

## INTISARI

Banjir merupakan fenomena umum yang terjadi di wilayah DAS. Aktifitas manusia dalam mengekspansi wilayah dataran banjir untuk dijadikan permukiman menimbulkan masalah berupa kerugian akibat banjir. Kelurahan Legok merupakan wilayah dengan tingkat kepadatan penduduk yang tinggi dan terletak di wilayah dataran banjir yang selalu tergenang setiap tahun. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) Memetakan bencana banjir di Kelurahan Legok (2) Menganalisis kerentanan fisik dan sosial akibat bencana banjir di Kelurahan Legok (3) Menganalisis strategi dan tindakan masyarakat dalam menghadapi bencana banjir di Kelurahan Legok (4) Menganalisis bentuk dan efektivitas pengelolaan wilayah rawan bencana oleh penduduk dan pemerintah setempat. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara observasi, wawancara, dan studi literatur. Penelitian dilakukan dengan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Pemetaan kedalaman banjir dilakukan dengan teknik interpolasi menggunakan Arcgis. Analisis kerentanan fisik dilakukan dengan mengukur tingkat kerentanan struktur bangunan permukiman melalui elemen tinggi bangunan dan tipe struktur bangunan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar wilayah Kelurahan Legok tergenang banjir dengan kedalaman rata-rata 1-2 meter dan kedalaman maksimum 3 meter. Tingkat kerentanan fisik sebagian besar berada pada kelas sedang sebanyak 46 sampel dari total 90 sampel. Kerentanan sosial diperoleh melalui analisis terhadap parameter elemen berisiko berupa jenis kelamin dan umur, tingkat pendapatan, jenis pekerjaan, tingkat pendidikan, dan karakteristik kepala keluarga. Strategi adaptasi yang diterapkan dalam menghadapi banjir di Kelurahan Legok adalah berdasarkan kearifan lokal penduduk. Pengelolaan wilayah dinilai kurang maksimal. Tindakan pengelolaan yang disarankan adalah pengelolaan struktural dan non struktural.

Kata kunci: Banjir, kerentanan fisik, kerentanan sosial, strategi adaptasi, pengelolaan wilayah

## ABSTRACT

*Flooding is a common phenomenon that occurs in the watershed. Human activities in flood plains to expand the area for settlement raises the problem of losses due to flooding. Village of Legok is a region with a high population density and located in the flood plain which is inundated every year. The research objective It is (1) To Map the flood in Village of Legok (2) to analyze the physical vulnerability and social vulnerability of floods in Legok (3) to analyze adaptation strategies of floods in Legok (4) to analyze the effectiveness of the management of disaster-prone areas by residents and local governments. The data collection is done by observation, interview, and literature study. The study was conducted with a qualitative descriptive approach. Mapping the depth of flooding is done by interpolation technique using ArcGIS. Physical vulnerability analysis is done by measuring the level of vulnerability of residential building structures through elements of building height and type of building structure. The results showed that the majority of the Village legok flooded with an average depth of 1-2 meters and a maximum depth of 3 meters. The level of physical vulnerability mostly in the class were as many as 46 samples from a total of 90 samples. Social vulnerability obtained through analysis of the parameters of risk elements such as gender and age, income level, occupation, education level, and the characteristics of head of household. Adaptation strategies implemented in the village of Legok is based on local knowledge. Management of areas rated less than the expected. Measures suggested management is the management of structural and non-structural.*

*Keywords: Flood, Physical Vulnerability, Social Vulnerability, Adaptation Strategy, Region Management*