

## **ABSTRACT**

*Coastal communities in Semarang face increasing climate-related pressures, particularly tidal flooding, coastal inundation, environmental degradation, and livelihood disruption. However, the impacts of these hazards are not experienced equally. Women in coastal settlements often encounter vulnerability through the interaction of environmental exposure with household responsibilities, livelihood dependence, limited education, constrained mobility, and unequal access to adaptive resources. This study aims to analyse the multicausal factors underlying women's climate-induced vulnerability in the coastal settlements of Semarang, particularly Tambakrejo and Tanjungmas/Tambak Lorok. This research uses a mixed-methods orientation with a dominant quantitative approach. Survey data from 80 women respondents are analysed through descriptive statistics, contingency tables, relative income comparison, and intersectionality-based interpretation. The analysis examines household structure, migration background, housing condition, education level, labour capacity, livelihood sector, livelihood diversification, climate impact perception, and income outcomes. Women's own monthly income and household monthly income are used as comparative indicators to assess differences in economic capacity and vulnerability.*

*The findings show that women's vulnerability is shaped by overlapping socio-economic and spatial factors. Most respondents live in long-term permanent settlements, indicating low mobility and continued exposure to coastal hazards. Around half of women work in fisheries processing and trade, a livelihood sector that is highly sensitive to climate impacts yet produces lower-than-average income. Women with no formal schooling experience significantly lower income, while elementary education or higher appears to function as an important threshold for improving economic outcomes. Migration also produces differentiated vulnerability: inter-coastal migrants tend to have higher income due to livelihood compatibility, while inter-urban and interregional migrants show lower economic outcomes. Household structure further influences vulnerability, as women in households with employed children or multiple earners generally have better welfare than those relying only on husbands or non-core household members.*

*The study concludes that women's climate vulnerability in coastal Semarang is not caused by flooding alone, but by the intersection of livelihood dependence, limited labour capacity, migration background, household economic structure, settlement persistence, and climate-sensitive local economies. These factors compound one another and produce unequal vulnerability among women within the same coastal area. Therefore, adaptation planning should move beyond physical flood control and incorporate gender-responsive livelihood diversification, education and skill development, household economic strengthening, and inclusive coastal governance. Such integrated planning is necessary to reduce vulnerability and improve the adaptive capacity of women in coastal Semarang.*

**Keywords:** *climate change, women's vulnerability, coastal settlement, intersectionality, livelihood, adaptation, Semarang*