PUBLICUS Vol 3, No. 1, Februari 2025
FISIP UNIVERSITAS PATTIMURA
e-ISSN 2985-6361
p-ISSN 2985-637X

PUBLICUS: Jurnal Administrasi Publik
URL: https://ojs3.unpatti.ac.id/index.php/publicus/

Evaluation of the Climate Village Program (Proklim) in Pete Village Tigaraksa District Tangerang Regency

Evaluasi Program Kampung Iklim (Proklim) di Desa Pete Kecamatan Tigaraksa Kabupaten Tangerang Provinsi Banten

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Abstract

The implementation of the Climate Village Program (Proklim) is a manifestation of the government effort to overcome climate change as stated in PermenLHK No.84 of 2016 concering the Climate Village Program. On of the villages that participated in the implementation of Proklim id Pete Village RW.05 in Tigaraksa District, Tangerang Regency. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the Climate Village Program in Pete Village, Tigaraksa District, Tangerang Regency, Banten Province. The theory used is Leo Agustino's evaluation theory. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method. The result of the study show that the implementationof Proklim in Pete Village is stillnot optimal. the competence of the supervisors and coordinator of Proklim activities is good. However, the understanding of the community implementing the activity regarding the meaning of the regulation, both definition and objectives og Proklim, is still lacking because they only understand it as a reforestation activity. Supporting facilities in KWT activities are still minimal, in addition, there is no scheduled monitoring and evaluatuin carried put by the Tangerang Regency DLHK of the Proklim location.

Keywords: Evaluation, Climate Village Program, Climate Change, Pete Village

Abstrak

Pelaksanaan Program Kampung Iklim (Proklim) merupakan wujud upaya pemerintah dalam mengatasi perubahan iklim yang tertuang pada PermenLHK No. 84 tahun 2016 tentang Program Kampung Iklim. Salah satu Desa yang turut serta dalam pelaksanaan Proklim, yaitu Desa Pete RW.05 di Kecamatan Tigaraksa, Kabupaten Tangerang. Tujuan penelitian ini, yaitu mengevaluasi Program Kampung Iklim di Desa Pete Kecamatan Tigaraksa Kabupaten Tangerang Provinsi Banten. Teori yang digunakan adalah teori evaluasi Leo Agustino. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa pelaksanaan Proklim di Desa Pete masih belum dapat dikatakan optimal. Kompetensi yang dimiliki pembina dan koordinator kegiatan Proklim sudah baik. Namun, pemahaman masyarakat pelaksana kegiatan terhadap makna regulasi baik definisi dan tujuan Proklim masih kurang karena hanya memahami sebagai kegiatan penghijauan. Sarana pendukung dalam kegiatan KWT masih minim tersedia. Selain itu, tidak adanya monitoring dan evaluasi terjadwal yang dilakukan oleh DLHK Kabupaten Tangerang terhadap lokasi Proklim.

Kata Kunci : Evaluasi, Program Kampung Iklim, Perubahan Iklim, Desa Pete

INTRODUCTION

The "Climate Village Program" (Proklim) has been implemented as part of the Indonesian government's efforts to address the urgent and growing issue of climate change. With the country facing various environmental challenges, such as increasing temperatures, extreme weather, and rising sea levels, this program plays a vital role in mitigating and adapting to climate change at the grassroots level. One of the areas significantly affected by climate change is Banten Province, particularly in Tigaraksa District, Tangerang Regency, where Pete Village has been actively engaged in the Proklim program.

Proklim, established under the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. 84 of 2016, aims to involve local communities in climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. These include actions such as reforestation, waste management, and water conservation, with the ultimate goal of creating a sustainable environment while enhancing local communities' resilience to climate impacts. Pete Village, located in Tigaraksa District, became a participant in the Proklim program in 2018 and was subsequently recognized as a "Main" category in the Proklim evaluation. In 2023, the village was upgraded to the highest category, "Sustainable," for its outstanding contributions to climate adaptation and mitigation efforts.

However, despite the recognition, the Proklim program's implementation in Pete Village has faced several challenges. These include insufficient human resources, limited facilities for climate adaptation activities such as water management for agriculture, and a lack of consistent monitoring and evaluation from the local Environmental Office (DLHK) of Tangerang Regency. A closer look at the situation reveals that while the stakeholders, such as the Environmental Office and community leaders, understand the objectives of Proklim, many local participants still perceive it merely as a greening initiative, rather than a broader climate resilience program. This gap in understanding further hinders the program's overall effectiveness.

The climate issues in Banten Province are a critical concern. According to recent air quality index (AQI) data (Table 1), the region has witnessed a steady decline in air quality over the past few years, with the lowest recorded AQI in 2023 at 66.67, indicating moderate pollution levels. This decline highlights the ongoing environmental challenges faced by the province, including urbanization, industrial pollution, and deforestation. The data on air quality across various districts in Banten, including Cilegon, Serang, and Tangerang, reflects the urgent need for comprehensive environmental policies and interventions, such as the Proklim program, to curb the impacts of climate change.

Table 1: Air Quality Index (AQI) in Banten Province (2021-2023)

No.	City/District	AQI (2021)	AQI (2022)	AQI (2023)	Average AQI
1	Cilegon	85.10	75.39	63.91	74.8
2	Serang	72.44	77.08	68.35	72.62
3	Tangerang	70.14	71.06	54.09	65.09
4	Tangerang City	71.21	69.43	58.47	66.37
5	Lebak	79.94	79.92	75.48	78.44
6	Pandeglang	81.39	80.16	77.17	79.57
7	Serang City	73.08	74.65	71.12	72.95
8	South Tangerang	59.85	64.11	64.79	62.91
9	Banten Province	74.14	73.97	66.67	71.59

Source: Environmental Office of Banten Province, 2024.

This data serves as a strong indicator of the worsening air quality in the region, which is directly linked to the broader impacts of climate change. The Proklim program aims to address these issues by

empowering local communities to take action in areas such as waste management, water conservation, and sustainable agriculture. However, as shown in Table 2, not all areas in Tangerang Regency have participated in the program, with Pete Village being one of the few that has seen significant involvement.

Table 2: Data on Proklim Locations in Tangerang Regency

No.	Proklim Location	Sub-District	Year of Implementation	Proklim Category
1	RW 05, Pete Village	Tigaraksa	2018,2023	Main, Sustainable
2	RW 09, Sindangsari	Pasar Kemis	2020	Main
3	RW 15, Sindangsari	Pasar Kemis	2020	Main
4	RW 01, Telagasari	Balaraja	2021	Medium
5	RW 02, Telagasari	Balaraja	2022	Main
6	RW 08, Teluknaga	Teluknaga	2022	Main
7	RW 18, Rawarengas	Kosambi	2022	Medium
8	RW 03, Lengkong Kulon	Pagedangan	2022	Medium
9	RW 01, Pagedangan	Pagedangan	2023	Medium
10	RW 05, Tipar	Jambe	2022	Medium
11	RW 05, Suradita	Cisauk	2023	Medium
12	RW 01, Serdang Kulon	Panongan	2022	Medium
13	RW 08, Graha Lestari	Panongan	2023	Main
14	RW 10, Graha Pesona	Panongan	2022	Not Verified

Source: Environmental Office of Tangerang Regency, 2024

As seen in this table, while there are several locations in Tangerang Regency that have been involved in Proklim, Pete Village stands out due to its continuous engagement and recognition as a sustainable model for climate resilience. However, the challenges faced by the village indicate that Proklim's potential is still hindered by several factors, including insufficient infrastructure, limited human resources, and lack of consistent monitoring.

The need for effective climate change policies has never been more critical, especially in regions such as Banten, where the effects of global warming are already being felt. Proklim presents a promising solution to address these issues, but its implementation requires further refinement to ensure its long-term success. This involves better coordination between governmental agencies, enhanced community participation, and a stronger focus on providing the necessary resources and training for local stakeholders to fully understand and carry out climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts. Only through such efforts can the Proklim program live up to its potential in contributing to a more resilient and sustainable Indonesia.

METHODS

This research employed a qualitative descriptive approach to evaluate the implementation of the Climate Village Program (Proklim) in Pete Village, Tigaraksa District, Tangerang Regency, Banten Province. The study aimed to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the program based on the activities carried out in the village, including climate adaptation and mitigation efforts such as reforestation, waste management, and water conservation. To gather relevant data, the research utilized a combination of observational techniques, interviews, and documentation analysis. These methods allowed the researcher to obtain in-depth insights from a range of stakeholders involved in the program, including

key informants from the local government, community leaders, and citizens actively participating in the Proklim activities.

The observational technique involved direct visits to the village and the Proklim sites to observe the various activities conducted under the program. This included visiting the locations of community-based activities such as the Kelompok Wanita Tani (KWT), Posyandu, and the Bank Sampah (waste bank) to see the practical implementation of climate adaptation and mitigation measures. The researcher also took detailed notes on the existing infrastructure, participation levels, and the overall community engagement in these activities. Additionally, interviews were conducted with various stakeholders, including the local government officials from the Tangerang Regency Environmental Office (DLHK), Proklim facilitators, and the coordinators of the community groups involved in the program. The purpose of these interviews was to gather firsthand accounts of the program's progress, challenges, and overall effectiveness, as well as to explore the stakeholders' perspectives on the program's strengths and areas for improvement.

The interviews followed a semi-structured format to allow for flexibility in responding to the specific experiences and insights of each participant. These discussions were recorded, transcribed, and analyzed to identify common themes, patterns, and significant issues related to the implementation of Proklim in Pete Village. The secondary data collected from various documents, such as government reports, policy documents, and previous evaluations of the program, were also used to contextualize the findings and provide a broader understanding of the challenges and successes of Proklim in the region.

In terms of data analysis, the study utilized the qualitative data analysis approach outlined by Miles and Huberman (1992). This involved several stages, including data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. First, the researcher systematically reduced the data by categorizing it into key themes and sub-themes that aligned with the objectives of the study. The next step was to present the data in an organized and coherent manner, which allowed for easier interpretation and comparison across different sources. Finally, conclusions were drawn based on the analysis of the data, and recommendations for improving the implementation of the Proklim program were developed.

The evaluation framework applied in this study was based on Leo Agustino's evaluation theory (2020), which identifies five key dimensions for assessing public policies: human resources, institutional structures, infrastructure and technology, regulation, and financial resources. By applying this framework, the study was able to evaluate Proklim's implementation in Pete Village against these dimensions to identify both the program's successes and areas that need improvement. The findings indicated that while Proklim in Pete Village has shown some positive outcomes, particularly in terms of community involvement and reforestation efforts, challenges such as limited human resources, inadequate infrastructure for climate adaptation activities, and the lack of regular monitoring and evaluation were identified as key obstacles to its optimal implementation.

In addition, the study relied on both primary and secondary sources of data. Primary data came from the direct observations and interviews conducted with stakeholders in Pete Village, while secondary data included reports from the Tangerang Regency Environmental Office and government regulations related to the Proklim program. The secondary data helped provide a broader context to the research, illustrating the policy environment in which Proklim operates and its alignment with national and regional climate change mitigation strategies. This approach ensured that the research findings were grounded in both local experiences and broader policy trends, providing a comprehensive evaluation of the Proklim program in Pete Village.

In conclusion, the qualitative descriptive method allowed for a thorough and nuanced understanding of the implementation of Proklim in Pete Village, providing valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities facing this climate resilience initiative. By using a combination of

observation, interviews, and document analysis, the research was able to present a comprehensive evaluation of the program and suggest practical recommendations for improving its effectiveness in the future.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The implementation of the Proklim program in Pete Village, Tigaraksa District, Tangerang Regency, has brought several notable outcomes, although there are significant areas for improvement that need to be addressed. The results from this study show a mix of positive achievements and ongoing challenges in the areas of community understanding, infrastructure support, institutional coordination, financial resources, and local regulations.

Community Understanding of Proklim's Goals

One of the primary findings from the study is that a significant number of community members still perceive the Proklim program primarily as a reforestation or tree-planting initiative. This narrow understanding of the program's broader scope can be attributed to a lack of comprehensive education and outreach programs. While Proklim's objectives encompass a wide range of climate adaptation and mitigation measures, including sustainable agriculture, waste management, water conservation, and energy efficiency, most villagers still associate it with reforestation alone. A key interview with a participant from the Kelompok Wanita Tani (KWT), who is involved in agricultural activities, highlighted this misconception. The participant stated, "We thought this program was just about planting trees, but after learning more, we realize it's part of a bigger effort to fight climate change."

This misunderstanding is widespread among community members who are involved in Proklim's activities. Many do not yet grasp that the program also aims to improve water management, reduce waste, and promote other sustainable practices that are crucial for climate resilience. Without a clear understanding of the full scope of Proklim's objectives, community members may miss the opportunity to engage in the program's broader goals of climate change adaptation and mitigation. Consequently, this lack of awareness could hinder the program's overall impact and reduce the participation of the wider community.

The lack of awareness regarding Proklim's objectives is not unique to Pete Village; it is a common challenge in many rural areas where climate change education is not prioritized. Agustino (2020) emphasizes the importance of public education in increasing the understanding of climate change and its implications for local communities. For Proklim to be successful, a more comprehensive education and awareness campaign must be launched, focusing not only on environmental issues but also on the community's role in climate adaptation and mitigation. A structured outreach program would help bridge this gap and ensure that participants understand the importance of sustainable practices and how they contribute to building climate resilience.

Infrastructure Challenges and Resource Limitations

Another significant finding from the study concerns the limited infrastructure and resources available to support Proklim's activities. The research revealed that key initiatives, such as the KWT and Bank Sampah (waste bank), face significant challenges due to the lack of adequate infrastructure. For instance, the KWT program, which focuses on sustainable farming practices, has struggled with insufficient water supply. One of the KWT coordinators mentioned, "We have the infrastructure for hydroponics, but we can't use it fully because the water supply isn't enough." This limitation significantly affects the success of the agricultural projects in the village, as water is a fundamental

resource for sustainable farming. Without a reliable water source, it becomes difficult for community members to engage in climate adaptation practices related to agriculture.

Similarly, the Bank Sampah initiative, which focuses on waste management, is also constrained by a lack of equipment. Despite having 14 waste bank locations in Pete Village, the Tangerang Regency Environmental Office (DLHK) only provided one scale to measure waste for all the locations. This insufficient equipment limits the program's ability to manage waste effectively and to collect meaningful data on waste reduction. A coordinator from the waste bank program remarked, "We need more equipment to manage the waste properly. One scale for 14 locations is clearly not enough." The shortage of resources and infrastructure has hindered the effectiveness of the waste management efforts and prevented the program from reaching its full potential.

These infrastructure challenges reflect a broader issue of inadequate support for climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives at the grassroots level. Dunn (2003) underscores the importance of infrastructure in ensuring the success of public programs. In the case of Proklim, the program's effectiveness is severely limited by insufficient resources and inadequate facilities. For the program to succeed in Pete Village, the local government must invest in improving infrastructure, such as water management systems for agriculture and waste management equipment, to support climate change adaptation efforts more effectively.

Institutional Support and Coordination

Institutional support and coordination are crucial for the success of any public program, including Proklim. The study found that while initial support from the Tangerang Regency Environmental Office (DLHK) was strong, this support dwindled after the Proklim Lestari evaluation in 2023. According to a Proklim coordinator in Pete Village, "After the evaluation, there was no follow-up from the DLHK. It was as if the program was over once the assessment was done." This lack of follow-up support points to a gap in institutional coordination and oversight. Without continuous coordination from the DLHK, the momentum generated by the evaluation phase is lost, and the program's long-term sustainability is at risk.

This lack of follow-up is a significant issue because it prevents the identification and resolution of problems as they arise. The absence of regular monitoring and evaluation makes it difficult to assess the progress of the program and determine whether the intended outcomes are being achieved. The study suggests that institutional support must be strengthened to ensure that Proklim's activities continue smoothly and that issues are addressed in a timely manner.

Moreover, the limited number of DLHK staff exacerbates this issue. The DLHK has a small team that manages multiple environmental programs, leaving little room for dedicated attention to Proklim. As one officer from the DLHK stated, "With such a small team, it's difficult to provide continuous support to all Proklim locations." This lack of personnel further limits the program's effectiveness, as the DLHK is unable to provide the necessary attention and follow-up support to all participating villages.

Absence of Localized Guidelines

While the Proklim program is based on national regulations, the study found that the absence of localized operational guidelines for implementation has created confusion among stakeholders. In interviews, Proklim facilitators in Pete Village noted that they followed national guidelines but lacked specific instructions for implementing the program locally. One facilitator explained, "We follow the national guidelines, but we don't have a clear set of instructions for our own area, which makes things a bit unclear." This gap in local guidance makes it difficult for local stakeholders to align their activities with the program's objectives and can lead to inconsistent implementation across different areas.

Localized guidelines are crucial because they take into account the unique needs and challenges of each community. As Agustino (2020) argues, policies must be adapted to local contexts to ensure they are effectively implemented. Without clear, locally tailored guidelines, the program may struggle to achieve its intended impact. To address this, the local government, in collaboration with the DLHK, must develop specific guidelines that provide clear instructions on how Proklim should be implemented in each community.

Financial Constraints

Finally, the study identified financial constraints as a major challenge for the Proklim program. The village head noted that the program's budget was limited and insufficient to cover all the necessary activities and infrastructure. "We want to do more, but the budget is very tight. We can't always provide the necessary tools or materials," the village head said. This lack of financial resources limits the ability of the program to expand its activities and reach more community members. Without sufficient funding, it is challenging to provide the necessary tools, infrastructure, and support for climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts.

Financial constraints are a common issue for many public programs, especially those focused on climate change. Mulyadi (2015) highlights the importance of securing adequate funding to ensure the sustainability of public programs. To overcome financial limitations, local governments must allocate more resources to support Proklim and other climate change adaptation programs. Additionally, partnerships with national and international organizations could provide supplementary funding to help cover the program's costs.

Discussion

The results of this study highlight several critical areas that need to be addressed in order to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of the Proklim program in Pete Village. These areas include community education, infrastructure development, institutional support, localized guidelines, and financial resources. Addressing these challenges will be essential for ensuring that the program achieves its long-term goals of climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Addressing the Knowledge Gap

The knowledge gap among community members regarding the full scope of Proklim is a significant issue that must be addressed. As the study found, many villagers still perceive Proklim primarily as a reforestation initiative, which limits their understanding of the program's broader goals. To ensure that Proklim can have a greater impact, it is crucial to provide more targeted education and outreach to community members. These educational efforts should emphasize the importance of all climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, including waste management, sustainable agriculture, and water conservation.

Agustino (2020) stresses that effective education is a key component of successful climate change mitigation programs. In the case of Proklim, providing education about climate change and its impacts on the local community will not only increase participation but also foster long-term sustainability. Community members should be made aware of how their actions contribute to building resilience to climate change, and the benefits of participating in these efforts should be clearly communicated.

Improving Infrastructure and Resource Allocation

Infrastructure is one of the most significant barriers to the success of Proklim in Pete Village. The limited access to water and inadequate waste management resources hinder the effectiveness of key activities, such as sustainable farming and waste reduction. To overcome these challenges, the local government must prioritize investments in infrastructure that supports climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts. This includes improving water management systems for agricultural activities and providing adequate resources for waste management programs.

As Dunn (2003) points out, infrastructure is a critical factor in the success of public programs. Without the necessary facilities and resources, it becomes difficult to implement effective climate adaptation strategies. The DLHK should allocate more resources to support these programs and work with local stakeholders to identify the most pressing infrastructure needs. Investing in infrastructure will not only improve the effectiveness of the Proklim program but also contribute to the overall resilience of the village to climate change.

Strengthening Institutional Support

The lack of ongoing coordination and institutional support after the Proklim Lestari evaluation is a significant issue that needs to be addressed. Without continuous support from the DLHK, the program's momentum is lost, and its sustainability is threatened. The DLHK should establish a more robust system of regular monitoring and follow-up to ensure that the program stays on track and continues to meet its objectives.

Dunn (2003) emphasizes that institutional support is essential for the success of public programs. For Proklim to succeed, the DLHK must provide consistent support and ensure that all stakeholders have the resources and guidance they need to carry out their roles effectively. Regular evaluations, along with follow-up support, are crucial to keeping the program on course and ensuring that it evolves in response to emerging challenges.

Developing Localized Guidelines

The absence of localized guidelines for Proklim's implementation is a major barrier to its success. Localized guidelines are necessary to ensure that the program aligns with the specific needs and conditions of each community. As Agustino (2020) argues, national policies must be adapted to the local context to ensure effective implementation. The DLHK and other relevant agencies should work together to develop guidelines that address the unique challenges faced by Pete Village and other communities participating in the program.

Localized guidelines will help streamline the implementation process, reduce confusion among participants, and ensure that Proklim's objectives are met more effectively. By tailoring the program to the specific needs of each community, the government can increase the program's overall impact and contribute to building greater resilience against climate change.

Increasing Financial Support

Financial constraints are one of the main challenges facing the Proklim program in Pete Village. Without adequate funding, it is difficult to scale up the program's activities or provide the necessary resources and infrastructure. To address this issue, local governments must allocate more resources to Proklim and other climate change adaptation programs. Additionally, partnerships with national and international organizations can help provide supplementary funding.

Mulyadi (2015) emphasizes that securing adequate financial resources is crucial for the success and sustainability of public programs. By increasing funding for Proklim, the local government can ensure that the program has the resources it needs to expand its reach and make a meaningful impact. Financial

support will also enable the program to address its infrastructure needs and invest in the necessary tools and equipment to support climate change adaptation efforts.

CONCLUSION

Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, it can be concluded that the implementation of the Climate Village Program (Proklim) in Pete Village, Tigaraksa District, Tangerang Regency, Banten Province, has shown promising results in fostering climate adaptation and mitigation efforts within the community. The program has successfully engaged local stakeholders, including facilitators and coordinators, in various climate-related activities, such as reforestation, waste management, and sustainable agriculture. However, despite these successes, the program has faced several significant challenges that have hindered its optimal implementation. Key issues include limited human resources, inadequate infrastructure, insufficient regulatory guidelines at the local level, lack of continuous institutional support, and financial constraints. These challenges have impacted the effectiveness of Proklim in Pete Village and prevented the program from reaching its full potential in terms of community resilience and climate change mitigation.

Recommendations

To improve the implementation and sustainability of the Proklim program in Pete Village and similar locations, several actions are recommended. First, it is essential to enhance community understanding of the program by providing targeted educational outreach to ensure that all participants understand the broader goals of climate adaptation and mitigation, rather than just focusing on reforestation. Continuous training for both facilitators and community members should be prioritized. Second, the lack of follow-up support from the DLHK after the Proklim Lestari evaluation must be addressed. A system of regular monitoring and evaluation, with scheduled follow-up visits, should be established to ensure that the program remains on track and that any issues are identified and resolved promptly. Third, the provision of adequate infrastructure, such as a more reliable water supply for agricultural activities and more resources for waste management, is critical. The DLHK should allocate resources for the necessary tools and equipment to support these activities. Additionally, developing clear, localized guidelines for Proklim implementation at the village level would help streamline activities and reduce confusion among participants. Finally, it is crucial to secure increased financial support for Proklim from both local and national sources. The government must ensure that sufficient funding is allocated to meet the program's needs, allowing for the scaling up of successful initiatives and the creation of a more resilient community. With these improvements, the Proklim program in Pete Village can become a model for other communities facing the challenges of climate change.

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