

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilakukan di pesisir Jakarta Utara yang memiliki potensi terkena bencana banjir Rob yang terjadi akibat meluapnya air laut ke daratan yang diakibatkan oleh kenaikan muka air laut, penurunan muka tanah serta waktu dan tinggi pasang surut. Secara ekologis, hutan mangrove berfungsi sebagai pelindung pesisir, mitigasi bencana banjir, bencana abrasi, intrusi air laut, erosi dan penyerap zat pencemar. Kawasan hutan mangrove Angke Kapuk direhabilitasi sejak tahun 1999 hingga sekarang, sehingga luasan kawasan hutan mangrove meningkat setiap tahunnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor utama aktivitas rehabilitasi mangrove dan untuk mengetahui hubungan antar faktor aktivitas rehabilitasi mangrove. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survei dengan analisis Micmac. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa faktor utama aktivitas rehabilitasi mangrove meliputi Peraturan Gubernur, Peraturan Daerah, Peraturan Menteri, risiko bencana banjir, risiko bencana abrasi, risiko bencana erosi, kenaikan muka air laut, penurunan muka tanah dan pencemaran lingkungan.

*Kata Kunci : banjir Rob, rehabilitasi, MIC MAC, faktor utama*

## ABSTRACT

This research was conducted in coastal North Jakarta which has the potential to be affected by Rob floods that occur due to the overflow of sea water into the land caused by sea level rise, land subsidence and the time and height of tides. Ecologically, mangrove forests function as coastal protection, flood disaster mitigation, abrasion disaster, seawater intrusion, landslides and absorbing pollutants. Angke Kapuk mangrove forest area has been rehabilitated since 1999 until now, so that the area of mangrove forest area increases every year. This study aims to determine the main factors of mangrove rehabilitation activities and to determine the relationship between factors of mangrove rehabilitation activities. This study used a survey method with Micmac analysis. The results showed that the main factors of mangrove rehabilitation activities include Governor Regulation, Regional Regulation, Ministerial Regulation, flood disaster risk, abrasion disaster risk, landslide disaster risk, sea level rise, land subsidence and environmental pollution.

*Keywords: Rob flooding, rehabilitation, MIC MAC, main factors*

