INTISARI

Perubahan iklim berpotensi memberikan dampak negatif terhadap penghidupan petani, dikarenakan aktivitas pertanian sangat bergantung dengan kondisi cuaca. Kecamatan Sembalun adalah salah satu wilayah di Kabupaten Lombok Timur yang berpotensi untuk mengembangkan pertanian hortikultura dataran tinggi, terutama dalam budidaya kentang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi aspek-aspek kerentanan penghidupan menurut persepsi petani kentang di Kecamatan Sembalun, menganalisis tingkat kerentanan penghidupan petani kentang dengan pendekatan LVI dan LVI-IPCC, serta merumuskan strategi adaptasi dalam mengatasi kerentanan penghidupan petani kentang Sembalun.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode campuran. Pendekatan kuantitatif melalui perhitungan 10 komponen utama LVI (*Livelihood Vulnerability Index*) yang tersusun dari 54 indikator. LVI dikelompokkan menjadi komponen kerentanan LVI-IPCC (paparan, sensitivitas, dan kapasitas adaptasi). Pengambilan data didapatkan dengan melakukan wawancara terhadap 72 rumah tangga petani kentang. Wawancara dilakukan di empat desa di Kecamatan Sembalun yaitu Desa Sembalun, Desa Sembalun Lawang, Desa Sembalun Timba Gading, dan Desa Sembalun Bumbung. Dalam merumuskan strategi adaptasi dilakukan melalui pendekatan kualitatif menggunakan analisis SWOT.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan komponen yang paling mendominasi yaitu komponen bencana alam dan variabilitas iklim, finansial, lahan dan perumahan. Nilai perolehan LVI petani di Kecamatan Sembalun dikategorikan sangat rentan (0,492). Penilaian LVI-IPCC di Kecamatan Sembalun dikategorikan rentan (0,162). Hal ini dikarenakan tingginya tingkat paparan dan sensitivitas. Hasil analisis menunjukkan kapasitas adaptasi yang rendah. Perolehan nilai kerentanan tertinggi terjadi pada Desa Sembalun Bumbung (0,492). Sementara itu perbandingan nilai LVI-IPCC, kerentanan tertinggi terdapat di Desa Sembalun Lawang (0,171). Hasil klasifikasi kerentanan diperlukan dalam perumusan strategi adaptasi melalui analisis SWOT. Hasil perumusan strategi adaptasi kerentanan penghidupan menunjukkan kombinasi strategi *Strenghts-Opportunities* (SO) yang menjadi prioritas utama dengan total skor 3,502. Strategi ini menekankan pemanfaatan kekuatan yang dimiliki dan mengoptimalkan peluang. Strategi adaptasi yang dapat direkomendasikan mencakup pemanfaatan keahlian dan informasi petani untuk pola tanam adaptif, diversifikasi pangan, pengembangan ekowisata, optimalisasi sumber air, pelatihan adaptasi iklim, dan rehabilitasi lahan.

Kata kunci: *Livelihood Vulnerability Index* (LVI), Lombok Timur, perubahan iklim, SDGs, strategi adaptasi

ABSTRACT

Climate change has the potential to negatively impact farmers' livelihoods, as agricultural activities are highly dependent on weather conditions. Sembalun District is one of the areas in East Lombok Regency with the potential to develop highland horticulture, particularly in potato cultivation. This study aims to identify the aspects of livelihood vulnerability according to the perceptions of potato farmers in Sembalun District, analyze the level of livelihood vulnerability of potato farmers using the LVI and LVI-IPCC approaches, and formulate adaptation strategies to address the livelihood vulnerabilities of Sembalun potato farmers.

The method used in this research is a mixed method. The quantitative approach involves calculating 10 main components of the LVI (Livelihood Vulnerability Index), consisting of 54 indicators. The LVI is grouped into the LVI-IPCC vulnerability components (exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity). Data collection was done by interviewing 72 potato farmer households. Interviews were conducted in four villages in Sembalun District, namely Sembalun Village, Sembalun Lawang Village, Sembalun Timba Gading Village, and Sembalun Bumbung Village. The formulation of adaptation strategies was conducted through a qualitative approach using SWOT analysis.

The analysis results show that the most dominant components are natural disasters and climate variability, finance, land, and housing. The LVI score of farmers in Sembalun District is categorized as very vulnerable (0.492). The LVI-IPCC assessment in Sembalun District is categorized as vulnerable (0.162). This is due to the high level of exposure and sensitivity. The analysis results show a low adaptive capacity. The highest vulnerability score occurred in Sembalun Bumbung Village (0.492). Meanwhile, the comparison of LVI-IPCC values shows the highest vulnerability in Sembalun Lawang Village (0.171). The vulnerability classification results are necessary for formulating adaptation strategies through SWOT analysis. The formulation results of the livelihood vulnerability adaptation strategy show that the Strengths-Opportunities (SO) strategy combination is the top priority with a total score of 3.502. This strategy emphasizes leveraging existing strengths and optimizing opportunities. Recommended adaptation strategies include utilizing farmers' skills and information for adaptive cropping patterns, food diversification, ecotourism development, water source optimization, climate adaptation training, and land rehabilitation.

Keywords: Livelihood Vulnerability Index (LVI), East Lombok, climate change, SDGs, adaptation strategies