



ONE MOVEMENT FOR NATURE SOLUTIONS FACING THE TRIPLE PLANET CHALLENGE IN COASTAL AREAS

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Abstract:

The challenge currently faced by the southern coastal area of Malang Regency is the Triple Planet Challenge, namely climate change, decreased biodiversity, and pollution. The role of the younger generation is needed to protect the environmental ecosystem, maintain natural conditions, and provide concrete solutions through real action. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative, utilizing descriptive data from previous research results. The data search process was conducted based on the findings of previous researchers through research journals and interviews with several environmental organizations. The One Movement for Nature activity is expected to contribute ideas in addressing the Triple Planet Challenge in the southern coastal area of Malang Regency. Additionally, the main goal is to foster an attitude of caring for the environment in society so that society can tackle the challenges posed by the Triple Planet Challenge. This research focuses on the issue of coastal and marine biodiversity and its conservation. The case study area is the southern coastal area of Malang Regency, specifically the Southern Route, which is a location of many marine tourism sites.

Keywords: One Movement For Nature, Triple Planet Challenge, South Coast of Malang Regency

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INTRODUCTION

Currently, the world is grappling with not just the COVID-19 pandemic, but also a pressing triple planetary challenge-climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. The urgency of these issues cannot be overstated. Failure to address climate change could lead to a perpetual increase in global warming, especially if developed countries do not fulfill their obligations as per the Paris Agreement. Similarly, if developing countries, which are supposed to receive financial support and technology transfer, do not meet their commitments to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, the situation could worsen.

Malang Regency is an area that has coastal tourism, precisely on the southern cross-route. In this area, there is also the potential threat of a triple planetary challenge. One of them is the environmental problem related to the decline in biodiversity in the Sendang Biru Beach coastal area, Tambakrejo Village, Sumbermanjing Wetan District, Malang Regency. This is stated to Krishna (2021) that the destruction of the tropics in the southern coastal area of Malang, which is also the habitat of Javan langurs, banteng, and various other animals, is also threatened with extinction. Reinforced by Novitasari (2022), negative impacts can occur if visitors do not maintain cleanliness and the community does not manage tourist objects properly, causing health and environmental problems.

The coastal tourism in Malang Regency is located on the southern cross-route and is a tourist destination for the community. Surely, the vehicle activities visitors use can cause air pollution, which is one of the challenges (Triple Planet Challenge). Therefore, environmental support is needed, such as adding mangrove trees as a carbon dioxide absorber. Tambakrejo Village, Sumbermanjing Wetan District, Malang Regency, has the Clungup Mangrove Conservation (CMC) area. Based on the Malang Regency Tourism and Culture Office in 2019, according to Dharma (2021), the total number of visitors reached 8 million people, and about 40% were dominated by visits to the coastal area, which is

3.2 million tourists. The large number of visitors is feared to make the coastal area of Malang Regency vulnerable to damage in the CMC area if it is not balanced with good management. According



to Yamindago et al. (2022), the benefits of mangrove forests are managing toxic waste, producing O₂, and absorbing CO₂.

The climate change problem also impacts sea turtle conservation in Bajulmati Beach, Malang Regency. This is because climate change affects the temperature in certain regions. Based on research conducted by Yamindago et al. (2021), the factors that influence sea turtle egg hatching include the temperature and humidity of the sea sand used as the egg-hatching medium, as well as the environmental factors of temperature and salinity of the hatchling maintenance medium at Bajulmati Beach, Malang Regency. The problem faced by the Bajulmati Sea Turtle Conservation Center (BSTC) is the need for more knowledge related to environmental management, which impacts egg hatching and hatchling maintenance. Sea turtles are one of the marine animals protected by Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Living Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems and Government Regulation Number 7 of 1999 concerning the Preservation of Plant and Animal Species.

Furthermore, the problem that occurs based on the research findings of Imron (2021) is related to the collaboration built by the communities and the Local Government regarding the conservation of mangrove forests in the Malang Regency area. The role of the Local Government and the Environmental Care Community has yet to form a good performance, affecting the collaboration's sustainability. The collaboration process should be ideal, but it is not. Moreover, the existing collaboration between these two elements has yet to be able to motivate and strengthen each other from their respective institutions. Therefore, it is necessary to jointly formulate a suitable collaboration system to have a good and significant impact as a joint effort to preserve the educational tourism area on Clungup Beach.

This condition requires concrete action by creating ecological justice through a movement of awareness of the importance of environmental care. In line with the opinion of Fitriati et al. (2019), the determining factor for the sustainability of human life is the existence of a sense of care for each other, so all individuals must have an awareness of the importance of creating a balanced ecosystem to present a livable and comfortable environmental condition. This can be done by understanding the essence of environmental management for every young generation as the nation's assets and future nature managers. According to Muslim (2021), the social environment, namely the family and the community, is very important in forming an environmentally caring attitude in students.

As a solution that can be done, the role of the younger generation in maintaining the environmental ecosystem is needed so that natural conditions are maintained and able to provide concrete solutions by taking real action. There needs to be awareness of caring for the natural state and how the youth build personal habits to protect the environment. Based on the background of the problems related to the Triple Planet Challenge in the Malang Regency area, the researchers analyzed by making a writing concept entitled One Movement For Nature: Solution to Facing the Triple Planet Challenge in Coastal Areas. This concept will be submitted as a follow-up plan to the policy stakeholders at the District level in the southern coastal area of Malang Regency.

METHODS

The research method used is a qualitative descriptive approach, utilizing descriptive data from previous research findings. This aligns with Supono (2021), who states that qualitative methods can be understood as a research procedure that utilizes descriptive data in written or spoken words from observed people and actors. The data search process is carried out based on the findings of previous researchers through research journals, and then seeking solutions to the environmental problems found. The difference from previous research is that in this study, the findings will be presented to policymakers at the sub-district level in the case study area. This is so that it can serve as a reference for development programs in the region, particularly the southern coastal area of Malang.

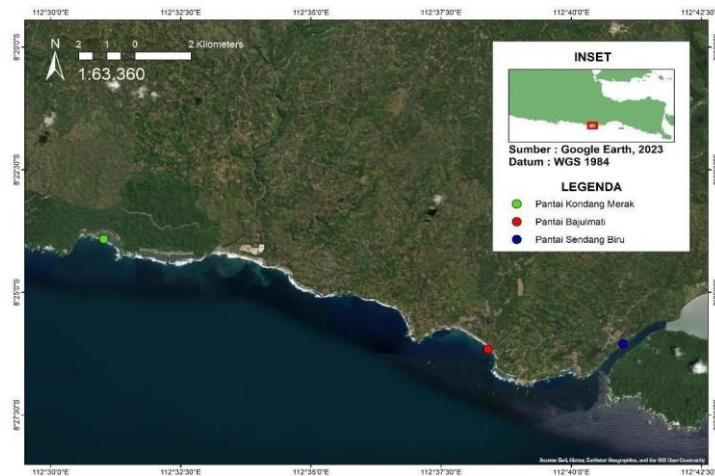


Figure 1. Research Area Map in the Southern Coastal Region of Malang Regency

According to Supono (2021), qualitative research methods are used to explain and analyze various things, including events, phenomena related to social dynamics, and a person's views on something. The qualitative research process begins by compiling basic assumptions and thinking rules used in the research. In this study, the researchers used an interview approach with several environmental organizations to obtain research data. Furthermore, the data collected in this research is then interpreted.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Referring to the background above, a solution that can be carried out is the need for the role of the younger generation in maintaining the environmental ecosystem, so that natural conditions are maintained, and they can provide concrete solutions by taking real action. There needs to be an awareness of caring for the state of nature and how young people build self-habits to protect the environment. Based on the opinion of the Minister of Environment Prof. Dr. Ir. Siti Nurbaya Bakar, M.Sc (2022), said that the younger generation has the characteristics of being brave in expressing their opinions, having the ability to accept new values and ideas, being innovative, creative, having new interesting ideas, high mobility and dynamism, high solidarity and social concern, concern and responsiveness to events around them, having pure ideals, positive thinking, and independence, also like to share knowledge, so that they become high-quality individuals. Currently, the population of young people in Indonesia continues to increase occasionally.

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2021, the number of youth in Indonesia is 64.92 million. This figure is equal to 23.90% of the total population of Indonesia, with the age group of 16-18 years amounting to 20.87%; ages 19-24 years amounting to 39.80%; Ages 25-30 amounting to 39.33%. This condition is an appropriate opportunity for Indonesia's younger generation to move to overcome the climate crisis by starting to take a greater role through pioneering the global climate justice movement. Moreover, it is the right momentum for the younger generation of Indonesia to contribute to the environment. According to the Minister of Environment, Prof. Dr Ir. Siti Nurbaya Bakar, M.Sc (2022), the involvement of the younger generation is very important because the current inhabitants of the world are around 1.8 billion people aged 10-24 years. Based on this age category, Indonesia has 65 million people or 28 per cent of the population. Therefore, this condition is an opportunity for the younger generation, especially in Indonesia, to initiate a movement that focuses on creating social and ecological justice.

Certainly, this movement must have well-studied steps and a work process to reach and arrive at an achievement. The involvement of the younger generation as the nation's successors is needed in a step of protection and environmental management and natural resources of Indonesia in the future,



equipped with education, knowledge and leadership spirit. This movement can be in concrete actions and a sense of full responsibility. The appropriate steps to overcome various environmental issues, namely the Triple Planet Challenge described above, are to implement the One Movement For Nature, an environmental care activity carried out simultaneously and together. Each citizen in an area with environmental problems is divided into groups and tasked with finding the environmental problems. Then, they plan a program to solve the problems found, followed by an evaluation process and a follow-up plan.

This program can also be applied in schools with a contextual learning model approach. This activity is not enough to provide knowledge in overcoming environmental problems; it is also necessary to train collaboration skills and provide leadership skills. This is because in the One Movement For Nature activity, groups are divided, and there are group leaders, so it trains the leadership spirit of the group leaders. Each group has different tasks and not only carries out tasks by implementing the designed program, but there must also be a follow-up plan so that this can build self-habits in behaving wisely towards the environment.

Furthermore, the One Movement For Nature activity is carried out once a week in an area that has been planned previously. At the end of each activity, an evaluation is carried out to discuss the findings and constraints during the program. The steps that need to be carried out in the One Movement For Nature activity are planning, implementation, evaluation and follow-up plans. Through this one movement for nature, it has many benefits for the ecology. For example, planting mangrove trees can contribute to increasing oxygen in nature and can prevent erosion and air pollution.

Furthermore, the benefit of these activities is that they can shape an environmentally caring character. This can be achieved because of a sense of responsibility in maintaining the environment that forms a lifestyle habit. In addition, a sense of community and shared responsibility can be created in order to maintain the environment, making everyone feel connected and part of a larger cause.

According to Bari (2022), the One Movement For Nature activity is a real contribution to the environment by caring for the surrounding environment, which, when translated into Indonesian, means one movement for nature. This term is a translation from English to Indonesian, because when the activity is carried out, it involves the entire community simultaneously. This activity is also a means of implementing a contextual learning model, so it is expected to be the right target for students in schools. In addition to caring for the environment, it can also be practised in the context of life, including knowledge, attitudes and participation in the community. To increase awareness of environmental care, the media around us is needed to allow everyone to apply their knowledge in the field by utilizing the surrounding environment as a space to learn. This aligns with Situmorang (2018), that implementing teaching materials based on local potential can provide students with life skills according to the area's characteristics and the experiences of their lived lives.

This activity is a forum for the awareness of the nation's next generation, so that an attitude toward environmental care grows. The Ministry of Environment had previously taken similar steps to encourage increased knowledge and the creation of environmental awareness so that the environment remains sustainable. The Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Education and Culture implemented the Adiwiyata program in ten schools on the island of Java, as stated in Al Anwari (2014).

The researcher hopes that the One Movement For Nature activity becomes an activity that can habituate the younger generation to behave towards the environment to be wiser, so that it can be an answer to the Triple Planet Challenge. The habit of caring for the environment can be realized by collaborating with local governments and environmental activists to make this a sustainable program.

Building habits is important because attitudes are related to human character, which is influenced by different traits based on the experiences gained. A person's character can be formed through forging, such as through education. This opinion aligns with Handoyo et al. (2020) that a character or personality combines all human traits that become a special mark to distinguish from others. The influence of learning can become a character, depending on the basic talents and the influence of educational experience, so that in the end, all things become the character everyone possesses.



Implementing this method is important to foster individual environmental care attitudes in order to preserve biodiversity. In its implementation, everyone is invited to clean and care for the environment by planting trees, caring for and sorting waste, arranging gardens to look better, and supporting all activities. This success requires collective performance by working hand in hand or cooperating to achieve the desired goals.

Steps to implement the One Movement for Nature program. For activities to run effectively, steps are needed. Some of the stages carried out are as follows:

1. Division of heterogeneous groups, and each group consists of 4 (four) to 5 (five) people. In this study, three groups were divided into different areas.
2. Each group is tasked with analyzing and developing activities that address specific environmental issues at their respective locations. The impact of these activities, which are centred around Sendang Biru Beach, Bajulmati Beach, and Kondang Merak Beach, will be significant in our One Movement For Nature campaign.
3. Each group, in close collaboration with our team of researchers, will carry out activities in the field. This collective effort is a testament to our shared commitment to environmental preservation.
4. Each group prepares a report on the activities carried out and shares the experiences they gained.
5. Each group is assigned to create a poster about environmental-related studies, which is then shared through social media.
6. Researchers evaluate the activity results and plan the follow-up actions together.
7. Each group will be assessed and rewarded to motivate them to perform tasks at their respective locations.

Group Assessment Criteria. These assessment criteria are a reference so that each person's ability to implement an environmentally caring attitude that has been practised can be easily assessed. These assessment criteria consist of several aspects. The aspects assessed are as follows:

1. Whether the location of the southern coastal area of Malang Regency is kept clean.
2. Whether the biological resources and mangrove ecosystems in the southern coastal area of Malang Regency require rehabilitation efforts.
3. Whether the handling of plastic waste in the southern coastal area of Malang Regency has been going well.
4. The value of creativity in making digital posters. The assessment of the posters includes original work, relevance to the theme, and clarity of the message conveyed.

This activity is similar to a live-in, which immerses oneself in the community and raises awareness of the importance of protecting the environment. Some of the posters are about the environment. Posters are a medium of public communication to explain the findings obtained and as an interactive process in conveying innovations (Firdaus et al., 2021). The One Movement For Nature activity aims to foster an environmentally caring attitude in everyone as a balancing movement for environmental destruction. The general and broader objective is that it is expected to become a solution to the Triple Planet Challenge, environmental challenges currently facing the world's population.

CONCLUSION

The One Movement For Nature activity is a simultaneous action by the youth and the community to contribute to the environment. The southern coastal area of Malang Regency has the potential to be affected by the threat of the Triple Planet Challenge. This can be observed from previous research findings related to the amount of environmental damage that has occurred. The One Movement For Nature activity can solve environmental problems, especially in the southern coastal area of Malang Regency. There needs to be synchronization between the Village and District Governments, and even the Malang Regency Local Government, regarding public policies on managing the southern Malang coastal area.



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