

ABSTRACT

Coastal areas are areas that are vulnerable to natural changes. Development in coastal areas and the impact of dynamic climate change are the causes of environmental degradation which results in social ecological changes that affect the lives of coastal communities, especially fishermen. Changes that occur quickly and sustainably increase the vulnerability of small-scale fishers. This research aims to identify the level of vulnerability of small-scale fishermen in Roban Coastal Area by examining fast variables and slow variables, identifying the adaptive capacity of fishermen to social-ecological changes and analyzing fishermen's resilience strategies in facing rapid social-ecological changes. The method used to answer all research objectives is mix method with descriptive statistical analysis and as many as 100 small-scale fishermen were taken as samples through purposive sampling.

The results obtained from this study show that the level of vulnerability of small-scale fishers is in the high vulnerability category with a score of 7.89 with the most vulnerable indicator being dependence on nature. The ability of small-scale fishermen in facing all forms of change needs to be considered and the right strategy determined so as to encourage fishermen from vulnerable to viable. The strategy to increase the resilience of small-scale fishermen of the Roban Coast is carried out through interdependence between stakeholders (academics, business people, government and communities) with the result that it is necessary to pay attention to several aspects (social, environmental, economic) in facing changes so that fishermen have a strong level of resilience.

Keywords: Socio-ecological change, vulnerability, fishers, adaptive capacity, viability