IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CLIMATE VILLAGE POLICY PROGRAM IN REALIZING ADIPURA CITY

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Abstract

Global climate change has undeniably impacted national climate patterns. According to data from the Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (BMKG), the annual greenhouse gas index in 2020 increased by 47% compared to 1990. Carbon dioxide (CO_2) contributes significantly to the composition of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, accounting for around 80%. Urban areas are among the most significant contributors to the rise in GHG emissions, driven by the rapid pace of urbanization. One clear example of a city implementing the Climate Village Program (ProKlim) policy is Magelang City, specifically in Jambon Gesikan, RW 04, Cacaban Subdistrict. Implementing the ProKlim policy is essential to identify the alignment between policy formulation and its environmental impacts at the community level. Therefore, this research aims to analyze the implementation of the ProKlim policy and to identify the various policy supports that influence the successful implementation of ProKlim in Jambon Gesikan in realizing the vision of an Adipura (Clean and Green) City. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with a case study design. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and documentation. The data were then analyzed using the interactive model of Miles and Huberman by reviewing all collected data concerning the policy implementation model theory by Van Meter and Van Horn (1975). The research findings show that implementing the ProKlim policy in RW 04 Jambon Gesikan has been reasonably practical, although several challenges remain. The ProKlim working group (POKJA) in Jambon Gesikan strategically fosters a collaborative climate that supports program sustainability. ProKlim in Jambon Gesikan has begun transforming into an educational tourism village called ProKlim Bersemi, attracting many visitors. However, in terms of actualization, there are still several obstacles. Budgetary resource availability does not yet meet the needs, and the lack of youth participation presents a serious barrier to developing innovation and program consistency. Implementing the ProKlim policy in RW 04 Jambon Gesikan demonstrates that integrating various aspects holistically influences its success. The findings of this study provide valuable insights and recommendations to improve and ensure the continuity of the ProKlim policy in the future.

Keywords: Adipura; Policy Implementation; Jambon Gesikan; ProKlim

1. Introduction

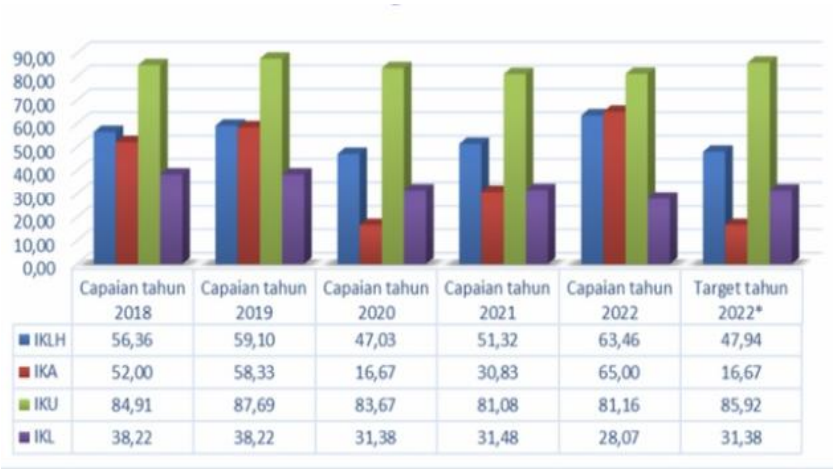
Global climate change has significantly impacted the resilience and understanding of communities in realistically addressing issues and conditions related to the declining quality of the environment. According to data from the Climatology Division of the Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (BMKG), in 2023, the average global temperature reached 1.45°C—a figure that is very close to the 1.5°C limit set by the Paris Agreement, mainly due to the El Niño phenomenon. Indonesia, as one of the largest countries in the world, has a total area of 1,904,569 km (Annur, 2023), Must deal with various ongoing challenges across all sectors, including environmental issues. Environmental problems are not a new concern. Alongside developmental dynamics, various forms of environmental degradation continue to occur throughout Indonesia. As an archipelagic country along the equator, Indonesia is particularly vulnerable to climate change. Based on BMKG data (Sopaheluwakan, et.al., 2021), the Annual Greenhouse Gas Index (AGGI) in 2020 was recorded at 1.47 W/m^2, indicating a 47% increase since 1990. Carbon dioxide (CO_2) contributes significantly to the composition of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, making up about 80%. Various factors drive the rise in GHG levels in the Earth's atmosphere, one of the main ones being human activity.

The Climate Village Program (ProKlim) is a public policy initiative designed as a strategic response to the impacts of climate change and the increasing levels of greenhouse gas emissions. According to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number P.84/MENLHK-SETJEN/KUM.1/11/2016 concerning the Climate Village Program, Article 1 Paragraph 1 states that ProKlim is a national-scale program managed directly by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK). The program aims to enhance active community involvement and engagement of other stakeholders through concrete actions that strengthen adaptation and mitigation capacities in response to GHG emissions and climate change. It also serves to recognize and appreciate efforts already undertaken at the lowest administrative levels—such as villages, sub-districts, neighborhood associations (RW), or hamlets—based on local conditions.

The ProKlim policy aligns directly with the strategy for realizing the Adipura City concept. "Adipura City" refers to a recognition and award given to cities or regencies that have consistently and sustainably managed urban environmental cleanliness. This award is organized by the Ministry of Environment (Farista et al., 2024). Several key aspects are taken into account in the assessment and standardization for the Adipura award, including primary indicators such as physical indicators related to the cleanliness and greenery of the urban environment, as well as non-physical indicators, which include systems for urban environmental management (Luthfi, 2020). These criteria are in line with the three main components of the ProKlim policy, which include adaptation and mitigation activities, as well as the strengthening of local communities.

Magelang City serves as concrete evidence of a city that has implemented ProKlim at the local level. This is especially relevant given the city's consistent annual population growth. According to data from the Department of Population and Civil Registration of Magelang City, the population in 2020 reached 128,020 residents. The highest population density was found in Central Magelang District, with 9,408 people per square kilometer. Based on the 2020 Regional Environmental Management Performance Information Document (DIKPLHD) for Magelang City, there were approximately 8,919 motor vehicles in 2020, predominantly two-wheeled. By 2023, this number had increased to 72,716 cars, of which 54,932 were motorcycles (DIKPLHD Magelang City, 2024). The growing number of vehicles each year contributes to increasing carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere, a major contributor to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Rising population numbers significantly contribute to GHG emissions, particularly from carbon dioxide generated through human mobility activities (Ribeiro, H.V, et.al., 2019).

Gracia-Antunez, O., et.al (2023) noted that around 75% of global CO_2 emissions originate from urban areas. This statement is consistent with the fluctuating Environmental Quality Index (IKLH) in Magelang City. For instance, data from 2020 shows that the city's IKLH dropped by 47.03%, from 59.10 in 2019, and continued to fluctuate in the following years. The decrease in IKLH is influenced by several factors, such as the lack of geolocation data for Green Open Spaces (RTH) and the level of GHG emissions resulting from energy consumption, industrial processes, fuel usage, and land-use changes.



	Capaian tahun 2018	Capaian tahun 2019	Capaian tahun 2020	Capaian tahun 2021	Capaian tahun 2022	Target tahun 2022*
IKLH	56,36	59,10	47,03	51,32	63,46	47,94
IKA	52,00	58,33	16,67	30,83	65,00	16,67
IKU	84,91	87,69	83,67	81,08	81,16	85,92
IKL	38,22	38,22	31,38	31,48	28,07	31,38

Figure 1.1 Comparison of the Environmental Quality Index (IKLH) Values of Magelang City from 2018–2022
Source: DIKPLHD, Environmental Office of Magelang City, 2022

The Magelang City Government has taken appropriate steps as an implementer of the Climate Village Program (ProKlim), which has been promoted since 2019 based on the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.84/MENLHK-SETJEN/KUM.1/11/2016 on ProKlim. This was then operationalized through the Governor of Central Java's Regulation No. 51 of 2019 regarding the Climate Village Program in Central Java. As a result, 15 Climate Villages have been established, spread across all districts in Magelang City. Remarkably, in 2023, Magelang City

successfully maintained its environmental management achievements and received the Adipura Award for the 12th time from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Rudi, 2024). This award reflects the government's serious commitment to adopting environmentally conscious policies through implementing the nationally formulated ProKlim policy adapted to the local level. Among the 15 Climate Villages in Magelang City, the number varies by area for several reasons. For instance, some sub-districts have yet to implement ProKlim due to limited geographical space, making it challenging to provide open green areas. In other places, a lack of collaboration among stakeholders hinders implementation. In sub-districts where ProKlim has been implemented, a key driving factor is strong stakeholder commitment and synergy—as seen in Cacaban Subdistrict, which hosts two Climate Villages in RW 04 and RW 09. The Climate Village in RW 09 is still in development and was designated as a "Main ProKlim" village in 2022. It serves as a replication of the more established Climate Village in RW 04, which has been active since 2020.

The Climate Village in RW 04 Jambon Gesikan, Cacaban Subdistrict, is currently the only one being prepared to advance to the "Sustainable" category. This is partly due to its notable achievements in 2023, such as receiving the Kalpataru Award and the ProKlim Innovation Award for Central Java in the Video Innovation category. Due to its significant progress, Jambon Gesikan has now become a model Climate Village for others in Magelang City. Despite limited natural resources compared to other villages, as it is located in a densely populated residential area in Cacaban, the town has successfully transformed its narrow living environment into an eco-friendly area based on sustainability principles, thanks to strong local institutions. RW 04 in Jambon Gesikan presents a compelling background for this research due to its institutional development and long-term vision to become an educational tourism destination with an environmental focus.

One of the unique aspects of Jambon Gesikan's ProKlim is that most of its administrators are elderly. However, this situation presents significant challenges in improving program performance and continuity, mainly due to physical health limitations and a lack of technological proficiency. As individuals age, their participation and productivity in climate adaptation activities tend to decline (Sudarwanto, 2020b). The ProKlim Working Group (POKJA) was established under the Cacaban Subdistrict Head's Decree No. 660.1/32/522 of 2020. The ProKlim administrators in RW 04 are expected to collaborate, commit, and fulfill responsibilities related to formulating, planning, executing, evaluating, monitoring, and reporting ProKlim implementation. Their activities are directly supervised by the Environmental Office of Magelang City, supported by other technical regional offices such as the Youth, Sports, and Tourism Department, and the Agriculture and Food Department. Like any program, ProKlim's implementation faces several obstacles, requiring cooperation and synergy among all relevant parties. Based on interviews and a pre-survey with the Head and Secretary of the ProKlim Working Group in RW 04, several key issues were identified.

First, the program is limited by geographic constraints. The narrow residential roads, less than 6 meters wide, make ProKlim development difficult, especially considering Government Regulation No. 34 of 2006 on Roads, which requires a minimum width of 6 meters for residential access. Vehicle access is restricted, and vertical gardens are frequently damaged. Additionally,

residents sometimes feel their activities are disrupted during tourist or official visits, reflecting low community acceptance. Furthermore, the single available open space restricts the development of urban farming and the dissemination of agricultural products.

Second, challenges exist in managing village resources in terms of infrastructure and financial support. Funding for ProKlim in RW 04 primarily comes from innovation competition winnings and donations from visiting groups. Currently, no specific mayoral regulation (PERWALI) governs the implementation or funding of ProKlim in Magelang City, which hampers infrastructure development and causes social jealousy among residents.

Third, from the perspective of implementers' disposition, the performance of the ProKlim Working Group is hindered by the predominance of elderly members, which negatively affects participation and productivity in climate adaptation initiatives (Sudarwanto et al., 2020). For instance, administrative tasks and innovation competition video production are often stalled due to limited tech skills.

Fourth, communication and coordination between stakeholders are not always effective. Paradigm differences exist between the community and some technical agencies (SKPD). A notable example is when the community requested training and assistance for agricultural product dissemination and organic fertilizer production, but the responsible agency shifted the responsibility to others.

Given these issues, the researcher assumes that successful ProKlim implementation requires a holistic approach that integrates multiple contributing factors. The awards Magelang City has received—both ProKlim Innovation and Adipura contrast with the real challenges faced on the ground at the neighborhood or sub-district level. Based on this background, the researcher is interested in conducting a study titled: "Implementation of the Climate Village Program (ProKlim) Policy in Realizing Adipura City in Magelang: A Case Study of RW 04 Jambon Gesikan, Cacaban Subdistrict." The goal is to understand how far ProKlim has been implemented in RW 04 and explore the challenges faced.

This research offers novelty, as few studies examine the implementation of the Climate Village Program in the context of achieving an Adipura City at the local level. Thus, the study aims to contribute new insights by broadening the scope of environmental policy implementation processes. The findings are expected to inform and recommend future master plans and action plans for improving ProKlim policy implementation to support Magelang City's goal of becoming an Adipura City. This study seeks to address those gaps and provide new insights that can enrich the understanding of the ProKlim policy implementation process, using a public policy approach model that aligns with the contextual challenges. Furthermore, this research aims to meet the needs of both the community and urban industries amidst the unpredictable conditions of climate change, offering innovative and adaptive solutions as scientific recommendations to complement existing challenges and shortcomings.

2. Methods

This research employs a descriptive qualitative research method using a case study approach to explain the implementation of the Climate Village Program (ProKlim) policy in Jambon Gesikan, Cacaban Subdistrict, Magelang City. According to Sugiyono, (2020), qualitative research is based on post-positivist philosophy and is used to study natural object conditions (in contrast to experimental research). The descriptive qualitative approach is intended to explain and present, in a detailed and systematic manner, the object of this study, namely the implementation of the Climate Village Program (ProKlim) policy in realizing an Adipura City. This research aims to implement the ProKlim policy in Magelang City, with a case study in Jambon Gesikan, Cacaban Subdistrict. The implementation is analyzed using the policy implementation model developed by Van Meter and Van Horn (1975), as cited in Agustino (2022:150–153).

Over six months, this research was conducted in RW 04, Jambon Gesikan, Cacaban Subdistrict, Magelang City. It involved a series of observations on adaptation and mitigation activities in the community, active participation in those activities, and in-depth information gathering from each informant. Informants were selected using purposive sampling and snowball sampling techniques. Informants in this study are individuals who can provide relevant information on the research topic, including representatives from the Regional Development Planning, Research and Innovation Agency (BAPPERIDA) of Magelang City, the Environmental Office, the Agriculture and Food Office, and the Youth, Sports, and Tourism Office of Magelang City. The research also involved the Head and Committee Members of ProKlim Jambon Gesikan, local environmental activists, and community members, each of whom plays a specific role in providing relevant information.

The data collection techniques used in this research include: Observation, Interviews, and Documentation. The data analysis process was carried out by organizing the data, breaking it down into thematic units, synthesizing it, arranging patterns, sorting essential data, and formulating conclusions. The data analysis technique used in this study follows the interactive model of Miles and Huberman, as referenced in Sugiyono, (2020). The stages of data analysis include three main steps: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions or verification.

3. Results and Discussion

The implementation of the Climate Village Program (ProKlim) policy in Magelang City is nationally guided by the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number P.84/MENLHK-SETJEN/KUM.1/11/2016 concerning the Climate Village Program. Regionally, the implementation of ProKlim in RW 04 subdistrict Jambon Gesikan also refers to the Governor of Central Java Regulation Number 51 of 2019 on the Climate Village Program as its constitutional foundation. There are three main components in the implementation process of the ProKlim policy: adaptation activities, mitigation efforts, and the institutional structure of the ProKlim management. Implementing the Climate Village Program policy in RW 04 Jambon Gesikan involves stakeholders, including central government agencies, regional

government institutions, village-level administrative bodies, non-governmental organizations, and local environmental communities. Each stakeholder plays a distinct role and contributes to the program's implementation.

Several indicator aspects serve as benchmarks for analyzing the research findings and discussion on ProKlim policy implementation, referring to Van Meter and Van Horn's (1975) theory, which includes: policy standards and objectives, policy resources, inter-organizational communication and activity reinforcement, the characteristics of implementing agents, social, political, and economic conditions, and the disposition of implementers. These aspects are elaborated in the following research findings:

1) Policy Standards and Objectives

Jambon Gesikan represents an evolved concept rooted in the local community's habit of managing household waste. This is reflected through the utilization of the "Bersemi Waste Bank," which has been actively operating since 2015 as a supporting facility for waste sorting and weighing activities, initiated by local environmental activists. These activities have directly supported the elements required for implementing the ProKlim policy, as a form of recognition for the adaptation and mitigation efforts carried out in Jambon Gesikan.

With the Magelang City Environmental Agency (DLH) support, in 2020, Jambon Gesikan was officially registered in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry's National Registration System (SRN) as ProKlim Jambon Gesikan. The ProKlim policy was implemented in Jambon Gesikan as a direct representation of Article 1, Paragraph (2) of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.84/MENLHK-SETJEN/KUM.1/11/2016 on the Climate Village Program, which states that a village can be considered a "climate village" if it is located in the lowest administrative unit (neighborhood/RW level) and the community has continuously carried out climate adaptation and mitigation activities.

The research findings show that the standards and objectives of the ProKlim policy in RW 04 Jambon Gesikan have been clearly interpreted. Both residents and the local government support the implementation of the Climate Village Program in Jambon Gesikan. The core purpose of ProKlim is to serve as a means of climate change control that raises awareness and provides both theoretical knowledge and practical learning through adaptation and mitigation activities tailored to the village's potential. Over time, the consistently implemented adaptation and mitigation efforts in RW 04 Jambon Gesikan have gained considerable attention from various stakeholders. ProKlim Jambon Gesikan has received numerous visits from both within and outside the city.

Figure 1.2 A follow-up study from Bontang Baru, Kalimantan
Source: Instagram Jambon Gesikan, 2023

The development of the ProKlim Bersemi educational tourism initiative represents a long-term investment goal of the Climate Village Program, not only as a means of conserving natural resources and maintaining environmental sustainability amid the challenges of climate change, but also as an opportunity to promote community welfare and strengthen local communities through tourism-based development. The Climate Village Program policy implemented in Jambon Gesikan is, by regulation, integrated with Magelang City Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2014 concerning the Branding of Magelang City. The implementation aligns with the targeted focus areas outlined in the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) through the Master Plan Magelang Kota Sejuta Bunga (Magelang, the City of a Million Flowers). These activities include enhancing environmental management, organizing organic village areas, and fostering increased environmentally friendly community participation. The alignment between regulatory frameworks and implemented policies ensures legal certainty and order, which is essential for the effective implementation of policies. Conversely, overlapping regulations can lead to inconsistencies that hinder implementation (Sinaga, 2022).

Despite limited specific regulatory support, the ProKlim Working Group (POKJA) in Jambon Gesikan is key in directing and implementing adaptation and mitigation action plans. The ProKlim Bersemi management in Jambon Gesikan was formally established in 2020 through the Decree of the Head of Cacaban Subdistrict, Number 660.1/32/522 of 2020, regarding the Formation of the "Bersemi" Climate Village Management Team in RW 04, Cacaban Subdistrict, Central Magelang District, Magelang City. The majority of the ProKlim Bersemi management members are elderly, and in practice, only a portion of them actively contribute due to age-related factors and the fact that many are also occupied with household responsibilities.

2) Policy Resources

In the implementation process of the ProKlim policy, policy resources play a central role as a key indicator of effective policy performance, primarily through the optimal use of available resources. The research findings indicate that the availability of policy resources, in terms of the

quantity of facilities and infrastructure supporting ProKlim activities, is generally sufficient. However, the quality and usability of these resources are not yet optimal. For example, composting machines provided through grants from the Central Java Provincial Environment and Forestry Office (DLHK) tend to be large and heavy, making them difficult for residents and program staff to operate during the waste shredding process.

Figure 1.3 Condition of Facilities and Infrastructure Grants from the Central Java Provincial DLHK
Source: Instagram Jambon Gesikan, 2024

This situation affects the waste shredding process, which must be done manually. So far, the development of potential and the maintenance of plants, the purchase of seedlings, and the improvement of infrastructure to support the sustainability of adaptation and mitigation programs have been funded from competition prize allocations, educational tourism visits, and accumulated savings from the RW 04 community fund. The amount of funding varies, and the timing of acquisition is uncertain, depending on the level of success achieved. As a result, budget shortages and deficits in the community fund are not uncommon during implementation, since the annual cost of plant maintenance and care can reach up to IDR 5,000,000.

Table 1.1 List of Budget Allocations for Financing Jambon Gesikan ProKlim Activities

No	Sources of Budget Allocation	Budget Amount
1.	Community Self-Reliance	Rp. 1.500.000
2.	Integrated Health Post for the Elderly	Rp. 1.500.000
3.	Integrated Health Post for Toddlers	Rp. 500.000
4.	Organic Village	Rp. 1.000.000
5.	Waste Bank	Rp. 4.500.000

Source: Profil ProKlim Jambon Gesikan, 2024

The budget is insufficient due to the absence of detailed regulations in the form of a regional regulation in Magelang City that governs explicitly the budgeting for the ProKlim policy. Financial

resources play a significant role in the effectiveness of policy programs to achieve optimal policy performance (Kuntadi & Livrianti, 2022). Meanwhile, findings published by Hudaya & Dewi (2021) in the study titled "Collaborative Governance in the Implementation of the Climate Village Program in Talangbubuk Urban Village, Plaju District, Palembang City" state that maximum collaboration in resource support, involving the participation of various related stakeholders, is urgent and perceived equally crucial in achieving the objectives of ProKlim implementation. This indicates that the success or failure of ProKlim policy implementation is partly influenced by the inadequate availability of facilities and infrastructure resources to support the program's actualization. This aligns with the statement by Van Meter and Van Horn, who emphasized that considering the availability of policy resources and utilizing them wisely is one of the key elements for successful public policy implementation.

3) Inter-Organizational Communication and Activity Strengthening

In the context of inter-organizational communication and activity strengthening, Van Meter and Van Horn (1975) pointed out that one key requirement for determining the success of policy implementation is the communication process among implementing agencies, aimed at supporting capacity building and consolidation. The Regional Development Planning, Research, and Innovation Agency (BAPPERIDA) of Magelang City has played a central role as a communicator, bridging connectivity among related technical regional work units (SKPDs). Through a process that involves all stakeholders and the community, from the planning stage to the coordination for the establishment of the Jambon Gesikan Climate Village, BAPPERIDA of Magelang City strives to open communication forums that integrate the primary duties and functions of each SKPD in contributing interventions to the ProKlim policy implementation.

The research findings show that communication between the implementing agencies and other involved parties has been progressing well. Communication and coordination strategies among parties are realized through training, mentoring, and annual cross-sectoral meetings at the Jambon Gesikan Climate Village. This condition is in accordance with Article 12, Paragraphs (1) and (2), under the Guidance and Facilitation Chapter of Central Java Governor Regulation Number 51 of 2019 concerning ProKlim, which mandates that each regional apparatus must guide ProKlim implementation according to its tasks and functions in accordance with prevailing laws and regulations. The role of each SKPD may include formulating city or village policies regarding ProKlim, capacity building, mentoring, infrastructure development, or technical guidance.

For example, the Magelang City Environmental Office (DLH) provides support annually through training and mentoring for ProKlim administrators in the Jambon Gesikan Climate Village. These trainings include ProKlim training, waste management education (organic and inorganic waste), recycling training, and awareness activities to prepare for achieving the ProKlim Lestari status, often inviting speakers from the Central Java Provincial Government.

Figure 1.4 Training and Mentoring of Magelang City DLH as a Form of Communication
Source: Documentation Archives of the DLH of Magelang City, 2024

All parties agree that the ProKlim policy holds promising investment prospects for maintaining a safe, comfortable, and peaceful environment in Magelang City. All stakeholders also encourage the program administrators and the community to participate actively in every meeting and field mentoring activity. This condition is in line with the research findings of Lathifa Putri Wiedhya Syahrani et al. (2024) in the study titled "Improving Village Resilience to Climate Change: The Case of Pucangsawit Climate Village Program Implementation, Surakarta," which emphasizes the importance of communication and coordination processes that can bridge positive transformations in responding to climate change challenges through the adoption of the Triple Helix approach. This approach establishes a harmonious collaboration among the three implementing elements according to their respective roles: the government contributes as a provider and financial supporter, academics serve as observers and innovation evaluators, and the local community acts as the implementers of innovation. The study highlights the importance of a communication model that can foster capacity building and innovation enhancement.

4) Characteristics of the Implementing Agents

In implementing the ProKlim policy, the communication and coordination patterns established by each SKPD (regional work unit) with the ProKlim community of Jambon Gesikan are aligned with the hierarchical structure of the organizational interests within the Magelang City Government. This process begins with BAPPERIDA of Magelang City, as the regional planning and development agency, carrying out planning and coordination for the roles of the involved SKPDs.

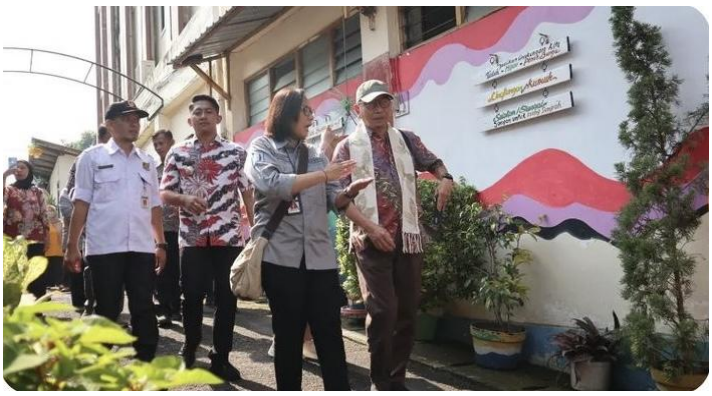


Figure 1.5 Bapperida Coordination and Assistance Process in Jambon Gesikan
Source: Documentation Archive, Jambon Gesikan 2024

The holistic and collaborative approach developed by BAPPERIDA of Magelang City, as the regional planning agency, plays a central role in filtering and absorbing the aspirations, ideas, and innovations of each agency and stakeholder involved, to accommodate the needs and requirements for implementing the Climate Village program in Jambon Gesikan. In contrast, the communication and collaboration system realized by DISPERPA of Magelang City with the ProKlim community in Jambon Gesikan shows a lack of flexibility in addressing various needs and interests. So far, the established communication practices have been too rigid and must follow strict procedural hierarchies within the agency, where any request for assistance, training, or technical support from the community must first go through village and sub-district facilitators.

On the other hand, the Environmental Agency (DLH) of Magelang City has coordinated and communicated coherently in implementing ProKlim in Jambon Gesikan. DLH directly facilitates meetings of all ProKlim Working Groups (POKJA) across Magelang City through the Climate Village Association meetings held every three years. Similarly, the coordination pattern carried out by DISPORAPAR of Magelang City with the ProKlim community of Jambon Gesikan tends to use a participatory approach. DISPORAPAR endeavors to facilitate the participation of the Jambon Gesikan Climate Village community in study tours, tourism awareness group competitions, and various tourism event exhibitions.

The Youth, Sports, and Tourism Office (DISPORAPAR) of Magelang City strives to facilitate the management team and the community in establishing the structure of the tourism awareness group (Pokdarwis) as a permissive step to advance the development of ProKlim Bersemi into a competitive educational tourism area. This effort supports the increase in tourist visits to Magelang City. It is a preventive measure to enhance awareness in managing a lush, comfortable, and orderly environment, as an adaptive response to the Adipura and Kalpataru awards. Together with the Cacaban Sub-district, acting as the local government sector, efforts are made to foster a humanistic approach in mentoring and promoting the ProKlim Jambon Gesikan community.

Communication patterns and styles are conducted precisely by each related regional apparatus organization (SKPD), according to their respective duties and division of authority, in line with the functional scope of their work fields. BAPPERIDA of Magelang City, as the leading

sector, oversees the planning, implementation, and evaluation processes of the ProKlim policy in Jambon Gesikan Village, accommodating the clear and structured division of authority among the involved agencies. The Environmental Agency (DLH) holds coherent authority in providing guidance and assistance for environmental conservation and natural resource sustainability, as well as developing ProKlim Jambon Gesikan toward achieving the ProKlim Lestari (Sustainable ProKlim) category. Meanwhile, the Agriculture and Food Office is encouraged to assist in facilitating training and raising awareness within the ProKlim Jambon Gesikan community, especially regarding establishing urban food self-sufficiency by integrating urban farming practices.

This differs from the duties and authority of the Youth, Sports, and Tourism Office (DISPORAPAR) of Magelang City, which has begun to pay attention and provide direction through its authority by assisting the capacity development for the educational tourism destination of ProKlim. Each SKPD cannot arbitrarily exercise its jurisdiction in helping the implementation of ProKlim in Jambon Gesikan without considering its designated role and function as a regional apparatus organization that must comply with binding regulations. This aligns with the findings from Wiati et al. (2022) in their publication "Challenges to and Strategies for the Climate Village Program Plus: A Lesson Learned from Indonesia," which highlights the importance of clear authority division in ProKlim implementation, as it has a reciprocal relationship with improving accountability and the program's effectiveness in achieving climate resilience and reducing greenhouse gas emissions through proper stakeholder coordination and facilitation.

5) Social, Political, and Economic Condition

In implementing the ProKlim policy, the external environment plays a significant role in determining the policy's success. Since 2020, the acceptance of the ProKlim policy by the community of RW 04, Jambon Gesikan Village, has still encountered some resistance from parts of the community. This condition stems from a lack of understanding of the long-term impacts of the ProKlim policy as an investment in sustainable environmental management to face the uncertainties of global climate change.

Competitionally, the ProKlim policy is not only integrated into environmental management and controlling the increase of greenhouse gas emissions, but as it evolves, ProKlim has also begun adopting sustainable economic principles based on the circular economy. As a result, the ProKlim policy in Jambon Gesikan Village has not only succeeded in creating a green, clean, and comfortable residential environment. Still, it has also helped control economic inflation at the micro level. The community has achieved food self-sufficiency through urban farming products, allowing residents to freely use the harvest for personal consumption or sell it for additional income.

In addition, the increasing number of visitors coming from all corners of the city has provided economic benefits by boosting the capital circulation for the village's development and promoting the potential of ProKlim Jambon Gesikan through the sale of products from waste management activities, such as compost fertilizer sold to visitors. Local handicraft MSMEs (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) have also been allowed to market their products. However, in

terms of personal financial independence, it is still not optimal, as recycled products' sales intensity has not yet reached the targeted sales goals. This condition strengthens the strategic position of enhancing the sustainability of the future ProKlim policy in Jambon Gesikan.

So far, the lack of technical regulatory support governing the implementation guidelines of ProKlim at the Magelang City level has become a significant obstacle in realizing program activities. Currently, the Magelang City Government has only issued the Mayor's Instruction (INWAL) Number 500.6.5.3/209/310 of 2024 concerning the Establishment of Climate Villages in Magelang City, while operationally, the ProKlim implementation still relies on national regulations such as the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation (P.84/2016) and Presidential Regulation No. 61 of 2011 on the National Action Plan for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction.

The sustainability effectiveness of a policy can be projected based on maximizing the policy's impact by integrating environmental components while minimally affecting social, economic, and political aspects, thus opening up individual potential and fostering innovation (Basheer et al., 2022). Political elite support has yet to demonstrate a strong regulatory role, as the formulation of specific regulations for local-level ProKlim implementation has not been fully established. On the other hand, the involvement of each SKPD's support has so far only focused on the development of the ProKlim Jambon Gesikan organizational capacity and potential.

6) Disposition of Implementers

The disposition of the implementers holds a strategic position in directing, mobilizing, and coordinating the sustainability of the ProKlim policy program in Jambon Gesikan Village. The role and contribution of the ProKlim Bersemi Working Group in Jambon Gesikan, according to the research findings, have been proactive and productive in disseminating information and education to the community, encouraging the active involvement of the RW 04 Jambon Gesikan residents in participating directly in various activities, such as waste weighing activities at the waste bank.

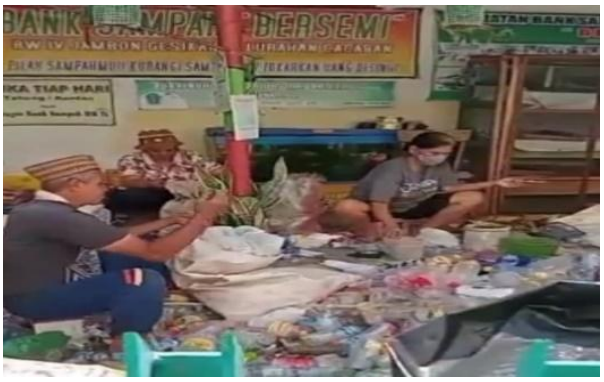


Figure 1.6 Involvement of administrators and the community in weighing waste
Source: Instagram Jambon Gesikan, 2023

In reality, the effectiveness of the organizational structure remains formal mainly, and the division of tasks has not been correctly implemented according to each division's responsibilities. Considering that most administrators are elderly, some experience technical difficulties,

particularly in operating technology, which requires assistance. This situation can impact the consistency in applying sustainable principles through adaptation and mitigation activities.

The findings of this study are consistent with the publication by Syafrillah, et al. (2021)titled "Development Strategy for the Climate Village Program in Palopo City, South Sulawesi, Indonesia," which emphasizes the importance of a clear and structured allocation of tasks and work systems. Such clarity enables administrators to be involved according to their level of ability and expertise, thus improving the effectiveness of program implementation. On the other hand, most adaptation and mitigation activities are not structured regularly due to the limited resources available as the primary capital for implementation. The work programs carried out are not merely focused on achieving awards or competition accolades; in the long term, with the continuous innovation of ProKlim activities, they can generate ecological and economic benefits for the environment and the community of Jambon Gesikan Village.

Recent research indicates that in the study Evaluation of the Implementation of ProKlim as an Effort for Sustainable Environmental Management in Kampung Airport, Teluknaga District, Tangerang Regency by Farid and (2024 it is shown that the realization of Kota Adipura as a step toward climate change adaptation requires practical and sustainable community participation, which in turn demands enhanced facilitator capacity and continuous funding. On the other hand, from a theoretical perspective within the scope of public administration and local governance, another study entitled Implementation of Collaborative Governance in the Climate Village Program: A Case Study in RW 003 Cempaka Putih Timur, Central Jakarta demonstrates the importance of a collaborative approach in building synergy for environmental and waste management, further strengthened by sustainable formal mechanisms.

This aligns with the actual implementation of ProKlim in Kampung Jambon Gesikan, which involves the roles of each government agency and other private stakeholders in supporting the smooth execution of the program, with each actor's disposition contributing to fulfilling collective needs. This corresponds with Ansell & Gash's (2008) theory that cross-sector collaboration is essential in the policy implementation process to reinforce program sustainability. This is exemplified by the role of Bapperida Magelang City as the connecting sectoral line between local government work units (SKPD), the community, and other institutions, complemented by the practice of deliberative participation. This participation is not limited to unilateral decision-making by the government but actively involves the community through the collection of aspirations, which are regularly carried out during ProKlim community meetings in Magelang City and Development Deliberations (Musrenbang).

4. Conclusion

Based on the overall research findings and discussion, it can be concluded that this study generally shows that the implementation of the Climate Village Program (ProKlim) to realize Adipura City in Magelang City—through a case study of ProKlim policy implementation in Jambon Gesikan Village, Cacaban Sub-district, Central Magelang District—has been relatively good but not yet optimal, as there are still significant challenges and obstacles. These include material and moral support issues: limited financial resources and the absence of specific local regulations.

The lack of cross-sector collaboration, particularly the involvement of the private sector in funding schemes, has often caused disruptions in the implementation of ProKlim management. This condition also correlates with the limited participation of the younger generation, whose presence has not yet been integrated into the organizational structure. These findings demonstrate the need for improvements and enhancements across various aspects that require intensive collaboration among stakeholders to ensure long-term sustainability. The realization of Adipura City in Magelang can be achieved through the synchronized and sustainable implementation of the ProKlim policy. Therefore, the government and ProKlim administrators in Magelang City must formulate specific local regulations to ensure future program sustainability. The implementation of the ProKlim policy in RW 04 Jambon Gesikan Village shows the involvement of various aspects that are holistically integrated, forming a unified component that mutually influences the success and failure of the policy.

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