

## INTISARI

Longsorlahan sering terjadi di wilayah topografi berbukit dan bergunung. Kejadian longsorlahan berpengaruh pada penurunan kualitas lahan. Dewasa ini longsorlahan banyak terjadi di wilayah Sub-DAS Gintung, Kabupaten Purworejo, Jawa Tengah. Penelitian longsorlahan dilakukan untuk beberapa tujuan, yaitu: (a) mengetahui distribusi bahaya longsorlahan berbasis bentuklahan; (b) mengkaji berbagai tindakan dan kondisi masyarakat di Sub-DAS Gintung; dan (c) mengetahui aplikasi *eco-drr* (*ecosystem-disaster risk reduction*) berbasis analisis sumberdaya alam dan sumberdaya manusia.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini terbagi menjadi tiga, yaitu (1) metode interpretasi kontur peta RBI dan survey lapangan; (2) metode wawancara mendalam (*indepth interview*); dan (3) metode analisis deskriptif. Interpretasi kontur dan survey lapangan dilakukan untuk identifikasi satuan bentuklahan di Sub-DAS Gintung. Wawancara mendalam (*indepth interview*) diterapkan untuk mengurangi risiko longsorlahan berbasis *eco-drr* melalui analisis tindakan dan kondisi masyarakat serta sumberdaya alam di Sub-DAS Gintung. Metode analisis deskriptif digunakan untuk menyusun arahan perencanaan pemanfaatan lahan berbasis *eco-drr*.

Sub-DAS Gintung memiliki 11 satuan bentuklahan. Masing-masing satuan bentuklahan memiliki tingkat kerawanan longsorlahan berbeda. Distribusi longsorlahan terdapat di sepanjang jaringan jalan dan lahan perkebunan. Seluas 44.69% wilayah Sub-DAS Gintung termasuk dalam kategori kerawanan longsorlahan sedang. Kondisi masyarakat termasuk dalam kategori kerentanan sedang. Kondisi kerentanan diukur dari kondisi fisik bangunan dan jaringan jalan. Arahan perencanaan ruang dibagi menjadi tiga segmen, yaitu lereng atas diperuntukkan sebagai hutan konservasi dan semak belukar; lereng tengah untuk pertanian padi dan lahan perkebunan; dan lereng bawah untuk perkebunan kayu, perikanan dan pertanian padi berupa sawah irigasi. Arahan perencanaan ruang disusun berdasarkan kondisi lereng dan tingkat risiko longsorlahan di Sub-DAS Gintung.

Kata kunci: Longsorlahan, Pengurangan risiko, *Eco-drr*, Perencanaan Ruang

## ABSTRACT

*Landslides are often occurs in hilly and mountainous areas. Landslide occurrence affecting the decline in land quality. This phenomenon is observable in the Gintung Sub-Watershed, Purworejo District, Central Java. The purposes of this study are: (a) to determine the landslide distribution based on landform; (b) to determine the ability of people at Gintung Sub-watershed in order to reduce the landslide risk and (c) to determine the application of eco-drr (ecosystem – disaster risk reduction) based on natural and human resources.*

*The research methods applied in this study are divided into three part: (1) topography contour interpretation method and field survey; (2) indepth interview method and (3) descriptive analysis method. Contour interpretation and field survey applied to landform unit identification at Gintung Sub-watershed. Indepth interview applied to disaster risk reduction based on eco-drr using the analysis of people ability at Gintung Sub-watershed. Descriptive analysis method used to arrange the landuse planning based eco-drr approach.*

*There are 11 landform units at Gintung Sub-watershed. The landslide susceptible level was different among one landform unit to other landform unit. Landslide distribution occurred along the road and cultivated land. 44.69% landslide susceptible areas at Gintung Sub-watershed categorized into moderate level. People vulnerability is categorized into moderate level. Vulnerability level analyzed by the settlement and road network physic. Spatial planning divided into three segments are upper slope applied to forest conservation and bush; middle slope applied to paddy field and cultivated land; and lower slope applied to woods cultivated land, fishery and paddy field – irrigated land. Spatial planning arranged based on slope degree and landslide risk level at Gintung Sub-watershed.*

*Keyword: Landslide, Risk Reduction, Eco-drr, Spatial planning.*