

ABSTRAK

KERENTANAN RUMAH TANGGA DAN STRATEGI ADAPTASI PETANI PADI DALAM MENGHADAPI PERUBAHAN IKLIM UNTUK MEMPERKUAT KECUKUPAN PANGAN DI KABUPATEN LAMPUNG SELATAN

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Perubahan iklim yang terjadi saat ini berdampak pada berbagai sektor termasuk sektor pertanian. Sektor pertanian khususnya subsektor tanaman pangan merupakan subsektor yang paling rentan terhadap variabilitas iklim. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui persepsi petani, dampak perubahan iklim terhadap produksi, pendapatan usahatani padi, dan tingkat kemandirian pangan, tingkat kerentanan rumah tangga petani dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi tingkat kerentanan rumah tangga petani, dan strategi adaptasi petani padi sawah irigasi dan tadah hujan dalam menghadapi perubahan iklim. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kecamatan yaitu Kecamatan Palas, Kecamatan Candipuro, dan Kecamatan Sidomulyo. Jumlah responden penelitian adalah 50 petani padi lahan irigasi dan 50 petani padi tadah hujan. Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis deskriptif, analisis *Change of Productivity* dan *Loss of Earnings*, analisis tingkat kemandirian pangan, analisis *Livelihood Vulnerability Index*, dan analisis regresi linear berganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas petani padi irigasi dan tadah hujan cukup setuju bahwa kondisi iklim saat ini berbeda dengan 10 tahun terakhir dan setuju perubahan iklim berdampak pada usahatani padi. Perubahan iklim berdampak pada menurunnya produktivitas padi, pendapatan usahatani padi, dan tingkat kemandirian pangan rumah tangga. Tingkat kerentanan rumah tangga petani padi tadah hujan lebih tinggi dibandingkan petani padi lahan irigasi dan secara umum menggunakan metode indikator utama tingkat kerentanan ke dua kelompok petani tersebut tergolong tinggi, sedangkan menggunakan pendekatan LVI-IPCC, indeks kerentanan berada pada skala menengah. Faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh nyata terhadap tingkat kerentanan adalah luas lahan sawah, jumlah tanggungan, frekuensi banjir, frekuensi kekeringan, umur kepala rumah tangga, jumlah strategi adaptasi, tingkat pendidikan, tingkat pendidikan dan pengetahuan petani terhadap perubahan iklim, jenis sawah, dan sumber pendapatan selain dari sektor pertanian. Strategi adaptasi yang dilakukan petani dalam menghadapi perubahan iklim antara lain penggunaan varietas tahan kekeringan, menyesuaikan waktu tanam, penggunaan sumur bor, diversifikasi pendapatan di luar sektor pertanian, dan ikut program asuransi pertanian.

Kata kunci : Adaptasi, Dampak, Iklim, Kerentanan, Pangan

ABSTRACT

HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITY AND RICE FARMERS' ADAPTATION STRATEGIES IN FACING CLIMATE CHANGE TO STRENGTHEN FOOD SUFFICIENCY IN SOUTH LAMPUNG REGENCY

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The climate change has an impact on various sectors including the agricultural sector. The agricultural sector, especially the food crops sub-sector, is the sub-sector that is most vulnerable to climate variability. This study aims to analyze the perception of farmers, analyze the impact of climate change on production, income of rice farming, and the level of food self-sufficiency, analyze the level of vulnerability of farmers' households and the factors that influence the level of vulnerability of farmers' households, and analyze adaptation strategies of irrigated rice farmers. and rain-fed against climate change. This research was conducted in the districts of Palas, Candipuro, and Sidomulyo. The number of research respondents were 50 irrigated rice farmers and 50 rainfed rice farmers. The data were analyzed by descriptive analysis, Change of Productivity and Loss of Earnings analysis, analysis of the level of food independence, analysis of Livelihood Vulnerability Index, and multiple linear regression analysis. The results showed that the majority of irrigated and rainfed rice farmers quite agree that the current climate conditions are different from the last 10 years and agree that climate change has an impact on rice farming. Climate change has an impact on decreasing rice productivity, rice farming income, and the level of household food self-sufficiency. The level of vulnerability of households to rainfed rice farmers is higher than that of irrigated rice farmers. Generally, using the main indicator method, the vulnerability level of the two groups of farmers is relatively high, while using the LVI-IPCC approach, the vulnerability index is on a medium scale. Factors that significantly affect the level of vulnerability were land are, number of dependents of the family, the frequency of flooding, the frequency of drought, the age of the head of the household, the number of adaptation strategies, education level, education level and knowledge of farmers to climate change, types of rice fields, and sources of income other than the agricultural sector. Farmers' adaptation strategies in dealing with climate change such as the use of drought-resistant varieties, adjusting planting time, using boreholes, diversifying income outside the agricultural sector, and participating in agricultural insurance programs.

Key words: Adaptation, Climate, Food, Impact, Vulnerability