



Development Strategy of the Climate Village Program (PROKLIM) in Cibeusi Village, Ciater District

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Abstrak - Penelitian ini untuk membuat strategi pengembangan Prokgram Kampung Iklim (Proklm) di Desa Cibeusi Kecamatan Ciater Kabupaten Subang. Perubahan iklim merupakan fenomena global bagi seluruh negara di dunia. Indonesia telah menyetujui Perjanjian Paris untuk mempertahankan suhu bumi tidak meningkat lebih dari 1,5°C. Proklm sebagai komitmen pemerintah Indonesia yang membentuk 20.000 kampung iklim sampai tahun 2024. Realisasi pembangunan Proklm mencapai 3.270 lokasi dan masih jauh dari target dengan kekurangan sejumlah 16.730 kampung iklim. Desa Cibeusi merupakan salah satu desa di Indonesia yang mengikuti Proklm. Namun didalam penilaainya baik berupa administrasi, kebijakan pemerintah daerah, peraturan pemerintah desa serta kegiatan adaptasi dan mitigasi masih belum sesuai dengan kriteria penilaian dalam ketegori baik dan sesuai. Sehingga diperlukan strategi pengembangan untuk Proklm. Metode penelitian dengan wawancara melalui Focus Group Discussion kemudian dianalisis menggunakan Analisis SWOT. Strategi pengembangan Proklm di Desa Cibeusi yaitu pada Kuadran I yaitu meningkatkan strategi agresif melalui memanfaatkan kekuatan untuk mencari peluang yang ada. Strategi pada Kuadran I berupa melakukan kerjasama dengan stakeholder, membuat bank sampah, pengelola bank sampah, serta membuat inovasi dalam pengolahan sampah.

Kata Kunci: Adaptasi, mitigasi, perubahan iklim, proklm, strategi pengembangan.

Abstract - This research aims to create a strategy for Proklm development in Cibeusi Village, Ciater District, Subang Regency. Climate change is a global phenomenon in the world. Indonesia has agreed to the Paris Agreement to maintain the earth's temperature does not increase more than 1.5°C. Proklm is a commitment of the Indonesian government to establish 20,000 climate villages by 2024. The realization of Proklm development reached 3,270 locations and is still far from the target with a shortfall of 16,730 climate villages. Cibeusi Village is one of the villages in Indonesia that participates in the Proklm. However, in the assessment, administration, local government policies, village government regulations, adaptation and mitigation activities are still not following the assessment criteria in the good and appropriate categories so that development strategy is needed for the Proklm. The research method with interviews through Focus Group Discussion then analyzed using SWOT Analysis. The development strategy of the Proklm in Cibeusi Village is in Quadrant I, namely increasing aggressive strategies through utilizing strengths to find existing opportunities. The strategy in Quadrant I is to collaborate with stakeholders, create and manage a waste bank, and make innovations for managing waste.

Keywords: Adaptation, climate change, development strategy, mitigation, proklm.

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the countries that agreed and supported the 2015 Paris Agreement. The agreement contains a commitment to keep the earth's temperature from increasing beyond 2°C. In 2024, the increase in earth's temperature will exceed 1.5°C. Climate change in the world today is a concerning condition that causes an increase in earth temperature and natural disasters around the world cannot be avoided. Stakeholders have been trying to take action to mitigate climate change to save the earth. In realizing Indonesia's commitment, the climate and environmental program is held at the national level, namely in all provinces in the form of the Climate Village Program (Proklm). This program is one of the efforts in climate control to avoid disasters and losses. The Climate Village Program (Proklm) is a program established by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) which directly cooperates with local governments as executors and communities as active participants. Proklm applies the

concept of Community Based Development in the form of equity, security, sustainability, cooperation, and local resource-based. Proklm aims to strengthen adaptive capacity to climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in addition to improving community welfare. Proklm is based on Peraturan Menteri LHK No P.84/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/11/2016 about Climate Village program. Proklm implementation guidelines refer to Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor P.I/PP1/SET/KUM.1/2/2017. Proklm is one of Indonesia's transition policies to face the challenges of a low-emission world by Indonesia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) document. The world has a very low chance of limiting global warming to 1.5°C. Climate change will lead to rising sea levels, melting polar ice caps, increased frequency of fires, disease outbreaks, storms, and extreme weather.

Proklm will be successful as well as things that affect the leadership of a community; community knowledge and

understanding of policies; awareness of community participation dissertation; human resources and skills (Iriani & Nugraheni, 2022). Climate change requires alternative ways to reduce or prevent impacts in the form of the Climate Village Program (Proklam) as a government commitment to establish 20,000 climate villages by 2024. The realization of Proklam development reached 3,270 locations and is still far from the target with a shortfall of 16,730 climate villages. An area or region can be proposed as a climate village, which is required to carry out mitigation and adaptation efforts and have a driving community group that has been formed for at least 2 years by registering in the National Registry System for Climate Change Control (SRN-PPI). Cibeusi Village, Ciater Sub-district has registered to support the general objective of climate change control at the site level and the specific objective of increasing local action on community-based climate change adaptation and mitigation. In the Forestry Sector, according to 2021 reporting, Cibeusi Village has reduced emissions by 5.5769.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

The research was conducted in Cibeusi Village, Ciater Subdistrict, Subang Regency, West Java Province, namely in 4 hamlets, namely Cibeusi, Cibereum, Neglasari, and Peuntas Hamlets. Cibeusi Village was chosen as a research location because it has the potential for natural resources, culture and local wisdom, as well as high tourism potential. Data collection and interviews were conducted in September 2023 as well as Focus Group Discussions. Tools and materials used for research are computers, and Microsoft Excel 2016 to process data. questionnaires, stationery, and cameras. The Data SHP from RBI (Rupa Bumi Indonesia) and processing SHP with ArcGIS to make a map of research location with scale 1:35,000. Data collection through interviews was conducted with the community, village head, hamlet head, RT, and RW. Research location map in Figure 1.

Data Analysis

Proklam development strategy using SWOT Analysis. Questionnaires made by self-based on research Pulungan et al (2024), Furqon et al (2020), Yunginger et al (2021). SWOT analysis is an analysis used to build strategies based on weaknesses, strengths, threats, and opportunities. The stages in formulating strategies through

This village has a moderate level of vulnerability, an adaptive capacity index value of 0.55, an exposure index value, a sensitivity of 0.58, and a level of vulnerability to forest and land fires that is not vulnerable (DG PPI, 2024). Cibeusi Village is a tourist village that has beautiful natural beauty and local wisdom. Natural beauty in the form of Curug Ciangin, Cibareubeuy, Pelangi, Pandawa Lima, Bogo, Citawadana, Kampung Senyum, Kampung Cipta Karya, Curug Nangka Bangkok, 7 Springs. Meanwhile, local wisdom in the form of culture that is still carried out today is religious tourism, grave pilgrimage, and Ciasih and Cikahuripan baths (Elhakim et al, 2022). The majority of the villagers' livelihoods are farmers. This research has the objective of knowing the Proklam development strategy in Cibeusi Village, Ciater Subdistrict using SWOT analysis. In addition, the availability of information on development strategies at the local level can be a suggestion and input for the community in climate change mitigation and adaptation actions.

Rangkuti's SWOT matrix (2008): 1. placing strengths and weaknesses in the IFAS (Internal Factor Analysis Summary) matrix and opportunities and threats in the EFAS (External Factor Analysis Summary) matrix; 2. formulating strength - opportunities; 3. formulating strength - threat; 4. formulating weakness - opportunities; and 5. formulating weakness - threat. SWOT analysis is generally for business analysis that takes into account strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. This analysis can interpret the reality of strengths and weaknesses and describe plans (Benzaghta et al, 2021). IFAS and EFAS values to create a SWOT diagram which is a combination of a comparison of strengths and weaknesses (represented by horizontal lines) with a comparison of opportunities and threats (represented by vertical lines). In the diagram, strengths and opportunities are given a positive sign, while weaknesses are given a negative sign. Furthermore, placing the difference in the value of strengths (S) - weaknesses (W) on the X-axis and the difference in value between opportunities (O) - threats (T) on the Y-axis. Then the coordinates (X, Y) will occupy one of the coordinates on the SWOT diagram. The location of S - W - O - T in the SWOT diagram will determine the direction of the strategy (Rangkuti, 2008). The SWOT analysis matrix in Table 1 and SWOT Analysis Diagram in Figure 2.

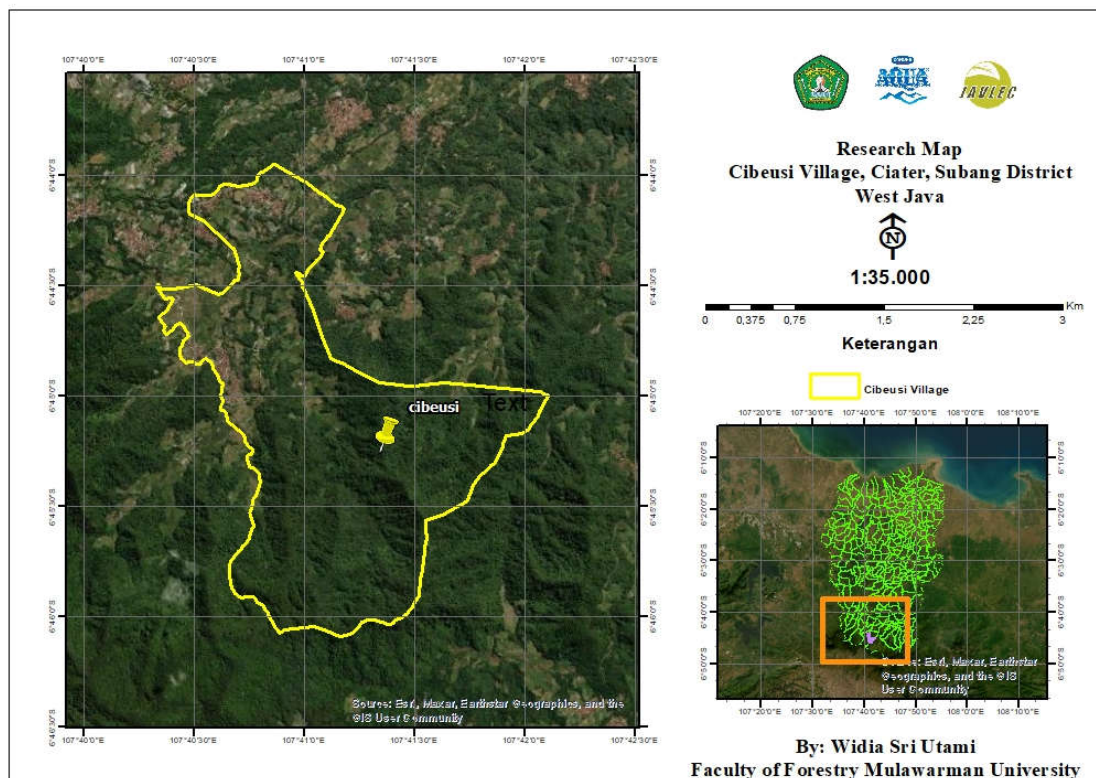


Figure 1. Research Map in Cibeuhi, Ciater, Subang District, West Java

Table 1. SWOT Analysis Matrix

IFAS EFAS	Strength (S) Determine internal factors in the form of strength	Weakness (W) Determine internal factors in the form of weakness
Opportunities (O) Determine external factors in the form of opportunities	Strength – Opportunities (SO)	Weakness – Opportunities (WO)
Threats (T) Determine external factors in the form of threats	Strength – Threat (ST)	Weakness – Threat (WT)



Figure 2. SWOT Analysis Diagram
Reference: Utami et al (2024)

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Cibeusi Village has beauty, a strong culture, and a lot of tourism potential (Elhakim et al, 2022). Cibeusi Village has an area of 937 hectares and a population of 2,850 people (Purnawan et al, 2020). The Cibeusi Village Government has managed the tourism potential and local wisdom in this case the Village Government supports the Climate Village Program. In addition to maintaining the potential of natural tourism, the Cibeusi Village Government has a goal of environmental sustainability. The success of the Climate Village Program is accompanied by support from the community (Puspitaningtyas, 2023). The community empowerment program is in the form of the Climate Village Program, where the community and institutions in the village manage natural resources and human resources to improve climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts. In improving adaptation and mitigation of climate change, a development strategy is needed through Focus Group Discussion. The Focus Group Discussion was held for 1 week by inviting representatives of residents in 3 hamlets of Cibeusi Village so that the total number of respondents was 30 people. This activity was attended by the Village Head, Hamlet Head, RT, RW, and the community as respondents. The Cibeusi Village Climate Village Program is an effort to adapt and mitigate climate change by involving the community, Village Government,

and Local Government. Adaptation is an effort to overcome the negative impacts of climate change. Mitigation is an effort to address the causes of climate change to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (Marlina et al, 2022). Programs that have been implemented are listed in Table 1. The development strategy of the Climate Village Program in Cibeusi Village can use SWOT analysis. SWOT analysis is effective in building a strategy for developing the Climate Village Program. The result of Focus Group Discussion is in Table 3. SWOT analysis requires internal factors in the form of strengths and weaknesses and external factors in the form of opportunities and threats. Internal factors and external factors owned by Cibeusi Village are in Table 3 and Table 4. The results of the SWOT analysis for the development strategy of the Cibeusi Village Climate Village Program are in Table 5. The score of internal factors in the form of strengths is 3.467 and weaknesses are 3.100. While the external factors of opportunities are 3,400 and threats are 3,333. Based on the calculation value, the quadrant position in quadrant I is obtained. This position has X and Y coordinates. X is an internal factor that comes from the difference between strengths and weaknesses. Y is an external factor that comes from the difference between opportunities and threats. The coordinates obtained are (0.367; 0.067) so that the position of the quadrant in Figure 3.

Table 2. Focus Group Discussion Proklam in Cibeusi Village

No.	Instrument	Description
1.	Adaptation	a. The Village Government commits to the Conservation and Protection of Forest Areas b. increasing public awareness through Proklam c. the absence of village regulations and Subang District Government regulations and policies that accommodate Proklam activities d. the role of the private sector in Proklam in Cibeusi Village e. appreciation in the form of Proklam incentives from the West Java Government has not been felt by the community
2.	Mitigation	a. establishing a Waste Bank to process organic waste such as food scraps, leaves, manure waste, and agricultural waste. While inorganic waste such as plastic, glass, metal, paper, and electronics. b. utilizing methane gas from organic waste c. using plant-based pesticides to control pests d. Tree planting is carried out annually the practice of applying organic farming has been carried out, namely using organic fertilizers for agriculture
3.	Institutions	a. the administration of the registered institution is not by the Proklam assessment criteria b. Proklam assistance based on project-based not community-based project c. has not implemented guidance to other hamlets in implementing Proklam

References: Focus Group Discussion, 2023

Table 2. is the result of grouping the instruments from the interview results. The instrument is grouped into 3 namely adaptation, mitigation and institutions. Each description has internal factors in the form of strengths and weaknesses, while external factors are opportunities and threats. The grouping from Table 2 can be analyzed with IFAS (Internal Factor Analysis Summary) and EFAS (External Factor Analysis Summary). IFAS is the difference between total strengths and weaknesses, while EFAS is the difference between opportunities and threats. The IFAS score is the X-axis value and the EFAS is the Y-axis value. Create a priority scale for each IFAS and EFAS. The score of the priority scale results is multiplied by the number of each IFAS (strengths and weaknesses) and EFAS (opportunities and threats) (Utami et al, 2024). Thus, the score results are presented in Table 3 and Table 4.

Table 3. Internal Factor Proklam in Cibeusi Village

Internal Factor	
Strength	
1. Cibeusi Village can support the Proklam Program in Indonesia	0.267
2. Proklam is a benchmark for community awareness of climate at the local level.	1.333
3. Village Government commits to the Conservation and Protection of Forest Areas	0.400
4. Tree planting is carried out annually	0.400
5. The practice of applying organic farming has been carried out	1.067
Total	3.467
Weakness	
1. Proklam assistance is based on project-based not community-based project	0.200
2. Not yet received appreciation for groups that carry out Proklam activities in the form of award certificates.	1.200
3. There is no Waste Bank to manage organic and inorganic waste	0.900
4. Institutional administration registered is not yet by the Proklam assessment criteria	0.800
Total	3.100

Table 4. External Factor Proklam in Cibeusi Village

External Factor	
Opportunities	
1. The role and involvement of private stakeholders (PT Tirta Investama Cisalak, PT SIL, and Perhutani) in supporting Proklam	1.600
2. Adjustment of Village Regulations that accommodate Proklam activities	1.800
Total	3.400
Threat	
1. There are no regulations and policies of the Subang Regency Government in support of Proklam	1.333
2. The Environmental Agency does not yet understand all procedures and regulations regarding Proklam	2.000
Total	3.333



Figure 3. SWOT Analysis Diagram

The Cibeusi Village Climate Program development strategy is based on Figure 3 on the SWOT analysis diagram to improve aggressive strategies, namely using strengths to get existing opportunities (Utami et al, 2024). SWOT matrix of the Cibeusi Village Climate Village Program in Table 3. dan Table 4. The development strategy of the Cibeusi Village Climate Village Program is as follows:

1. Create cooperation and collaboration with PT Tirta Investama Cisalak, PT SIL, and Perhutani in organic and inorganic waste management by creating a Waste Bank. Cooperation and collaboration with private companies and local governments is necessary. Private companies have CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) programs to improve the development of their assisted villages, for example supporting Proklim. Company support can be in the form of participation through CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) funds to help communities in the form of partnerships. Kurniawan (2023) The benefits of the CSR program can improve community welfare through community empowerment through group-based potential development. In addition, the community also receives training and innovation. The main goal is to improve their welfare through the provision of knowledge or guidance. CSR programs can provide a beautiful environment, healthy living, and sustainability (Nur & Fikri, 2023). The involvement of all stakeholders can synergize and provide support for Proklim. Local Government involvement can determine regulations, policies, and rules to strengthen Proklim.
2. Form a farmer group that manages the Waste Bank with members from the Cibeusi Village community. The waste bank is based on voluntary principles and community awareness. (Jaya & Machdum, 2021).. If people have a low awareness of sorting organic and inorganic waste and depositing waste in the Waste Bank, it will not be successful. The establishment of a Waste Bank is an instrument to reduce and handle both organic and inorganic waste. Waste Bank is a local government program on a national scale to manage community-based waste. So this problem is a challenge for the Waste Bank to be sustainable. The voluntary system, which means relying on certain groups of people only, can be an obstacle in building a Waste Bank as a waste management unit in the community. (Karima, 2022).
3. Made innovations with PT Tirta Investama Cisalak, PT SIL, Perhutani for environmentally friendly agriculture with the Agriculture Office. Innovation in the field of environmentally friendly agriculture is in the form of making PGPR (Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria) fertilizer. PGPR is a group of bacteria that can provide and supply nutrients in the soil. PGPR bacteria are *Rhizobium*, *Azospirillum*, *Azotobacter*, *Bacillus*, dan *Pseudomonas* (Hanifah & Sudiarso, 2022). PGPR can increase growth through nitrogen fixation, dissolve bound phosphorus, and produce the hormone indole acetic acid. (Jannah et al, 2022). This innovation has been made by the Cisalak District Agricultural Extension Center together with PT Tirta Investama Cisalak and has been applied to the farmer group's agricultural land. The materials needed are bamboo root, lemongrass root, putri malu root, jajagoan root, alang alang root, water, bran, shrimp paste, and sugar.
4. Make innovations in managing waste with private companies and the Agriculture Office. Organic and inorganic waste management basically determines the success of community awareness in sorting waste. Innovations in organic waste management can be in

the form of making organic fertilizer, animal feed (Damayanti et al, 2022, and coenzyme (Budiyanto et al, 2022). While processing inorganic waste in the form of making crafts such as hanging flower pots and decorative flowers from mineral water bottles,

ashtrays from straws, bags (Murdaningsih et al, 2022), plastic waste into fuel oil (Rahayu et al, 2022), eco-brick (Rahmawati et al, 2024), MSME products that can support the family economy (Pratami et al, 2021).

Table 5. SWOT Matrix of Cibeusi Village Climate Village Program

IFAS EFAS	Strength (S) 1. Cibeusi Village can support the Proklam Program in Indonesia 2. Proklam is a benchmark for community awareness of climate at the site level. 3. Cibeusi Village Government commits to the Conservation and Protection of Forest Areas 4. Tree planting 5. The practice of applying organic farming has been carried out	Weakness (W) 1. Assistance Proklam is <i>based on the project</i> not a <i>community-based project</i> 2. Have not yet received appreciation for groups that carry out Proklam activities in the form of award certificates 3. There is no Waste Bank to manage organic and inorganic waste 4. Institutional administration registered is not by the Proklam assessment criteria
Opportunities (O) 1. The role and involvement of stakeholders, namely such as PT Tirta Investama Cislak, PT SIL, and Perhutani) in supporting Proklam 2. Role and involvement of Local Government stakeholders such as Dinas Pertanian in providing counselling on organic fertilizers and vegetable pesticides 3. Adjustment of Village Regulations that accommodate Proklam activities	Strength – Opportunities (SO) 1. Create cooperation and collaboration with PT Tirta Investama Cislak, PT SIL, dan Perhutani in organic and inorganic waste management by creating a Waste Bank 2. Form a farmer group that manages the Waste Bank 3. Create an innovation program with PT Tirta Investama Cislak, PT SIL. Perhutani for eco-friendly agriculture with Dinas Pertanian 4. Make an innovation in managing waste with companies and Dinas Pertanian	Weakness – Opportunities (WO) 1. Allocate funds to Corporate Social Responsibility PT Tirta Investama Cislak 2. Assistance Proklam based on a community-based project helped by PT Tirta Investama Cislak accompanied by assistance from the government and stakeholders as a model of Proklam 3. Assistance for institutional administration to comply with Proklam assessment criteria through the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK)
Threats (T) 1. The absence of regulations and policies of the Subang Regency Government in supporting Proklam 2. Dinas Lingkungan Hidup does not understand all procedures and regulations on Proklam.	Strength – Threat (ST) 1. Give appreciation to people who manage organic and inorganic waste in the form of Savings of waste collected then multiplied by the value of rupiah 2. Give appreciation to people who plant trees and preserve the environment	Weakness – Threat (WT) 1. Regulatory adjustments Village Government with Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (DLHK) Subang District with Subang District Government's policy on Proklam through strengthening government understanding in supporting climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts. 2. Establish cooperation with Bank Sampah Induk (BSI)

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the development strategy of the Climate Village Program in Quadrant I are to collaborate with stakeholders, create waste banks, manage waste banks, and make innovations in waste processing. Priority strategy for Proklam Program we must create waste banks. Waste banks give many benefits for economy, ecology, and social.

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