

ABSTRAK

Permasalahan utama dalam pengelolaan Hutan Adat Jalawastu adalah belum tersedianya data spasial yang akurat mengenai batas, luas, dan status lahan andil masyarakat adat. Ketidakjelasan tersebut berpotensi menimbulkan konflik tenurial, kesulitan dalam perencanaan rehabilitasi, serta lemahnya dasar pengakuan hukum pengelolaan wilayah adat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan memetakan batas lahan andil, jumlah penggarap, serta luas lahan yang dikelola masyarakat di Hutan Adat Jalawastu, Desa Ciseureuh, Kecamatan Ketanggungan, Kabupaten Brebes. Penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan dukungan analisis spasial berbasis partisipatif. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi lapangan, wawancara, dan *Focus Group Discussion* (FGD) yang melibatkan masyarakat adat, pengurus Hutan Adat, Lembaga ARuPA, serta Cabang Dinas Kehutanan Wilayah V Brebes. Data spasial dikumpulkan menggunakan perangkat GPS Garmin 78s, kemudian diolah dan divisualisasikan menggunakan perangkat lunak QGIS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa luas keseluruhan Hutan Adat Jalawastu sebesar 64 hektare, dengan area garapan masyarakat mencapai sekitar 55 hektare, sedangkan sisanya merupakan kawasan non-garapan berupa perbukitan, sungai, dan area sakral. Peta lahan andil yang dihasilkan memberikan gambaran distribusi lahan dan jumlah penggarap di tiap dusun serta menjadi dasar perencanaan rehabilitasi hutan. Pemetaan partisipatif terbukti efektif dalam menghasilkan data spasial yang akurat sekaligus memperkuat legitimasi sosial masyarakat adat terhadap wilayah kelola mereka.

Kata kunci: Hutan Adat Jalawastu, Pemetaan Partisipatif, Lahan Andil, Analisis Spasial, QGIS.

ABSTRACT

The main issue in managing the Jalawastu Customary Forest lies in the absence of accurate spatial data regarding the boundaries, area, and ownership status of community-managed plots. This lack of documentation has led to potential tenure conflicts, difficulties in forest rehabilitation planning, and weak legal recognition of community forest management. This research aims to identify and map the boundaries of community land allotment, determine the number of cultivators, and calculate the total cultivated area within the Jalawastu Customary Forest, Ciseureuh Village, Ketanggungan Subdistrict, Brebes Regency. The study employed a descriptive qualitative approach supported by participatory spatial analysis. Data were collected through field observations, interviews, and *Focus Group Discussions* (FGD) involving local communities, the Jalawastu Forest Management Committee, ARuPA, and the Regional Forestry Office of Brebes. Spatial data were recorded using a Garmin GPSMAP 78s device and processed with QGIS software for visualization and analysis. The results show that the total area of the Jalawastu Customary Forest is 64 hectares, of which approximately 55 hectares are cultivated by the community, while the remaining areas consist of non-cultivated zones such as hills, rivers, and sacred sites. The resulting participatory land allotment clearly illustrates the distribution of cultivated areas and the number of farmers in each hamlet, serving as a valuable basis for forest rehabilitation planning. Participatory mapping proved to be an effective approach for producing accurate spatial data while strengthening community legitimacy and recognition in customary forest management.

Keywords: Jalawastu Customary Forest, Participatory Mapping, *Land Plot* (Lahan Andil), Spatial Analysis, QGIS.