



NON-MILITARY DEFENSE STRATEGY BASED ON COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS: COMMUNITY SERVICE IN KAMPUNG BAHARI NUSANTARA, SOUTH LAMPUNG

STRATEGI PERTAHANAN NONMILITER BERBASIS EKOSISTEM PESISIR: PENGABDIAN MASYARAKAT DI KAMPUNG BAHARI NUSANTARA, LAMPUNG SELATAN

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.62567/micjo.v3i3.3356>

Abstract

Community service initiatives grounded in coastal ecosystems represent a tangible manifestation of the non-military defense paradigm, which is increasingly relevant in addressing multidimensional threats. The activity, conducted by the Faculty of Defense Strategy at the Republic of Indonesia Defense University (Unhan RI) in Kampung Bahari Nusantara, Sidodadi Village, Teluk Pandan Subdistrict, Pesawaran Regency, South Lampung, on May 22, 2026, involved the planting of 5,000 mangrove seedlings, environmental education, and the distribution of basic food aid to 300 fishers. This article analyzes these activities within the conceptual frameworks of coastal area resilience, sustainable ecosystem management, and the synergy between defense institutions, academia, and local communities. Employing a descriptive-qualitative approach through participatory observation and literature review, the findings indicate that mangrove rehabilitation not only contributes to mitigating coastal abrasion and climate change impacts but also strengthens the socio-economic resilience of coastal communities and serves as a vehicle for instilling the values of national defense among students. This activity recommends the reinforcement of the Kampung Bahari Nusantara program as a model for inclusive and sustainable coastal empowerment and proposes the integration of the silvofishery concept to enhance the economic value of mangrove conservation.

Keywords : Coastal Area Resilience, Mangrove, Non-Military Defense, Kampung Bahari Nusantara, Community Service.



Abstrak

Inisiatif pengabdian masyarakat yang berbasis pada ekosistem pesisir merupakan perwujudan nyata dari paradigma pertahanan non-militer, yang semakin relevan dalam menghadapi ancaman multidimensi. Kegiatan yang dilaksanakan oleh Fakultas Strategi Pertahanan Universitas Pertahanan Republik Indonesia (Unhan RI) di Kampung Bahari Nusantara, Desa Sidodadi, Kecamatan Teluk Pandan, Kabupaten Pesawaran, Lampung Selatan, pada tanggal 22 Mei 2026 ini, mencakup penanaman 5.000 bibit mangrove, pendidikan lingkungan, serta penyaluran bantuan bahan pokok bagi 300 nelayan. Artikel ini menganalisis kegiatan tersebut dalam kerangka konseptual ketahanan wilayah pesisir, pengelolaan ekosistem berkelanjutan, serta sinergi antara institusi pertahanan, akademisi, dan masyarakat setempat. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif-kualitatif melalui observasi partisipatif dan studi pustaka, hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa rehabilitasi mangrove tidak hanya berkontribusi dalam memitigasi abrasi pantai dan dampak perubahan iklim, tetapi juga memperkuat ketahanan sosial-ekonomi masyarakat pesisir serta menjadi sarana penanaman nilai-nilai bela negara bagi para mahasiswa. Kegiatan ini merekomendasikan penguatan program Kampung Bahari Nusantara sebagai model pemberdayaan pesisir yang inklusif dan berkelanjutan, serta mengusulkan integrasi konsep silvofishery untuk meningkatkan nilai ekonomi dari upaya konservasi mangrove.

Kata Kunci : Ketahanan Pesisir, Mangrove, Pertahanan Non Militer, Kampung Bahari Nusantara, Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat.

1. INTRODUCTION

As the world's largest archipelagic nation, Indonesia boasts a coastline exceeding 95,000 kilometers, featuring coastal ecosystems that support the livelihoods of millions of coastal inhabitants. These coastal zones hold immense natural resource potential; however, they are also highly vulnerable to coastal erosion, climate change, and environmental degradation. Lampung Province, serving as the primary gateway to Sumatra Island, possesses a strategically vital coastal area while simultaneously grappling with significant challenges, including severe damage to mangrove ecosystems due to land conversion and the persistent threat of abrasion (Harahap et al., 2025).

Kampung Bahari Nusantara, an initiative launched by the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL), represents a flagship program for empowering coastal communities through five primary clusters: health, micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), tourism, education, and defense (Hasanudin, 2023). Sidodadi Village, in Teluk Pandan Subdistrict, Pesawaran Regency, was officially designated as a Kampung Bahari Nusantara in 2023, underscoring the TNI AL's commitment to supporting the coastal communities of South Lampung (TNI AL, 2023).

The Republic of Indonesia Defense University, as a premier higher education institution in the field of defense, is mandated to cultivate leaders who comprehend the complexities of national defense across its various dimensions. The Faculty of Defense Strategy's Domestic Study Service (KKDN) program, held in Lampung Province from May 17–22, 2026, was themed "National Defense Strategy in Lampung Province in Facing Multidimensional Threats" (Unhan RI, 2026). This program served as a platform for students to apply their theoretical defense knowledge to practical community empowerment efforts while simultaneously internalizing the core values of national defense.

This article aims to: (1) describe the implementation of community service activities, including mangrove planting and social aid distribution, in Kampung Bahari Nusantara; (2) analyze the contribution of these activities to strengthening coastal area resilience within the framework of non-military defense; and (3) formulate recommendations for the further development of similar programs as a model for ecosystem-based coastal community empowerment. This activity is expected to generate ecological benefits through coastal ecosystem rehabilitation, socio-economic advantages for fishing communities, academic contributions to defense science, and strategic value in reinforcing the resilience of the coastal areas in South Lampung.



LITERATURE REVIEW

The Concept of Non-Military Defense

Non-military defense constitutes an integral component of the total defense system, involving all elements of the nation according to their respective functions and roles. In contrast to conventional military approaches, which tend to be reactive to external threats, non-military defense is preventive in nature and addresses various non-traditional threats, such as environmental degradation, poverty, climate change, cultural infiltration, and cyber threats (Suryokusumo, 2020; Wahyudi, 2022). The total defense system combines military and non-military defense efforts to build a strong and respected national defense capacity, prepared proactively and sustainably to confront diverse types of threats (Law No. 3 of 2002 on National Defense).

Within the context of community service, strengthening coastal area resilience through ecosystem rehabilitation and economic empowerment constitutes a form of grassroots defense, fundamentally reinforcing national resilience. A prosperous community with a high degree of environmental awareness serves as a robust defense bulwark against various threats, including challenges to natural resource sovereignty and vulnerability to disasters (Ramsi & Putra, 2025).

Mangrove Ecosystems and Coastal Resilience

Mangrove ecosystems provide profound ecological functions for coastal areas. They act as natural barriers against coastal abrasion, wave dampeners, and critical habitats for diverse marine biota, which are essential to the livelihoods of fishers (Bengen, 2002; Alongi, 2008). Research in the coastal regions of South Lampung indicates shoreline changes predominantly driven by abrasion. Although mangrove vegetation increased from 28.72 hectares to 67.98 hectares (a 136.7% increase) between 2020 and 2025, the width of the green belt remains below the recommended minimum (Harahap et al., 2025). Zonation results for rehabilitation indicate that 76.2% of the coastal zone still requires full rehabilitation, making continuous mangrove planting efforts an imperative necessity (Harahap et al., 2025).

In the context of climate change, mangroves also serve as effective carbon sinks (blue carbon), rendering their rehabilitation a concrete contribution to global climate change mitigation (Donato et al., 2011). The dual function of mangroves as natural coastal protectors and marine biota habitats positions them as a key component of coastal area resilience.

Kampung Bahari Nusantara as an Empowerment Model

Kampung Bahari Nusantara is a TNI AL program officially established in 2020 as a platform for empowering coastal communities. By 2023, 86 Kampung Bahari Nusantara had been established across various regions of Indonesia, focusing on five main clusters: health, MSMEs, tourism, education, and defense (Hasanudin, 2023). This program constitutes a strategic step in supporting the achievement of national priority programs aimed at improving the welfare of coastal communities (Kemenko Marves, 2024).

Sidodadi Village in Teluk Pandan Subdistrict, Pesawaran Regency, is one such location officially designated as a Kampung Bahari Nusantara in 2023 (TNI AL, 2023). This designation marks the TNI AL's commitment to fostering the coastal communities of South Lampung through an integrated approach encompassing social, economic, and defense dimensions (TNI AL, 2023).

The Silvofishery Concept and Coastal Economic Development

Silvofishery is an aquaculture system that combines the conservation functions of mangrove forests with pond-based fisheries. In this system, a portion of the land is used for mangrove planting, while another portion is utilized for cultivating fish, shrimp, or crabs (Primavera, 2000; Yusuf, 2018). This approach has been proven to maintain the ecological balance of coastal areas, prevent abrasion, and provide economic benefits to communities dependent on the fisheries sector (Dahuri, 2003).

The development of silvofishery not only focuses on mangrove preservation and fisheries but can also serve as a center for education and community-managed ecotourism. This model offers fishers a solution to increase their income without harming the environment, delivering dual benefits of economic gain and ecological sustainability (Ramsi & Putra, 2025).



2. RESEARCH METHOD

Approach and Location

This study employs a descriptive-qualitative approach, utilizing participatory observation and literature review methods. The community service activities were conducted on Thursday, May 22, 2026, at Kampung Bahari Nusantara in Sidodadi Village, Teluk Pandan Subdistrict, Pesawaran Regency, Lampung Province. This location was selected based on its status as a coastal area fostered by the Lampung Naval Base and its experience of significant mangrove ecosystem degradation.

Subjects and Activity Partners

The subjects of the activity were the fishing families of Sidodadi Village, comprising approximately 300 heads of households. Activity partners included: (1) the academic community of the Faculty of Defense Strategy, Unhan RI, led directly by the Dean; (2) personnel from the Lampung Naval Base, serving as facilitators and collaborative partners; and (3) the coastal community of Sidodadi Village as the primary beneficiaries of the empowerment program.

Implementation Stages

The Preparation Stage involved coordination between the Faculty of Defense Strategy, Unhan RI, the Lampung Naval Base, and village officials to identify community needs and determine the specific locations for mangrove planting. A site survey was conducted to identify the coastal areas most in need of rehabilitation. The Implementation Stage consisted of the simultaneous planting of 5,000 mangrove seedlings by KKDN students, TNI AL personnel, and the local community. The selection of mangrove species was tailored to the characteristics of the local coastal ecosystem to maximize survival rates.

The Education and Socialization Stage was conducted concurrently with the planting, during which students and lecturers provided extension services on the importance of mangrove ecosystems for marine resource sustainability, abrasion prevention, and climate change mitigation. The Social Aid Distribution Stage involved providing basic food packages to 300 fishing families as a gesture of concern for the economic welfare of the coastal community.

Data were collected through direct observation during the activity, documentation, informal interviews with community members and partners, and a review of documents related to the Kampung Bahari Nusantara program and the Unhan RI KKDN. Data were analyzed using a descriptive-qualitative method with a thematic approach to identify: (a) the contribution of the activity to strengthening coastal area resilience; (b) the implementation of non-military defense concepts; and (c) the effectiveness of institutional synergy.

Implementation of Mangrove Planting Activities

The planting of 5,000 mangrove seedlings along the coast of Sidodadi Village was carried out with high enthusiasm from all participants. The collaboration between Unhan RI KKDN students, TNI AL personnel, and local community members created synergy that strengthened social capital at the community level. The Dean of the Faculty of Defense Strategy emphasized that this activity was not merely an academic program but a tangible expression of Unhan RI's academic community's concern for coastal communities and their environment (Ramsi, 2026).

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The existence of Kampung Bahari Nusantara in Sidodadi Village, officially inaugurated in 2023, provided a robust institutional framework for implementing this activity (TNI AL, 2023). This program aligns with the five clusters of Kampung Bahari Nusantara, particularly the defense and education clusters, which are the focus of the TNI AL's efforts in empowering coastal communities (Hasanudin, 2023).

**Table 1. Summary of Community Service Activities in Kampung Bahari Nusantara**

No	Component Activity	Details	Quantity/Participants
1	Mangrove Planting	Seedlings planted along the coast of Sidodadi Village	5,000 seedlings
2	Environmental Education	Extension on mangrove functions and conservation	Students, TNI AL, Community
3	Social Assistance	Basic food packages for fishers	300 families
4	Collaboration	Unhan RI, TNI AL, Coastal Community	59 students, TNI AL personnel, and residents

The mangrove planting holds profound ecological significance for the coastal area. Research in the coastal regions of South Lampung shows that although mangrove vegetation area increased by 136.7% between 2020 and 2025, the width of the green belt remains below the recommended minimum (Harahap et al., 2025). This indicates that mangrove rehabilitation efforts must continue sustainably to build an effective natural green belt capable of protecting settlements from coastal abrasion and tidal flooding.

Environmental Education and Collective Awareness

The educational activities conducted alongside the mangrove planting significantly enhanced community awareness regarding the importance of preserving coastal areas. Through extension sessions and interactive discussions, local fishers gained a better understanding of the relationship between the health of the mangrove ecosystem and fishery productivity, as well as the long-term risks associated with coastal environmental damage (Ramsi & Putra, 2025).

This participatory educational approach aligns with the concept of community empowerment, which positions local communities as the primary subjects in natural resource management (Chambers, 1995). The long-term success of conservation programs heavily depends on local ownership of the rehabilitation initiative. Communities that understand the benefits of mangrove ecosystems are more likely to possess the motivation to sustainably protect and maintain conservation areas (Pretty & Ward, 2001). In the context of community service by a defense university, this educational activity also served as a platform for students to develop their communication and leadership skills within a community setting. Students not only learned about concepts of territorial defense theoretically but also experienced them firsthand through direct interaction with coastal communities facing real-life challenges (Ramsi, 2026).

Social Assistance and Strengthening Economic Resilience

The distribution of basic food aid to 300 fishing families represents attention to the socio-economic dimension of regional resilience. Fishing communities often face economic uncertainty due to fluctuating catches, extreme weather conditions, and limited market access. This social aid is expected to alleviate short-term economic burdens while symbolizing the defense institution's concern for the welfare of coastal communities.

The Kampung Bahari Nusantara program focuses on improving the welfare and standard of living of coastal communities as a step toward supporting national priority programs (Kemenko Marves, 2024). The social assistance provided in this activity is part of an integrated effort to improve the welfare of coastal communities, aligning with the economic and health clusters of the Kampung Bahari Nusantara program (Hasanudin, 2023).

Synergy between the Indonesian Navy and Unhan RI in Strengthening Maritime Resilience

This activity serves as tangible evidence of the synergy between defense higher education institutions and the TNI AL in strengthening maritime resilience at the local level. The Lampung Naval Base, which has been actively fostering the Kampung Bahari Nusantara as a guided coastal area, acted as a facilitator bridging the Unhan RI academic program with the community's real needs (TNI AL, 2023).



This collaboration demonstrates that strengthening regional resilience cannot be done partially but requires the involvement of multiple stakeholders. As emphasized by the Governor of Lampung, national defense is no longer solely the responsibility of the TNI but requires synergy from local governments, academics, communities, businesses, and the younger generation (Kepala Daerah Provinsi Lampung, 2026). Synergy between local government, the academic world, and defense institutions is a critical step in strengthening sustainable regional development and resilience (Ramsi & Putra, 2025).

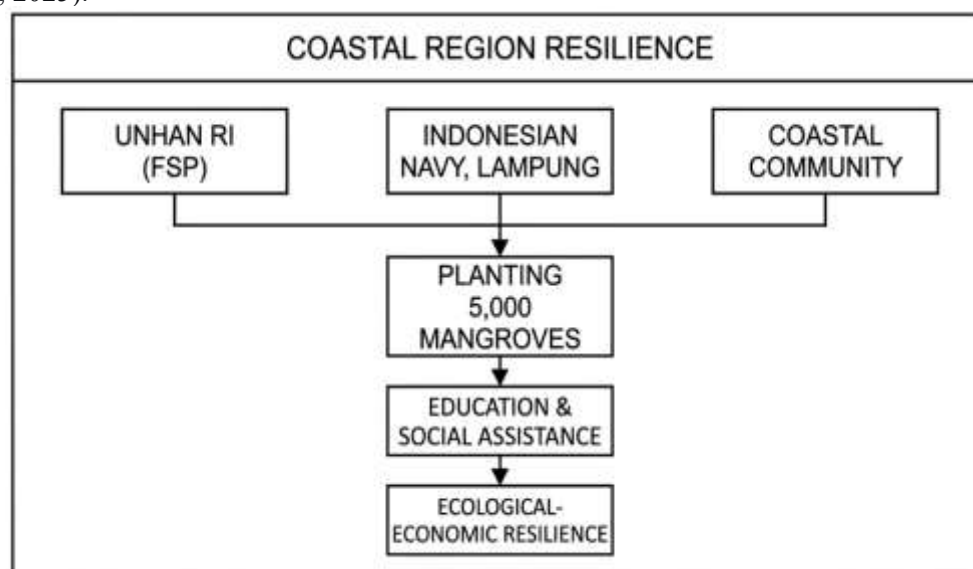


Figure 1. Institutional Synergy Model in Coastal Community Service Contribution to the Concept of Non-Military Defense

The activities of mangrove planting and coastal community empowerment represent a concrete implementation of the non-military defense concept, which is increasingly relevant in addressing contemporary threats. This approach emphasizes that national defense does not rely solely on armed force but also on soft power derived from culture, education, and local values (Wahyudi, 2022; Suryokusumo, 2020).

Strengthening the resilience of coastal communities through mangrove ecosystem rehabilitation and economic empowerment constitutes a form of grassroots defense that fundamentally reinforces national resilience. In maritime societies, various economic sectors have emerged, creating social segments that require institutional and regulatory strengthening (Ramsi & Putra, 2025). Concrete forms of such empowerment include enhancing fishers' capacity, developing fisheries technology, and strengthening maritime human resources (Dahuri, 2003). The role of defense universities in this context is highly strategic. Unhan RI not only produces military officers but also prepares civilian leaders who understand the complexities of defense across its various dimensions. Community service initiatives like this serve as a real-world laboratory for students to apply non-military defense concepts within the framework of community empowerment (Unhan RI, 2026).

Development Opportunities: Integration of the Silvofishery Concept

This mangrove planting initiative opens up opportunities for further development through the integration of the silvofishery concept. Silvofishery—an aquaculture system combining mangrove forest conservation with pond fisheries—has proven effective in maintaining coastal ecological balance while providing economic benefits to communities (Primavera, 2000; Yusuf, 2018).

This approach offers fishers a solution to increase income without harming the environment, yielding dual benefits of economic gain and ecological sustainability (Ramsi & Putra, 2025). The development of mangrove-based ecotourism can also serve as an alternative source of income for



coastal communities while strengthening environmental awareness. This program can be integrated with the tourism and economic clusters within Kampung Bahari Nusantara (Hasanudin, 2023).

Challenges and Sustainability

Although this activity was successfully implemented, sustainability challenges remain a critical issue. The survival rate of planted mangrove seedlings depends heavily on post-planting care, including protection from human activities and natural factors. Research indicates that continuous mangrove rehabilitation is necessary to enhance the green belt's function as a natural coastal protector (Harahap et al., 2025).

The involvement of the TNI AL through the Kampung Bahari Nusantara program provides a robust institutional framework for program sustainability. With ongoing coordination between Unhan RI, TNI AL, local governments, and communities, this program has the potential to become a model of coastal community empowerment that can be replicated in other regions across Indonesia (Ramsi, 2026).

4. CONCLUSION

The community service activities conducted in Kampung Bahari Nusantara, Sidodadi Village, Pesawaran Regency, South Lampung, comprising the planting of 5,000 mangrove seedlings, environmental education, and basic food aid for 300 fishers. Represent a tangible realization of the strategic role of the Faculty of Defense Strategy, Republic of Indonesia Defense University, in strengthening the resilience of coastal areas. These activities demonstrate that an ecosystem-based approach, through mangrove rehabilitation, not only contributes to mitigating coastal abrasion and climate change but also reinforces the socio-economic resilience of coastal communities and serves as a vehicle for instilling the values of national defense in students.

The synergy between Unhan RI, the Lampung Naval Base, and the local community in this initiative reflects the effectiveness of a collaborative approach in strengthening maritime resilience. The Kampung Bahari Nusantara program provides a comprehensive framework for coastal community empowerment, where the presence of a defense university enriches the dimensions of education and community service. This activity also exemplifies the application of the non-military defense concept, which emphasizes the importance of strengthening resilience from the grassroots through community empowerment and environmental conservation.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

For the program's sustainability, the following are recommended:

1. Long-term monitoring mechanisms for the planted mangroves, developed through coordination between Unhan RI, TNI AL, and local governments.
2. Integration of mangrove rehabilitation programs with productive economic activities based on the silvofishery model to provide sustainable economic benefits for coastal communities.
3. Strengthening of community institutional capacity in coastal ecosystem management through continuous training and mentoring.
4. Expansion of similar programs to other Kampung Bahari Nusantara sites across Indonesia as a model for coastal community empowerment.
5. Development of a community service model grounded in non-military defense principles that can be replicated by other defense universities.

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