



**Development Of Eco Green Coastal Area In PACIRAN Village,  
Lamongan District**

Nurus safa'atillah<sup>1</sup>, Yenni Vera Fibriyanti<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> Management Department, Lamongan Islamic University

**INFO ARTIKEL**

**Abstract**

Keywords:

Garbage bank, Eco  
Green

Waste is one of the social problems faced by everyone in both villages and cities. According to Slamet (2002) waste is the residue of daily human activities or it can also be a natural process in the form of solid, or semi-solid in the form of organic or inorganic substances that can be decomposed and cannot be decomposed which are considered no longer useful and disposed of into the environment. The Indonesian Ministry of Environment released data on the average population living and staying in Indonesia that produces 0.8 kg of waste or equivalent to 200 million kg/day from the total population. The main source of waste in Indonesia is households, which nationally account for 44% of total waste generation. Poor waste management in the form of waste disposal on riverbanks, coastal areas and waters is the main cause of flooding in the village of Paciran and its surroundings. In addition, it is also necessary to green the environment. With greening, it will reduce air pollution, reduce dust particles and also maintain groundwater quality. In addition to being deposited to the collectors, there is no garbage that is recycled into crafts that have economic value such as bags, pots, elengan etc.. The utilization of waste into handicrafts is an icon of regional souvenirs for tourists. Planted plants are priority productive plants, for example ohon siwalan which is a typical tree that usually grows in coastal areas. From the siwalan tree can be taken "ental" fruit which can be used as a typical souvenir of aciran. In addition, the sap of the tree can also be made into a drink "legen" which is also a typical souvenir of coastal areas so that eco green can be formed in Paciran Amongan village.

✉ Corresponden Author  
(\* ) Author

Email:  
[nurussafaatillah@gmail.com](mailto:nurussafaatillah@gmail.com), [yennivera58@gmail.com](mailto:yennivera58@gmail.com),

E-ISSN: 3026-0965

DOI :

**Introduction**

Paciran Village is one of the villages in Paciran Sub-district that is located on the coast. Paciran Subdistrict is one part of Lamongan Regency which is located in the northern part (Pantura) and its strategic location is also facing the vastness of

the ocean. Paciran can be said to be the center of tourism.

Lamongan Regency, because in this area there are many tourism objects. The potential of Paciran sub-district in the field of tourism includes: Drajat village has the Tomb of Sunan Drajat, Sendangduwur village has the Tomb of Sunan Nur Rochmad, Paciran village has Tanjung Kodok Beach which is now Lamongan Maritime Tourism (WBL) and Maharani Cave which has now turned into Maharani Zoo Lamongan (Mazola). And the Brumbun hot spring in Kranji village.



Figure.1 paciran village office

a. Geographical Location

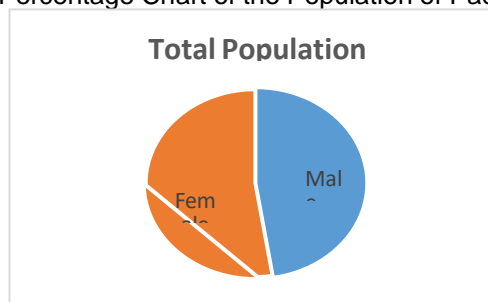
Paciran Village is geographically located on the coast of the Java Sea. The boundaries of Paciran Village are as follows:

Table 1 Village boundaries of Paciran

Location	Village/Kelurahan	District
North	Java Sea	Java Sea
South side	Sumurgayam	Paciran
West side	Kandangsemangkong	Paciran
East side	Stump	Paciran

Source: Paciran Village Profile

Figure 2 Percentage Chart of the Population of Paciran Village



Paciran Village consists of three hamlets, namely Paciran Hamlet, Jetak

Hamlet and Penajan Hamlet. Of the three hamlets, Paciran village consists of 11 neighborhood associations (RW) and 51 neighborhood associations (RT). Paciran Village is a densely populated area. The topography, which is mostly land, is very suitable for farming and pond business. The population of Paciran Village based on gender is as follows:

Table 2 Population of Paciran Village

Gender	Total Population
Male	7038 people
Female	7779 people
Total	14,817 people

With consideration of the Lamongan coastal area which is close to the beach and several areas of tourist attractions that tend to result in more piles of garbage that will be generated and the hot temperatures that exist around the coastal area, the Islamic University of Lamongan has collaborated with Paciran Village to carry out community service, with the development of the *Eco green* concept. *Eco Green* is the development of green and fertile rural areas considering the achievement of the quality of individuals, families, communities and the quality of the natural environment in order to improve the community's economy

#### RESEARCH METHODS

The implementation method that will be used in this village development program is the *PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal)* approach or participatory understanding of rural conditions. Students and the community together run this program which is adjusted to rural conditions. There are several stages in this PRA method, in this village development program the stages used are: 1) Problem Identification; 2) Needs Analysis; 3) Program Preparation; 4) Program Implementation; 5) Monitoring and Evaluation based on program success indicators 6) Reporting.

#### RESULT

No.	Type of Output	Outcome Indicator	
		SUCCESS	DESCRIPTION
	Required Outputs		
1	Publication in a national journal with ISSN Sinta 3 accredited	Available	LOA
2	Socialization of the assisted village program increased competitiveness (quality improvement,	This socialization is carried out through the formation of a fostered village team after which it is held seminars and workshops to	Already established with full support from village government

	quantity, and added value of goods, services, or other village resources in accordance with the type of activity proposed)	all communities involved in it to provide training and development on the business being run as well as improvement quality of its products.	and local community
3	Establishment of waste bank Improved quality of governance of village community development (quality of formal and non-formal organizations / community groups in the village, level of usage IT, completeness of standard management procedures)	The waste bank organization is formed and given job descriptions of each job and given confirmation of work and supervised implementation.	Already running and supported by the government village and surrounding community
4	Establishment of community institutional management (environmental cadres and waste bank management team) Improvement of natural resources ( <b>policy</b> , governance, exploration and conservation)	Local community empowerment by dividing into : 1. waste bank managers (collection section, waste separation section, weighing section, recording section and finance section) greening (arrangement of sewerage and water infiltration) and planting of plants siwalan tree reforestation	Already running
5	Training on waste bank organization management and organic and waste management inorganic	Organize workshops with expert practitioners	Already running
6	Program evaluation Together with the waste bank management team, the community team of the assisted village	The waste bank management program is carried out through. 1. Segregation of organic and inorganic waste then separated in different places to facilitate further	Already running and God willing, it is done once a month.

		processing. 2. Processing garbage inorganic into craftwith the 3Rs 3.Greening through siwalan tree planting	
7	Monitoring the sustainability of the program with the fosteredvillage community team	Continue to monitor the implementation once a month to ensure the sustainability and success of the program.	Intense is done for the success of the program

## DISCUSSION

For the implementation of *ECO GREEN* village development, the steps are:

### 1. Problem Identification

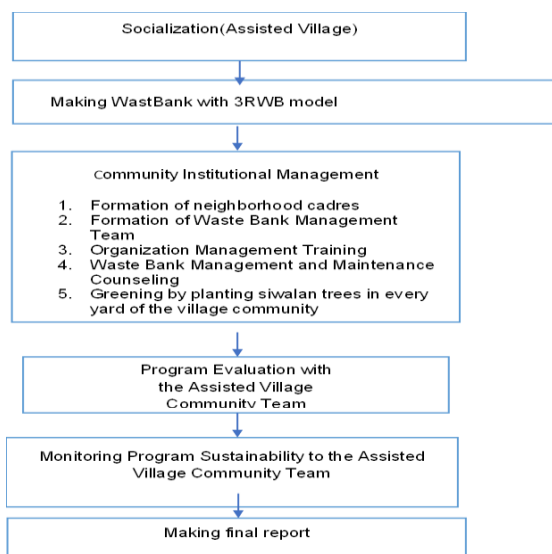
Paciran Village is an area that has problems in waste management, so it is necessary to develop assistance to the community to help overcome problems in developing environmental management activities. This community group assistance model involves PKK groups and environmental development groups. Through the development of the 3RWB model, it is hoped that the community can manage waste properly.

### 2. Needs Analysis

The program was implemented in Paciran Village, Paciran District, Lamongan Regency. Based on surveys, documentation and strengthened by information from the Paciran Village Hall, the Paciran Village area is one of the villages in Paciran District that still has problems with waste, flooding and the heat of the coastal area.

With the creation of a waste bank and reforestation, it is hoped that these problems can be resolved and have a good impact on the people of Paciran Village.

### 3. Programmimg



#### 4. Program implementation

The main programs in developing the Eco Village concept in Paciran Village are: A..Waste Management

Paciran Village has a problem, namely the lack of community knowledge in environmental management. Therefore, in environmental management, especially waste problems, there is a need for waste management training such as making waste banks, composting training for organic waste, inorganic waste management with 3R, and insight for the village community so as to create a clean, cool and healthy environment.



Figure 1. Garbage disposal



Figure 2: Waste Management Concept with 3RWB Model

A waste bank is a collection point for segregated waste that is deposited with a wastecollector. The purpose of the waste bank is not only to overcome flooding and maintain the beauty of the beach, which is a tourist attraction in the village of Paciran, but also to reduce the amount of waste collected. to increase the income of the local community in the midst of a pandemic that has been affecting the community's economy. Waste will be sorted by type and deposited at the Waste Bank every week to get a nominal amount of money that will be deposited into each customer account registered at the Waste Bank. In addition to being deposited to collectors, there is also waste that is recycled into craftsthat have economic value such as bags, pots,

piggy banks etc.. The utilization of waste into handicrafts is an icon of regional souvenirs for tourists.

#### B. Greening the environment

With greening, it will reduce air pollution, reduce dust particles and also maintain groundwater quality. Trees will protect groundwater quality with their roots. Considering that the water source used by Paciran villagers is pumped water from boreholes. The plants that are planted are priority productive plants, for example siwalan trees, which are typical trees that usually grow in coastal areas. From the siwalan tree, the fruit "ental" can be taken which can be used as a typical Paciran souvenir. In addition, the sap of the tree can also be made into a "legen" drink, which is also a typical souvenir of coastal areas.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation based on program success indicators  
Program evaluation Together with the waste bank management team, the assisted village community team Continue to monitor the implementation once a month to ensure sustainability.  
and program success
6. Reporting.  
Reporting is carried out every month to evaluate and monitor the implementation and see the extent of the percentage of success and find solutions to any obstacles that occur so that the service program to be implemented can be achieved.

#### **CONCLUSION**

In environmental management, especially waste management, there is a need for waste management training such as the creation of waste banks, composting training for organic waste, inorganic waste management with the 3Rs, as well as insight for the village community so as to create a clean, cool and healthy environment through reforestation planting siwalan trees that produce ental fruit for fresh drinks "legen" which is a specialty of the Lamongan coastal area. The formation of environmental cadres from all elements of society from children, youth organizations, PKK women and community leaders can ensure the success of this program. In the end, the biggest hope of this program is to improve the welfare of the people of Paciran Village, Paciran Sub-district, Lamongan Regency.

#### **REFERENCE**

- Anonymous, 2017, Paciran Village Profile, Paciran Village Hall Paciran Sub-district
- Akhtar, H., and Soetjipto, H.P., 2014. The Role of Attitude in Mediating the Effect of Knowledge on Waste Minimization Behavior in the Terban Community, Yogyakarta. *Journal of Man and Environment*, 21(3):386-392.
- Asdep 2012 Waste Management Deputy for Hazardous Waste Management, Hazardous Waste and Waste, 2012 Waste Bank Profile Book, Ministry of Environment, Jakarta
- Asteria, Donna and Heru Heruman. 2016. Waste Bank as an Alternative Strategy for Community-Based Waste Management in Tasikmalaya. *Journal of Man and Environment*, 23 (1): 136-141

- Bambang Suwerda.SST.M.Si, 2010, Waste Bank Book I, Yogyakarta: Werda Press
- Edi Suharto, 2009, Building Communities Empowering People, Bandung: PT Refika Aditama
- Euis Sunarti, 2017, ECOVILLAGE DEVELOPMENT - A Way to Realize Residents' Lives and a Quality Environment Head of Family Science Section, Department of Family and Consumer Sciences, Faculty of Human Ecology, Bogor Agricultural University.
- Jumar, Fitriyah, N., and Kalalinggie, R., 2014. Household Waste Management Strategy in Lok Bahu Village, Sungai Kunjang Subdistrict, Samarinda City. *Journal Administrative Reform*, 2(1):771-782
- Octavia, Ade. et al. 2015. Community Empowerment through Optimizing the Waste Bank Program with Technical Assistance and Business Management at KSM Aneka Limbah and KSM Maidanul Ula Jambi City. *Journal of Community Service*, 30 (3): 41-49.
- Riyanto, 2006, Community Development through Waste Management by the Village  
Community Empowerment Organization (LPMD) in SorGnKelurahan (Village)
- Saya'atur Rofi'ah, 2013, Community Empowerment Through Waste Management (study at Suolaras Waste Bank, Suronatan, Keurahan Notoprajan, Ngampilan District, Yogyakarta), State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga. Yogyakarta





