

## Assistance for the Climate Village Program in Pekanbaru City

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### Article

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### Abstract

The climate village program in Pekanbaru City was carried out in one of the Tobek Godang Sub-District. In order for this program to involve all districts in Pekanbaru City, there is a need to increase understanding and socialization of the Climate Village program. The Tobek Godang Sub-District Partner is a pilot project of the Kampong Climatic program which has a community service activity program target, namely stakeholders in Pekanbaru City. Based on the results of the FGDs and interviews, the partners faced two main problems: (1) the stakeholders of the climate village program are not known (2) each village needs assistance in implementing the climate village program. Based on the problems, solutions are offered such as (1) outreach to stakeholders regarding the climate village program, (2) assistance to each village in implementing the climate village program. The results of the community service that has been carried out (1) socialization carried out by the community service team to increase the participation of two sub-districts that are committed to implementing the climate village program, namely Bina Widia sub-district and Sidomulyo Barat sub-district, (2) the companion team from tertiary institutions have conducted FGDs with RT, RW, the Lurah and the Camat in implementing the climate village program to provide education to the community in implementing the climate village program.

*Keywords:* Climate Village; Program; Kelurahan; Pekanbaru.

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### Introduction

Global environmental problems in the international community are changing based on the occurrence of environmental damage and pollution that has hit the world due to development. This development activity triggers the acceleration of climate phenomena which should be natural phenomena (Ghina, 2017). The world community agreed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the Kyoto Protocol (GHG) Agreement. Indonesia is one of those who have contributed.

Climate change is caused by environmental damage, therefore environmental sustainability must be protected through adaptation and mitigation measures. The Climate Village Program is a solution that increases community participation and other stakeholders in strengthening adaptative capacity to the impacts

of climate change and reducing greenhouse gases. By recognizing that adaptation to climate change and mitigation actions, it be able to improve people's welfare. (Nurpeni et al., 2022).

Emission reducing activity by creating the Climate Village Program (PROKLIM), namely community-based environmental management activities, has also been implemented in Pekanbaru City, to be precise, in the Tobek Godang Village, Binawidya District. Through regional regulation number 10 of 2019, which was formerly a Tampan sub-district and is currently divided into two Tuah Madani sub-districts and Bina Widya sub-district, the Bina Widya sub-district has five sub-districts, namely Simpang Baru, Delima, Tobek Godang, Bina Widya, and Sungai Sibam sub-districts.

One of the sub-districts in the Bina Widya sub-district, namely the Tobek Godang sub-district, is the only sub-district in Pekanbaru City that implements the climate village program and has received an award from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. It can also be expected that the number of sub-districts in the city of Pekanbaru will increase in implementing the climate village program, therefore the climate village program must also be understood by stakeholders with doing the socialization.

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry manages the Climate Village Program (PROKLIM) to increase community involvement and other stakeholders and strengthen adaptive capacity (Purnomo, 2019). The implementation of Proklam refers to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 84 of 2016 concerning the Climate Village Program, which contains the main components that can be developed and implemented in administrative areas, with the lowest being at the RW or hamlet level and the highest at the sub-district or village level. (Rifyanti, 2018), (Rinaldy, R., Nulhaqim, S. A., & Gutama, 2017).

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry also hopes to increase the number of climate villages in Indonesia. It also can be useful in adapting to climate change, disaster mitigation, waste management, and increasing the economy from agricultural products from the community (Faedlulloh, D., Irawan, B., & Prasetyanti, 2019). Therefore, there is a need for massive and comprehensive outreach regarding the climate village program, especially in urban areas that are prone to the effects of weather and disasters.

## **Research Method**

The stages of this community service activity are in partnership with the Tobek Godang sub-district, which is one of the sub-district pilot projects implementing the climate village program in Pekanbaru city, based on the problems observed and discussions with community service partners, there is a need to re-socialize the climate village program to increase participation in implementing the program climate villages, especially sub-districts in Pekanbaru City.

The first activity is to identify problems by conducting focus group discussions and interviews with partners to produce solutions for the problems that occur in (Saputra, T., & Utami, 2018). Then proceed with socialization activities and climate village assistance to produce solutions needed by partners in overcoming problems. Then evaluate the results and the activities process to see the shortcomings and weaknesses in the program process and the effectiveness of the results. The last, carries out a follow-up to strengthen partners in developing better program activities for the future. The figure 1 describes the method of activity in its implementation.

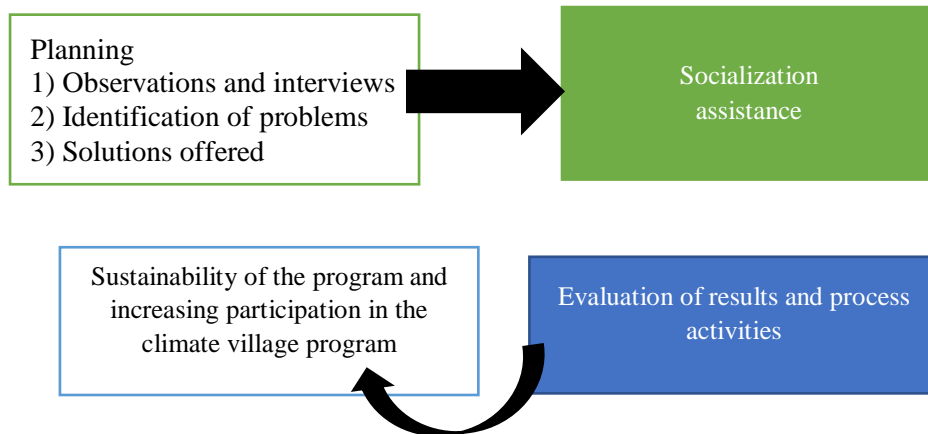


Figure 1. Activity Implementation Method

## Results & Discussion

Climate change is currently a global problem caused by environmental damage. It is necessary to preserve the environment through adaptation and mitigation efforts. The climate village program is one of the solutions to increase community involvement and other stakeholders to strengthen adaptation capacity to climate change impacts, reduce GHG emissions, and provide recognition for climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts that have been carried out, which can improve people's welfare: 1) At this time, the priority issues faced by partners which are solving priority too are as follows: Only a few people know about the climate village program. Therefore it is necessary to increase understanding and knowledge of the climate village program through outreach activities; 2) Data and information on the adaptation and mitigation of the climate village program in Pekanbaru City have yet to be recorded. For this reason, it is necessary to collect data on potential climate villages in Pekanbaru City to support the Climate Village program through mentoring activities.

From the partners' problems above, the solutions and achievement targets faced by partners are formulated in the formation of a climate village in Pekanbaru City as partners as follows:

**Table 1**  
**Priorities, Solutions and Achievement Targets**

Priority	Solutions	Achievement Targets
Climate village program education	(1) Socialization of the climate village program	Increasing public knowledge about the climate village program
Identification of climate village program data and information	(1) Assistance in the inventory of climate village program potential data	The Data of potential climate village program in Pekanbaru City has been recorded

Implementation of solutions and achievement targets that are prepared and implemented in accordance with the achievement plans and achievement indicators to partners as follows:

**Table 2**  
**Achievement plan and achievement indicators**

Achievement plan	Achievement indicators
Climate village program education	Increasing community knowledge by socializing the climate village program seen from: (1) pre test (2) post test
Identification of data and information on the climate village program in Pekanbaru City	The data for the climate village program in Pekanbaru City are as follows: (1) Adaptation (2) Mitigation

Every problem that has been obtained through interviews with partners is formulated a solution based on partners' needs. Therefore, this activity is a form of applying theory from various fields in supporting the formation of a climate village in Pekanbaru City.

The climate village program assistance in Pekanbaru City was first carried out with a MoA (agreement) and FGD between the Tobek Godang sub-district and the Bina Widya sub-district on Tuesday, February 12, 2021. The event also invited the community, RT, and RW in the Bina Widya sub-district to cooperate while socializing the village program climate. In the Tobek Godang sub-district, this activity was attended by lecturers from the faculty of administrative science, the Head of Bina Widya sub-district, the Head of Tobek Godang sub-district, youth organizations, neighborhood associations, and the residents of Tobek Godang sub-district.



Figure 2. Signing of the MoA Proklim by the Tobek Godang Village Head and the Binawidya Sub-District Head and the Faculty of Administrative Sciences

After signing the collaboration, the socialization of the climate village program was continued towards a climate-resilient community for the city of Pekanbaru so that it could increase participation in the program. This activity used the zoom on Thursday, 1 April 2021, by inviting speakers from the Director of Climate Change Adaptation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Mrs. Dra. Sri Tantri Arundhati, M.Sc then Head of Sub-Directorate for Environmental Adaptation of Artificial Ecology KLHK Mrs. Ir. Tri Widayati, MT and Proklim Head of Tobek Godang Pekanbaru, Mr. Yasir Arafat, Sos.

This activity is essential to carry out a common perceptions between existing stakeholders, so by carrying out the existing climate village program, it can strengthen implementing institutions for the climate village program, which are supported by partnerships between government, private sector, academia, civil society, and the mass media in a collaborative framework in implementing the climate village program in Pekanbaru City, Riau Province.



Figure 3. Climate Village Program Socialization Event



The socialization event invited stakeholders and the city government of Pekanbaru to implement the climate village program. To strengthen the climate village program, stakeholders can also do a comparative study in the Tobek Godang sub-district, where they will receive training and knowledge about implementing it. Where the implementation of the climate village program is a form of priority and strengthening from the grassroots so that it can run well. This activity was carried out by filling out a questionnaire of the the socialization impact; the data below is the result of the pre-test and post-test of climate village outreach activities.

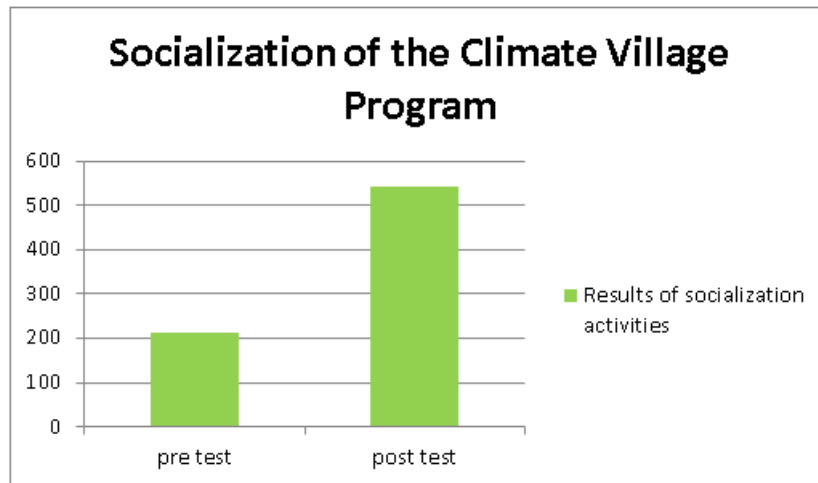


Figure 4. Socialization of The Climate Village Program

The results of the socialization activities show that there was an increase in the participants' knowledge about the climate village program. According to the result, the socialization provided was going well, and participants in the climate village program socialization in Pekanbaru city could understand the presenters's. After the event, sub-districts committed to running the climate village program in Pekanbaru City received equipment assistance and training from the Ministry of Environment, as shown in the Figure 5.



Figure 5. Training on the use of an organic chopper

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry is committed to assisting the Tobek Godang sub-district as the pioneer of the climate village program, in addition, the Bina Widya sub-district and Sidomulyo Barat sub-district also committed to running the climate village program. The assistance provided 2 units of organic chopping machines, 1 unit of a tricycle, two units of waste carts, ten units of biopore equipment, and two units of composter.



*Figure 6. Receiving assistance from the Climate Village Program from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry*

Before the aid handover event the Ministry of Forestry also provided knowledge and training to assistants, heads of the climate village program, and the sub-district of Tobek Godang, Bina Widya and West Sidomulyo for operating the tools in implementing the climate village program. The assistance provided was also handed over directly by Mrs. Minister Siti Nurbaya during a working visit to Dumai City, Riau Province.



*Figure 7. Visit to the Dumai city during the handover of the climate village program assistance*

The assistance was handed over to the climate village program actors on Saturday, April 10, 2021, by minister Siti Nurbaya in the Dumai city. With this assistance, the service community team and the pioneers of the climate village program are expected to run and implement climate villages so that they can overcome the effects of climate change caused by nature and human hands.



*Figure 8. Handover of the climate village program assistance by the Minister of Environment Ibu Siti Nurbaya to the Head of Tobek Godang village, Bina Widya and West Sidomulyo*

The Synergy between the community groups, RT, RW, Lurah, and sub-district heads is to mutually support and complement the climate village program so that it can be stronger in terms of institutional priorities and support for sustainability as a variety of programs covering many aspects. And also to provide input and support because the community movement must be strengthened by its institutions.

The results of this community service activity found that the climate village program is essential to maintain a suitable living environment. The implementation challenges in the climate village program are the role of the government. It takes a climate village pioneers community at the lower level in line with research by (Rinaldy, R., Nulhaqim, S. A., & Gutama, 2017). The findings in this study indicate constraints on organizational management, especially human resources (HR), in implementing activities. This research suggests a thorough evaluation on the increasing of waste management group capacity in the form of Organizational Management Workshop to increase knowledge and understanding related to organizational management for waste management group members.

In line with the research of (Saputra, T., Sufi, W., & Eka, 2022), institutions are also important in implementing the climate village program, increasing the institutional capacity of Proklim after receiving support from climate change mitigation and adaptation infrastructure, increasing human resource capabilities and benefits which can be directly applied to build a resilient climate society at the site level.

Then research by (Dewi, A. E., Maryono, M., & Warsito, 2019) found that local figures, the role of women, and society influence the sustainability. Implementing the Climate Village in Surakarta City has the potential for sustainability with strong collaboration between stakeholders. (Susanti, A. A., Antika, A. A., Pratama, R., Pradana, F. G., Handayani, S., & Sutaryono, 2022) The research results show that the implementation of the Climate Village Program in Kalitan has been running quite optimally. Some of the work programs carried out in developing climate change adaptation include water absorption, rainwater harvesting, vegetation planting, yards utilizing, and medicinal plants planting. In addition, activities are carried out, namely Climate Change Mitigation implementing in the form of waste containers, zero waste families, wastewater management, and disease prevention.

The complexity of climate protection managing requires an approach that fulfills the elements of integration, synergy, and coherence and is measurable. Climate change mitigation measures will be effective and efficient if the processes and progress are measurable, verifiable, and transparent.

At this level, databases and information related to climate change management become essential. Highly integrated data, as well as accurate and up-to-date statistical, spatial and administrative data, can provide an overview of the standard and actual conditions in the field (Sufi et al., 2022).

This data is essential to determine the level of preparedness of a region or group of people to face climate change, including whether action and policies of mitigation and adaptation program have implications for increasing community resilience and mitigating climate change emissions. The national registration system will become a platform for climate change adaptation management, climate change adaptation actions, and resources in Indonesia. This allows standardization and integration of data and information to reduce existing data problems. For this reason, it is necessary to strengthen the city and district government's facilities and infrastructure, as well as train for the climate village program in the Pekanbaru metropolitan area so that it has a significant impact on climate change in Indonesia.

## Conclusions

The assistance of the climate village program (Proklam) in Pekanbaru City needs to be carried out massively to all stakeholders so that it can increase the implementation of the climate village program at both the RT/RW and sub-district levels. The participation of academics in outreach and assistance is needed so that the understanding and knowledge of the community in implementing the climate village program can be implemented properly. The leading sector from the government Ministry of Environment and Forestry should also be able to facilitate the implementation of each climate village program. With the assistance of the climate village program, every community be able to know and understand its implementation. Therefore, this community service activity can be continued so that it can provide education to the community and solve the exist problems in the implementation of the climate village program so that stakeholders' relationship are establish such as the Pekanbaru City Environmental Service, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and community groups.

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