ABSTRAK

KEMAMPUAN ADAPTASI MASYARAKAT PESISIR MENGHADAPI DAMPAK BAHAYA ABRASI AKIBAT BANJIR ROB DAN PERUBAHAN IKLIM

(Studi Kasus: Perubahan Desa Bedono Sayung Demak Kurun Waktu Tahun 1990-2020)

Oleh

NS Aries Susanto
NIM. 214231003
(Program Studi Magister Manajemen Bencana)

Perubahan iklim dan degradasi lingkungan pesisir telah meningkatkan kerentanan masyarakat di wilayah pesisir utara Jawa, termasuk Desa Bedono, Kecamatan Sayung, Kabupaten Demak. Tekanan lingkungan berupa abrasi pantai, banjir rob, dan penurunan muka tanah berdampak langsung pada keberlanjutan permukiman dan mata pencaharian masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kondisi kerentanan lingkungan, mengkaji bentuk-bentuk adaptasi kehidupan masyarakat, mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi pilihan strategi adaptasi, serta menilai tingkat ketangguhan masyarakat dalam merespons perubahan lingkungan dan risiko bencana. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode wawancara mendalam, observasi lapangan, dan dokumentasi, yang dianalisis secara tematik untuk memperoleh pemahaman komprehensif mengenai dinamika adaptasi masyarakat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa masyarakat Desa Bedono menghadapi kerentanan lingkungan yang tinggi akibat kombinasi faktor alam dan aktivitas manusia yang menyebabkan genangan rob berkepanjangan dan hilangnya permukiman. Dalam menghadapi kondisi tersebut, masyarakat mengembangkan adaptasi fisik melalui modifikasi hunian dan infrastruktur, adaptasi ekonomi melalui diversifikasi mata pencaharian, serta adaptasi sosial-budaya melalui penguatan solidaritas dan praktik keagamaan. Pilihan strategi adaptasi dipengaruhi oleh kondisi sosial ekonomi, akses informasi, jaringan sosial, dan dukungan kebijakan. Secara umum, strategi adaptasi yang dikembangkan menunjukkan adanya ketangguhan masyarakat dalam mempertahankan keberlanjutan hidup di tengah perubahan lingkungan yang ekstrem, meskipun ketangguhan tersebut masih bersifat adaptif dan memerlukan dukungan kebijakan yang lebih terintegrasi dan berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: Abrasi pantai, Adaptasi, Banjir Rob, Dampak dan Perubahan iklim

ABSTRACT

COASTAL COMMUNITIES' ADAPTATION ABILITY TO FACE THE IMPACT OF ABRASION DUE TO FLOODING AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(Case study : Changes in Bedono Village, Sayung, Demak, During the Periode 1990 to 2020)

By
NS Aries Susanto
NIM. 214231003
(Master of Disaster Management Programme)

Climate change and coastal environmental degradation have intensified community vulnerability along the northern coast of Java, including Bedono Village, Sayung Subdistrict, Demak Regency. Environmental pressures in the form of coastal abrasion, tidal flooding, and land subsidence have directly affected the sustainability of settlements and local livelihoods. This study aims to analyze existing environmental vulnerability conditions, examine forms of community livelihood adaptation, identify factors influencing the selection of adaptation strategies, and assess the level of community resilience in responding to environmental change and disaster risk. A qualitative approach was employed using in-depth interviews, field observations, and documentation, which were thematically analyzed to obtain a comprehensive understanding of community adaptation dynamics. The findings indicate that the community of Bedono Village faces high environmental vulnerability resulting from the combined effects of natural processes and human activities, leading to prolonged tidal inundation and the loss of residential areas. In response, the community has developed physical adaptations through housing and infrastructure modifications, economic adaptations through livelihood diversification, and socio-cultural adaptations through strengthened social solidarity and religious practices. The selection of adaptation strategies is influenced by socio-economic conditions, access to information, social networks, and policy support. Overall, the adaptation strategies demonstrate community resilience in sustaining livelihoods amid extreme environmental change; however, this resilience remains largely adaptive in nature and requires more integrated and sustainable policy support.

Keywords: *Coastal abrasion, Adaptation, Tidal flooding, Climate change impact*