

**LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH**

Judul karya ilmiah (artikel) : Livelihood Vulnerability in Tambak Lorok, Semarang: An Assessment of Mixed Rural-Urban Neighborhood

Jumlah Penulis : 2 penulis

Status Pengusul : Mega Febrina Kusumo Astuti, **Wiwandari Handayani**

Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah : a. Nama Jurnal : Review of Regional Research
 b. Nomor ISSN : 1613-9836
 c. Vol.,no.,bulan,tahun : Vol. 40 Issue 2, Oktober 2020
 d. Penerbit : Springer Nature
 e. DOI artikel (jika ada): 10.1007/s10037-020-00142-7
 f. Alamat web jurnal : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10037-020-00142-7>
 g. Terindeks di SJR 0,506 (2019) dan SNIP 1.341 (2019)

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah : Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional /Internasional bereputasi
 (beri ✓ pada kategori yang tepat) Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi
 Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional /Nasional di DOAJ,CABI, COPERNICUS

Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah			Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh
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c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	12			11
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/jurnal (30%)	12			11
Total = (100%)	40			37
Nilai = (40% x 37)				14,8

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer :

- Unsur isi artikel lengkap sesuai dengan petunjuk penulisan yang disediakan yang terdiri dari; *title, authors-affiliations, abstract-keywords, introduction, description of study area, material and methods, results, discussion, conclusion, acknowledgement, dan references*. Komponen artikel dibahas sesuai dengan judul yaitu mengenai kerentanan penghidupan masyarakat pesisir.
- Pembahasan mendalam, fokus pada elaborasi variabel-variabel yang mempengaruhi kerentanan pada level komunitas, khususnya masrakat nelayan yang tinggal di daerah perkotaan. Pembahasan didukung lebih dari 52 pustaka yang sebagian besar berupa artikel jurnal (Pustaka primer). Artikel jurnal sesuai dengan bidang penulis terutama dalam konteks perencanaan dan pengembangan wilayah pesisir.
- Terdapat total 52 pustaka dan lebih dari 50% adalah terbitan 10 tahun terakhir. Artikel memiliki cukup nilai kebaruan. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode kuantitatif yang dijelaskan dengan cukup rinci, dengan menggunakan Livelihood Vulnerability Index. Selain itu juga menggunakan

data sekunder (statistic data) dan Factor Analisis (multivariate method) dengan menggunakan software SPSS.

- d. Jurnal terindeks *Scopus* Q2 dengan SJR 0.51 yang diterbitkan oleh *Springer*. Jurnal tersedia online (*paid open access*). ISSN dan tautan DOI tersedia. Jurnal di dukung editorial board yang relevan dan cukup beragam.

Semarang, 29-11-2020

Reviewer 1,



Prof. Dr. rer. nat. Imam Buchori, ST

NIP. 197011231995121001

Departemen PWK, FT. Undip

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Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah			Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh
	Internasional/ internasional bereputasi	Nasional Terakreditasi	Nasional	
	40	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10%)	4			3,0
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	12			10,5
c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	12			10
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/jurnal (30%)	12			11,5
Total = (100%)	40			35
Nilai = (40% x 35)				14

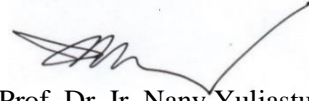
Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer :

- a. Unsur isi artikel lengkap sesuai dengan petunjuk penulisan yang disediakan yang terdiri dari; *title, authors-affiliations, abstract-keywords, introduction, study area, material and methods, results, discussion, conclusion, acknowledgement, dan references*. Komponen artikel dibahas sesuai dengan judul yaitu.kerentanan masyarakat pesisir.
- b. Artikel berkaitan dengan *Urban Livelihood* telah dibahas cukup komprehensif mengangkat keunikan masyarakat perkotaan yang terlikat dengan sektor primer (nelyan/perikanan). Artikel jurnal sesuai dengan bidang penulis 2 terutama dalam konteks perencanaan dan ketahanan wilayah pesisir.
- c. Artikel memiliki nilai kebaruan cukup. Menggunakan dua metode yang cukup rinci dijelaskan,, yaitu metode scoring untuk menghasilkan indeks kerentanan dan analisis Faktor . Ada 52 referensi dan 56% terbitan 10 tahun terakhir. Turnitin Similiarity Index 9%.

- d. Jurnal Review of Regional Research terindex Scopus Q2 SJR 0,506 (2019) dan SNIP 1,341 (2019). diterbitkan oleh Springer. Jurnal tersedia online. Dilengkapi dengan ISSN dan tautan DOI dengan editorial board yang bervariasi dari berbagai universitas/institusi riset di beberapa negara.

Semarang, 09-11-2020

Reviewer 2,



Prof. Dr. Ir. Nany Yulastuti, MSP

NIP. 195407171982032001

Departemen PWK, FT. Undip

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Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Reviewer		
	Reviewer I	Reviewer II	Nilai Rata-rata
a.Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10%)	4	3	3,5
b.Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	11	10,5	10,75
c.Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	11	10	10,5
d.Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/jurnal (30%)	11	11,5	11,25
Total = (100%)	37	35	36
Nilai = (40% x 36)			14,4

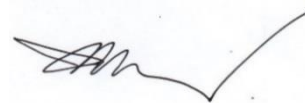
Semarang, 08-12-2020

Reviewer 1,



Prof. Dr.rer.nat. Imam Buchori, ST
 NIP. 197011231995121001
 Departemen PWK FT.Undip

Reviewer 2,



Prof. Dr. Ir. Nany Yuliasuti, MSP
 NIP. 195407171982032001
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Review of Regional Research
Volume 40, Issue 2, October 2020, Pages 137-157

Livelihood vulnerability in Tambak Lorok, Semarang: an assessment of mixed rural-urban neighborhood (Article)

[Vulnerabilität des Lebensunterhalts in Tambak Lorok, Semarang: Bewertung einer gemischt ländlich-urbanen Nachbarschaft]

Astuti, M.F.K. ✉, **Handayani, W.** ✉

Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Diponegoro University, Prof. Soedarto Street, Tembalang, Semarang, Central Java 50275, Indonesia

Abstract

View references (52)

Rural and urban types of livelihood are widely different. Rural livelihood refers to human dependence on natural resources, while urban livelihood mostly focuses on urban poverty in which natural resources are regarded as a less significant asset. Tambak Lorok, the largest fishing village in Semarang, Indonesia has a unique combination of urban-rural livelihood characteristics. The rural features are indicated by household dependence on natural resources and low educational level of the head of family, while the urban characteristics are indicated by easy access to various infrastructural services. Accordingly, this study aims to assess livelihood vulnerability in Tambak Lorok as a unique mixture of characteristics between urban and rural neighborhoods. Livelihood vulnerability index (LVI) measurement and factor analysis were applied to assess the level of vulnerability and identify the main factors that affected vulnerability at the household level. The result of LVI assessment indicates that residents in the area have low capabilities to cope with their uncertain sources of income due to their limited capacity. They cannot optimize the potential of their proximity to urban services. © 2020, Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature.

SciVal Topic Prominence ⓘ

Topic: Climate Change Adaptation | Urban Climate | Adaptive Capacity

Prominence percentile: 99.877 ⓘ

Author keywords

Household capability Rural livelihood Urban livelihood Vulnerability

Indexed keywords

GEOBASE Subject Index:

assessment method factor analysis fishing community livelihood neighborhood resident population rural-urban comparison socioeconomic indicator vulnerability

Regional Index:

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Volume 40, issue 2, October 2020

Special Issue: Natural disasters and the economy

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6 articles in this issue

Natural disasters and the economy

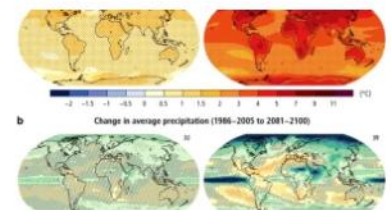
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Editorial | Published: 01 October 2020 | Pages: 107 - 111

Climate change, catastrophes and Dismal Theorem: a critical review

Andrea Rampa

Original Paper | Published: 24 July 2020 | Pages: 113 - 136



Livelihood vulnerability in Tambak Lorok, Semarang: an assessment of mixed rural-urban neighborhood

Mega Febrina Kusumo Astuti & Wiwandari Handayani

Original Paper | Published: 11 August 2020 | Pages: 137 - 157



Economic landslide susceptibility under a socio-economic perspective: an application to Umbria Region (Central Italy)

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Natural disasters as a development opportunity: a spatial economic resilience interpretation



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Climate change, catastrophes and Dismal Theorem: a critical review

Andrea Rampa^{1,2}

Accepted: 7 July 2020 / Published online: 24 July 2020
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Abstract The aim of this paper is to provide an overview of the main studies about catastrophic scenarios and environmental policy in the presence of natural disaster risks related to climate change. We investigate how literature has analysed these topics employing extreme case scenarios modelling.

Throughout this review we want to investigate how related literature has evolved in recent years and how the historical evolution of climate change issues has induced academic studies (and vice versa), and why it has become a crucial topic for regional science, not only regarding resilience analysis.

We focus on two main critiques: (i) the intergenerational equity between present and future generations (Stern 2006); (ii) the time preference rate linked to intergenerational equity, from the use of fat tail and the consequent debate around the Dismal Theorem (Weitzman 2009) to the debate around the usefulness of the Expected Utility theory.

Keywords Catastrophe · Uncertainty · Environmental policy · Risk · Natural disaster

JEL Classification Q54

I am grateful to Alessio D'Amato for very useful comments and suggestions.

✉ A. Rampa
andrea.rampa@ircres.cnr.it

¹ Research Institute on Sustainable Economic Growth (IRCrES-CNR), [Milan, Italy](#)

² Sustainability Environmental Economics and Dynamics Studies (SEEDS) – Research Centre, [Ferrara, Italy](#)



Natural disasters as a development opportunity: a spatial economic resilience interpretation

Alexandru Bănică^{1,2} · Karima Kourtit^{1,3,4,5,6,7}  · Peter Nijkamp^{1,3,4,7}

Accepted: 13 July 2020 / Published online: 18 August 2020
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Abstract Natural disasters are usually regarded as damage factors causing high private and social costs. Notwithstanding the incontestable validity of this premise, natural disasters do not necessarily lead to a structural deprivation of the area affected. Recent studies have clearly shown that in the long run one may even observe positive socio-economic effects (*‘blessings in disguise’*).

This paper investigates this challenging proposition by developing a *risk-disaster-opportunity* framework for a territorial system, and by analysing the socio-economic impacts of natural shocks from a resilience perspective. This is inter alia done by designing a typology of natural disasters, and by presenting a systematic classification of long-range impacts.

An empirical test of the above proposition of positive recovery effects of natural disasters is carried out by using, in particular, long-term data from the worldwide EM-DAT database. The attention is then focussed on positive feedback loops in spatial systems that are affected by a natural perturbation. Various case studies (USA, China, Haiti, Chile, Japan) are undertaken in order to test the existence of long-term ‘blessings in disguise’ effects, using in particular the HDI-index. In

✉ K. Kourtit
k_kourtit@hotmail.com

¹ Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, **Iasi, Romania**

² Romanian Academy, Iasi Branch, **Romania**

³ Open University (OU), Heerlen, **The Netherlands**

⁴ Polytechnic University, Ben Guerir, **Morocco**

⁵ Uppsala University, Uppsala, **Sweden**

⁶ Centre for the Future of Places (CFP), KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, **Sweden**

⁷ Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, **Poland**