

## ABSTRAK

Paris Agreement adalah perjanjian internasional yang mengatur mitigasi, adaptasi, dan pembiayaan perubahan iklim. Ada 192 negara dan Uni Eropa yang telah menandatangani dan berkomitmen untuk menjalankan program-program terkait. Indonesia meratifikasi perjanjian tersebut dan meluncurkan Program Kampung Iklim (ProKlim) sebagai langkah konkret. ProKlim adalah program lingkungan di tingkat desa yang melibatkan mitigasi, adaptasi, dan pemberdayaan masyarakat. Sampai tahun 2017, lebih dari 1.300 lokasi telah mendaftar dalam program ini. ProKlim menjadi instrumen penting dalam pengendalian perubahan iklim dan melibatkan berbagai pihak, dari masyarakat lokal sampai kementerian. Indonesia memiliki kewajiban untuk melaporkan rencana dalam NDC dan menyediakan informasi yang transparan serta melaporkan kepada UNFCCC. Penelitian ini berfokus pada strategi implementasi Paris Agreement melalui Desentralisasi Program Kampung Iklim di Indonesia, dengan contoh pelaksanaan di Provinsi Jawa Tengah dan Kabupaten Banyumas. ProKlim memberikan kontribusi penting dalam upaya penurunan emisi gas rumah kaca di tingkat desa setelah ratifikasi Paris Agreement. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Dengan menggunakan sumber data primer berupa wawancara dengan penanggung jawab pelaksana Proklm di Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan dan data sekunder berupa publikasi dan data dari Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Indonesia, buku, jurnal, artikel, serta situs resmi. Analisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teori environmentalisme dan konsep desentralisasi.

**Kata kunci: Paris Agreement, Implementasi NDC, Program Kampung Iklim Indonesia, Environmentalisme, Desentralisasi.**

## ABSTRACT

The Paris Agreement is an international agreement that regulates climate change mitigation, adaptation, and financing. It has been signed by 192 countries and the European Union, who have committed to implementing related programs. Indonesia has ratified the agreement and launched the Climate Village Program (ProKlim) as a concrete measure. ProKlim is an environmental program at the village level that involves mitigation, adaptation, and community empowerment. By 2017, over 1,300 locations had registered for this program. ProKlim has become an important instrument in climate change control, engaging various stakeholders from local communities to ministries. Indonesia has an obligation to report its plans in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and provide transparent information to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This research focuses on the implementation strategies of the Paris Agreement through the decentralization of the Climate Village Program in Indonesia, with examples of implementation in the Central Java Province and Banyumas Regency. ProKlim contributes significantly to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions at the village level following the ratification of the Paris Agreement. The research methodology employed in this study is qualitative, utilizing primary data sources such as interviews with responsible ProKlim implementers from the Department of Environment and Forestry, as well as secondary data sources including publications, data from the Indonesian Department of Environment and Forestry, books, journals, articles, and official websites. The analysis employed in this research utilizes environmentalism theory and the concept of decentralization.

**Keywords: Paris Agreement, NDC Implementation, Program Kampung Iklim Indonesia, Environmentalism, Decentralization**