

## WASTE CREATION ON ACHIEVING 12<sup>TH</sup> SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)

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**Abstract** - SDGs have 5 foundations, namely human, planet, welfare, peace, and partnerships that want to achieve three noble goals in 2030 in the form of ending poverty, achieving equality and tackling climate change. Some efforts to overcome poverty are to account for what we have produced and consumed. This is such in 12th SDGs target that accountability is part of the efficiency of natural resources as a means of supporting human life and directly preserving the environment by reducing waste through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse. To support the achievement of the SDGs target, one of the things that can be done is by waste management, especially household waste. Household waste is the biggest source of waste. One way of managing it is the existence of a waste management that can be carried out by citizens in this case is the individual. Utilization of waste to produce new uses product that have economic value. Therefore, relating to the achievement of the SDGs' objectives, the implementation of Community Service activities is focused on achieving the 12th SDGs, namely responsible consumption and production; guarantee the continuity of consumption and the pattern of distribution through the waste management socialization to give citizens awareness on climate change.

**Keywords:** Responsible Consumption, Sustainable Development Goals, Waste Management

### INTRODUCTION

Special Province of Jakarta Capital City (DKI) has been developing New Jakarta which is a modern city that is neatly arranged, becomes a decent and humane place of residence, has a cultural community, and develop a government that is oriented to public services.<sup>1</sup> To support the implementation and achievement of New Jakarta, it certainly requires support from various parties. The Provincial Government or city government will not be able to achieve this goal by itself without supporting the community, in this case the Jakarta citizens, both indigenous and migrants living in Jakarta. As the capital of the State, Jakarta has become a main attraction for the community, besides offering economic needs that are the core of consumption, Jakarta is also the center of production activities. So directly this condition encourages the occurrence of quite high urbanization activities.

The highest addition of newcomers to Jakarta occurred in 2015, reaching 70,000 people. Whereas in 2014, the number of new arrivals reached 60,000. This amount, is the newcomer who came after the Eid Al-Fitr holidays. But if it added newcomers who come in other condition post Eid holidays, then it can reach 100,000 people each year. This urbanization is not only in the formal sector, but also informal sector which ultimately becomes a problem for Jakarta. One of the problems that occur due to this production and consumption activity is the increasing volume of waste which is not only caused by production activities in various scales, but also consumption activities. The biggest volume of waste is generated from household activities which in this case is more of a consumption activity.

The volume of waste produced by DKI Jakarta province had been increased from the beginning only around 6,000 to 6,500 per day, it cannot be disposed of all to the Bantargebang Integrated Waste Processing Site (TPST), Bekasi West Java. Because it will not be able to accommodate and will increase

the waste tipping fee which now amounts to Rp. 123,000 per ton of waste. Until now, of the total volume of Jakarta's waste, 1,500 tons of garbage per day have been managed by the community. Then the remaining 6,000 tons per day was sent and processed in Bantargebang. Deputy Governor of Jakarta, Djarot Syaiful Hidayat also persuaded all Jakarta residents to process their waste from upstream, namely from households activity. If the RT (Rukun Tentangga / Neighborhood Association) or RW (Rukun Warga/Citizens Association) as the lowest administration can process as much as 100 kilograms (kg) of garbage per day, then it can help with the waste problem of the City. Waste management in DKI Province is not an easy and simple matter, it is frequently have the potential conflict with the buffer zone around the province in this case is the city of Bekasi where the DKI province uses the Integrated Waste Processing Site (TPST) in Bantar Gebang.

**Table 1.** Source, Amount and Percentage of Waste Produced at Indonesia

No	Waste	Production Souces	
		Amount (million tons)	Percentage (%)
1	Household	16,7	44,5
2	Market	7,7	20,5
3	Road	3,5	9,3
4	Public Facilities	3,4	9,1
5	Offices	3,1	8,3
6	Industries	1,3	3,5
7	Others	1,8	4,8
8	Total	38,5	100

Waste processing facilities have also not run optimally. The processing of waste in DKI developed by the government in relation to waste management, both production and consumption, will not run smoothly and be achieved if it does not get support from the community both as producers and consumers. One of the simplest things is the awareness of what people have consumed. Control of consumption activities will affect the availability of production. Whether it is realized or not, consumption activity produces large amounts of waste. One of the waste management programs of concern is the management of household waste. Household waste is a strategic thing because every household produces waste, even the majority of waste from consumption activities is mostly non-organic waste which is difficult to describe. Some programs are developed by the government to reduce the increase in the volume of non-organic waste. One of the steps taken is to recycle non-organic waste through a Garbage / Waste Bank. Handling non-organic waste through a Waste bank is a program that is being intensified by its service. "Because, through a waste bank, not only educated citizens can sort waste to save, but also at the same time help DKI Provincial Government manage non-organic waste.

Currently, there are around 234 Waste Bank points in Jakarta. In the future, the number of points will be added. So that, will be more non-organic waste is handled. Also more and more waste bank customers are increasingly concerned about sorting out garbage. In order to increase the role of the community in managing non-organic waste, the DKI Jakarta Sanitation Department will launch a Waste Bank ATM (Automated teller machines) card in the near future. So, every sale and purchase transaction of non-organic waste by the community and the waste bank can be recorded properly.

The efforts of the DKI Jakarta government are in line with efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDGs are the sustainability and the continuity of the Millennium Developments Goals (MDGs), so sometimes they are called MDGs volume 2. SDGs are a continuation of what has been built on the MDGs (Millennium Development Goals), the Millennium Development Goals, which began in September 2000 and ended in 2015. The MDGs target is the achievement of people's welfare and community development in 2015 which are the main challenges in development throughout the world that are broken down in the Millennium Declaration. This declaration was adopted by 189 countries and signed by 147 heads of government and heads of state at the Millennium Summit in New York in September 2000. On September 25-27, 2015 there was a grand meeting at the United

Nations (UN) headquarters, New York, United States. This meeting is a continuation of the MDGs document agreement. At that time, 193 UN member states adopted by acclamation a document entitled "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" or "Transferring Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". SDGs have 5 foundations, namely human, planet, welfare, peace, and partnerships that want to achieve the three noble goals in 2030 in the form of ending poverty, achieving equality and tackling climate change.

To achieve these three objectives, 17 Global Goals were compiled. These objectives include: 1. Without Poverty; not poverty in any form throughout the world, 2. Without Hunger; there is no more hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition, and encouraging sustainable agricultural cultivation. 3. Good health and well-being; guarantee a healthy life and promote the welfare of life for all people in all ages. 4. Quality education; guarantee quality education equity and improve learning opportunities for everyone. Ensuring inclusive and equitable education and encouraging lifelong learning opportunities for everyone. 5. Gender Equality; achieving gender equality and empowering mothers and women, 6. Clean water and sanitation; guarantee the availability of clean water and sustainable sanitation for everyone. 7. Clean and affordable energy; guarantee access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy sources for everyone. 8. Economic growth and decent work; support sustainable and inclusive economic development, full and productive employment and decent work for everyone. 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure; build quality infrastructure, encourage inclusive and sustainable industry improvement and encourage innovation. 10. Reducing gaps; reduce the gap both in the country and among countries in the world, 11. Sustainability of cities and communities; build cities, inclusive, quality, safe, resilient and sustainable settlements. 12. Consumption and production are responsible; guarantee the sustainability of consumption and production patterns, 13. Action on climate; act quickly to reduce climate change and its effects, 14. Underwater life; preserve and maintain the sustainability of the sea and the life of marine resources for the development of sustainable development. 15. Land life; protect, restore and improve the sustainability of the use of terrestrial ecosystems, manage forests sustainably, reduce barren lands and land swaps, combat decline, stop and restore soil degradation and stop biodiversity loss. 16. Strong and Peaceful Institution of Justice; enhancing peace including the community for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all people including working together and being responsible for all circles and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions throughout all levels. 17. Partnership to achieve goals; strengthen implementation and revive global partnerships for sustainable development.

Like the MDGs, achieving all of the SDGs' goals, each country has a national action plan and there are also those in the implementation of each region called the regional action plan. The regional action plan is related to the implementation of decentralization in Indonesia, so that two-thirds of the fate and quality of life of citizens are largely determined by the good and bad performance of local governments. Starting from environmental cleanliness, quality of education, health services, to waste management. Even Benjamin Barber in the book "if Major ruled the world" states that there is hope for the mayors to overcome the problems of major world problems such as climate change, terrorism, poverty reduction, even the trading system of drugs. According to Barber, there are three reasons that cause this: (1) The city is a residential area for more than half of the population and is therefore an economic engine; (2) the city has hosted the originator and incubator of various social, economic and cultural innovations, and (3) city leaders and local governments are not burdened with issues of sovereignty and across national borders that prevent them from cooperating.<sup>2</sup> To a lesser extent, in the sense of government that directly touches the real life line of society, in Indonesia it is the RT level (Neighborhood Association).

Problems that arise and develop in the community are seen directly in the RT government administration. The achievement of this grand agenda requires the broad participation of all stakeholders, including civil society and youth. Based on achieving goals and paying attention to the environment in the DKI Jakarta area, it is necessary to socialize SDGs to the community and youth as well as on concrete steps. One of the objectives to be socialized is the twelfth goal relating to responsible consumption and production; guarantee the continuity of consumption and production patterns. This community service activity will focus on the socialization of the Waste management. The dissemination

will take place at Rt.006 / 08 in the village of Lenteng Agung, Jagakarsa, South Jakarta. The choice of this location, in addition to the people's demand as a continuation of the previous community development activities with the same theme, is also based on the condition of the Jakarta community, which is the majority of urban communities. Based on conditions, South Jakarta occupies the highest position on the human development index. other than that based on the data obtained, that based on the amount of waste that can be reduced in the city of South Jakarta is the smallest compared to other regions in DKI Jakarta Province.<sup>3</sup> Based on this, Dissemination about waste management by training in processing waste into handicrafts is one of the little steps, one of which is to reduce waste and improve the economy of the people.

The South Jakarta Administration City Government is one of the administrative areas under the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta. Geographically the location of South Jakarta Administration City is in the position between 106°22'42 East Longitude (BT) up to 106°58'18 BT, and 5°19'12 South Latitude (LS). Area size in accordance with the KDKI Governor Decree Number 1815 of 1989 is 145.37 km<sup>2</sup> or 22.41% of the total area of DKI Jakarta. Divided into 10 sub-districts and 65 villages, it is in the southern hemisphere flooded canals with the following regional boundaries:<sup>4</sup> in the north bordered by canal area Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kecamatan Tanah Abang, Jl. Kebayoran Lama and Kebun Jeruk; on the east by the Ciliwung River; In the south bordering the Administrative City of Depok; and in the west bordering Ciledug District, Tangerang City Administration. So according to the demographic conditions and possible activities of the population, especially in terms of consumption, has become a factor in dissemination waste management and training in processing of waste into handicraft. Garbage / waste bank socialization is a simple introduction to citizens about one of the ways to manage waste, waste as part of consumption activities needs to be accounted for not only by the government but also by citizens as individuals. So it is said to be simple because the target is individual awareness of consumption patterns that are responsible for the environment to become decent and humane dwellings in line with the goals of DKI Jakarta and the SDGs of the twelfth goal.

## **METHOD**

Material and methodology on implementing community development is adjusting to the theoretical framework which is based to the development theory. To conduct development, the nation state should be supported by all internal or domestic aspect. it called community support to the country. The community should be persuaded and empowered to participate in nation state development. So that, the method implemented in this community service activity is a combination of tutorials or lectures on point 12 SDGs regarding the need for responsible waste consumption. Humans in their social activities in fulfilling daily life always produce waste, so humans themselves need to pay attention to waste management as a result of their consumption activities. Awareness of consumption patterns that are increasingly large, it must foster awareness of large management of waste itself. As explained that this activity is part of the previous stage, with the same theme. The 12th socialization of the Garbage Bank and SDGs was chosen as the theme of Community Service activities because these activities were in line with the government program of DKI Jakarta, New Jakarta, which was to become a decent and humane dwelling. Selected region is in RT.06 / 08 Lenteng Agung Village, Jagakarsa Sub-district, South Jakarta. It because the area is one of the urban areas and the expansion as residential development and education. In accordance with the focus on the 12th objective of responsible production and consumption, New Jakarta's achievements are in line with the goals of the SDGs. While the second method, the community developmet team from Budi Luhur University invited waste management expert Mrs. Umi Tutik Asmawi to help us direct the community in creating handicraft using plastic waste that is available around the community, such as plastic bags and beverage wrap wastes to be used for use others such as flower, hat, bags or croche.

To conduct the dissemination and training, the first step is preparation. The preparatory steps that have been taken are through observations of the needs of residents in the management of waste banks. To facilitate this understanding, it takes a trigger about waste management. Furthermore, the team

coordinated with the head of RT.06 / 08 Lenteng Agung Village, Jagakarsa Sub-District, South Jakarta, Mr. Endang, to coordinate the forms of activities which needed by the community and the venue of agenda implementation. Based on the results of coordination with the head of RT who represented the community, so the training in processing waste into finished goods or handicraft was one of the practice agendas that the community development team convey to the community.

The next step after the preparation is the implementation step. This activity was carried out in November 2017 which take place at one of the residents' houses located on the highway of lenteng agung no. 56 RT. 006 RW.008. The activity material that has been submitted is such follows: the background of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government's program on New Jakarta, Socializing SDGs as a continuation of the SDGs, especially the 12th goal of responsible production and consumption, Socializing the relationship between the New Jakarta concept and the 12th SDGs goal, Socializing the importance of waste management, one of them is through a garbage bank that starts at the individual level in RT.06 / 08 neighborhood, Lenteng Agung Village, Jagakarsa Sub-district, South Jakarta to support the achievement of the new Jakarta and the achievement of the 12th SDGs in the regional action plan. The last material is providing training in the processing of plastic waste for the community to become new use goods that are suitable for use. The following step is steps for Evaluation and Follow-up. Evaluation is carried out with question and answer activities with participants. the follow-up of this activity was carried out based on the evaluation and planned stages that adjusted to training result and community demand. In addition, residents or community were given training in the processing of plastic waste into new uses or handicraft. This activity is also adjusted to the development and conditions of the field, especially the demand of residents at the location of the implementation.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The population in South Jakarta is the highest human development among DKI Jakarta. The three highest components are life expectancy, income and average length of schooling. As a capital city, it is certainly expected to provide a role model and become a supporter and driver of development in Indonesia.<sup>5</sup> Location of community development in RT.06 / 08 Lenteng Agung Village, Jagakarsa Sub-district, South Jakarta which is an area adjacent to cultural and educational activities. This region becomes an urban area with multiplier effect, so that the planting of cultural values and character of community education is needed. Include towards the understanding about the function and the use of waste undergoes that could be change from used waste to new use goods. Various production and consumption activities in the community must be accounted for, because they have raised problems of environmental damage due to waste.

Based on these various causes and problems, these conditions have a correlation and suitability with the achievement of the 12th SDGs on responsible production and consumption. Based on this, it is assumed that it is necessary to socialize waste management through a waste bank or waste management and socialize the 12th SDGs at RT.06 / 08 Kelurahan Lenteng Agung, Kecamatan Jagakarsa, South Jakarta. This is because the RT (neighborhood association) area is the smallest government line in Indonesia which is directly related to real problems in the community. As an area adjacent to government and industrial activities, this region becomes an urban area with a multiplier effect. So that the existing economic development in this region is not only the formal but also the informal sector. Garbage and waste management are one of the effects, and this is not only a problem for South Jakarta, but also almost all areas in urban and urban areas throughout the world. So that the problems faced by residents RT.06 / 08 Lenteng Agung Village, Jagakarsa Sub-district, South Jakarta are relevant and have relevancy to the efforts of the achievement 12th SDGs goal. In this goal, that to create a friendly and livable environment, it is necessary to pay attention to the production and consumption activities that are responsible for being more sustainable. Based on this, it is assumed that

it is necessary to socialize waste management through a waste bank and socialize the 12th SDGs at RT.06 / 08 Kelurahan Lenteng Agung, Kecamatan Jagakarsa, South Jakarta. This is because the RT area is the smallest government line in Indonesia which is directly related to real problems in the community.

By using the planned material and method, the implementation of community development on waste management through training on creating handicraft from waste or garbage material is held on November 12, 2017, at the Citizen's House at Jalan Raya Lenteng Agung No. 56 RT.06 / 08 Kelurahan Lenteng Agung, Kecamatan Jagakarsa, South Jakarta. The Participants which involved in this activity consisted of housewives from RT.06 / 08, Lenteng Agung Village, Jagakarsa Sub-district, South Jakarta who had special interests and talents in processing waste to become new use goods or handicraft. The participants who attended this activity amounted to approximately 15 people. The implementation of community development activities was held on Sunday, November 12, 2017 at 10:00 WIB with the theme of training in processing waste into handicrafts within the framework of waste / garbage bank socialization based on the SDGs framework point 12. This activity was carried out as a form of sustainability of the community development activities previously involving women and housewives of RT. 066 residents who did have interest and desire for waste management. This activity was attended by 15 participants who had special interest in the material taught, especially related to waste processing training.

This community development activity was opened by Jeanie Annissa, as a member of the Team and a brief presentation of SDGs material by Ms. Arin Fithriana as the PKM team leader. Then followed by training in waste processing by Umi Tutik Asnawi. This activity is in order to socialize the SDGs target at the 12th point which is adjusted to the New Jakarta program and the socialization of the Waste Bank as a measure of accountability for consumption activities. Then the activity continued by providing training in processing of economic waste such as plastics and coffee packs to be transformed into new use items such as bags, wallets and brooches. as explained that this activity was a continuation of the previous semester's community development activities. In the previous semester participants had been trained on how to use the waste of coffee wrap into bags or wallets. The results of the training at that time were not yet visible because they were still the beginning and at the introduction stage. During the community development implementation, the team conduct the evaluation and review the previous training. The team and speakers were quite memorable with the enthusiasm and tenacity of the participants. It was proven that some of the participants continued their creativity in processing coffee wrapped plastic waste. Their product either consumed by themselves, sold or even participated in the exhibition of the people's handicrafts at Kelurahan (Village administrative government). Such examples of products which produced in these activities are as follows:



**Figure 1.** Creative handicraft with waste of coffee bag plastic/wrap material in the form of bags and wallets made by participant.



**Figure 2:** Creations that have been created by Ibu Kartika with waste of coffee bag plastic/wrap material (for personal uses)



**Figure 3:** Creations produced by Ibu. Merry (RT.006 Residents) for the craft exhibition of community products in Jagakarsa Village Administrative Government

Even in the community development activities at the occasion, some participants are also still curious about how to create more product from coffee wrappers neatly by bringing some materials to get advice from the mentor. The focus on the occasion activity is to create plastic bag waste into finished goods such as brooches, hats, bags and other accessories. Before starting the training, Umi Tutik Asnawi as a mentor person showed several creative items made from plastic bag waste. These creations are expected to be a motivation for participants to utilize plastic bag waste and become more enthusiastic to take part the training



**Figure 4.** Participants show creative items from used plastic bags waste

Furthermore, the mentor, Mrs. Tutik conducting training and directing on how to create plastic bag waste. As in the previous training, at this stage of the training Mrs. Tutik provide training in making simple creations so that could be followed by participants easily. Easy and simple creative items from used plastic bags waste are created making flower brooches. The following are photographs relating to training activities in the community development activity.



**Figure 5.** Prepare knitted brooches from used plastic bags by making plastic knitting ribbons.



**Figure 6.** Participants practice cutting used plastic bags waste to make plastic ribbon and knit it.



**Figure 7.** Participants practice knitting plastic ribbon which requires patience and patience, because it is the first time to knit





**Figure 8.** Participants practiced knitting and there were participants who still established training in making creations from waste of coffee wraps.



**Figure 9.** Participants practice knitting



**Figure 10.** Participants take pictures together with the mentor, Mrs. Tutik Asnawi and Budi Luhur University Community Development Team



**Figure 11:** Photos of Creative Products from Plastic Waste made by participant

This community development activity is the continuation of the previous community development meeting. If in the early community development, the participants were given knowledge about the benefits of economic waste and practiced in producing new forms of goods, then in the second community development, the participants were more fascinated because they had practiced in the previous time at home and brought their products to get the final touches on the creations in the form of neatness in pattern and form of goods. It can be explained that in the first community development, the participants have been taught the stages in making new use items by the mentor. In this stage most of the participants are interested and diligent in attending the training and make it an exercise to continue in the next community development meeting. While in the second stage, some participants have been actively practicing making bags and wallets from waste of plastic coffee wrap materials. Some of the participant which attend, had made unfinished creativity product to make bags and wallets from plastic coffee wrap materials, so that in the meeting the mentor, Umi Tutik Asnawi, she was only taught finishing touch in making a good and neat product. Several items from the results of the training were then exhibited in the activities of Lenteng Agung Village administrative government which was held on December 10, 2017.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Based on the implementation of community development at Rt.006/08 08 Lenteng Agung Village, Jagakarsa, South Jakarta, the results of PKM can be described based on three output targets which are a series of objectives to understand the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are joint global goals of all countries including Indonesia. Activities for achieving SDGs can be done in a variety of ways, from the most complicated and require separate policies to the very simplest things. Dissemination of Waste Management by training and practicing on creating handicraft in Achieving the 12th SDGs in Rt. 006/08 08 Lenteng Agung Village, Jagakarsa, Jakarta is a simple matter but difficult to measure its achievement. This is because it requires time to know that citizens especially participants are aware of responsible consumption and production. In this regard, the community development team did not expect too much. However, the hope was seen by the enthusiasm and perseverance of the participants, especially that some participants actively created used goods that had been delivered and even had small businesses and exhibitions. The team did not mention directly what the SDGs were but to facilitate the participants directly in understanding the direct implementation about carrying out consumption and production activities must be responsible for the resulting impacts. For examples when consuming instant sachet of coffee or shopping using a plastic bag, the waste of the product could not be unravel because of the form of plastic is waste that cannot be broken down. So one simple and easy way is to reprocess the waste into useful production goods and even have economic value. Therefore, as a motivation, participants were first shown several valuable products which produced from plastic waste. At least the team has socialized the real form of the SDGs target. The selection of community development locations also corresponds to all the goals of the SDGs.

Community development activities regarding the 12th SDGs as an understanding and implementation of global values and objectives in Rt.006/08 08 Lenteng Agung Village, Jagakarsa, South Jakarta received very good response from the related parties. All parties can feel the benefits of this activity. In general, the parties whose involved in the occasion are the RW and RT administrators, and community residents, feel helped and get enlightenment to be creative in utilizing waste especially from household activity. For study programs on international relations, interaction with grassroots communities (Rt. 006/08, Lenteng Agung Village, Jagakarsa, South Jakarta) is a media to inform about education and its environment simply. In this case also shows that studies in international relations can be implemented in real life and simple. In addition, the implementation of community development in the 12th SDGs is also an effort of Budi luhur University to promote the values of civilization, promote campus and establish good relations with related parties and the community. Good relations with the parties are expected to facilitate the achievement of global goals that are in line with the goals of the country. This activity also emphasized that studies in the field of international relations are not just abstract and theoretical studies, but also studies that can be ground empirically and factually with existing problems in the grassroots community.

## CONCLUSION

Community development activities with the theme of Dissemination of Waste Management in Achieving 12th Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) In Rt.006 / 08, Lenteng Agung Village, Jagakarsa, South Jakarta was held on November 12, 2017 at 10.00 - 14.00 WIB has been running smoothly and get enthusiasm from the participants. This community development activity was prepared as a real contribution of the Budi Luhur University campus to introduce more broadly the objectives that should be achieved in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially in point 12 regarding responsible production and consumption. On the other hand, the implementation of community development is expected to provide training to the public to utilize economic waste such as plastics to be managed and converted into new uses that can be utilized, so that the existing problems in addressing climate change can be carried out with accountability for what is produced and consumed. To achieve this goal, one of them is through the garbage bank socialization. This is because household waste is a common problem and even the biggest waste source in Indonesia. This activity also shows that in order to achieve the objectives, cooperation between parties and mutual awareness is needed to be responsible for the impact of production and consumption activities that have been carried out.

To support the achievement of global goals which are also the goals of the national government, the support of various parties is needed. This support includes early understanding of community members. The next generation of the nation need to know what future challenges they will face. Interactive and simple delivery needs to be adjusted to the conditions and age of participants. Through selves reminding and understanding, it is expected that participants can be able to behave and adjust to the changes that exist and be able to encourage solving problems with confidence. Based on the enthusiasm of the participants to participate in the activity, making this activity as a form of simple implementation of multidisciplinary science studies between international relations and communication. Cooperation and follow-up activities are needed to ensure understanding of participants in the SDGs.

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