

ABSTRACT

The objective of the research is to identify the vulnerability that occur in the west coastal community of Batang district by identifying slow and fast variables of change, identifying the adaptive capacity, and the management of vulnerability of the community. The western coastal community of Batang district is threatened by internal and external vulnerabilities. The level of dependence of the population on the fishing and maritime sectors is quite high. Identifying the causes and management of vulnerabilities helps to reduce the level of vulnerability of communities to social and ecological changes in their environment.

Quantitative analysis is carried out with descriptive and qualitative statistical analysis using Atlas.ti. Data used are primary data obtained from survey results, semi-structured interviews, and in dept-interview. The survey took 100 respondents, the majority of whom were small fisher on the west coast of Batang Village North Karangasem, Depok Village, Ujungnegoro Village, and Kedungsegog Village.

The results of the research show that the level of vulnerability of the west coastal community of Batang district is high due to the factor rob and the low level of knowledge skills of the community. The exposure level of 6.76 belongs to the high category, the sensitivity level of 6.03 is high, and the adaptive capacity of 4.31 is medium. The adaptive capacity of a society is indicated by response diversity, collaboration capacity, connectivity, abundances, and learning capacity. Strategy to manage vulnerability of coastal communities with empowerment of fishermen, diversification of enterprises, nature regulation, community collaboration, improvement of TPI bureaucracy, and optimization of government funds and CSR.

Keywords: Vulnerability, Adaptive Capacity, Management

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