

INTISARI

ANALISIS PERSEPSI DAN KERENTANAN PEREMPUAN PENGOLAH IKAN TERI TERHADAP BANJIR ROB DI PULAU KECIL (STUDI KASUS: PULAU PASARAN KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG)

Banjir rob menjadi tantangan bagi perempuan pengolah ikan teri di Pulau Pasaran yang bergantung pada aktivitas pesisir. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengkaji persepsi perempuan pengolah ikan teri terhadap dampak banjir rob, mengukur tingkat kerentanan penghidupan, dan mengkaji strategi penghidupan perempuan pengolah ikan teri terhadap fenomena tersebut. Penelitian dilakukan pada November – Desember 2024 menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif kuantitatif melibatkan 48 responden. Data dianalisis menggunakan skala Likert, *Livelihood Vulnerability Index – Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change* (LVI-IPCC), dan Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perempuan pengolah ikan teri memiliki persepsi yang sedang terhadap dampak banjir rob. Banjir rob dianggap sebagai fenomena alam akibat pasang surut air laut yang dipengaruhi oleh gravitasi bulan dan sering mengganggu akses penyeberangan menuju kota. Modal sosial dan pengalaman menghadapi banjir sebelumnya berkontribusi dalam meningkatkan kesiapsiagaan. Tingkat kerentanan penghidupan tergolong rentan dengan nilai tertinggi pada komponen utama exposure mencakup banjir rob dan variabilitas iklim. Strategi penghidupan yang diterapkan berupa ekstensifikasi melalui pengadaan produk jadi dari daerah lain, diversifikasi pada bidang perdagangan dan jasa, dan migrasi anggota keluarga ke wilayah dengan peluang ekonomi lebih baik. Namun, masih terdapat pula rumah tangga yang pasif menghadapi kerentanan ini. Temuan ini menjadi dasar untuk meningkatkan ketahanan perempuan pesisir dan perumusan kebijakan adaptasi yang lebih inklusif dan berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: adaptasi, keberlanjutan, kesiapsiagaan bencana, penghidupan, perubahan iklim.

ABSTRACT

PERCEPTION AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS OF WOMEN IN ANCHOVY PROCESSING TO TIDAL FLOODS ON A SMALL ISLAND (CASE STUDY: PASARAN ISLAND BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY)

Tidal flooding is a challenge for women anchovy processors on Pasaran Island who depend on coastal activities. This study aims to examine the perceptions of women anchovy processors on the impact of tidal flooding, measure the level of livelihood vulnerability, and examine the livelihood strategies of women anchovy processors against this phenomenon. The study was conducted in November-December 2024 using a descriptive method with a qualitative and quantitative approach involving 48 respondents. Data were analyzed using the Likert scale, Livelihood Vulnerability Index - Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change (LVI-IPCC), and Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA). The results showed that women anchovy processors had moderate perceptions of the impact of tidal flooding. Tidal flooding is considered a natural phenomenon due to sea tides influenced by the moon's gravity, which often disrupts crossing access to the city. Social capital and previous experience of dealing with floods contribute to increasing preparedness. The level of livelihood vulnerability is classified as vulnerable with the highest value in the main components of exposure, including tidal flooding and climate variability. The livelihood strategies implemented are extensification through the procurement of finished products from other areas, diversification in the trade and service sector, and migration of family members to areas with better economic opportunities. However, there are still passive households facing this vulnerability. This finding is the basis for increasing the resilience of coastal women and the formulation of more inclusive and sustainable adaptation policies.

Keywords: adaptation, climate change, disaster preparedness, livelihood, sustainability.