

ABSTRACT

Fishers are a group that is vulnerable to changes, especially changes in nature. It happens because of the dependency of fishermen's livelihoods on nature. The development of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is widely used to respond to today's global challenges. By utilizing Information and Communication Technology (ICT), it is hoped to help coastal communities face and adapt to the uncertainties of life, especially to overcome vulnerabilities. Utilization of ICT can be one way to increase the resilience of fishermen's livelihoods.

This study aims to analyze the characteristics of fishermen in Batang Regency, identify the conditions of fishermen's livelihood resilience, identify patterns and access to information needed by fishermen, analyze the implications of fishermen for fishermen's livelihood security and analyze ICT utilization strategies for fishermen's livelihood security. Respondents and key informants were determined by purposive sampling using interview and in-depth interview collection techniques. A mix-method approach, namely an approach that combines qualitative and quantitative methods, is used to answer the objectives of this study. Descriptive statistics are used to answer the characteristics of fishermen and the use of ICT. Qualitative analysis was used with in-depth interviews with key informants, then analyzed using the Atlas.Ti tool.

The research results are the livelihood resilience of fishermen in Klidang Lor in vulnerable conditions. The information most needed by fishermen is weather information, potential fish areas, and information on fuel availability. In contrast, the ICT used by fishermen include GPS, fish finder, TV, internet, radio, and mobile phones, where mobile phones and GPS are the most widely used ICTs. ICT is used based on its benefits in providing information to maintain the safety of fishermen. The use of ICT in fishing activities is based on the intended use. The ICTs most used by fishermen are GPS, cell phones, the internet, and fish finders.

Meanwhile, factors related to using ICTs are the length of experience as fishermen, distance to potential fish areas, and long duration of going to sea. ICT used by fishermen also has implications for the resilience of fishermen's livelihoods through human capital, financial capital, natural capital, and social capital. ICT in providing information to fishermen is very useful. However, the accuracy of the information provided needs to be improved. The strategy to overcome these obstacles is to develop ICT through modification so that the information provided is more accurate.

Keywords: ICT, Fishermen, Livelihood Resilience, Strategy, Batang Regency