



Policy Implementation of The Climate Village Program (ProKlim) in Cisaranten Kulon Urban Village, Arcamanik Sub-District, Bandung City

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Abstract

The Climate Village Program (ProKlim) is a national government initiative implemented at the local level to address climate change impacts through community-based adaptation and mitigation. Cisaranten Kulon Urban Village, Arcamanik Sub-District, Bandung City, is one of the areas designated for ProKlim implementation. However, the implementation of this program has encountered several challenges, including limited human and financial resources, low levels of community participation, insufficient technical assistance from the Environmental Agency (DLH), a budget that relies heavily on community contributions, and the absence of a formal Letter of Task that regulates the division of roles and responsibilities among program administrators. This study aims to describe the implementation of the Climate Village Program in Cisaranten Kulon Urban Village, identify obstacles encountered during policy implementation, and analyze the efforts undertaken to address these challenges. The analysis is based on the policy implementation theory of George C. Edward, which emphasizes four key indicators: communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. A qualitative research approach was employed, with informants selected through purposive sampling. Data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. The findings indicate that the implementation of ProKlim in Cisaranten Kulon has been carried out but remains suboptimal. Program socialization has not fully reached all community members, resulting in limited public understanding of concrete implementation measures. Limited technical guidance from DLH has required local administrators to manage program activities independently. Budget constraints have restricted the scale and continuity of activities, while the absence of a formal Letter of Task has weakened coordination and clarity of responsibilities among stakeholders. Efforts to overcome these challenges include providing incentives for program administrators, strengthening collaboration with universities and environmental communities, seeking support through corporate social responsibility (CSR) schemes, and coordinating with DLH to clarify roles and responsibilities through the issuance of a formal Letter of Task.

Keywords: *Climate Village Program, Policy Implementation, Community Participation, Climate Change, Local Governance.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Climate change has become an increasingly urgent global environmental issue, characterized by rising global temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, and the increasing frequency of hydrometeorological disasters. These changes are largely driven by the continuous growth of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from human activities, including energy consumption, industrial processes, and land-use change (Suarma dkk., 2018). The impacts of climate change pose serious threats to environmental sustainability, socio-economic stability, and human safety, particularly in developing countries with high vulnerability (Iqbal, 2025)

As one of the countries most vulnerable to climate change impacts, Indonesia has responded through various national policy frameworks. These include its commitment to the Paris Agreement and the formulation of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which targets a 29 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 (Legionosuko dkk., 2019). This commitment reflects the



government's effort to integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation into national development planning. However, achieving these targets requires effective implementation at the local level, where communities directly experience climate risks(Wiati dkk., 2022)

One of the key policy instruments designed to support climate action at the grassroots level is the Climate Village Program (Program Kampung Iklim / ProKlim). ProKlim aims to strengthen community-based climate change mitigation and adaptation by encouraging active public participation in sustainable environmental management (Sulistyowati, 2024). The program is legally supported by the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number P.84/2016, which provides guidelines for ProKlim implementation, as well as regional policies such as the Regional Action Plan for Greenhouse Gas Reduction (RAD-GRK) and Regional Regulation of Bandung City Number 1 of 2023 on Environmental Protection and Management(Handayani, 2021)

Despite the existence of these regulatory frameworks, environmental challenges at the local level remain substantial. Waste management continues to be a critical issue in Bandung City, where daily waste generation reaches approximately 1,500 tons, while existing management systems are still considered inadequate (Department of Environment and Sanitation of Bandung City. (2023). Bandung City Waste Production and Management Data of Bandung City, 2023). This situation highlights the importance of community-based environmental governance, as local participation plays a crucial role in addressing complex environmental problems that cannot be resolved solely through top-down government intervention(Novita, 2019)

Cisaranten Kulon Urban Village is one of the areas in Bandung City that has implemented ProKlim through various climate mitigation and adaptation activities, including composting, maggot cultivation, waste processing, and urban farming. The Urban Village received ProKlim Pratama recognition in 2023 and ProKlim Madya in 2024, indicating progress in program implementation and community involvement. However, the implementation has not yet reached optimal conditions. Several constraints persist, including limited public understanding of ProKlim objectives, insufficient program socialization, limited human and financial resources, low levels of community participation in collective activities, and the absence of consistent technical assistance and corporate social responsibility (CSR) support.

These challenges are consistent with findings from previous studies. Nielwaty et al. (2023) reported that limited community awareness and inadequate dissemination of information significantly hinder the success of ProKlim implementation. Similarly, Aziz (2023) identified issues related to program sustainability and weak institutional coordination at the local level. Riani and Suwitri (2024) further emphasized that effective communication, sufficient resources, and strong institutional support are critical determinants of successful ProKlim implementation. These studies indicate that policy effectiveness is not determined solely by regulatory design, but also by how policies are communicated, resourced, and implemented within local governance structures.

Based on these conditions, it is essential to examine how the Climate Village Program policy is implemented in Cisaranten Kulon Urban Village, identify the factors that support or hinder its implementation, and assess the extent of community participation generated through the program. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the implementation of the Climate Village Program policy in Cisaranten Kulon Urban Village as an effort to strengthen community-based climate change mitigation and adaptation.

2. METHOD

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach, which aims to describe and analyze the implementation of the Climate Village Program (ProKlim) based on actual conditions in the field. This research was conducted in Cisaranten Kulon Urban Village, Arcamanik Subdistrict, Bandung City. The analysis refers to the policy implementation theory of George C. Edwards III (in Mulyadi, 2018), which



includes four indicators: communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure, as they are relevant to the phenomenon under study.

Data sources consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained through in-depth interviews with informants selected using a purposive sampling technique, including ProKlim administrators, representatives of the Environmental Agency, and community members involved in environmental activities. Secondary data were collected from official documents, regulations, activity reports, and relevant literature.(Muttaqin dkk., 2019)

Data collection techniques included observation, interviews, and documentation. The data were analyzed using the interactive model of Miles and Huberman, which involves data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. This method was applied to systematically analyze how communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure influence the implementation of the ProKlim policy at the local level(Putri & Magriasti, 2022).

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of the Climate Village Program (ProKlim) Policy in Cisaranten Kulon Urban Village, Arcamanik Subdistrict, Bandung City

This section presents the findings and discussion regarding the implementation of the Climate Village Program (ProKlim) in Cisaranten Kulon Urban Village. The analysis is framed using the policy implementation model of George C. Edwards III, which emphasizes four determining variables: communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure (Edwards III, 1980; Mulyadi, 2018). This framework is widely used to assess whether a policy can be implemented effectively at the local level.

Communication

According to George C. Edwards III, communication is a crucial factor influencing policy implementation, as it determines whether policy implementers and target groups clearly understand policy objectives and procedures. Effective communication requires proper transmission, clarity, and consistency of information. In the case of ProKlim implementation in Cisaranten Kulon Urban Village, communication has been carried out through socialization meetings, environmental campaigns, and community-based activities. However, field findings reveal that information dissemination has not been evenly distributed. Only a limited group of active residents fully understands the objectives and technical aspects of ProKlim, while a significant portion of the community remains passive. This condition reflects weaknesses in information transmission and supports previous findings that inadequate socialization reduces program effectiveness (Nielwaty dkk., 2023).

In terms of clarity, although information regarding ProKlim has been introduced through community meetings, several residents still experience uncertainty regarding concrete mitigation and adaptation actions. According to Edwards III (1980), unclear instructions can lead to implementation gaps, as target groups may interpret policies differently. Similar findings were reported by (Riani dkk., 2024) who emphasized that clear and structured communication significantly influences the success of ProKlim implementation.

Regarding consistency, although directives from the Environmental Agency are generally aligned with national guidelines issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (2016), limited technical assistance and irregular mentoring create variations in local practices. This situation potentially weakens standardization and reduces program sustainability. Therefore, communication in ProKlim implementation can be categorized as partially effective but still requiring systematic and continuous improvement.



Resources

Resources are essential to ensure that policies can be implemented as intended. (Edwards III, 1980) argues that even well-communicated policies will fail if sufficient resources are unavailable. Resources include human capital, financial support, information, authority, and infrastructure.

From the human resource perspective, ProKlim implementation in Cisaranten Kulon Urban Village relies heavily on a small group of active administrators. Community participation remains limited, resulting in workload concentration among a few individuals. This imbalance threatens long-term sustainability, as program continuity depends on voluntary commitment rather than institutionalized participation. Similar patterns were identified by (Aziz, 2023), who found that limited human resources hinder program expansion and innovation.

Financially, the program depends largely on community self-funding through voluntary contributions. The absence of a specific and sustainable government budget allocation restricts program development and forces prioritization of only essential activities. According to Mulyadi (2018), inadequate financial resources often result in partial implementation, where policy goals are achieved only minimally. In terms of facilities, although basic infrastructure such as waste collection tools and composting areas is available, the absence of more structured facilities such as an integrated waste bank limits optimization, particularly in recyclable waste management. These limitations indicate that resource adequacy remains one of the primary inhibiting factors in ProKlim implementation.

Disposition

Disposition refers to the attitudes, commitment, and responsiveness of policy implementers toward policy objectives (Edwards III, 1980). Strong commitment and positive attitudes are crucial to ensure consistent implementation. Findings indicate that ProKlim administrators and local government officials demonstrate a positive disposition, reflected in their continued efforts to maintain environmental activities despite limited support. Their commitment contributes significantly to maintaining program continuity.

However, community disposition presents a more complex challenge. Although residents generally express agreement with environmental protection efforts, many perceive activities such as waste sorting and composting as inconvenient and time-consuming. The absence of economic incentives further reduces motivation for sustained participation. This finding aligns with (Nielwaty dkk., 2023), who reported that low intrinsic and extrinsic motivation affects the depth of community engagement in ProKlim. Thus, while implementer commitment is relatively strong, limited community motivation weakens overall program effectiveness and reduces the potential for transformative environmental behavior.

Bureaucratic Structure

Bureaucratic structure affects implementation through the clarity of standard operating procedures (SOPs) and task fragmentation. Clear institutional arrangements help prevent overlapping authority and ensure accountability. ProKlim implementation in Cisaranten Kulon Urban Village refers to national regulations, particularly the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number P.84 of 2016. These guidelines provide a general framework for climate adaptation and mitigation activities at the community level.

Nevertheless, at the local level, the absence of a formal assignment decree specifying roles and responsibilities has led to unclear task distribution among implementers. ProKlim activities are often integrated into other environmental programs without distinct administrative separation. This overlap creates coordination challenges and reduces institutional clarity. According to (Mulyadi, 2018), unclear bureaucratic arrangements can weaken policy accountability and reduce implementation effectiveness. Therefore, strengthening local institutional structures is necessary to



ensure clearer division of responsibilities and better program coordination.

Inhibiting Factors in the Implementation of the Climate Village Program (ProKLim) Policy in Cisaranten Kulon Urban Village, Arcamanik Sub-district, Bandung City

a. Communication Constraints

One of the inhibiting factors in the implementation of the Climate Village Program (ProKLim) in Cisaranten Kulon Urban Village is ineffective communication among the parties involved, including the Environmental Agency, the urban village administration, ProKLim administrators, and the community. Communication constraints are reflected in the limited scope of socialization activities and the lack of comprehensive understanding among community members regarding the objectives and concrete actions of ProKLim. Inadequate information dissemination may lead to differences in perception, low community participation, and inconsistency in program implementation.

b. Limited Resources

Limited resources constitute a major obstacle in the implementation of ProKLim. These resources include human resources, budget allocation, and supporting facilities. The limited number of ProKLim administrators results in a high workload concentrated on a small group of individuals, while community participation remains relatively low. In addition, program funding relies heavily on community contributions, which restricts the scale and sustainability of activities. As a result, the implementation of ProKLim has not yet reached its optimal level.

c. Disposition of Implementers and Community Members

The disposition of policy implementers and community members also affects the success of ProKLim implementation. Although ProKLim administrators and urban village officials demonstrate a positive commitment to the program, community participation is still limited. Some residents perceive ProKLim activities, such as waste segregation, as inconvenient and not directly beneficial. The absence of incentives for implementers and the community further reduces motivation and engagement in program activities.

d. Bureaucratic Structure

An ineffective bureaucratic structure is another inhibiting factor in the implementation of ProKLim. At present, there is no formal Letter of Assignment that clearly regulates the division of roles and responsibilities among ProKLim administrators. ProKLim is still considered part of other environmental programs, resulting in unclear administrative arrangements and weak institutional coordination. This condition hampers effective program implementation and accountability.

Efforts to Overcome Inhibiting Factors in the Implementation of the Climate Village Program (ProKLim) Policy in Cisaranten Kulon Urban Village, Arcamanik Sub-district, Bandung City

a. Efforts to Improve Communication

Efforts to address communication constraints have been carried out by strengthening socialization activities and coordination among relevant stakeholders. ProKLim administrators and urban village officials have increased the intensity of community meetings and environmental activities to improve public understanding of the objectives and benefits of ProKLim. Improved communication is expected to enhance community participation and program effectiveness.



b. Optimization and Strengthening of Resources

To address resource limitations, efforts have been made to optimize the existing human resources and encourage greater community involvement. ProKlim administrators have also provided modest incentives funded through community contributions to maintain motivation. Budget management has been focused on prioritizing essential and strategic activities to ensure program continuity.

c. Strengthening Disposition and Motivation

Efforts to improve the disposition of implementers and community members have been conducted by fostering environmental awareness and a sense of ownership toward the program. ProKlim administrators actively participate in program activities and apply persuasive approaches to encourage broader community involvement. These efforts aim to increase motivation and sustained participation.

d. Improvement of Bureaucratic Structure

To overcome structural constraints, ProKlim administrators have coordinated with the urban village administration and the Environmental Agency to prepare and issue a formal Letter of Assignment. This document is intended to clarify roles and responsibilities, strengthen inter-unit coordination, and support a more organized and effective implementation of ProKlim.

4. CONCLUSION

The implementation of the Climate Village Program (ProKlim) policy in Cisaranten Kulon Village, Arcamanik District, Bandung City has been carried out, but has not yet achieved optimal results. The results of the study show that communication has been carried out through meetings and environmental activities, but the dissemination of information has not been evenly distributed, so that the community's understanding of concrete ProKlim actions is still limited. In terms of resources, limited human resources, budget dependence on community self-help, and inadequate supporting facilities limit the scope and sustainability of the program. Although the administrators show strong commitment, community participation is still relatively low. In addition, the absence of a formal assignment letter has resulted in unclear roles and responsibilities and weakened coordination.

Several major obstacles, such as the limited number of active administrators, lack of technical assistance from the Environmental Agency, budget constraints, and unorganized institutional administration, have resulted in inconsistent program implementation. To overcome this, the administrators provide simple incentives, collaborate with universities and environmental communities, prioritize strategic activities, seek CSR support, and coordinate to issue a Letter of Assignment to clarify roles and responsibilities.

The recommendations include improving socialization strategies so that information is received evenly, adding and training human resources, allocating a special budget in the APBD to support program sustainability, and issuing an official Letter of Assignment to strengthen coordination and the effectiveness of ProKlim implementation.

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