

**“Building With Nature” 2015-2020 Upaya Restorasi Mangrove di Demak:
Peran *Wetlands International Indonesia* dalam Jaringan Advokasi Transnasional
untuk Mendukung Strategi Nasional *Forest Other Land Use (FOLU) Net Sink*
2030**

ABSTRAK

Pemanasan global akibat peningkatan emisi gas rumah kaca (GRK), seperti karbon dioksida, Metana, dan Nitro Oksida berdampak terhadap perubahan iklim global. Krisis iklim menuntut aksi kolektif setiap lintas sektor dan negara melalui payung *Paris Agreement* 2015 untuk mengatasi perubahan iklim melalui *Nationally Determined Contributions* (NDCs). Indonesia sendiri berkomitmen mereduksi gas rumah kaca sebesar 29% (*unconditional*) dan 41% (*Conditional*) berdasarkan BaU Gas Rumah Kaca yang diperkirakan sebanyak 2.869 MtonCo₂ pada tahun 2030. Implementasi strategi ini dalam lingkup sektor kehutanan, menyumbang 17,2% reduksi GRK dari total presentasi 29% melalui program FOLU Net Sink 2030. Melalui peran strategis organisasi internasional non profit *Wetlands Internasional Indonesia* dalam program “*Building With Nature*” melalui pendekatan restorasi ekosistem mangrove di kabupaten Demak. Studi ini mengkaji relevansi dan kontribusi keberhasilan program BwN dalam mendukung strategi nasional FOLU Net Sink 2030 berdasarkan teori jaringan advokasi transnasional *Wetlands Internasional* ke negara lokal yang menekankan pada restorasi berbasis ekosistem alami dengan pemasangan struktur permeabel untuk menstimulasi sedimentasi alami dan regenerasi mangrove. Hasil program ini, WII berhasil melakukan restorasi seluas 119 ha dengan tingkat keberhasilan 70%.

Kata Kunci: *Building With Nature*, Restorasi Mangrove, FOLU Net Sink 2030

ABSTRACT

Global warming caused by the increase in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide, has significantly contributed to global climate change. The climate crisis demands collective action across all sectors and countries under the framework of the 2015 Paris Agreement to address climate change through Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Indonesia has committed to reducing GHG emissions by 29% (unconditional) and 41% (conditional) based on a projected Business-as-Usual (BaU) scenario of 2,869 MtCO₂ by 2030. The implementation of this strategy within the forestry sector contributes 17.2% of the total 29% GHG reduction target through the FOLU Net Sink 2030 program. Within this context, the strategic role of the international non-profit organization Wetlands International Indonesia is reflected through the "Building with Nature" (BwN) program, which applies a mangrove ecosystem restoration approach in Demak Regency. This study examines the relevance and contribution of the BwN program in supporting the national FOLU Net Sink 2030 strategy, based on the transnational advocacy network theory of Wetlands International from the global to local level. The program emphasizes ecosystem-based restoration through the installation of permeable structures to stimulate natural sedimentation and mangrove regeneration. As a result of this initiative, Wetlands International Indonesia has successfully restored 119 hectares of mangrove ecosystems with a 70% success rate.

Keywords: Building With Nature, Mangrove Restoration, FOLU Net Sink 2030