

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Adger, W. N. (2006). Vulnerability. *Global Environmental Change*, 16(3), 268–281. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2006.02.006>
- Aerts, J., Major, D. C., Bowman, M. J., Dircke, P., Aris Marfai, M., & others. (2009). *Connecting Delta Cities: Coastal Cities, Flood Risk Management and Adaptation to Climate Change*.
- Allison, E. H., & Ellis, F. (2001). The livelihoods approach and management of small scale fisheries, 25(July), 377–388. Retrieved from http://ac.els-cdn.com/S0308597X01000239/1-s2.0-S0308597X01000239-main.pdf?_tid=7215ca24-e0c3-11e3-9ef1-00000aacb35d&acdnat=1400661759_6aa76f0b62ed9948b523761fa268b027
- Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana. Pedoman Umum Pengkajian Risiko Bencana, Pub. L. No. 02 (2012).
- Barbier, E. B. (2015). Estuarine , Coastal and Shelf Science Climate change impacts on rural poverty in low-elevation coastal zones. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecss.2015.05.035>
- BPS Kota Tegal. (2013). *Kecamatan Tegal Barat Dalam Angka Tahun 2013*. Kota Tegal.
- Dolan, A. H., & Walker, I. J. (2006). Understanding vulnerability of coastal communities to climate change related risks. *Journal of Coastal Research*, 1316–1323.
- Donohue, C., & Biggs, E. (2015). Monitoring socio-environmental change for sustainable development: Developing a Multidimensional Livelihoods Index (MLI). *Applied Geography*, 62, 391–403. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2015.05.006>
- Dulal, H. B., Brodnig, G., Thakur, H. K., & Green-Onoriose, C. (2010). Do the poor have what they need to adapt to climate change? A case study of Nepal. *Local Environment: The International Journal of Justice and Sustainability*, 15(7), 621–635. <http://doi.org/10.1080/13549839.2010.498814>
- Ebi, K. L., Kovats, R. S., & Menne, B. (2006). An approach for assessing human health vulnerability and public health interventions to adapt to climate change. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 114(12), 1930–1934. <http://doi.org/10.1289/ehp.8430>
- Effendi, S., & Tukiran. (2012). *Metode Penelitian Survei*. Jakarta: LP3ES.
- Fakhruddin, S. H. M., & Rahman, J. (2015). Coping with coastal risk and vulnerabilities in Bangladesh. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 12, 112–118. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdrr.2014.12.008>
- Fang, Y. P., Fan, J., Shen, M. Y., & Song, M. Q. (2014). Sensitivity of livelihood strategy to livelihood capital in mountain areas: Empirical analysis based on different settlements in the upper reaches of the Minjiang River, China. *Ecological Indicators*, 38, 225–235. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2013.11.007>
- Forster, J., Lake, I. R., Watkinson, a. R., & Gill, J. a. (2014). Marine dependent livelihoods and resilience to environmental change: A case study of Anguilla. *Marine Policy*, 45, 204–212. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2013.10.017>
- Hahn, M. B., Riederer, A. M., & Foster, S. O. (2009). The Livelihood Vulnerability Index : A pragmatic approach to assessing risks from climate variability and change — A case study in Mozambique, 19, 74–88. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2008.11.002>

- Houghton, J. T., & Callander, B. A. (1992). *Climate change 1992: the supplementary report to the IPCC scientific assessment*. Cambridge University Press.
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. (2007). *Climate change 2007. synthesis report*. Geneva: IPCC. Retrieved from <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511546013>
- Liu, Z., & Liu, L. (2016). Characteristics and driving factors of rural livelihood transition in the east coastal region of China: A case study of suburban Shanghai. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 43, 145–158. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2015.12.008>
- McGranahan, G., Balk, D., & Anderson, B. (2007). The rising tide: assessing the risks of climate change and human settlements in low elevation coastal zones. *Environment and Urbanization*, 19(1), 17–37. <http://doi.org/10.1177/0956247807076960>
- Osbahr, H., Twyman, C., Adger, W. N., & Thomas, D. S. G. (2008). Geoforum Effective livelihood adaptation to climate change disturbance : Scale dimensions of practice in Mozambique. *Geoforum*, 39(6), 1951–1964. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2008.07.010>
- Serrao-Neumann, S., Crick, F., Ben, H., Schuch, G., & Choy, D. L. (2015). Maximising synergies between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation: Potential enablers for improved planning outcomes. *Environmental Science & Policy*, 50, 46–61. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2015.01.017>
- Shah, K. U., Dulal, H. B., Johnson, C., & Baptiste, A. (2013). Understanding livelihood vulnerability to climate change: Applying the livelihood vulnerability index in Trinidad and Tobago. *Geoforum*, 47, 125–137. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2013.04.004>
- Shameem, M. I. M., Momtaz, S., & Rauscher, R. (2014). Vulnerability of rural livelihoods to multiple stressors: A case study from the southwest coastal region of Bangladesh. *Ocean & Coastal Management*, 102, 79–87. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2014.09.002>
- Sugiyono. (2008). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R & D*. Bandung: ALFABETA.
- Yoo, G., Kim, A. R., & Hadi, S. (2014). Ocean & Coastal Management A methodology to assess environmental vulnerability in a coastal city : Application to Jakarta , Indonesia. *Ocean and Coastal Management*, 102, 169–177. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2014.09.018>
- Zulaykha, S., Subardjo, P., & Atmodjo, W. (2015). Pemetaan Daerah yang Tergenang Banjir Pasang Akibat Kenaikan Muka Air Laut di Pesisir Kota Tegal. *Jurnal Oceanografi*, 4, 179–184. Retrieved from <http://ejournal-s1.undip.ac.id/index.php/jose>