the case study design is considered relevant because it allows researchers to deeply understand the phenomenon within the real context of community life, while also explaining the connection between changes in the physical environment and social dynamics, as well as the adaptation processes of the community after the revitalization (Yin , 2018).

Informants in this study were selected purposively using a homogeneous sampling technique, which means considering similarity in characteristics, namely, people who are directly affected by river revitalization. A total of 8 informants participated in this study, including affected residents, both those who still reside in the area and those who have

relocated, as well as local neighborhood heads. This selection was intended to ensure that the information obtained came directly from those who experienced the social changes resulting from the revitalization. Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews and documentation. Interviews were conducted face-to-face using semi-structured guidelines, allowing the conversation to remain flexible while remaining focused on the research topic. Each interview lasted approximately 45–90 minutes and was conducted over a 1-month fieldwork period, which also included initial observation and the collection of supporting data at the research site. In this process, the researcher attempted to build an open conversation so that informants could share their experiences and perspectives more freely. Meanwhile, documentation was used to strengthen field data, including archives, administrative records, and photos of the area's condition before and after the river revitalization (Creswell & Poth, 2023).

To maintain data validity, this study employed source and method triangulation. Source triangulation was carried out by comparing information from various informants, namely residents who still live in the location, residents who have moved, and the local neighborhood chief (RT). Meanwhile, method triangulation was conducted by combining data from in-depth interviews and documentation, thereby reinforcing the research findings and increasing their reliability. The obtained data were then analyzed using Creswell & Poth's (2023) qualitative analysis approach. The analysis process began with verbatim transcription of the interviews, followed by the researcher repeatedly reading the data to understand the overall context and noting important points that emerged from the field. After that, a coding process was conducted, during which relevant parts of the data were marked. These codes were then grouped by meaning before being organized into main themes that describe the dynamics of social resilience in the community. In the final stage, these themes were interpreted by linking them to the research context to produce a more complete and meaningful understanding of the phenomenon under study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The settlement in Kelurahan Bandara, particularly RT 9 and RT 11 (the project location), is densely populated, with most houses located right on the edge of the Karang Mumus River, a tributary of the Mahakam River. The physical characteristics of this location are dominated by semi-permanent buildings, namely wooden stilt houses that extend over the water and partially over the land. This area is part of the Karang Mumus 1 Zone, one of the 6 slum areas designated by the Samarinda City Government under Ministerial Regulation No. 14 of 2018 on indicators for slum areas. This area is highly strategic because it is close to centers of economic, business, entertainment, sports, and government activities, including Segiri Market, Plaza Mulia Mall, Segiri Stadium, and the Mayor's Office.

From a socio-cultural aspect, this area exhibits the typical life of a diverse urban community. The Banjar people, along with migrants from Java and Sulawesi, live together with close kinship ties, strong social solidarity, and varied livelihood strategies. The community's economic characteristics are also heterogeneous, but are dominated by

informal-sector jobs, such as private employees, laborers, and traders. According to a report from the neighborhood chief, the unemployment rate reaches 29% in RT 9 and 34% in RT 11. Meanwhile, the majority of residents in both RTs are registered as students and homemakers. This indicates that livelihood vulnerability in this area is very high, with low job stability. Policy interventions, such as relocation, have a high potential to create socio-economic pressure due to their limited adaptive capacity.

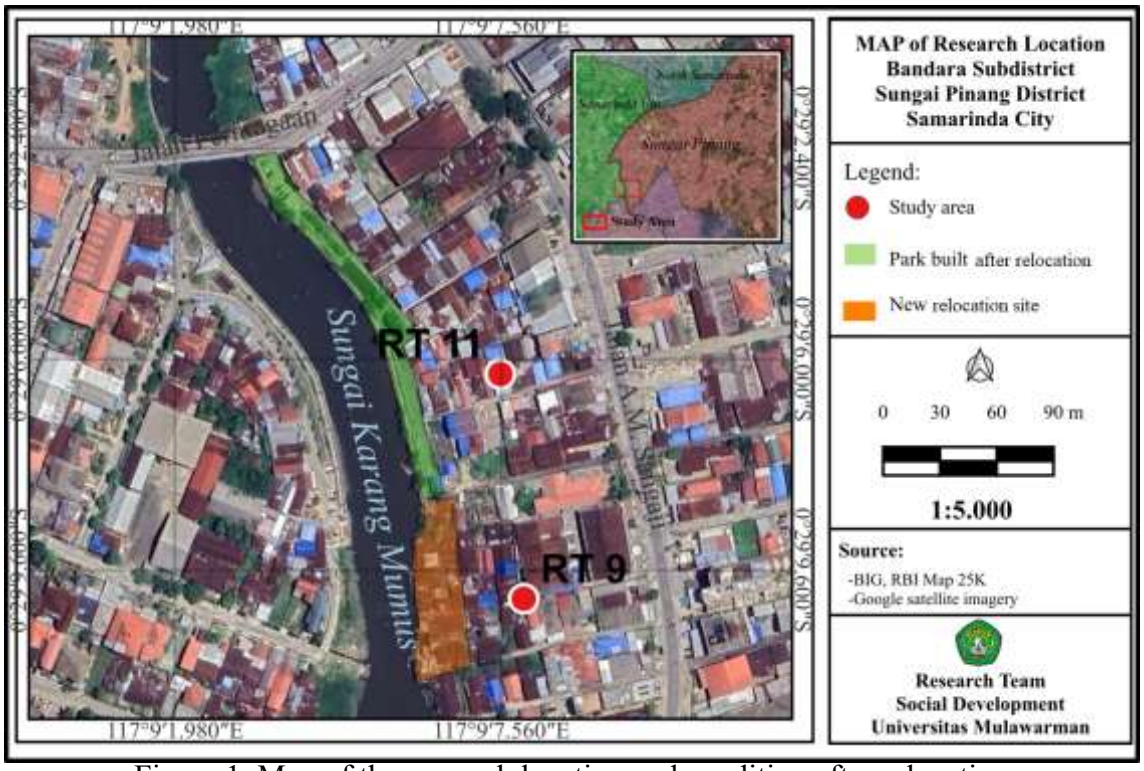

Figure 1. Map of the research location and condition after relocation

This area is highly relevant to social resilience research because it illustrates the dynamics of riverbank slum communities undergoing social transformation due to eviction. In RT 11, the riverbank area of the former settlement has been developed into a park as an open green space (indicated by the green area in Figure 1). Meanwhile, in RT 9, remnants of recently demolished buildings are still visible, yet some residents remain (orange-colored area in Figure 1). Preliminary data show a higher increase in unemployment in RT 11, which was relocated earlier. This situation indicates early signs of community life dynamics and government policy in the context of urban social change.

The Samarinda City Government has implemented regulations related to spatial and regional planning. These regulations include Samarinda City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2014, Samarinda City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2023, and Samarinda Mayor Regulation No. 15 of 2016. First, the Samarinda City Regional Regulation (*Perda*) No. 2 of 2014 concerning the Spatial Planning of Samarinda City for 2014-2034 is a strategic policy that guides the planning, utilization, and control of the city's spatial areas in an integrated and sustainable manner. This regulation establishes the spatial structure

and spatial patterns, including zoning provisions and directions for spatial use, to maintain a balance between economic growth, environmental sustainability, and community welfare. Therefore, it emphasizes the importance of residential area planning, river border protection, and flood control as strategic urban issues that serve as the main guidelines in realizing orderly and sustainable urban development until 2034.

Secondly, the Regional Regulation (*Perda*) of Samarinda City No. 7 of 2023 concerning the Spatial Planning Plan (*RT/RW*) of Samarinda City for 2023-2042 is a legal instrument designed to direct the use of urban space in a more integrated, adaptive, and sustainable manner in response to the increasingly complex dynamics of urban development. In the spatial planning draft (*RT/RW*) for 2023-2042, the importance of protecting water-absorption areas, river borders, and disaster-prone areas is emphasized to ensure regional development is more controlled and risk-based. These regulations are expected to strengthen orientation toward inclusive and sustainable urban development by prioritizing strategic areas, including the revitalization of riverbanks and improvements to settlement quality, especially in identified slum areas.

Third, the Mayor of Samarinda Regulation (*Perwali*) No. 15 of 2016 concerning the relocation of residents along the Karang Mumus River is essentially an instrument of urban spatial and environmental planning policy that focuses on controlling settlements in riverbanks. This regulation stipulates that riverbank areas previously occupied by settlements—generally classified as slums and located within the riverbank radius—must be organized through a planned relocation mechanism. The Samarinda City Government has established a relocation procedure that includes data collection and verification of affected residents, provision of compensation in the form of replacement housing and social assistance, and provision of new locations equipped with infrastructure, facilities, and basic utilities. In addition, this policy also emphasizes social assistance for relocated residents to ensure the adaptation process runs optimally while affirming that the main objective of relocation is to reorganize the ecological function of the river, reduce flood risk, and improve the environmental quality of the Karang Mumus River area (Tripayana et al., 2024).

This is the legal basis that supports the revitalization project of the Karang Mumus River in the City of Samarinda. Relocation programs are a common strategy in urban river revitalization that contribute to reducing slum settlements and improving ecosystem quality, although they often bring social dynamics such as resistance and changes in the lifestyle of affected residents (Everard & Moggridge, 2012; Wohl et al., 2015). Therefore, the implementation of this regulation can be seen as an integral part of efforts to reposition the Karang Mumus River as an organized, representative, and sustainable ecological and social space within Samarinda City's landscape.

Condition of Residents Before and After Revitalization

The condition of the settlements along the Karang Mumus River, especially in the research locations (RT 9 and RT 11, Sungai Pinang District), developed organically, with high population density and limited planning. Residents' semi-permanent buildings stood

crowded together without regard for spatial order principles and were prone to damage. The high settlement density in both RTs resulted in limited community access to infrastructure and basic services. This condition is further evident in inadequate drainage systems, minimal sanitation services, limited access to clean water, and a lack of open spaces (Vollmer & Grêt-Regamey, 2013).

In general, people in slum areas have limited access to land suitable for housing (Mutton & Haque, 2004). This condition also occurred in both neighborhood units before the relocation. The residents were forced to use the Karang Mumus River as a settlement due to pressure on housing space, which narrowed the river's flow. According to Harnanto & Fajriyah (2025), the high cost of land in the city center drives up construction costs, pushing up rental prices and residential property values. This is what happened in Kelurahan Bandara, where the lowest price for a simple house unit is 600 million to 1 billion rupiahs. Therefore, residents, most of whom have irregular jobs, are forced to live in or rent cheaper houses on the riverbanks, which are slum areas prone to flooding.

Table 1. Comparison of the number of households before and after relocation

No	Location	Number of households		
		Before relocation	Move	Remain
1	RT 9	56	38	18
2	RT 11	108	64	44
Total		164	102	62

Source: Head of Neighborhood Watch report

After the relocation, significant changes occurred along the banks of the Karang Mumus River. The irregular semi-permanent buildings along the river have now become a more open and organized area. In RT 11, the park built by the government on the former relocation land has been designated as a green open space area. Residents use this area for social interaction and recreation. Unfortunately, this revitalization project targets only the riverbank area (10 meters from the embankment), leaving dense settlements outside. Table 1 shows the change in the number of relocated households, from 164 to 62, leaving 62 households. Those affected, whether they moved or stayed, had to adjust to the new conditions and demonstrate varying social resilience.

One reason residents choose to stay is that they still have buildings or physical assets that can be used as living spaces and as a basis for economic activities. Residents who still own houses tend to keep their homes as a form of economic rationalization, given the high cost of moving to a new place, even though the city government has provided compensation or replacement costs. In addition, they are also concerned about the uncertainty of job access in the new location (see Collyer et al., 2017; Taylor, 2015). Some of the relocated buildings still exist, so the owners do not move and prefer to continue living there or repair them. Some residents also believe that their families' historical memories of living there for several generations keep them there.

1. Adaptive capacity

The adaptive capacity of communities that continue to survive after building demolitions is not merely reactive but is the result of a complex decision-making process. From a social-ecological adaptation perspective, the choice to endure reflects an effort to maintain the capacity to cope with change without losing long-established social and economic functions (Nelson et al., 2007). Residents whose buildings remain after demolition view the situation as a manageable partial disruption rather than a reason to relocate to a new place. Thus, community adaptation is more of an incremental adjustment rather than a complete transformation. Home ownership is an important factor in shaping residents' adaptation strategies. Ownership of physical assets that remain, even if not intact, is still seen as a key resource for sustaining life. Within the framework of adaptive capacity, this condition indicates that material resources are important for individuals or groups to survive and adjust to external pressures.

Another reason residents choose to stay is cultural factors, such as their perception of the dwelling as a hereditary inheritance and as a keeper of memories that family members need to preserve. In this context, a house is not only a place to live but also a symbol of identity, history, and an emotional connection to the space. Therefore, adaptation cannot be separated from the residents' subjective meaning of the dwelling they own. The decision to remain becomes a form of cultural resistance to changes considered to threaten the continuity of collective identity. Thus, adaptation functions not only as a response to structural pressures but also as an effort to maintain the continuity of the community and the local values believed in (Chisholm, 2020; Kearns et al., 2019; Zhang, 2004).

> *This house is an inheritance from my grandfather to my parents. My parents passed it down to me as well. Now I live here with my husband and child. Actually, it was almost demolished, but the government only replaced the house's front porch for 1 million. I still have a house to live in. Here, I run a motorcycle repair service and also work as an online motorcycle taxi driver* (Interview, April 6, 2026)

The large number of residents who rely on their economic activities in the area, whether through informal businesses, local socio-economic networks, or access to certain resources, makes it difficult for them to relocate. Relocation can disrupt the social and economic networks that have been established. Therefore, the adaptation carried out by the remaining residents reflects a rational strategy to maintain household economic sustainability, while also illustrating the limited transformation options available to community groups with limited resources.

2. Coping capacity

For residents who remain in the riverbank area, their resilience is reflected in their use of various forms of compensation and social assistance to meet their short-term needs. This condition illustrates that resilience is shaped by access to economic resources and other external support. The compensation received varies from around one million to tens of millions of rupiah, depending on the value of the residents' asset losses. The compensation and social assistance received are used to repair and rebuild

houses in the remaining locations and to meet household needs or at least cover temporary income losses. The residents' ability to manage and allocate these resources becomes evidence that the affected residents have the capacity to endure amidst the pressures of spatial and policy changes (Adger, 2003).

3. Social capital

Residents who choose to continue living in riverside areas show that resilience arises not only from economic capacity but also from the strength of social capital, embedded in social relationships and history. Social capital, in the form of social relationships, is reflected in long-established social networks among neighbors who know one another and have built strong trust. Meanwhile, social capital in the form of history is reflected in intergenerational heritage from parents, which reinforces the symbolic value of space as part of collective identity (Namalwa et al., 2026). So social capital reinforces social resilience by enabling residents to leverage networks, norms, and trust in social practices (Djuhan, 2020), allowing them to survive and adapt internally without relocating. This is also in line with Archer's (2010) findings that social capital, such as networks, encourages residents of slum areas in Bangkok to continue enduring.

The decision of some residents to move after their houses were demolished can be understood as a direct consequence of the loss of housing assets that have long underpinned daily life. This phenomenon explains that physical demolition severs the connection between individuals and the socio-economic environment that has long been established. In this context, the choice to move is not merely a preference but an adaptive response to the limitations of available options. Affected residents face a structural urgency, in which the continuity of life requires them to immediately seek a new location that allows them to meet basic needs, including housing and access to livelihoods. In the new place, relocating residents are required to adapt socially and economically quickly.

1. Adaptive capacity

Residents who choose to relocate can be understood as a form of adaptive capacity in responding to structural changes. Many of them no longer have material assets to survive in their old place. The lack of land to rebuild houses limits adaptation options, making relocation the only rational choice. Within the framework of adaptive capacity, this condition shows that the loss of physical resources owned by each individual or group will shift their adaptation strategy toward transformation, namely, moving to another space to maintain the sustainability of their life system. The promise of subsidized housing from the Samarinda City government at that time also became a driving factor that reinforced this decision (see Viratkapan & Perera, 2006), as it provided hope of new resources to replace those that had been lost.

Changing residence has a significant impact on residents' livelihood activities and tests their ability to reorganize their livelihood strategies. The initial post-relocation period, such as the experience of living in a new rented house, reflects a transition phase in which residents face economic difficulties and uncertainties. Residents' adaptive capacity appears to be developing as they successfully rebuild their lives in the

new place. Owning a new house after living in a rented house indicates recovery in physical assets, followed by the success of establishing a new, stable business, compared to the previous state of frequent relocation. Thus, the adaptive capacity of those who have moved also develops through a continuous process of learning and adjustment (Patriana, 2020), allowing them to achieve a more stable living condition and open up opportunities for upward mobility.

2. Coping capacity

For residents who move to a new place, coping capacity manifests as the ability to manage financial compensation as an initial stabilization mechanism post-relocation. This capacity reflects a short-term response to socio-economic changes through efforts to make use of available resources (Adger, 2000). Pocket money is used to cover urgent needs, such as paying rent, moving household goods, and meeting necessities, during the initial phase of adapting to the new place. This condition is understood as a transitional bridge that allows households to maintain their livelihood amid uncertainty while preventing deeper economic shocks from the loss of prior housing and livelihood sources.

> *Actually, I was forced to move. Furthermore, thank God, my new place has good neighbors, and I also already have a steady job to cover living expenses and my child's college costs* (Interview, April 6, 2026).

Some residents allocate the compensation they receive as initial capital to start a business in a new place. This indicates a coping strategy toward a more productive economic recovery. Although temporary, this practice signals the beginning of a transformation in sustainable adaptive capacity. However, the effectiveness of coping capacity heavily depends on the continuity of access to resources, economic opportunities, and broader institutional support. Without that support, the mitigation strategy risks stalling and can even create new vulnerabilities, especially if the initially limited resources begin to run out. This phenomenon confirms that coping capacity not only functions as a survival mechanism but also serves as a starting point that determines the direction of the socio-economic adaptation of residents in the new place (Adger, 2006).

3. Social capital

The resilience of relocating residents actually shows a more flexible and constructive social capital dynamic. The ability to communicate with relatives in Samarinda to obtain information on temporary rental houses for evacuation and to build familiarity with residents in the new environment demonstrates a more flexible social capacity (see Bhanye, 2025). Unlike the group that stays, social capital in this group is not initially present; rather, it develops in response to the forced relocation. This indicates that social capital can be understood as a symptom of a progressive and adaptive society, in which the ability to form and reconstruct new social networks is an indicator of residents' flexibility and adaptive capacity. In line with Evers & Korff, (2000) that social creativity is key to successfully adapting to relocation in Southeast Asian cities.

CONCLUSION

Community social resilience after the revitalization of the Karang Mumus River in the city of Samarinda was formed as an active response to structural pressures, including house demolitions and changes in living spaces. This resilience is not singular but emerges in two main patterns: residents who remain and residents who choose to move. Residents who stay develop adaptive capacities through the use of remaining assets, such as land and buildings that can be repaired, long-held land to strengthen their legitimacy to remain, and informal economic activities to maintain income. Coping capacity is reflected in the use of government compensation to meet short-term needs and to finance business capital. Above all, social capital through strong social ties, long-established relationships, and a solid trust network among residents functions both as support and as a reinforcement of the community's social resilience.

Residents who choose to move exhibit a more dynamic, transformative form of resilience, yet they still rely on the same three capabilities. Adaptive capacity is tested not only in the ability to survive physically but also in the capacity to reorganize livelihood strategies in a new situation marked by uncertainty, such as the initial experience of living in a rented house and seeking new sources of income. Nevertheless, the ability to maintain economic activity amid limitations demonstrates high adaptive flexibility. Coping capacity is manifested through the management of financial compensation as an initial stabilization mechanism after relocation, with some residents even using it as capital for productive ventures in the new location. Their social capital develops more fluidly and constructively, seen in their ability to communicate with relatives in Samarinda to obtain information and lodging, or to rebuild relationships with others in the new environment. Thus, although both groups activate adaptive capacity, coping capacity, and social capital, the difference lies in the pattern of application: residents who stay rely on existing strengths, while those who have moved emphasize social reconstruction capabilities as the main basis of resilience.

These findings also provide implications for urban policy and relocation programs. Urban revitalization should not focus solely on physical and environmental improvements but also consider the social consequences for affected communities. Policies need to ensure housing continuity, livelihood sustainability, and adequate support during adaptation and relocation processes (Astuti et al., 2024). Strengthening community social networks should also be considered as an important element in achieving inclusive and sustainable urban development.

This study has several limitations. First, the findings are limited to the specific context of the Karang Mumus River revitalization in Samarinda and may not fully represent other urban relocation settings. Second, the qualitative approach focused on a specific group of participants whose experiences may differ across contexts. Future research could conduct comparative studies across different cities and revitalization programs and examine the long-term dynamics of social resilience after relocation. Further studies may also examine the role of institutions and support systems in strengthening community

resilience during urban transformation.

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