

## **EVALUASI PROGRAM PENANAMAN MANGROVE OLEH KELOMPOK MANGROVE BAHARI DI DESA BEDONO KABUPATEN DEMAK**

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### **INTISARI**

Hutan mangrove memiliki segudang manfaat yang berpengaruh terhadap aspek sosial, ekonomi dan ekologi. Manfaat besar yang diberikan pada ekosistem hutan mangrove memberikan potensi kerusakan yang besar pula, salah satunya adalah eksploitasi terhadap lahan mangrove seperti perubahan alih fungsi lahan. Demak merupakan salah satu daerah yang sering terkena abrasi karena pengurangan luasan hutan mangrove. Perlunya program rehabilitasi mangrove di Desa Bedono untuk dilakukan. Penanaman mangrove di Demak diawali oleh organisasi Jepang OISCA. Perlunya evaluasi mengenai penanaman dari OISCA yang harus dilakukan. Hal inilah yang mendasari peneliti melakukan penelitian ini. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode mixed methods. Metode ini merupakan penelitian dengan menggabungkan dua bentuk metode yaitu metode kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Hasil penelitian yang didapatkan adalah program penanaman yang dilakukan OISCA berjalan sangat baik. Tingkat penanaman di daerah Bedono termasuk berhasil dengan persentase kehidupan tanaman 79%. Hal ini dikarenakan beberapa faktor yang mempengaruhi keberhasilan tanaman. faktor lingkungan yang sesuai dengan tempat tumbuh mangrove menjadi salah satu faktor penentu keberhasilan. Selain itu, faktor teknis dan sosial masyarakat juga berpengaruh terhadap keberhasilan tanaman. Adanya perlakuan bibit sebelum penanaman dan pengajiran saat ditanam serta dukungan dari masyarakat memperbesar kemungkinan persen hidup tanaman mangrove di Desa Bedono.

**Kata Kunci : Evaluasi program, Penanaman Mangrove, OISCA**

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## **EVALUATION PROGRAM OF MANGROVE PLANTING BY THE MANGROVE BAHARI GROUP IN BEDONO VILLAGE, DEMAK DISTRICT**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Mangrove forests have many benefits that affect social, economic and ecological aspects. The great benefits provided to the mangrove forest ecosystem provide great potential for damage as well, one of which is the exploitation of mangrove land such as land use change. Demak is one of the areas that is often affected by abrasion due to the reduction of mangrove forest area. The need for mangrove rehabilitation program in Bedono Village to be carried out. Mangrove planting in Demak was initiated by the Japanese organization OISCA. The need for evaluation of the planting of OISCA should be done. This is what underlies the researcher conducting this research. The method used is mixed methods. This method is a research by combining two forms of methods, namely qualitative and quantitative methods. The results of the research obtained are that the planting program carried out by OISCA is running very well. The level of planting in the Bedono area is successful with a percentage of 79% plant life. This is due to several factors that influence the success of the plant. environmental factors that are in accordance with the mangrove growing place is one of the determining factors of success. In addition, technical and social factors of the community also influence the success of plants. The existence of seedling treatment before planting and seeding when planted as well as support from the community increases the likelihood of mangrove plant life percentages in Bedono Village.

**Keywords: Program evaluation, Mangrove Planting, OISCA**

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