

ABSTRACT

Rembang Regency is a coastal district with beaches along the 61.5 km and the longest in northern coast (Pantura) of Central Java. While in Rembang District Spatial Plan 2011-2031, Sarang is a disaster-prone districts and most often exposed to abrasion. Now abrasion in Sarang coast averaged five yards per year. Karangmangu villages as the study area, located on the border of Central Java to East Java had the highest number of fishermen and high risk to exposed to abrasion. This potential is supported by the geographical location and unfavorable soil structure, making it very vulnerable to climate change)

The perceived symptoms of climate change are the change in temperature, extreme weather, abrasion, tropical diseases, and decreased productivity of fisheries. Climate change also affects the temperature of the water, so the fish are harder to find than usual. Extreme weather patterns affect sea fishing, and tropical diseases attack. Decline in fisheries productivity affect the family finances and in almost all of these symptoms affect the family finances. Wives of fishermen as most actors in the family has a different vulnerability than men. So it is important to do the adaption and mitigation strategies to climate change impacts.

The main objective of this study is to set up an adaptation and mitigation strategies for fisherman's wife in the face of climate change impacts in order to family life and income-expenditure stream powered to climate change conditions. To design the strategies of adaptation and mitigation fisherman's wife, this research explored the fisherman's wife vulnerability to symptoms of climate change, along with gender roles. Primary data were collected from relevant stakeholders. In-depth interviews and observations with key-persons and other competence informants were carried out, while secondary data is used to enrich the analysis. This study employs mixed-method of qualitative and quantitative.

The research indicated that some of the symptoms of climate change occurred in the village of Karangmangu and affect the lives and income-expenditure stream (R / C ratio). Based on gender roles, was calculated level of empowerment fisherman's wife. The level of empowerment will frame adaptation strategies and mitigation of climate change impacts were prioritized. The long term strategy in this study is to increase adaptive capacity of fisherman's wife, and the short term strategy is double basic necessities of life.

Key words : climate-change, wife, adaptation, mitigation, Rembang District