

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION OF POGAR RESERVOIR TOURISM IN TUNGLUR VILLAGE, BADAS KEDIRI SUB-DISTRICT

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**Abstract** – *The Pogar reservoir in Tunglur village used to be a place that was often used for community activities. However, the maintenance of the reservoir environment has stagnated due to various reasons, such as the lack of irrigation canals flowing into the reservoir, the limited raw materials for diesel fuel, the lack of public awareness about environmental protection, the lack of a reservoir management body, and so on. As a result, the environment of the reservoir is less maintained and stagnant. This is the background of the formation of the Tourism Environmental Conservation Program. This program aims to overcome the degradation and protect the environment as an effort to improve the environmental quality, create reservoir areas as beautiful and healthy areas, and explore the potential for ecotourism based on natural resources and local resources in Tunglur Village. This program uses the Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) method by carrying out stages of empowerment such as observing the Pogar Reservoir tourism environment, forming Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with village youth, village government, sub-district government, PUPR Department of Irrigation, farmer groups, and the local community, In addition, KKN students and all Pogar Reservoir stakeholders also carry out Gotong Royong in implementing reservoir environmental conservation activities. The sustainable impact of this program is the reforestation of Pogar Reservoir environment and the formation of Pogar Reservoir Tourism Environmental Responsible Body by all Pogar Reservoir stakeholders in Tunglur Village.*

**Keywords:** *Conservation, Ecotourism, Pogar Reservoir*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Tunglur Village, Badas District, Kediri Regency is one of the areas that has superior sectors in the fields of agriculture, fisheries and local tourism. One of the local tourism in Tunglur Village is the Pogar Reservoir, reservoir tourism consists of three parts, namely natural, socio-cultural and artificial potential. Natural potential includes beautiful natural panoramas, rice fields, fresh air and others. Pogar Reservoir is often used as a venue for Augustan activities such as swimming competitions, fishing, duck boating and so on. In recent months, the condition of this reservoir has not been maintained due to the long dry season causing drought, lack of irrigation flow from rivers around the reservoir, and lack of public awareness of environmental conditions.

Pogar Reservoir belongs to the Provincial Irrigation Service as a necessity for the department working in the northern part of Kediri in 1998 after the fall of Soeharto, then the authority for the reservoir was transferred from the province to the district. This reservoir serves as a buffer for water in Pare and Badas areas, for irrigation, fishing, fisheries and tourism. (jatim.viva.co.id). From this data, it can be concluded that the reservoir in Tunglur village can be used as a natural resource that can be developed and used as local tourism. One of the optimal utilization of local resources is the development of tourism with the concept of ecotourism. In this context, tourism is an inseparable part of conservation efforts. It strengthens the local economy and maintains the local social culture.

Reservoir tourism destinations have an integration of natural and man-made resources that have the potential to be developed. This tourism is usually an attraction, and the natural beauty factor around the reservoir provides the attraction. The existence of the reservoir will affect the socio-cultural conditions of the society, because the condition of the community surrounding the reservoir can be developed according to the existence of the reservoir ecosystem. This requires public awareness of the state of reservoir tourism as a local resource that can be used by the surrounding community. As an effort to save the agrarian environment, it can be done through reforestation (Pratiwi, 2017). Therefore, public awareness is very important and is a shared responsibility and not imposed on individuals. Environmental awareness must be a part of children's education from an early age (Mukson *et al.*, 2021).

Many researchers have carried out studies on the conservation of the environment and activities on reservoir tourism. They see a lot about the world of public awareness of environmental protection in the reservoir area. However, the previous studies had several tendencies. First, the identification of the attractiveness of the local resources in the reservoir area (Djuwendah *et al.*, 2017). Many studies in this regard discuss the development of ecotourism potential from reservoir attractions. Second, the study of water resource conservation and greening in the reservoir area (Budianto *et al.*, 2023; Muskon *et al.*, 2021). Studies in this context are mostly concerned with raising public awareness of environmental conditions. Third, the tendency of studies in this context to analyze the vegetation

structure and diversity in conservation efforts in reservoir areas, which play an important role in becoming water reserves and preventing erosion and keeping the identity of the area fresh (Wedayani *et al.*, 2020). Of the three study trends above, previous researchers have not discussed environmental protection much. This study aims to complement existing studies, reservoir tourism through tree planting as an effort to develop public awareness of reservoir attractions as ecotourism based on local resources.

The environmental protection program through tree planting carried out by KKN 111 students at UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta is a continuation of the environmental care in the Pogar Reservoir area with the following objectives: First, as an effort to combat environmental degradation and protect the environment. Second, as an effort to improve the quality of the environment. Third, to create reservoir areas as beautiful and healthy areas, and explore the potential for ecotourism based on natural resources and local resources. Fourth, it is a local development that is oriented towards environmental sustainability (Karim and Makmur 2019). Therefore, planting trees in reservoir tourism as a manifestation of aspects of nature conservation, ecosystems and also social aspects in the form of togetherness with the Pogar hamlet community, which will affect the economic aspects of the village community, with this tree planting can maintain the balance of the water system in nature, and prevent erosion, soil erosion and prevent human air pollution (Handini *et al.*, 2021).

This conservation program is based on the following arguments: First, there is a lack of public awareness about the importance of environmental conservation in reservoir ecotourism areas. It is important for the Tunglur village government and the community to be concerned about the environmental conditions in the Pogar reservoir area. Second, the government's lack of attention to the Pogar reservoir area, which has been dry and neglected in recent months. Third, the lack of socialization of the reservoir's potential as a local resource-based ecotourism. Fourth, is the development policy towards environmental sustainability. Based on these four arguments, tree planting is a concern of KKN 111 UIN Sunan Kalijaga students towards environmental conservation and improving the quality of the beautiful environment at the Pogar Reservoir tourist attraction in Tunglur village, Badas Kediri district.

## **2. METHOD**

The empowerment method used by KKN students to implement environmental conservation activities for Pogar reservoir in Tunglur-Badas village is Asset Based Community Development (ABCD). ABCD is a method used to implement asset-based empowerment (Maulana, 2019). These assets can be human assets, economic assets, physical assets, natural assets, social assets, spiritual assets, and cultural and traditional assets. In the hamlet of Pogar-Tunglur, there is a reservoir that has often been used as a place for community activities. In recent months, the reservoir has been neglected for several reasons, including Not enough

irrigation canals to flow into the reservoir, limited raw materials for starting diesel, the agency in charge of the reservoir has not been formed, and others. The students are discussing with the community so that an agreement can be made with all stakeholders of the Pogar reservoir regarding environmental protection activities.

In the conservation activities of reservoir tourism, KKN students carry out several stages of empowerment using the ABCD method. According to John McKnight and Jody Kretzmann, there are five stages of ABCD empowerment: First, Discovery is the process of rediscovering the potential that already exists in society. Second, Dream is inviting the public to dream about hopes that might come true. Third, Design, which is a discussion with the community about the need to fulfill expectations. Fourth, Define, which is to join forces in working together to realize the expectations. Fifth, Fulfillment, which is to take action with the community in carrying out activities.

During the implementation of the reservoir environmental protection activities, the students have implemented the stages of the ABCD approach. First, the students conducted an information survey to collect data on the abandoned Pogar reservoir. The survey was conducted among several hamlet youth, the community, farmer groups and MSME actors in the reservoir area. Second, the students came up with the idea of organizing a program to help protect the reservoir by inviting the community to conduct a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the stakeholders of the Pogar Reservoir. Thirdly, the FGD was conducted with all the stakeholders of Pogar reservoir and a scheme of the needs for the implementation of the activities was made. Fourth, in the Pogar Reservoir conservation activities, the students cooperate with the Water Service or the head of PUPR Kandangan, Badas District Representatives, Tunglur Village Government and the community of Pogar Reservoir area. Fifth, KKN students and all stakeholders of Pogar Reservoir carry out mutual cooperation in conservation activities such as tree planting and cleaning of Pogar Reservoir area.

### **3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

#### **Natural and Social Conditions**

A reservoir is a place for the storage of water that will be needed by the community at some point in time. Reservoirs that serve as a continuous flow of water for community needs are also commonly referred to as cisterns or ponds. Reservoirs serve several functions. The first is to meet fluctuating demands, that is, to have water available in the reservoir whenever it is needed by the community. Second, to equalize pressure, namely as an intermediary from transmission to distribution, making it more stable. Third, to become a distributor, connecting the flow to customers. Fourth, to make supplies during emergencies, such as when there is a fire. Fifth, as a pumping pressure balance point in the distribution area. Sixth, as a mixing point for water and chemicals, especially in the application of disinfectants. Seventh, as a place to deposit sand or dirt that may be carried by water. Eighth, to save electrical energy consumption.

The reservoir in Pogar has been a legacy of the Netherlands since the 1960s, specifically in the village of Tunglur, Badas District. Initially, the reservoir was not used for irrigation because there was no clear management system from the government and the irrigation department. For several years, the reservoir was left as a goat grazing area. It was used by the local people. In 2021, the Kediri Regency Public Works and Spatial Planning Service (DPUPR) will carry out a rehabilitation program for reservoirs and water tanks in the Kediri area, and one of the targets is the Pogar reservoir. The people who live around the Pogar Reservoir make their living by farming, growing rice, vegetables, maize and onions. The normalization of the reservoir by the PUPR service is expected to have a positive impact on the fertility of the rice fields around the reservoir and, of course, on the income of the local people.

In the current condition of the area, the reservoir is not used as it should be. This is due to insufficient water discharge and the dry season, which causes drought. In addition, according to Mr. Joko (key holder of the diesel reservoir): "The neglect of the reservoir is due to irregular management. Karang Taruna Dusun has been managing it for about three years, but over the years it has been disappearing more and more and there is no clarity. This happened because there was no clear structure formed by the village government and DPURP. So with this lack of clarity, the condition of the reservoir is neglected and increasingly forgotten.

Based on the observation of the existing conditions in the reservoir tourism environment, it can be concluded that the problems that occur are the lack of water flow in the reservoir, the long dry season, and the lack of a structure responsible for the management of the resort. Therefore, the students of UIN Sunan Kalijaga KKN took the initiative to preserve the environment by planting trees along the reservoir tourism area. This program is in cooperation with the Department of Public Works and Physical Planning (DPUPR), the village government, Karang Taruna and local residents. The purpose of implementing this program is to inject new enthusiasm and support the development of reservoirs into ecotourism that is of interest, besides the purpose of implementing this program is to form a clear structure that oversees the reservoir management for the long term.

### **Environmental Conservation Program**

Planting Trees for Environmental Conservation for Reservoir Tourism is an initiative of KKN students at UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. It is based on the drying background of Pogar Reservoir caused by a long drought. As a result, reservoir tourism, which is usually used as a center for community activities in Tunglur village such as Augustan competitions, fishing, youth tourism, etc., has been forgotten. In fact, today reservoir tourism is not visited by many people due to the unaesthetic nature and lack of shaded places along the resort tourism area. So with the above problems, KKN students at UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta planned, conceptualized, proposed and implemented reservoir tourism environmental conservation

activities through tree planting. This activity is a program that invites the cooperation of several parties and through the following stages of activity:

**Table 1.** Table of the stages of environmental protection activities

NO	ACTIVITY STAGES	TARGET	TIME AND PLACE OF EXECUTION
1.	Coordination with the Dusun Youth Organization, the Irrigation Service, and the Tunglur Village Government.	Karang Taruna and Tunglur village government	1.Time: 04-06 August 2023 2.Place: Village office of Tunglur
2.	Coordination with the Pogar community	Community of Pogar Hamlet	1. time: August 07, 2023 2. Place: Hamlet of Pogar
3.	Submission of proposals for funding to the village head and the irrigation department	Head of the village of Tunglur and of the irrigation service	1.Time: 06-08 August 2023 2. Location: Tunglur Village and Irrigation Department
5.	Inauguration of ownership of resort tourism to the village by the Irrigation Department	Tunglur village government, sub-district government, Pogar hamlet residents, Karang Taruna and the Irrigation Department	1.Time : 09 August 2023 2.Location : Resort Tourism
6.	Planting petai seeds while touring the resort	Tunglur village government, sub-district government, Pogar hamlet residents, Karang Taruna and the Irrigation Department	1.Time : 09 August 2023 2.Location : Resort Tourism

Based on the table above, it can be understood that in the implementation of reservoir tourism environmental protection activities through tree planting in Tunglur village, KKN UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta students have carried out the following implementation stages: Firstly, coordination with Karang Taruna Dusun, water service and Tunglur village government. This coordination is carried out to submit program plans and work together in the implementation. Second, coordination is also carried out with the head of the village. This is the main key to enter the resort tourism, which is under the coordination of the village. Third, the next stage is to carry out a proposal to submit funds to the head of Tunglur Village and the Irrigation Department for purposes during the implementation of the activity. Fifth, the core activities are inaugurating the reservoir tourism ownership and planting 50 banana seeds along the resort tourism area.

Resort tourism environmental protection activities through tree planting are not only aimed at the revival of resort tourism. They are also aimed at uniting the troubled stakeholders. Because another problem that arises in the passive activities of residents in the resort tourism area is the maze of information on resort tourism ownership. This problem leads to social unrest and jealousy among those involved.

So with the legalization of the ownership of the reservoir by the Irrigation Service, it is a green light for the local community. The management of the reservoir will be carried out under the village government and the Karang Taruna Dusun.

The tree planting activity was carried out simultaneously by 50 participants, namely from the Village Government, Karang Taruna, Irrigation Service, District Government and local residents. This tree planting took three hours from 09.00-12.00 WIB. The trees provided by KKN students from UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta were Pete seeds. Research has shown that the resilience of Pete seeds can last longer than other trees in the midst of drought. This is a solution to the long dry season which occurs as well as the Irrigation Department is failing to provide water for several reasons. So with the approval of the Tunglur village head, only pete seeds were planted along the reservoir area.



**figure 1.** Inauguration of conservation through tree planting in the reservoir area.

A joint evaluation after the implementation of this activity was carried out by the students of UIN Sunan Kalijaga KKN, Karang Taruna, the village government, the district government and the irrigation service that the reservoir tourism was not only forgotten because of the drought that hit. It is also due to the lack of communication between these parties. Therefore, in order to revive the reservoir tourism, not only the planting of trees is necessary, but also the sensitization of the people in order to have a good coordination. The aim is to minimize and overcome the repetition of the same mistakes, and even extend to community communication around reservoir tourism. Meanwhile, the management of reservoir tourism will

then be the responsibility of Karang Taruna Dusun, to be maintained and managed on the basis of an agreement with the village government.

### **Success Indicators**

The tree planting activity in the tourist area of the reservoir received a good response from the village and district government. This activity strengthened the bonds of friendship that had been broken between the government and local residents. According to Adi Prasetyo (Chairman of Karang Taruna), the relationship between the government and the local people does not reflect harmony, which leads to misunderstandings in all areas. In addition, the drought that occurred also caused a drought that the people of Tunglur could not avoid. This is the reason for the lack of smooth flow of water leading to the reservoir tour and the death of trees around the reservoir tour. So, planting these trees will become a bridge for good communication between the government and local people as well as re-greening the drought-stricken reservoir tour.

Indicators of success that are visible in the social conditions of the Tunglur people are as follows: First, before the planting of trees along the reservoir tourism area, there was a lot of confusion about the ownership of the reservoir tourism area. One party says that it is the property of the Irrigation Department and the other party says that it is the property of the local people. However, it was legally formalized that the ownership of the reservoir tourism was under the authority of the village government and Karang Taruna after the implementation of these activities. Secondly, the communication between the village government, the sub-district, the irrigation department and the local residents was poor before the implementation of the tree planting in the reservoir tourism. For example, these four parties never met in a forum to discuss the follow-up of reservoir tourism management. However, after the tree planting was carried out, the related parties got together and agreed to return to jointly take the responsibility of supervising and monitoring the reservoir tourism management intensively.

Third, the management of resort tourism was not carried out by one organization or group in a structured way before the tree planting activities. However, many parties intervene to take care of the management. As a result, the lack of structure leads to unsystematic management of reservoir tourism. According to Adi Prasetyo (chairman of Karang Taruna), there have been several problems in the Pogar community with regard to the ownership of resort tourism. Residents who feel they have rights to the reservoir use it for personal purposes, such as irrigating rice fields and fishing, without paying. This leads to social jealousy from other individuals. However, after the planting of trees and the formalization of the ownership of the reservoir by an organization that is responsible for its management, there are no longer many doors that are in the way of the reservoir's management. All management doors are under the policy of Karang Taruna Dusun. It is supervised by the Tunglur village government.

**Table 2.** Table of Success Indicators for Programs to Protect the Environment

PREVIOUS CONDITIONS	SOCIAL CONDITIONS DESCRIPTION	BY SITUATION
1. 1. There is confusion between the Village Government, the Irrigation Service and local residents regarding who owns the reservoir.	Ownership of Pogar Reservoir	1. Ownership of the reservoir tourism is legally granted by the Irrigation Service. It is accepted by the village government and Karang Taruna.
2. 2. There is no clear coordination between the village government, the sub-district government, the irrigation service and the local people.	Coordination between village government, district government, irrigation department and local residents	1. 1. Implementation of the coordination between the village government, the district government, the irrigation department and the local residents in a forum for an agreement on the inauguration of the resort tourism.
3. 3. Neglected tourism management of the Pogar reservoir	Structure of reservoir management	2. The management of the Pogar reservoir is under the authority of Karang Taruna

The tree planting activity in the reservoir tourism area was initiated by KKN 111 students at UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. The activity went well. This is evident because there are social changes that can be seen in real terms from before and after the activities are carried out. The social changes that occur are positive changes that help the people of Tunglur, especially Pogar hamlet, to return together to the protection and preservation of the aesthetics of the natural resources highlighted in the village. Because the awareness to protect is not enough for an individual prayer, but must be shared by the whole community equally. So that there will be no more misunderstandings like the previous problems that occurred and this will certainly have an impact on the maximum results obtained by the local community.

### **Program Sustainability Impact**

The environmental conservation program by planting trees carried out by KKN 111 students at UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta is a concern for environmental conditions that are experiencing degradation in the reservoir area. Problems like these require awareness and concern for environmental conservation in an effort to maintain the stability of local resources and develop reservoir attractions as ecotourism in Tunglur Village. Therefore, environmental protection is a form of natural resource conservation and ecosystem balance. This can support an increase in human welfare or quality of life (Purmadi *et al.*, 2020), to maintain the balance of

the ecosystem tree planting carried out by KKN 111 students at UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta with Karang Taruna, Village Youth, DPUPR and Village Government, as an effort to maintain environmental stability and concern for reservoir areas that can be developed as local resource-based ecotourism potentials that will have an impact on the lives of the people of Tunglur Village.

Judging from the implementation of the environmental conservation program, the concern of the government, the community for the environment is a joint evaluation, to create a genuine and healthy environment, and greener tourist attractions and natural beauty in the reservoir tourism. The government and DPUPR must develop the potential that exists in the reservoir as one of the integrity of the local tourism village, which can affect the lives of the surrounding community. Besides that, it is an evaluation for the community to increase awareness and the importance of caring for or developing environmental conservation in reservoir tourism areas, with concern for environmental conditions can provide motivation about maintaining healthy environmental stability.

The sustainability impact of the environmental conservation program is the task of the KKN 111 students at UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta to structure this program as a program that can be developed in the village of Tunglur. Without a structure and planning, this program will not be implemented in the long term, so the real work study students coordinate with the village government, Karang Taruna, District Government. Badas, and DPUPR. As a result of the coordination, it was agreed that the future program will be handed over to the Karang Taruna Youth Institute to continue this program by maintaining and developing the reservoir together with the local community. The reservoir will be used to irrigate trees in the Pogar reservoir area.



**Figure 2.** Reservoir area tree planting

Based on the formation of a structure and activity plan, tree planting is part of the environmental conservation program. This can be developed by Karang Taruna and the surrounding community to maintain environmental sustainability in terms of environmental balance. To increase the awareness of the environment, there must be efforts that need to be made by the community, one of which is the importance of environmental education for survival (Rando *et al.*, 2022). Therefore, the tree planting program needs follow-up and support from the government to

improve the quality of natural resources so that they are maintained and the environment is protected.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The conservation of the environment in the tourist area of Pogar reservoir is experiencing a drought, due to the long dry season, small irrigation flows from the river to the reservoir, limited raw materials to power diesel. This can not be separated from the local community's lack of concern for the environmental conditions of local ecotourism in Tunglur Village, Badas District, so that the conditions in the area look dead, reservoir tourism can not show beautiful natural resources and environmental sustainability can not show beautiful panoramas. Therefore, to improve the quality of environmental ecosystem integrity, one way is to plant trees as a conservation effort to maintain stability to create a healthy environmental sustainability, environmental conservation through tree planting as an effort to save the agrarian environment. Environmental conservation is an evaluation for the Tunglur village government, Karang Taruna and the community to increase awareness of the environment that influences the lives of the surrounding community and development of the potential of Pogar reservoir as a local tourist attraction that has tourism value in Tunglur village, Badas district.

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