

## ABSTRACT

*Climate change is the phenomenon of global warming, where there is an increase in greenhouse gases in the atmospheric layer that lasts for a certain period. This phenomenon has resulted in many physical and non-physical impacts that are harmful to the community. East Jakarta is one of the administrative cities in DKI Jakarta Province that is vulnerable to climate change impacts such as flooding, disease spread, drought, and extreme weather.*

*The purpose of this study is to analyse how East Jakarta communities have responded to climate change and how those responses have strengthened community resilience. The study's main goals are to evaluate how society has responded to climate change and identify the factors influencing options for adaptation. A quantitative approach was adopted, in which scoring was utilized to measure East Jakarta's adaptation measure, and descriptive analysis was used to examine the effects of climate change and the factors influencing adaptation choices.*

*The results revealed that heat waves and floods are the two primary impacts of climate change that the community is currently experiencing. Workplace disruptions, health problems like dengue fever and skin irritation as well as challenges getting access to clean water, are examples of indirect effects. East Jakarta is categorized as having a high level of adaptability. It showed that social factors influenced adaption more than economic and physical factors. Six of the ten districts in East Jakarta—Pulogadung, Cakung, Jatinegara, Makasar, Cipayung, and Pasar Rebo—had high adaptive measures, two—Ciracas and Kramat Jati—exhibited very high adaptive measures, and two—Duren Sawit and Matraman—were categorized as having moderate adaptable measure. Implementing an early warning system, Gotong Royong, providing emergency funding, providing inflatable boats, and making structural changes to dwellings, such as adding second stories and raising floors, are choice of adaptation strategies carried out by the community. Nonetheless, there are still issues, especially concerning the complete implementation of early warning systems and the availability of inflatable boats. The analysis also compares 16 adaptation strategies across 10 East Jakarta districts, finding that 9 are mostly implemented, with 2 physical, 3 economic, and 7 social strategies. However, 7 less favored strategies are due to community and environmental characteristics.*

**Keywords:** Climate Change, Adaptation Strategies, Adaptation Measures