

ABSTRACT

Small-scale fishers are one of the non-formal fields of work that are vulnerable to social and environmental changes. Karimunjawa National Park, as one of the conservation areas, should have a high carrying capacity for its utilization. Because the Karimunjawa National Park area is managed solely for its tourism potential, small-scale fishers are becoming increasingly vulnerable to its conditions. The inability of fishers to diversify their incomes in the tourism sector reduces the livelihood security of fishing communities. The primary goal of this research is to examine livelihood security and policy strategies that should be implemented to improve the livelihood security of small-scale fishers.

In this study, primary and secondary data are employed to support the research findings. Semi-structured interviews with 73 small-scale fishers respondents yielded primary data. The purposive sampling method was used to select respondents. The analysis was conducted using descriptive statistics, I-ADApT, and the Livelihood Security Index. According to the findings of this study, fisher's livelihood resilience is measured using Buffer Capacity, Learning Capacity, and Self-Organization Capacity in areas where fishers have moderate livelihood security. This situation necessitates government assistance in optimizing fisher's livelihoods so that they have the same level of welfare as other occupations. Stakeholders offer advice to fishers on how to diversify their livelihoods, beginning with increasing income from other jobs, expanding connectivity, and managing production.

Keywords: Fishers, Resilience, I-AdaPT, Karimunjawa, Indonesia