

PAPER • OPEN ACCESS

Kampung versus Climate Change: The Dynamics of Community Empowerment through the Climate Village Program (ProKlim)

To cite this article: Dodi Faedlulloh *et al* 2019 *J. Phys.: Conf. Ser.* **1424** 012055

View the [article online](#) for updates and enhancements.



IOP | ebooks™

Bringing you innovative digital publishing with leading voices to create your essential collection of books in STEM research.

Start exploring the [collection](#) - download the first chapter of every title for free.

Kampung versus Climate Change: The Dynamics of Community Empowerment through the Climate Village Program (ProKlim)

Dodi Faedlulloh¹, Retnayu Prasetyanti², and Bambang Irawan¹

¹Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Jakarta, Indonesia

²STIA LAN Jakarta, Indonesia

*dodifaedlulloh@gmail.com

Abstract. This paper aimed to contribute in explaining the implementation of community empowerment through the Climate Village Program (ProKlim) in Jati Village, East Jakarta and Kebon Kosong Village, Central Jakarta. Basically, both locations have demonstrated good practice of empowering and implementing ProKlim. But if faced with the problem of climate change which substantively has a global character –the village as the subject is only able to carry out limited adaptation and mitigation to climate change. Therefore, the structural narrative is crucial in overcoming the problem of climate change, namely by re-presenting the role and intervention of the state through macro policy.

1. Introduction

The problem of climate change has become a global phenomenon. When the world does not committed to take concrete steps to rehabilitate its activities towards nature, climate change will become a time bomb for the inhabitants of the earth. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report states that the rise in global surface temperature (global) ranges from 1.35oC and is expected to continue to increase between 1.5-2oC in the next 30 years. The increase of earth's temperature increases the threat to the risk of climate-related disasters such as floods, landslides, droughts, crop failures, biodiversity damage, sea level rise and degradation of the quality of human health. Indonesia particularly as an archipelagic country vulnerably responds to the effects of climate change which mostly occurred in the form of hydrometeorological disasters (Dewi & Istiadi, 2016).

Humans and ecology live dependently, so that humans must consider the sustainability of nature. The Indonesian constitution after the amendment in 2002, incorporates movements towards becoming green. The spirit of the green constitution is stipulated in Article 28H clause (1) and Article 33 clause (4) of the Constitution. Article 28H Clause (1) states that *“Every citizen has the right to achieve social welfare in both physiologically and spiritually, have decent place to stay, have access to a good and healthy environment, and right to health care”* (Prasetyanti, Retnayu, 2017). Yet, contradictions often occurred; humans commonly override environmental damage while persistently polluting nature. The

latent problem of waste management in Indonesia considered not to be over. There are 64 out of 470 watershed areas (DAS) in Indonesia facing critical situations due to waste pollution (Luciana, 2017). In the forestry sector, 59 million hectares area affected by land conversion, fire, and illegal logging –with an average reduction of 1.9 million hectares per year (BPS, 2017). Factually, Forest damage caused major natural disasters, from landslides, floods, to air pollution.

In governance era, collaboration is mandatory, the responsibility of climate change does not only rely on governmental bodies. The urgency of community initiatives is recently trending, so that all actors including community must be actively involved. Responding to this problem, in 2012, Indonesia created the Climate Village Program (ProKlim) which focused on the basis of community empowerment in carrying out local actions to increase resilience to the effects of climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This program was developed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK). The Climate Village Program (ProKlim) is a national-scale program managed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in order to increase the involvement of the community and other stakeholders to strengthen adaptive capacity to the impacts of climate change and reduce GHG emissions and provide recognition of climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts that has been done that can improve welfare at the local level in accordance with regional conditions.

The actual implementation of ProKlim refers to the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 84 of 2016 on The Climate Village Program, in which the main components; the terms of proposal; assessment; and program category are contained. In the Ministerial Agreement, it is also mentioned that ProKlim could be developed and implemented in the lowest administrative area at RW or Hamlet and Kelurahan or Village at the highest level. In 2013, there were 180 ProKlim in 69 districts/cities. In 2016, the number of ProKlim at the village level was 290 ProKlim. This number is predicted to increase to 2000 ProKlim which is targeted to be functioned optimally at the beginning of 2019 (Kompas, 2017).

Action for empowerment has been increasing within communities around issues of access to resources and entitlements, capacity building, the nurturing of leadership and local initiative and sustainable development. In ProKlim, empowerment considered as strategy to attain goals of local sustainable development. Through empowerment, community are expected to be able to enhance capacity to adapt and mitigate climate change. In practical realm, community empowerment, somehow, has led development programs into success, especially in rural area. ProKlim, therefore, is managed in attempt to achieve both community independence and sustainability.

By conducting research on community based sustainable program namely ProKlim, the author aimed to analyze the dynamics of the ability of community in implementing the principles of sustainable development in local area. This paper concerns on how global problems such as climate change can (at least) be minimized by the collaborative efforts at the level of the village. This paper is intended to contribute to the theoretical conceptual explanation in the process of implementing ProKlim along with the inherent nature of ProKlim. The researchers also used empirical study data conducted in Jati Village –a Kampung in Rawamangun District, the City of East Jakarta and Kebun Kosong Village –a Kampung in Kemayoran, the City of Central Jakarta (Faedlulloh & Irawan, 2018).

2. Research Method

The fundamental purpose of this research is to analyze the implementation of ProKlim in the perspective of community empowerment and sustainability. In line with that, a qualitative research technique is chosen for this research to present comparative analysis between Jati

Village and Kebon Kosong Village. The use of qualitative method assessed to be appropriate because of the nature of research is the exploration of “what is going on” in specific situation regarding the issues of sustainability and empowerment in urban/rural development. Besides that, qualitative research was able to clarify “what went wrong” and define “what should government do” as response for development process (Alipour, Vaziri, & Ligay, 2011). This qualitative method is also precise to examine the phenomenology research dealing with people, organizations, and groups, such as ProKlim.

The author have conducted in-depth interview and observation in both research sites to collect information regarding activities of ProKlim, community involvement, constraining factors, also achievement. The primary data used to ensure facts and empirically strengthened the research argument (Moleong, 2004). To support the results of field research, researchers also used a library study approach with secondary data-based research. Literature study is a technique of collecting data by conducting study studies of books, literature, notes, reports that have to do with problems that are to be solved (Nazir, 2009).

3. Analysis

a. Community Empowerment, Sustainable Development and ProKlim

Empowerment has become the mechanism through which sustainable development goals can be achieved both locally and nationally (Pranarka & Vidhyandika, 1996).. Particularly in this paper, the concept of empowerment affirms the need to build the capacity of communities to respond to a fast-changing environment by inducing appropriate change-internally as well as externally through initiatives, innovation and commitment to a local sustainable development goals. Empowerment for sustainable development means giving to people and communities the true capacity to cope with the changing environment, for increased social awareness, higher levels of social and economic participation and the utilization of new insights on ecological processes of change and self renewal, as societies and communities strive to enter the transition towards sustainable patterns of development.

To achieve the requires, community based environment program –namely ProKlim is targetted to enhance the effectiveness of the action plan of the sustainable development priority programs. In this case, there are three means to implement community empowerment (Kartasasmita, 1996). *Firstly*, creating an atmosphere and climate that allows the potential of the community to well develop. This condition is based on the assumption that each individual and society has unique potential and self-encouragement to create change. In this context, we can see the process of the implementation of ProKlim in Kebon Kosong Village and Jati Village whose have different potential and social capital in managing ProKlim. In the case of Kebon Kosong Village, there was major role of the village apparatus as a creative minority who became the initiator to encourage community participation in the implementation of ProKlim.

The practice of community empowerment in Jati Village, meanwhile, supported by the financial assistance through CSR in 2015. The program was started by the pilot project *Bank Sampah* (Faedlulloh & Irawan, 2018). ProKlim in Jati Village has leveled up community awareness on nature. Through ProKlim, though in a small scale, there was impact on the change of microclimate, which indirectly decreased micro-temperature. Besides that ProKlim in Jati Village and Kebon Kosong Village considered effective in maintaining ground water, securing food stock, conserving biodiversity, providing green space for recreation/eco-tourism and even increasing social cohesion.

One of the exemplary activities of ProKlim is the reforestation process in Kebon Kosong. ProKlim did not stop at reforestation; the village apparatus pushed forward the collective achievement by organizing organic waste management. By conducting a self-help mechanism, local apparatus jointly worked with community in developing *Bank Sampah* at

the end of 2013 to increase impacts on the mitigation activity. *Bank Sampah* turned out advantageous; this most well-known community based waste management program has given significant economic benefit, which used by community to make cultivation gardens with four variants –fish cultivation, fruit orchards, farm gardens, and ornamental plant gardens. This situation continues to be encouraged by the construction of environmentally friendly waste management locations in 2017. This is an affirmative action led by the Central Jakarta Environmental Agency as part of community based waste management program.

Secondly, strengthening the community potential by implementing concrete steps, accommodating various inputs, providing infrastructure and facilities –physically and socially, which can be utilized by community. In this case, the implementation of ProKlim needs to be implemented with the scheme of bottom-up, so that people can actively participate in determining the direction of the climate change adaptation and mitigation process in their neighborhood. The two sites of research successfully conclude that climate change relates to routine activities and community behavior. It is not abstract issue; climate change is more a matter of how awareness turns into small action.

Basically, the role of village apparatus in the two places has supported the program very well. The appointed authorized parties also provide education and socialization on ProKlim. Somehow, in the perspective of bottom-up approach, the actual implementation of socialization and education is not sufficient; it requires practical training and assistance from certified facilitator. The observation and interview results concluded that Kebon Kosong Village has consistency in mentoring activities. This attempt has made the Kebon Kosong Village received awards related to the environment and the success of ProKlim (2017), which one of the indicators is the process of mentoring activities. Apparently, this is what needs to be encouraged more by Jati Village; the enhancement of community potential through facilitation and mentoring activities.

Thirdly, empowering community in the sense of protecting the weak and defending the interests of the community. It means that the process of community empowerment bases on the implementation of social equity values which provide equality for all various parties. Certainly, the objective of ProKlim is basically providing protection for all citizens without the exception of the negative effects of climate change.

b. Presenting *Kampung* and Representing the Best Role of Government

Kampung is a small demographical and geographical entity. Demographically, *Kampung* describes a low-medium economic level with a (quite) strong social cohesion. Geographically, the term of *Kampung* defined as a group of local community with unique local wisdom located in rural, sub-urban, and urban area. *Kampung* has become the identity of Indonesia. The characteristic of *Kampung* is distinctive; depend on the development of modernization. Generally, *Kampung* is also located in urban area, such as Jakarta, but, the scope is surely small; only in several places where low-medium community lives and maintains local culture. Due to its social inclusiveness, community *Kampung* can practice and manage empowerment – a bottom up based program.

In the context of ProKlim implementation, community defined as the subject of development who owns small group in small scope –a *Kampung* scope. Therefore, ProKlim cannot be implemented in a top-down framework. Without participation, various steps taken by the government will be futile; unsustain. The expectation of a national climate protection program named ProKlim is to create awareness of environmental protection and management while also sharing equal benefits of green and healthy environment to communities. However, things need to be noted that the public will be responsible if the government also has the same commitment and willing to uphold the responsibility. Factually, the problem of climate change is a global problem that is also structural. Thus, the adaptation and mitigation steps need to be

structurally dominant as well. This is not meant by denying non-structural roles in the effort to control the environment, but rather in the aim that several problems need to be presented in accordance with the right portion. Regarding the empirical practices that have occurred, for example what happened both in Kebon Kosong Village and in Jati Village, the community efforts of climate change adaptation activities were more non-structurally managed. Indeed, there were real impacts, however still limited.

Tabel 1. Activities of Climate Change Adaptation in Jati Village and Kebon Kosong Village

Location	Activities		
	Drought – Flood – Landslide Control	Food Security Enhancement	Climate Change Disease Control
Kebon Kosong Village	The development of city park as flood control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The availability of small herbs/vegetables garden - Local food plants are used to support family needs - Research and development are managed to enhance food security 	Habituation of clean and healthy living according to the program of KLHK
Jati Village	Flood control is not available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The availability of small herbs/vegetables garden - Local food plants are used to support family needs 	Habituation of clean and healthy living according to the program of KLHK

Source: Faedlulloh & Irawan (2018)

The fundamental difference from the structural approach with non-structural approach is the existence of state intervention through policy, to address public problems. For example, a mitigation and protection against flood certainly needs strong commitment of local authorities instead relying flood control facilities initiated by communities. Surely, government must uphold law enforcement on environmental protection to ensure not only the environmentally friendly behavior of community, but also the violation on land conversion/use by commercial parties. Representing government role in community empowerment means strengthening the policy processes and outputs in a sustainable urban development.

In mitigation process, the role of government is also crucial. Mitigation is a series of activities in attempt to reduce the level of greenhouse gas emissions as a form of climate change mitigation efforts. Mitigation activities can be simple to complex things. Examples are energy saving, green transportation, waste management, tree planting and control of land and forest fires involving the community (Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2017). Practically in ProKlim, mitigation efforts are limited to waste management and reforestation. The availability of facilities, green knowledge, and technology is limited. In this case, mitigation efforts need to be managed by government through a macro level policy that also provides soft-approach to persistently educate community. The implementation of mitigation activities managed by community are explained in the table below.

Tabel 2. Climate Change Mitigation Activities in Jati Village and Kebon Kosong Village

Location	Activities			
	Solid Waste Management and Utilization	Liquid Waste Management and Utilization	The Use of New/Renewable Energy and Conservation Energy	Vegetation Control
Kebon	- The development of	Composting	Socialization	Reforestation

Kosong Village	<i>Bank Sampah Selaras Mandiri</i> - The development of an integrated solid waste management location			
Jati Village	The development of <i>Bank Sampah Asri Hijau</i>	-	Socialization	Reforestation

Source: Faedlulloh & Irawan (2018)

The damage that occurred to the environment is the impact of global development that overrided human sustainability. The report entitled *The Limits to Growth*, written by Meadows to the Club of Rome (Project on the Predicament of Mankind) describes various problems that afflicted many countries and has become global attention, namely the progress of industrialization, population growth, food shortages, damage to the un-renewable natural resources, and environmental pollution (Supriadi, 2010). In substance, ProKlim is an innovative program which is urgent and prominent to sustain. However, the *Kampung*-community impossibly survive on its own capacity. The structural role is necessary to guarantee the balance of sustainable development impact. The state must settle the economic impact of development as the basis of community welfare. Therefore, the representing the role of government in particular climate change issue, must cover all aspects of development –economy, socio-culture, ecology, even technology through the development of macro policy.

4. Conclusion

In substance, the two locations have demonstrated good practice of community empowerment. Moreover, there are parties who get awards related to the success of ProKlim. But when faced with the problem of climate change which basically has a global character, the village or *Kampung*-community is only a subject who can carry out limited adaptation and mitigation to climate change. In fact, in a bigger perspective, the contributors to pollution that affect global climate change are actually companies, not villages. Therefore the structural narrative is needed again particularly in environmental protection program by representing the role and intervention of the state through macro policy. Thus, the existence of ProKlim is a supporting program, not a fundamental policy to address climate change.

References

- [1] Alipour, H., Vaziri, R. K., & Ligay, E. (2011). Governance as Catalyst to Sustainable Tourism Development: Evidence from North Cyprus. *Journal of Sustainable Development*, 4(5), 32–49. <https://doi.org/10.5539/jsd.v4n5p32>
- [2] Dewi, I. K., & Istiadi, Y. (2016). Mitigasi Bencana pada Masyarakat Tradisional dalam Menghadapi Perubahan Iklim di Kampung Naga Kecamatan Salawu Kabupaten Tasikmalaya. *Manusia Dan Lingkungan*, 23(1), 129–135.
- [3] Faedlulloh, D., & Irawan, B. (2018). *Pengendalian dan Perlindungan Lingkungan Hidup Yang Berkelanjutan Berbasis Pemberdayaan Masyarakat: Studi Komparasi Pada Program Unggulan Kampung Iklim (ProKlim) di Kelurahan Jati Jakarta Timur dan Kelurahan Kebon Kosong Kemayoran Jakarta Pusat*. Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Jakarta (Tidak Dipublikasikan).
- [4] Kartasasmita, G. (1996). *Pembangunan untuk Rakyat: Memadukan Pertumbuhan dan Pemerataan*. Jakarta: PT. Pustaka Cidesindo
- [5] Kementrian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan. (2017). *Road Map Program Kampung*

- Iklim (ProKlim) Gerakan Nasional Pengendalian Perubahan Iklim Berbasis Masyarakat*. Jakarta: Direktorat Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim Direktorat Jenderal Pengendalian Perubahan Iklim Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan.
- [6] Kompas. (2017). Sebanyak 2000 Kampung Iklim Ditargetkan Berfungsi di 2019. Retrieved from <http://nasional.kompas.com>
- [7] Luciana, S. (2017). Komunikasi Persuasif Duta Lingkungan dalam Meningkatkan Gaya Hidup Ramah Lingkungan pada Program Kampung Iklim Badan Lingkungan Hidup Kota Pekanbaru. *Jurnal Online Mahasiswa Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Riau*, 4(2), 1–18.
- [8] Moleong, L. J. (2004). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya.
- [9] Nazir, M. (2009). *Metode Penelitian*. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.
- [10] Pranarka, A. M. ., & Vidhyandika. (1996). *Pemberdayaan: Konsep, Kebijakan dan Implementasi*. Jakarta: Center of Strategic and International Studies.
- [11] Prasetyanti, R. (2017). Ecocracy - Ecology Based Democracy: Pursuing Local Goals of Sustainable Development. *JKAP (Jurnal Kebijakan dan Administrasi Publik)*. 1(1), 1-12.
- [12] Supriadi. (2010). *Hukum Lingkungan di Indonesia Sebuah Pengantar*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.