

## INTISARI

Kawasan permukiman kumuh di Kelurahan Wonokriyo dan Gombong disebabkan karena belum optimalnya variabel permukiman yang memadai untuk kehidupan masyarakat. Terdapat permasalahan prasarana dan sarana permukiman yang menyebabkan lingkungan kumuh, seperti sistem pengolahan persampahan yang tidak memadai maupun ketidaktersediaan saluran drainase dan saluran pembuangan. Dalam mengatasi permasalahan tersebut telah dilakukan penanganan permukiman kumuh oleh beberapa stakeholder yang bertanggung jawab. Tingkat keberhasilan pelaksanaan penanganan permukiman kumuh belum optimal sehingga masih masuk dalam kategori kawasan kumuh.

Penelitian ini memiliki tujuan untuk menyusun strategi penanganan masalah permukiman kumuh di Kelurahan Wonokriyo dan Gombong berdasarkan referensi beberapa stakeholder sebagai unsur pelaksana, masyarakat sebagai sasaran, dan kebijakan yang berlaku. Penelitian ini menggunakan mix method yang meletakkan metode kualitatif sebagai prioritas. Metode yang digunakan untuk menjawab tujuan penelitian, yaitu triangulasi sumber, analisis deskriptif kualitatif dan metode pembobotan dan skoring.

Hasil penelitian menyatakan permukiman kumuh memiliki karakteristik yang berbeda-beda berdasarkan masalah variabel permukiman yang ada. Kawasan permukiman kumuh di Kelurahan Gombong dan Wonokriyo diklasifikasikan menjadi 2 tipologi yaitu permukiman kumuh dekat pusat kegiatan sosial ekonomi dan permukiman kumuh di tepi sungai. Masalah permukiman kumuh sebagian besar disebabkan oleh variabel Ruang Terbuka Hijau (RTH), proteksi kebakaran, drainase lingkungan, dan sosial ekonomi. Tingkat kekumuhan permukiman masuk dalam kategori ringan dengan kategori penanganan peremajaan. Implementasi kebijakan telah dilakukan tetapi belum optimal karena faktor, seperti anggaran dan keterbatasan kewenangan. Permasalahan permukiman kumuh pada penelitian ini dapat dilakukan penanganan dengan konsep Urban Renewal yang memiliki strategi Revitalitalization, Rehabilitation, Redevelopment, dan Regeneration.

**Kata kunci: Karakteristik, Tingkat Kekumuhan, Penanganan, Implementasi  
Kebijakan**

## ABSTRACT

*Slum areas in Gombong dan Wonokriyo sub-districts caused the slum variables that accommodated people's lives to be not yet optimal. There were problems with infrastructure and facilities that caused a slum area. These problems were solved by managing and solving problems with several responsible stakeholders. The level of success in solving these problems was not optimal so it is still included in the category of slums.*

*This study aimed to make a strategy to solve the problems of the slums in Gombong and Wonokriyo Sub-district based on reference of several stakeholders as executors, the community as the target, and applicable policies. This study used a mixed-method analysis. This research used the embedded design where qualitative methods are a priority. The method used to answer the goal is the triangulation source, qualitative descriptive analysis which combines weighting and scoring methods.*

*The results of the study have found that slums have different characteristics based on variable problems. Slum areas are classified into two typologies slum settlements near the center of socio-economic activities and riverside slum settlements. Slums have dominant problems caused by Green Open Space, fire protection, environmental drainage, and social economy. The result of the study every unit of analysis has been included in the mild category. Policy implementation like community management and collaboration of stakeholders has handled slum areas, but it has not been optimal because of factors such as budget, and limited authority. Based on the results of the research, the strategy analysis that can be carried out on this problem is Urban Renewal Concept that has revitalization, rehabilitation, redevelopment, and regeneration strategies.*

**Keywords:** *Slums area, Characteristics, Level of slums, Handling, Policy implementation*