

ABSTRAK

Perubahan iklim merupakan salah satu tantangan terbesar abad ke-21 yang berdampak signifikan terhadap stabilitas sosial, ekonomi, dan ekologi, khususnya di kawasan Sungai Mekong. Delta Mekong di Vietnam merupakan salah satu wilayah yang paling rentan terhadap kenaikan muka air laut, perubahan pola curah hujan, dan bencana banjir ekstrem. Urgensi penelitian ini terletak pada pentingnya memahami bagaimana Mekong River Commission (MRC) melalui MRC Strategic Plan berperan dalam membangun ketahanan kawasan terhadap risiko banjir yang semakin meningkat akibat perubahan iklim. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif-analitis. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui penelitian dokumenter (*documentary research*) yang mencakup laporan resmi MRC, Basin Development Strategy 2021–2030, data hidrologi, serta literatur ilmiah terkait. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan kerangka teori Environmental Security dan Transboundary Resource Management untuk mengevaluasi relevansi kebijakan MRC terhadap mitigasi dan adaptasi perubahan iklim. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa banjir ekstrem di Sungai Mekong merupakan hasil interaksi antara perubahan iklim dan pembangunan infrastruktur yang kurang terkoordinasi. MRC melalui program seperti Flood Management and Mitigation Programme (FMMP), Mekong Basin Development Strategy, dan Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (CCAI) telah memperkuat sistem peringatan dini, meningkatkan koordinasi lintas negara, dan mendorong integrasi kebijakan berbasis sains. Implementasi program tersebut berkontribusi pada penurunan angka korban jiwa dan kerugian ekonomi akibat banjir dalam lima tahun terakhir. Kesimpulan penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa strategi MRC berperan penting dalam membangun ketahanan iklim kawasan melalui mekanisme kerja sama multilateral dan tata kelola sumber daya air lintas batas yang adaptif. Keberhasilan program MRC menjadi bukti pentingnya pendekatan berbasis data, kolaborasi regional, dan penguatan kapasitas institusional dalam menghadapi risiko banjir di masa depan.

Kata Kunci: Mekong River Commission, Perubahan Iklim, Banjir, Adaptasi, Multilateralisme

ABSTRACT

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of the 21st century, with significant impacts on social, economic, and ecological stability, particularly in the Mekong River region. The Mekong Delta in Vietnam is among the most vulnerable areas to sea level rise, changing rainfall patterns, and extreme flooding events. The urgency of this research lies in the need to understand how the Mekong River Commission (MRC), through its Strategic Plan, contributes to building regional resilience against increasing flood risks driven by climate change. This study employs a qualitative method with a descriptive-analytical approach. Data collection was conducted through documentary research, including official MRC reports, the Basin Development Strategy 2021–2030, hydrological data, and relevant academic literature. The data were analyzed using the Environmental Security and Transboundary Resource Management theoretical frameworks to evaluate the relevance of MRC policies in mitigating and adapting to climate change impacts. The findings indicate that extreme flooding in the Mekong River is the result of the interaction between climate change and poorly coordinated infrastructure development. Through programs such as the Flood Management and Mitigation Programme (FMMP), the Mekong Basin Development Strategy, and the Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (CCAI), the MRC has strengthened early warning systems, enhanced cross-border coordination, and promoted science-based policy integration. These efforts have contributed to reducing casualties and economic losses from flooding over the past five years. This study concludes that MRC strategies play a crucial role in building climate resilience through multilateral cooperation mechanisms and adaptive transboundary water governance. The success of MRC programs demonstrates the importance of data-driven approaches, regional collaboration, and institutional capacity-building in addressing future flood risks.

Keywords: Mekong River Commission, Climate Change, Flood, Adaptation, Multilateralism

RINGKESAN

Musibah banjir téh jadi masalah krusial anu terus ngancam daérah Delta Walungan Mekong, hususna di Vietnam, lantaran pangaruh parobahan iklim anu beuki parna. Luhurna kerentanan daérah ieu kana parobahan iklim, saperti naékna permukaan cai laut jeung parobahan pola hujan, geus ngajadikeun Mekong River Commission (MRC) ngalaksanakeun rupa-rupa program mitigasi jeung adaptasi, di antarana Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (CCAI). Panalungtikan ieu boga tujuan pikeun nganalisis strategi anu dilakukeun ku MRC dina nungkulan résiko banjir di Vietnam dina periode taun 2010 nepi ka 2024. Panalungtikan ieu ngagunakeun métode kualitatif déskriptif kalayan téknik ngumpulkeun data ku cara panalungtikan dokuméntér, anu ngamungkinkeun pikeun ngulik rupa-rupa program jeung kawijakan MRC dina nyanghareupan pangaruh parobahan iklim. Dina analisis ieu, téori Kaamanan Lingkungan (Environmental Security) jeung Pangatur Sumber Daya Alam Lintas Wates (Transboundary Resource Management) dipaké pikeun ngartos hubungan antara parobahan iklim jeung kaamanan sosial-ékonomi di daérah transnasional. Konsép multilateralisme, anu ngawengku gawé bareng antar nagara pikeun pangatur sumber daya cai jeung adaptasi kana parobahan iklim, ogé jadi dasar strategi MRC dina ngaréspon tantangan lintas wates. Hasil panalungtikan nunjukkeun yén strategi MRC, kaasup nguatkeun sistem peringatan dini, ngatur sumber daya cai lintas wates, sarta ningkatkeun gawé bareng antar nagara, geus masihan kontribusi anu penting pikeun ngurangan jumlah korban jiwa jeung karugian ékonomi alatan banjir. Sanajan kitu, tantangan dina koordinasi lintas nagara jeung perluna palaksanaan kawijakan anu leuwih integral masih kénéh kudu dironjatkeun pikeun ngahontal kasinambungan jangka panjang dina pangatur parobahan iklim di daérah Mekong.

Konci : Mekong River Commission, adaptasi kana parobahan iklim, gawé bareng régional