

# Evaluating the Central and Strategic Role of Saka Kalpataru in Succeeding of Sustainable Development

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## ABSTRACT

*The modern environmental conditions cannot be separated from climate change. Therefore, climate change is covered as one of the goals in the sustainable development agenda, titled "climate action". Theme for 2023 is "Human Impacts and Responsibility." Furthermore, Saka Kalpataru is a special unit within the Indonesian Scout movement that is engaged specifically in the environmental subject. Saka Kalpataru is valuable and crucial because it combines training, youth involvement, and collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry as well as the Ministry of Education as part of the Indonesian government. The activities completed by Saka Kalpataru enables and encourages young people to address environmental problems. These activities, which also collaborate with local communities, help promote several things regarding the climate change. Therefore, the central and strategic roles of Saka Kalpataru are fascinating to discover. This paper aims to evaluate Saka Kalpataru's activities with regard to the climate movement and the contribution to the success of sustainable development.*

**Keywords:** Climate change, Saka Kalpataru, Activities

*Kondisi lingkungan modern tidak dapat dipisahkan dari perubahan iklim. Oleh karena itu, perubahan iklim termasuk salah satu tujuan dalam agenda pembangunan berkelanjutan (SDGs) yang disebut "aksi iklim". Tema untuk tahun 2023 adalah "Dampak dan Tanggung Jawab Manusia." Selain itu, Saka Kalpataru adalah unit khusus dalam Gerakan Pramuka Indonesia yang secara khusus bergerak dalam bidang lingkungan. Saka Kalpataru sangat berharga dan penting karena menggabungkan pelatihan, keterlibatan pemuda, dan kolaborasi dengan Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan serta Kementerian Pendidikan sebagai bagian dari pemerintah Indonesia. Kegiatan yang dilakukan oleh Saka Kalpataru memungkinkan dan mendorong pemuda untuk mengatasi masalah lingkungan. Kegiatan ini, yang juga bekerja sama dengan masyarakat lokal, membantu mempromosikan beberapa hal terkait perubahan iklim. Oleh karena itu, peran sentral dan strategis Saka Kalpataru sangat menarik untuk dikaji. Paper ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi kegiatan Saka Kalpataru dalam hubungannya dengan gerakan iklim dan kontribusinya terhadap keberhasilan pembangunan berkelanjutan.*

**Kata Kunci:** Perubahan iklim, Saka Kalpataru, Aktivitas

## Introduction

One of the main factors impacting our climate is the burning of "fossil fuels" such as coal, gas and oil. When burned, these fuels release carbon dioxide, which traps heat in the atmosphere the way the glass of a greenhouse traps heat inside. This is why carbon dioxide is known as a "greenhouse gas." Greenhouse gases act like a blanket around the planet, keeping heat from leaving the atmosphere (WOSM, 2013). Climate change has become a very crucial global issue because it threatens human life. Serious attention from policymakers and society is needed to address the impacts of this phenomenon. The impacts of climate change vary greatly in different regions. Climate alteration has evolved into an exceedingly critical

worldwide matter due to the threats it presents to human existence. Significant attention from policy creators in addition to the general public is essential to tackle the effects of this sensation. The effects of climatic transformation are extremely diverse throughout every region (Arwan, 2022). The term "climate activity" which alters the composition of the global atmosphere in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods. The "climate system" encompasses the totality of interconnected physical components, including the atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere and geosphere, as well as the interactions between these components (UNFCCC: Text 1992). For approximately the past two years, the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated existing insecurity in Indonesia, especially regarding health, the environment, and the economy. Climate change poses similar threats and is projected to undermine security across these vital sectors in Indonesia through increased health risks, environmental degradation, and economic impacts if decisive cooperative action is not taken (Mas'udi & Alamsyah 2022).

Climate change refers to the alteration of a climate parameter, such as temperature, over an extended period of time, typically spanning 10 to 30 years. It involves a long-term shift in climatic conditions (BRIN, 2023). Climate change is caused by the release of gases such as carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (N<sub>2</sub>O), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), etc. into the atmosphere, which can heat the earth. Scientists say that global warming can be explained by the greenhouse effect which traps hot gas emissions from the earth into the atmosphere (Katadata, 2022). Climate change thus became one of the issues raised in the sustainable development goals launched by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, replaced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which began global efforts in 2000 to address extreme poverty. The MDGs set measurable and universally agreed goals to tackle poverty and extreme hunger, prevent deadly diseases, and expand primary education for all children, among other development priorities. The MDGs aimed to halve extreme poverty rates by 2015, and achieved progress towards this and other goals. However, the SDGs go further by aiming for full eradication of poverty, and tackling sustainable development issues like climate change, inequality and more (UNDP).

Sustainable development is defined as progress that satisfies current needs while ensuring that future generations can satisfy their own needs as well. To achieve sustainable development, it is essential to balance three core components: economic growth, societal inclusion, and environmental conservation (World Scout Bureau Inc., 2019). The SDGs' agenda requires the formation of an updated worldwide partnership, specifically multiple alliances at each level, with every nation and involved social group cooperating together in unity to accomplish the objectives. There is a call for reinvigorated international teamwork and cooperation across public and private sectors, developing and developed countries, and other relevant actors to propel progress toward the 2030 targets (UN, 2015).

Within the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), one of the key objectives is climate action. This goal emphasizes the importance of addressing and combating climate change, as well as its various impacts. It highlights the need for proactive measures and actions to mitigate the effects of climate change and promote sustainability. UNICEF Indonesia mentions several things that must be done under the goal of addressing climate change: Increasing education and awareness raising about climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning; Identifying and addressing different risks from natural disasters faced by girls and boys through participatory approaches to provide a safer and more resilient environment; and integrating child-sensitive climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning. This includes increasing education on climate

issues, identifying risks from climate disasters that impact children differently, and integrating child-friendly climate policies. Early warning systems, adaptation and mitigation measures are also part of the approaches recommended to address climate change while taking into account the needs of children. UNICEF stresses participatory approaches involving children themselves to provide effective solutions that ensure a safe and resilient environment for future generations (UNICEF Indonesia).

The purpose of goal thirteenth within SDGs is to take urgent action to tackle climate change and its impacts. The goal has 5 main targets: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change in all countries by building infrastructure and adopting social measures to deal with natural hazards. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning so governments can adopt a coherent approach across sectors. Improve education, awareness and human/institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning systems. This includes education programs and awareness campaigns. Implement the commitment by developed countries under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change to mobilize \$100 billion annually by 2020 from multiple sources to help developing countries undertake mitigation actions and increase transparency in the use of funds. This includes fully operationalizing the Green Climate Fund. Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change planning and management in least developed countries and small island nations, with a focus on women, youth and marginalized groups. This aims to ensure these vulnerable groups can adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change.

The key to achieving the goals of climate action lies in enhancing resilience, integrating climate plans, increasing education and funding, and building capacity, particularly for vulnerable groups. These crucial measures enable effective responses to climate change at all levels. By improving resilience, communities can better withstand and recover from the impacts of climate change. Integrating climate plans ensures that climate considerations are integrated into various sectors and policies. Increasing education and funding provide the necessary knowledge and resources to tackle climate change effectively. Lastly, building capacity, especially for vulnerable groups, empowers individuals and communities to take proactive measures and adapt to the changing climate (Global Goals, 2023).

The 13<sup>th</sup> Sustainable Development Goal emphasizes the pressing need to tackle climate change and alleviate its catastrophic consequences. This entails advocating for eco-friendly approaches and guaranteeing that economic progress is attained without jeopardizing the requirements of forthcoming generations. Scientific proof confirms that the planet's temperature is escalating due to human-induced amplifications in greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and methane. As the climate transforms, the repercussions are already evident through the surge in frequency and intensity of extreme weather phenomena, the rise in sea levels, and the unfavourable effects on both human and natural systems (Spejderne, 2019). The goal than set into several targets related to the environment, including Target 13.1, which aims to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries. Target 13.2 seeks to integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning, while Target 13.3 aims to improve education, awareness-raising, and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning. Target 13.a calls for the implementation of the commitment by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to mobilize jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation. Finally, Target 13.b seeks to

promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing states, including focusing on women, youth, and local and marginalized communities. These targets highlight the urgent need for action to address environmental issues and to create a sustainable future for all (UNEP).

Climate change and international relations are inherently linked. As climate change poses a worldwide threat, addressing it necessitates collaborative global efforts and cooperation between nations. The transboundary nature of this environmental issue ties climate change outcomes to relationships between states and their collective ability to manage the problem through diplomacy and joint action. For example, Sebastiao and Soares (2022) argue that environmental diplomacy is a form of public diplomacy that focuses on addressing global public goods, such as the environment and related concerns like climate change and biodiversity loss. The concept of environmental diplomacy emerged in the late 20th century in response to events and conventions organized by states and transnational organizations to discuss regulating natural resource use and pollution. The importance of environmental protection and efforts to address environmental challenges have been recognized for many years. Various conventions, multilateral treaties, and transnational organizations (including nongovernmental organizations) have been established to address these issues, attracting significant media attention. However, economic interests have often taken precedence over environmental considerations, and environmental issues have not been a high priority in the foreign policies of more powerful states (Sebastiao & Soares, 2022).

Since the 1990s, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have emerged as significant players in the global stage. Their impact on global politics has attracted considerable attention, particularly during their participation in a series of global conferences in the early 1990s. Presently, NGOs actively participate in various processes, performances, and policy domains within the field of international relations. Not only has the number of NGOs increased, but their influence has also expanded. Many NGOs have adopted a transnational approach, extending their operations beyond national boundaries. Some organizations have established branches in multiple countries, while others have merged with similar organizations to create international federations. These developments have enabled NGOs to coordinate and formulate collective strategies on an international level, as well as incorporate national organizations into broader global networks (Martens, 2010).

In the context of NGOs participating in global affairs, Luc Panissod, the former Secretary General of the World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM) from 2007 to 2012, emphasized the significance of Scouts' engagement. In a letter addressed to international commissioners in 2009, Panissod (2009) highlighted the potential for Scouts to gain recognition for their climate actions and have their perspectives acknowledged by global leaders. WOSM actively encouraged scouts across the globe to demonstrate leadership and actively contribute towards environmental protection and addressing climate change. Scout members have many chances to demonstrate care for the environment and share the actions they are undertaking in response to climate change. These initiatives can be seen by both their local communities and the wider Scout community. By making their efforts visible, Scouts can inspire others both within and outside the Scout Movement to do more to address the climate crisis. By demonstrating and spreading what actions Scouts are taking, they can inspire others both within and outside the Scout Movement to do more to address the climate crisis (Panissod, 2009).

## **Material and Methods**

Referring to the brief description above, the purpose of this paper is to evaluate the activities of Saka Kalpataru with regard to the thirteenth SDGs implementation and the contribution of the success of SDGs as a whole. Related to this objective, this paper is a qualitative research. According to Creswell (2009), quoted by Sugiyono (2020), qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning of individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. This paper explores and understands Saka Kalpataru as a group that takes part in overcoming social problems, in this paper is climate change. The formulation of the problem to be answered is what is the central and strategic role of Saka Kalpataru in the success of sustainable development. To answer the formulation of the problem, the data collection technique used is documentation. According to Sugiyono (2020), documentation can be in the form of writing, drawing or someone's monumental work. The writing used in this paper includes documents from WOSM, UNFCCC, UNDP, Kwarnas, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, as well as the Saka Kalpataru's web site of several cities and regencies

## **Result and Discussion**

### **Scout Movement and Environment**

The environment has been intricately connected to the Scout Movement since its inception. Scouts primarily participate in outdoor pursuits, which naturally leads to their interaction with the natural world. This direct engagement with nature has significantly raised scouts' consciousness regarding the imperative to preserve and nurture the environment. On a regular basis, the Global Scout Movement participates in clean-up and tree planting campaigns, partakes in reforestation and soil conservation efforts and develops and utilizes energy saving appliances (WOSM, 2005). Scouting inherently supports progress toward the SDGs through fulfilling its core purpose. Scouting's aim is to help young people achieve their full potential in all aspects - physically, mentally, emotionally, socially, and spiritually - as individuals, responsible community members, and global citizens. By developing well-rounded youth who are civically engaged at local, national and global scales, Scouting organically contributes to achieving many of the SDGs which aim to ensure health, education and community development for all. Simply by carrying out its mission to foster youth development, Scouting serves as an indirect but important partner for progress on the global sustainable development agendas (World Scout Bureau Inc., 2019).

In Indonesia, the scouting movement is referred to as *Praja Muda Karana* or *Gerakan Pramuka* for short. A component of Scouting is the Scout Special Unit of Work (Saka), also known as *Satuan Karya* in Gerakan Pramuka. Saka serves as an educational and developmental platform that aims to channel the interests, cultivate talents, and provide valuable experiences for senior scouts in various fields such as science, technology, and skills. Moreover, Saka plays a crucial role in motivating these scouts to engage in practical and productive activities, equipping them with the necessary skills and knowledge for their future contributions to society, nation, and state. This aligns with the aspirations of Indonesian youth and the requirements of national development and resilience (Kwartir Nasional, 2013).

Saka members are Rover or Senior Rover scouts who are part of the Local Scout Group in a regency or sub-regency council, which has interest in developing their talents, interests,

abilities, and experiences in the fields of skills, science, technology, and the arts through one of the Saka units. The Saka program aims to develop the interests, talents, life skills, and competencies of its members in the fields of science, technology, art, and functional expertise, in line with the changing times, to enable them to live independently in the future. It also aims to foster volunteerism, entrepreneurship, professionalism, ethics, and work attitudes among its members, enabling them to become active citizens who serve the community, create job opportunities, and perform professional work based on the skills they possess (Kwartir Nasional, 2021). Head Principal Saka Wanabakti and Kalpataru who is also Secretary General of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Bambang Hendroyono stated that the composition members of the Scout Special Unit of Work (Saka) students who are Penegak-Pandega (age 16-25 years) are of productive age who will enter the world of work and most of them are the millennial generation who have special interests, aspirations and perspectives on their future (KLHK, 2022).

According to Badan Pusat Statistik data, residents aged 16-25 years are categorized as generation Z, the generation with the largest proportion of the population based on the 2020 population census, namely 27.94% of the total population of Indonesia (BPS, 2021). Referring to this data, Saka members are part of Generation Z which is also part of Indonesia's demographic bonus in 2024. In other words, Saka members have a very strategic role for Indonesia in terms of the SDGs. One of the Saka which has a central and strategic role related to the thirteenth SDGs is Saka Kalpataru.

### **Saka Kalpataru**

Saka Kalpataru is a Special unit that aims to improve the knowledge, experiences, skills, and abilities, leadership of its scout's member as well as a means to instil care and responsibility in managing, maintaining, protecting and preserving the environment for the sustainability of current and future generations. Saka Kalpataru was formed in collaboration between the Gerakan Pramuka and the Ministry of Forestry and Environment (PGLHK, 2021).

Saka Kalpataru seeks to enhance the scouts competencies and leadership qualities. Additionally, it aims to foster an awareness of and commitment to environmental stewardship to ensure the sustainability of resources for current and future generations. The Saka Kalpataru provides opportunities for scouts to develop and apply practical skills that can help protect and preserve the environment. The establishment of Saka Kalpataru aims to provide an educational and developmental vessel for Rover Scouts to channel interests, develop talents, abilities, experiences in fields of knowledge and technology as well as skills, especially those related to environmental protection and management efforts that become provisions for living to serve communities, nations and countries. The primary objective of the Saka Kalpataru initiative is to offer Rover Scouts the chance to enhance their understanding and practical application of environmental conservation and management principles. Its ultimate goal is to empower them with the necessary skills and knowledge to actively participate in environmental stewardship and sustainable resource management, thereby enabling them to make valuable contributions to society, the nation, and the country as a whole. The Saka Kalpataru thus serves as a means of imparting environmental education and training to foster socially responsible and civic-minded Rover Scouts who are able to make positive impacts through environmental conservation efforts (KLHK, 2013).

From the main Saka Kalpataru, by than was divided again into 3 different Krida or smaller unit that had its own focus interest about environment. This three Krida was named 3R

(Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle), climate change and biodiversity conservation. Every Krida by than got its own specific merit badge based on its environment topic (KLHK, 2016).

(1) 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) Krida

The 3R principle, which encompasses Reuse, Reduce, and Recycle, represents a novel approach to waste management. This paradigm shift regards waste as a valuable resource that can be utilized for various purposes, such as compost, energy, construction materials, and raw materials for industry. Reuse involves the practice of using waste for the same or different function; Reduce entails minimizing waste, while Recycle involves converting waste into new products. This approach has economic value and presents a new perspective on waste management. The merit badge on the 3R Krida consist of composting, recycling and garbage bank.

(2) Climate Change Krida

The *Krida Perubahan Iklim* or Climate Change Krida is a program that mobilizes the younger generation involved in scouting specifically for the Saka Kalpataru members to address the issue of climate change on Earth, both through adaptation and mitigation efforts. Adaptation involves spontaneous or planned adjustments to react to climate change, while mitigation aims to reduce the causes of climate change, such as by minimizing greenhouse gas emissions, to minimize or prevent the risk of climate change. The merit badge on the Climate Change Krida consist of water conservation and efficiency, electrical saving, and green transportation.

(3) Biodiversity Conservation Krida

The Biodiversity Conservation Krida is an effort to manage biological natural resources by utilizing them wisely to ensure their sustainability while preserving and enhancing the quality of their diversity and the values contained within them. Merit badges that are available at The Biodiversity Conservation Krida are genetic resources conservation, ecosystem conservation and environmental services. The activities carried out by Saka Kalpataru is closely related to environment such as regular training related to Krida, service camp to local community, Saka Camp, special activities such as world environment day, earth hour etc.

The activities of Saka Kalapataru's three Krida are closely linked to the achievement of the SDGs. The Climate Change Krida is a program of Saka Kalpataru aimed at realizing the thirteenth SDG. These programs are carried out under the guidance of the environmental service of the city or regency government. The implementation of Saka Kalpataru's programs is contingent upon the support of every head of senior high school (Penegak) and university (Pandega). The most significant support, however, comes from Gerakan Pramuka Kwartir Nasional (Kwarnas). Saka Kalpataru serves as the central point of the three institutions in executing the thirteenth SDG.

The programs carried out by each Saka Kalpataru are varied and very innovative. Following are some examples of these activities with regard to the climate movement and the contribution of the thirteen SDGs. One of activities can presented is that Department of the Environment of Mojokerto City, East Java Province is assisting in the development of the Kalpataru Scout Unit (Saka) by organizing the Green Camp, which aims to provide knowledge and skills to Saka Kalpataru members to actively contribute to environmental conservation. The Green Camp was attended by 96 participants from high schools in the Mojokerto area and included various activities, such as exploring the Saka, environmental

issues, character building, and more. The success of the program is expected to help participants live independently and love the environment (Hermansyah, 2022).

Another example of Saka Kalpataru's activities is the activity of Saka Kalpataru Sleman Regency, DIY Province in implementing the Environmental Conservation Action Movement as part of the Pramuka Peduli program. The Program consists of several activities, such as a river cleanup was carried out with the participation of the local community living in the Kampung Pramuka in Grogol Sleman Sleman Regency to commemorate the 61st anniversary of Gerakan Pramuka and 6 to mark the Bulan Bakti Pramuka or the Pramuka's month of service. The activity was attended by around 100 participants from various scout groups in Sleman (Kwarda DIY, 2022). Also, Saka Kalpataru Sleman Regency is hosted a competition titled Environment Scout Challenge, which followed by 15 high schools in Sleman. The competition divided into 4 types of challenges; EcoscoutPreneurship, education video, poster and Ecoprint. Through this competition, the participant challenged to create creative ideas that can be developed and can provide solutions to problems that often occur today, especially in the field of the environment. Saka Kalpataru under the Department of the Environment of Banyumas Regency Jawa Tengah Province held with the theme "Biru Langitku, Hijau Bumiku" or My Sky Blue, My Earth Green" to preserve and manage the environment. The activity involved 20 personnel in the activity. In addition, various actions were carried out such as planting trees to increase oxygen, making biopores to collect water, and removing the nails around the trees. As part of a public campaign, Saka Kalpataru Bantul Regency DIY Province conducted a Green Campaign "Car Free Day". This activity aims to socialize the people of Bantul Regency to reduce plastic (plastic diet) and care for the environment so that a healthy, intelligent and prosperous society can be realized.

### **Conclusion**

The youth of today known as Generation Z will ultimately determine whether the world achieves successful sustainable development goals or fails in its efforts, particularly with regard to climate change. As members of Generation Z, Saka Kalpataru members own the future and have a strategic role to play in realizing the United Nations' thirteenth Sustainable Development Goal of addressing climate change through adaptation and mitigation efforts. Saka Kalpataru's three Krida namely 3R (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle) Krida, Climate Change Krida, and Biodiversity Conservation Krida represent an excellent framework for Generation Z youth to carry out innovative activities that can make a difference in addressing the issue of climate change both locally and globally, in general. By raising environmental awareness, advocating for greener policies, participating in tree planting campaigns, reducing plastic waste, transitioning to renewable energy sources, and many other initiatives, Generation Z youth like Saka Kalpataru members have the potential to be a powerful driving force behind the urgent climate action needed today to avoid the worst effects of climate change in the coming decades.

As an institution, Saka Kalpataru is an integral part of the following three institutions, the department of the environment as part of the Indonesian Government, schools or universities as part of the Indonesian Government or the education private sector and the national scout movement. In other words, Saka Kalpataru has a very centralized role in implementing the thirteenth SDGs by synergizing each role of the three institutions in implementing the programs in succession of the thirteenth SDGs.

In addition, the engagement of Saka Kalpataru in environmental endeavours further emphasizes their link to global affairs, specifically in the context of environmental



diplomacy. Environmental diplomacy, which encompasses agreements, international treaties, and cross-border organizations, provides a forum for deliberations and measures concerning the management of natural resources and mitigation of pollution. The active participation of Saka Kalpataru in conservation initiatives underscores their proactive contribution to shaping international relations by tackling worldwide environmental issues.

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