

ABSTRAK

EVALUASI KINERJA SISTEM IRIGASI DI DAERAH IRIGASI (D.I.) WAY ILIAN BALAK DAN WAY MERIAS KEWENANGAN KABUPATEN LAMPUNG TENGAH DENGAN KETERKAITANNYA PADA DAYA DUKUNG SUMBER DAYA AIR

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Kondisi perubahan iklim yang tidak menentu menjadi ancaman ketahanan pangan. Salah satu dampak perubahan yang dapat dirasakan langsung oleh petani adalah berkurangnya suplai air dan ancaman kekeringan. Untuk mewujudkan ketahanan dan kedaulatan pangan itu, peningkatan produktivitas pertanian melalui evaluasi kinerja sistem irigasi dan daya dukung sumber daya air (SDA) perlu dilakukan. Peran irigasi dalam pemanfaatan SDA menjadi pengatur penyedia keperluan lahan pertanian D.I Way Ilian Balak dan D.I Way Merias. Evaluasi kinerja sistem irigasi D.I Way Ilian Balak di tahun 2019 (49,60%) mengalami kenaikan di tahun 2022 (61,03%). Sedangkan kinerja sistem irigasi DI Way Merias di tahun 2019 (55,08%) mengalami kenaikan di tahun 2022 (59,35%). Keterkaitan kinerja sistem irigasi dengan daya dukung SDA berpengaruh pada aspek prasarana fisik dan produktivitas tanam. Pola tanam berturut-turut padi-padi-palawija. D.I Way Ilian Balak memperoleh suplai air dari Sungai Way Au dengan intake nya di Bendung Way Ilian Balak ($41,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{tahun}$), luas fungsional 274,47 ha, kebutuhan air irigasi tertinggi di Bulan Januari Minggu Ke-II ($0,259 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$). Sedangkan D.I Way Merias memperoleh suplai air dari Sungai Merias dengan intake di Bendung Way Merias ($66,73 \text{ m}^3/\text{tahun}$), luas fungsional 78,56 ha, kebutuhan air irigasi tertinggi di Bulan Mei Minggu Ke-II yaitu $0,08 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. Secara keseluruhan, suplai air di kedua D.I masih surplus saat MT ke-I dan MT ke-II, defisit air irigasi terjadi di MT ke-III pada Bulan September. Permasalahan yang dihadapi di lapangan yaitu lahan pertanian tidak dapat terairi dengan baik terutama pada musim kemarau di Bulan Juli sampai Oktober. Upaya optimalisasi daya dukung SDA perlu diupayakan oleh P3A dalam mengatasi permasalahan kekeringan dengan mengusulkan upaya perbaikan di bendung dan saluran dari hulu ke hilir seperti pengambilan lumpur yang mengakibatkan pendangkalan akibat banyaknya sedimentasi, dan investigasi ulang kondisi tanah dan kontur tanah dilapangan. Perlu kenaikan efektivitas jaringan irigasi, penguatan kelembagaan dan strategi ekonomi dengan adanya upaya pemerintah untuk peningkatan produksi padi dalam pengelolaan stabilitas harga padi dan beras yang memperhatikan kepentingan petani dan konsumen.

Kata kunci: Kinerja Sistem Irigasi, Daya Dukung Sumber Daya Air, Produktivitas Tanam, Optimalisasi, dan Kebutuhan Air di Sawah (NFR)

ABSTRACT

EVALUATION OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM PERFORMANCE IN THE IRRIGATION AREA WAY ILIAN BALAK AND WAY MERIAS AUTHORITY OF CENTRAL LAMPUNG DISTRICT WITH ITS RELATIONSHIP TO WATER RESOURCES CARRYING CAPABILITIES

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Uncertain climate change conditions pose a threat to food security. One of the impacts of change that can be felt directly by farmers is reduced water supplies and the threat of drought. To realize food security and sovereignty, increasing agricultural productivity through evaluating the performance of irrigation systems and the carrying capacity of water resources (SDA) needs to be carried out. The role of irrigation in the use of natural resources is to regulate the provision of agricultural land needs for D.I Way Ilan Balak and D.I Way Merias. Evaluation of the performance of the D.I Way Ilan Balak irrigation system in 2019 (49.60%) experienced an increase in 2022 (61.03%). Meanwhile, the performance of the DI Way Merias irrigation system in 2019 (55.08%) experienced an increase in 2022 (59 .35%). The relationship between the performance of the irrigation system and the carrying capacity of natural resources influences aspects of physical infrastructure and planting productivity Ilan Balak ($41.06 \text{ m}^3/\text{year}$), functional irrigation area 274.47 ha, highest irrigation water requirement in January Week II ($0.259 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$). Meanwhile, D.I Way Merias obtains its water supply from the Merias River with an intake at the Way Merias Dam ($66.73 \text{ m}^3/\text{year}$), functional area 78.56 ha, the highest irrigation water demand in the second week of May, namely $0.08 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. Overall, the water supply in both D.I was still in surplus during the I and II MT, a reduction in irrigation water availability occurred in the III MT. The problem faced in the field is that agricultural land cannot be irrigated properly, especially during the dry season. Efforts to optimize the carrying capacity of natural resources need to be made by P3A in overcoming drought problems by proposing repair efforts in weirs and channels from upstream to downstream, such as removing mud which causes shallowing due to a lot of sedimentation, and re-investigating soil conditions and soil contours in the field. It is necessary to increase the effectiveness of irrigation networks, strengthen institutions and economic strategies with government efforts to increase rice production in managing rice and rice price stability that takes into account the interests of farmers and consumers.

Keywords: Irrigation System Performance, Carrying Capacity of Water Resources, Planting Productivity, Optimization, and Nett Field Recruitment (NFR).