

ABSTRACT

Fishermen, although not the poorest of society, are the most vulnerable to shock or rapid change. This can be caused by several factors including natural, social, economic, government policy, and technology. Therefore, it is necessary to identify adaptive capacity and good governance strategy for coastal community. This research seeks to identify the perception of small-scale fishermen regarding vulnerability, to analyze the adaptive capacity of fishermen and the management strategy to deal with vulnerability for small-scale fishermen based on stakeholders in water area of Karang Jeruk Conservation in Tegal Regency.

Primary data and secondary data were used in this research. The primary data were obtained from interview with 100 respondents and 10 stakeholders from academics, business, community, and government. Meanwhile, the secondary data were obtained from related agencies. Respondents involved in this research were chosen by using purposive sampling method. Data analysis was performed using mixed method approach; MS excel and spss crosstab were used for quantitative analysis and atlas.ti was used for qualitative analysis. The research results revealed that the majority of respondents experienced the highest vulnerability to natural, social, and economic factors. Stakeholders emphasized several important indicators as governance strategies appropriate to coastal community conditions, including socio-economy, environmental awareness, technology, institution, and government regulation.

Keywords: fishermen, vulnerability, strategy, atlas.ti