ABSTRACT

This study was conducted among traditional fishermen in Dewantara Subdistrict, North Aceh Regency, focusing on six coastal villages Tambon Baroh, Lancang Barat, Glumpang Sulu Timur, Keudee Krueng Geukueh, Bangka Jaya, and Bluka Teubai. The study aimed to identify adaptation strategies employed by traditional fishermen in response to climate change and evolving coastal environmental conditions. Primary data were obtained through direct observation and interviews, while secondary data were collected from relevant institutions and supporting literature. The data were analyzed using SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) to formulate alternative strategies and the Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix (QSPM) to determine priority strategies. The research results indicate that traditional fishermen face several challenges, including limited access to capital and fishing facilities, changes in weather and fishing seasons, coastal erosion, and uncertainty regarding catch yields. The SWOT analysis and QSPM identified three priority strategies: increasing government support for traditional fishermen with a Total Attractiveness Score (TAS) of 0.60; strengthening the role of the Adat Laot institution with a TAS of 0.60; and leveraging the local experience and knowledge of fishermen in responding to changes in the coastal environment with a TAS of 0.52. Government support is needed through improved access to capital, fisheries facilities, empowerment programs, and assistance. Strengthening the Adat Laot institution supports the regulation of fishing activities, conflict resolution, and solidarity among fishermen, while local knowledge and the meupayang tradition enhance adaptive capacity. These strategies are expected to enhance the social and economic resilience of traditional fishermen and support the sustainable management of fishery resources in Dewantara Subdistrict, North Aceh Regency.

Keywords: Traditional Fishermen, Climate Change, Adaptation Strategy, SWOT, QSPM.