

RINGKASAN

Program Kampung Iklim di latar belakang oleh adanya Perjanjian Internasional yaitu Perjanjian Protokol Kyoto yang merupakan refleksi dari keinginan masyarakat untuk mengurangi gas rumah kaca (RAN-GRK) yang setiap harinya semakin meningkat. Kampung iklim di Kabupaten Purbalingga yang sudah di sertifikasi oleh Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup, yaitu Program Kampung Iklim di Desa Karanglewas Kecamatan Kutasari Kabupaten Purbalingga.

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui implementasi Program Kampung Iklim di Desa Karanglewas Kecamatan Kutasari Kabupaten Purbalingga. Model implementasi kebijakan yang digunakan adalah model implementasi milik Thomas B Smith dimana terdapat 4 (empat) aspek yaitu, *Idealized policy*, *Target groups*, *Implementing organization*, *Environmental factor* kemudian pendekatan yang digunakan adalah *bottom-up*. Teknik pengambilan informannya adalah purposive sampling. Teknik pengumpulan data meliputi wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Validitas data yang digunakan adalah Triangulasi data. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah model analisis interaktif Miles dan Huberman.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kebijakan sudah berhasil diidealkan namun masih terdapat pengurus program yang tidak bertempat tinggal di lokasi tersebut sehingga tidak sesuai dengan pedoman pelaksanaan Program Kampung Iklim kemudian pengurus program belum melaksanakan tugas-tugasnya sesuai dengan yang seharusnya. *Target groups* dalam hal ini adalah masyarakat yang bertempat tinggal di RT 12 RW 06 Dusun IV, perangkat desa dan pengurus program dimana daya tanggap dan dukungan dari masyarakat penerima program cukup besar, *implementing organization* dalam hal ini adalah pengurus Bank Sampah “Sampah Maju Jaya” serta Pemerintah Desa Karanglewas. Kemudian *environmental factor* peneliti melihat tingkat pendidikan kelompok sasaran secara umum tidak mempengaruhi proses implementasi kebijakan kemudian pola kepemimpinan organisasi pelaksana menunjukkan hal yang baik. Berdasarkan indikator keberhasilan program meliputi pelaksanaan program, kesadaran masyarakat dan keberlanjutan program dapat disimpulkan tidak berhasil karena tidak dilaksanakan oleh masyarakat.

Terdapat factor penghambat dalam implementasi Program Kampung Iklim di Desa Karanglewas diantaranya faktor penghambat tersebut yaitu terdapat panitia yang tidak bertempat tinggal di lokasi PROKLIM sehingga mengakibatkan proses pengawasan program tidak maksimal serta belum adanya tindak lanjut dari kepala desa yang baru terhadap Program Kampung Iklim yang telah diimplementasikan sehingga mengakibatkan program tersebut tidak berjalan seperti sebelumnya.

Kata Kunci : Implementasi Kebijakan, Program Kampung Iklim.

SUMMARY

The Climate Village Program is motivated by the International Agreement, the Kyoto Protocol, which is a reflection of the desire of the community to reduce greenhouse gases (RAN-GRK) that occur in the atmosphere which are increasing every day. One of the districts in Central Java that responded to this action was Purbalingga Regency, until 2020 there were 11 Climate Villages in Purbalingga Regency but only one Climate Village that had been certified by the Ministry of the Environment, namely the Climate Village Program in Karanglewas Village, Kutasari District, Purbalingga Regency.

The purpose of this study was to determine the implementation of the Climate Village Program in Karanglewas Village, Kutasari District, Purbalingga Regency. The policy implementation model used is Thomas B Smith's implementation model in which there are 4 (four) aspects, Idealized policy, Target groups, Implementing organization, Environmental factors and the approach used is bottom-up. The technique of taking informants is purposive sampling. Data collection techniques include interviews, observation, and documentation. The validity of the data used is data triangulation. The data analysis technique used is the interactive analysis model of Miles and Huberman.

The results of this study indicate that the policy has been idealized successfully but there are still program managers who do not live in these locations so that they do not comply with the Climate Village Program implementation guidelines and then the program administrators have not carried out their duties as they should. The target groups in this case are the people who live in RT 12 RW 06 Dusun IV, village officials and program administrators where the responsiveness and support of the community receiving the program is quite large, the implementing organization in this case is the organizer of the "Bank Sampah Maju Jaya " and Karanglewas Village Government succeeded in carrying out the Village Climate Program. Then the environmental factors of researchers see the level of education of the target group in general does not affect the process of policy implementation then the leadership patterns of implementing organizations show good things. Based on the indicators of program success, including program implementation, community awareness and program sustainability, it can be concluded that it was not successful because it was not implemented by the community.

There are inhibiting factors in the implementation of the Climate Village Program in Karanglewas Village including the inhibiting factor, namely there are committees not residing at the PROKLIM site so that the program supervision process is not optimal and there is no follow up from the new village head of the Climate Village Program that has been implemented so that resulting in the program not running as before.

Keywords: Policy Implementation, The Climate Village Program.