INTISARI

Perubahan iklim sering berdampak negatif pada usahatani sayuran. Petani sayuran organik pada umumnya menerapkan strategi adaptasi dan memiliki resiliensi penghidupan yang lebih baik dalam menghadapi perubahan iklim, dan selanjutnya meningkatkan capaian penghidupan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) untuk membandingkan perubahan iklim dan dampak negatif perubahan iklim terhadap usahatani sayuran yang dipersepsikan oleh petani sayuran organik dan konvensional; (2) untuk membandingkan strategi adaptasi petani sayuran organik dan konvensional dalam menghadapi perubahan iklim dan faktor penentunya; (3) untuk membandingkan resiliensi penghidupan petani sayuran organik dan konvensional dalam menghadapi perubahan iklim dan faktor penentunya; (4) untuk mengetahui pengaruh strategi adaptasi dan resiliensi penghidupan petani sayuran organik dan konvensional terhadap capaian penghidupan rumah tangga tani. Lokasi penelitian ditentukan secara *purposive,* di D.I.Yogyakarta dan Jawa Tengah. Penelitian melibatkan 112 petani sayuran organik dan 112 petani sayuran konvensional. Analisis yang digunakan yaitu *independent sampel t-test, Ordinary Least Square* (OLS) dan *path analysis* (analisis jalur). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan indikator perubahan iklim yang dipersepsikan oleh petani sayuran organik lebih sesuai dibandingkan petani sayuran konvensional. Petani sayuran organik dan konvensional merasakan dampak negatif perubahan iklim yang sama pada usahatani sayuran. Petani sayuran organik memiliki tingkat strategi adaptasi lebih tinggi dibandingkan petani sayuran konvensional. Kemitraan dan partisipasi pelatihan iklim dapat meningkatkan tingkat strategi adaptasi petani sayuran organik. Sedangkan jumlah dampak negatif perubahan iklim pada usahatani sayuran yang dipersepsikan oleh petani dan partisipasi petani dalam pelatihan iklim dapat meningkatkan tingkat strategi adaptasi petani sayuran konvensional. Petani sayuran organik memiliki tingkat resiliensi penghidupan yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan petani sayuran konvensional. Kemitraan dan partisipasi pelatihan iklim dapat meningkatkan resiliensi penghidupan petani organik dalam menghadapi perubahan iklim. Partisipasi petani dalam pelatihan iklim dapat meningkatkan resiliensi penghidupan petani konvensional dalam menghadapi perubahan iklim. Tingkat strategi adaptasi petani dapat meningkatkan hasil penghidupan petani.

Kata kunci: capaian penghidupan, perubahan iklim, strategi adaptasi, resiliensi penghidupan

ABSTRACT

Climate change often harms vegetable farming. Organic vegetable farmer is expected to apply adaptation strategies and has better the livelihood resilience in facing climate change, and then improving livelihood outcomes. The objectives of the study are The objectives of this study are (1) to compare climate change and the negative impact of climate change on vegetable farming perceived by organic and conventional vegetable farmers; (2) to compare adaptation strategies of organic and conventional vegetable farmers in dealing with climate change and its determinants; (3) to compare the livelihood resilience of organic and conventional vegetable farmers in dealing with climate change and its determinants; (4) to determine the effect of adaptation strategies and livelihood resilience of organic and conventional vegetable farmers on livelihoods outcomes of farm households. The research location was determined purposefully, in D.I.Yogyakarta and Central Java. The sample involved 112 organic vegetable farmers and 112 conventional vegetable farmers. The analysis used in this research is path analysis, Ordinary Least Square (OLS), and independent samples t-test. The results showed changes in climate change indicators perceived by organic vegetable farmers are more appropriate than conventional vegetable farmers. The organic and conventional vegetable farmers feel the negative impact of climate change on vegetable farming. Level of adaptation strategies of organic vegetable farmers is higher than conventional vegetable farmers. Partnership and participation of climate training can enhance the level of adaptation strategies of organic vegetable farmers. The negative impact of climate change on farming vegetables perceived by farmers and farmer participation in climate training can increase the level of adaptation strategy of conventional vegetable farmers. Level of the livelihood resilience of organic vegetable farmers is higher than conventional vegetable farmers. Partnership and participation of the training climate can enhance the resilience of organic vegetable farmers in the face of climate change. Farmer participation in climate training can increase the livelihood resilience of conventional vegetable farmers. Adaptation strategies can improve the results of the livelihood of farmers.

Keywords: adaptation strategies, climate change, livelihood outcomes, livelihood, resilience