

ABSTRAK

Gampong Uteunkot merupakan salah satu wilayah di Kota Lhokseumawe yang telah ditetapkan sebagai lokasi Program Kampung Iklim (ProKlim). Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis implementasi ProKlim di *Gampong* Uteunkot serta mengidentifikasi hambatan pelaksanaannya. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan desain studi kasus menurut Merriam dan Tisdell. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Analisis dilakukan secara induktif dan komparatif sejak pengumpulan data melalui pengorganisasian data, pemberian kode, pembentukan kategori, pengembangan tema, interpretasi, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa upaya adaptasi telah dilaksanakan melalui peningkatan ketahanan pangan, penyediaan jalur evakuasi, pengendalian penyakit terkait iklim, dan pengendalian banjir. Upaya mitigasi dilakukan melalui pengelolaan sampah organik menjadi pupuk kompos. Aspek pendukung keberlanjutan diwujudkan melalui Kelompok Tani Dara Manis, dukungan pemerintah, keterlibatan masyarakat, kemitraan, dan penghargaan ProKlim kategori Pratama. Namun, kegiatan tersebut belum optimal dan belum berkelanjutan. Hambatan utama meliputi keterbatasan anggaran dan kapasitas sumber daya manusia, transisi pemerintahan *gampong*, koordinasi dan monitoring yang tidak rutin, serta kondisi sosial-ekonomi dan lingkungan yang rawan banjir. Penelitian menyimpulkan bahwa keberlanjutan ProKlim memerlukan penguatan kelembagaan, alokasi sumber daya, mekanisme koordinasi lintas aktor, dan pendampingan masyarakat yang terencana.

Kata Kunci: Implementasi Kebijakan, Program Kampung Iklim, Mitigasi Perubahan Iklim, *Gampong* Uteunkot.

ABSTRACT

Gampong Uteunkot is one of the areas in Lhokseumawe City designated as a location for the Climate Village Program (ProKlim). This study analyzes the implementation of ProKlim in Gampong Uteunkot and identifies the barriers to its implementation. The study employed a descriptive qualitative approach with a case study design based on Merriam and Tisdell. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, observation, and document review. Data analysis was conducted inductively and comparatively throughout data collection through data organization, coding, category construction, theme development, interpretation, and conclusion drawing. The findings show that adaptation activities included strengthening food security, providing evacuation route signs, controlling climate-related diseases, and managing flood risks. Mitigation was implemented through the conversion of organic waste into compost. Sustainability support was reflected in the Dara Manis Farmers Group, government support, community participation, partnerships, and the Pratama-level ProKlim award. However, these activities have not yet been optimal or sustainable. the main barriers include limited budgets and human resource capacity, transitions in village government, irregular coordination and monitoring, and social, economic, and environmental conditions associated with recurrent flooding. The study concludes that sustainable ProKlim implementation requires stronger institutions, adequate resource allocation, structured inter-actor coordination, and continuous community assistance.

Keywords: *Policy Implementation, Climate Village Program (ProKlim), Climate Change Mitigation, Gampong Uteunkot.*