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Community Participation in the Climate Village Programme Based on Good Environmental Governance

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ABSTRACT

Community participation in the Climate Village Programme is often still inconsistent and not yet sustainable, thereby affecting the effectiveness of environmental governance. This study aims to analyse the factors influencing the sustainability of community participation by linking the perspectives of Human Resource Management and Good Environmental Governance. This study employs a descriptive qualitative method. The research subjects include government officials, community leaders, and community groups involved in the programme. Data were collected through interviews and documentation using interview guidelines and field notes. Data were analysed using the Manual of Data Analysis Procedures (MDAP). The results indicate that community participation is influenced by leadership, economic motivation, skills development, access to information, and coordination among stakeholders. However, limited human resource capacity, weak governance, and low environmental awareness remain the primary barriers. This study concludes that sustainable participation requires the integration of HRM practices and the principles of good environmental governance. These findings imply the need to strengthen participatory governance strategies to enhance programme sustainability.

INTRODUCTION

Environmental degradation and climate change have become global issues that require a policy approach that is not merely technocratic, but also participatory. Rising greenhouse gas emissions, the deterioration of urban environmental quality, and the high vulnerability of communities to ecological disasters demonstrate that the success of environmental management depends heavily on the involvement of local actors (Widodo et al., 2022). In this context, the Climate Village Programme serves as a community-based strategy aimed at promoting climate change adaptation and mitigation actions through community participation (Purwanto et al., 2022). However, the implementation of the programme in various regions still faces challenges, particularly regarding low levels of community engagement, which tend to be fluctuating and unsustainable. This situation indicates that participation is influenced not only by external policy factors, but also by how human resources within the community are managed effectively (Sriyanto & Saniya, 2021).

A number of previous studies have examined the implementation of the Climate Village Programme from various perspectives. Studies focusing on resilience indicate that the programme's success is largely determined by the community's adaptive capacity and the support of local infrastructure (Susanti et al., 2022). Within the framework of Good Environmental Governance, public participation is understood not merely as formal involvement in programme activities, but as substantive engagement encompassing the processes of planning, implementation and evaluation of environmental policies. Principles such as transparency, accountability, access to information, and collaboration among stakeholders form the foundation for creating effective and sustainable environmental governance. However, in practice, the application of these principles often falls short of being optimal, particularly at the local level (Frinaldi, Putra, et al., 2025). This is reflected in the public's still limited access to information about the programme, weak coordination between institutions, and the lack of established mechanisms for inclusive and sustainable participation. These circumstances indicate that an institutional approach alone is insufficient; rather, it must be supported by human resource management capable of driving collective behavioural change within the community (Purwantoro et al., 2023).

The Human Resource Management (HRM) approach is relevant in this context for explaining how the capabilities of individuals and groups can be systematically developed to enhance the quality of participation (Wang et al., 2023). Human Resource Management (HRM) is not only focused on improving technical skills, but also encompasses aspects of motivation, leadership, communication, and the development of shared values and awareness (Patrianti et al., 2020). In community-based programmes such as Kampung Iklim, the success of implementation is heavily influenced by the ability of local actors to organise activities, build shared commitment, and maintain the sustainability of community participation (Handayani & Dianingrum, 2023). Therefore, capacity building through training, mentoring, and the development of local leadership are crucial aspects in supporting the programme's effectiveness (Lathifa Putri Wiedhya Syahrani et al., 2024).

In the context of the city of Padang, the implementation of the Climate Village Programme reveals varying levels of participation across different locations, reflecting differences

in human resource capacity, institutional support and the social characteristics of local communities. Although the programme has been rolled out across various areas, the majority remain in the intermediate category and have not yet achieved optimal levels of participation (Putra Tri Rezeki & Frinaldi, 2024). This indicates that efforts to strengthen community participation still require serious attention, particularly in terms of more targeted and sustainable human resource management (Setyarini et al., 2024). Consequently, this study not only focuses on identifying the current state of participation but also seeks to provide a more in-depth analysis of how HRM approaches can be optimised to enhance community engagement within the framework of Good Environmental Governance (Qomariah, 2021). It is therefore hoped that the findings of this study will make both a conceptual and practical contribution to the development of more effective and sustainable participatory environmental policies (Wira Purbawan et al., 2024).

A review of the literature on public participation in environmental programmes indicates that public engagement is a fundamental element in determining the success of community-based policies (Aldri Frinaldi, Adil Mubarak , Afdalisma, Angga Putra Tri Rezeki & Rista, Rahmadhona Fitri Helmi, 2024). Participation is not merely understood as attendance at activities, but encompasses active involvement in decision-making processes, implementation, the utilisation of outcomes, and programme evaluation. Community participation has a cyclical nature, in which each stage is interlinked in shaping the sustainability of development programmes (Rini, 2023). In an environmental context, effective participation can enhance a sense of ownership, strengthen social cohesion, and encourage the creation of solutions that are more adaptable to local issues. Consequently, high levels of participation are often associated with the success of community-based programmes, including the implementation of the Climate Village Programme (Sejati et al., 2021).

On the other hand, the concept of Good Environmental Governance provides a normative framework for managing the environment sustainably through the principles of good governance. These principles include transparency, accountability, participation, the rule of law, and access to information. In public administration literature, Good Environmental Governance is viewed as an approach that integrates institutional, social, and environmental aspects into a single, mutually supportive system. The application of these principles requires collaboration between the government, the public, and the private sector in the management of natural resources. However, various studies indicate that the implementation of these principles often faces obstacles, particularly regarding low institutional capacity and limited public involvement in decision-making processes. This suggests that the success of environmental governance is determined not only by regulations but also by the quality of interactions among the actors involved.

Meanwhile, Human Resource Management (HRM) from a public administration perspective has evolved to extend beyond formal organisations, encompassing the management of human resources within a community context. HRM focuses on systematic efforts to enhance individual capacity through training, skills development, and the fostering of behaviours that support the achievement of organisational or programme objectives (Frinaldi, Vanny, et al., 2025). In a community context, the HRM approach can be used to strengthen collective capacity in managing development programmes, including in the environmental sector. Several studies indicate that capacity building through training and mentoring can significantly increase community participation (Hapsari et al., 2025). Furthermore, local leadership and effective communication are also key factors in fostering sustainable community engagement. As such, human resource management holds strategic potential as a tool for optimising community participation in community-based programmes (Gaborit, 2022).

Although previous studies have examined community participation in the Climate Village Programme, most have focused on participation levels, environmental outcomes, or governance mechanisms separately. Several studies have analysed community participation in environmental programmes, while others have explored Good Environmental Governance principles such as transparency, accountability, and stakeholder involvement. In addition, research on human resource development has highlighted the importance of training, motivation, and leadership in strengthening community capacity. However, these dimensions have generally been examined independently, resulting in a limited understanding of how human resource management influences the sustainability of community participation within an environmental governance framework. More specifically, no study has simultaneously applied a Human Resource Management framework consisting of training, motivation, and leadership together with Good Environmental Governance principles, namely transparency, accountability, and participation, to analyse the sustainability of community participation in the Climate Village Programme. Furthermore, existing studies have rarely investigated this relationship at the city level in areas with diverse geographical and socio-environmental characteristics such as Padang City. Therefore, this study addresses this gap by integrating HRM and GEG perspectives into a unified analytical framework to examine the sustainability of community participation (Frinaldi et al., 2026). The novelty of this study lies in its comprehensive analysis of how HRM dimensions and GEG principles interact to shape sustainable community participation in a climate adaptation and mitigation programme, thereby contributing to the development of participatory environmental governance literature within the field of public administration. (Darma et al., 2024). Accordingly, this study aims to analyse the sustainability of community participation in the Climate Village Programme in Padang City by integrating Human Resource Management and Good Environmental Governance perspectives.

METHODS

This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach to analyse community participation in the Climate Village Programme based on Good Environmental Governance in the city of Padang. This approach was chosen because the study focuses on gaining an in-depth understanding of social phenomena, particularly the dynamics of community engagement, interactions between actors, and human resource management processes within the context of community-based environmental programmes (Thompson et al., 2021). The research locations included the Padang City Environment Agency, the West Sumatra Provincial Environment Agency, and several Climate Village Programme sites across Padang City. The locations were selected through purposive sampling, taking into account the sustainability of programme activities, the level of community involvement, and the relevance of the locations to the research focus.

Informants for this study were selected using purposive sampling, which involves selecting informants based on specific criteria relevant to the research objectives, such as their level of involvement, knowledge and experience with the Kampung Iklim Programme. The research informants comprised representatives from both government and community sectors, including officials from the Environmental Agency, leaders of community groups such as waste banks, farmers' groups, women farmers' groups, fish farming groups, and environmental communities involved in the programme's implementation. The selection of informants from these diverse backgrounds aimed to obtain varied and comprehensive perspectives on the programme's implementation and the dynamics of community participation within the framework of Good Environmental Governance.

The data collection methods used in this study comprised in-depth interviews, field observations and a documentary review. In-depth interviews were used to gather detailed information regarding the forms and levels of community participation, the roles of local actors, programme implementation mechanisms, and the drivers and barriers to the implementation of the Climate Village Programme. Meanwhile, the documentary study was carried out by examining various relevant documents, such as programme activity reports, Climate Village Programme location data, policy documents, and institutional archives relating to environmental management in the city of Padang.

The data obtained was then analysed using the Manual Data Analysis Procedure (MDAP), which comprises the stages of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions (Bungin & Irwanti, 2022). The analysis process was carried out repeatedly to ensure consistency and depth of data interpretation. Furthermore, the validity of the data was tested through source triangulation and methodological triangulation to ensure the validity and credibility of the research findings. With this methodological approach, the research is expected to provide a comprehensive overview of the dynamics of community participation and its relationship with human resource management in supporting the realisation of Good Environmental Governance in the City of Padang.

Table 1. Research Participant

Initials	***Position/Organisation***
D-EN	*Functional Officer for Environmental Impact Assessment, West Sumatra Provincial Environment Agency*
R-A	*Data and Information Analyst, Padang City Environment Agency*
M	*Chair of the Lubuk Tempurung Indah Fish Farming Group*
E	*Chair of the Lubuak Ramang Women Farmers' Group*
L-K	*Chair of the Asri Women Farmers' Health Group*
S	*Members of the Pelangi River Care Group*
E	*Members of the Subur Farmers' Group*
S-A	*Chairman of the Sikayan Balumuik Community Forest*
R	*Members of the Padang Janiah Community Forest*
R-O	*Secretary of the Lobang Japang BSU*
M-R	*Chairperson of the Panca Daya 13 Waste Bank*
G	*Chairperson of the Manggis Sakato Waste Bank*
S-Y	*Chairperson of the Maju Bersama Waste Bank*
A	*Former Chair of the Hidayah Waste Bank*

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The city of Padang is one of Indonesia's urban areas with a relatively high level of vulnerability to environmental issues, particularly those related to climate change and natural disasters. Geographically, Padang is situated on the western coast of Sumatra, bordering the Indian Ocean, and is therefore at risk of disasters such as flooding, coastal erosion and potential earthquakes. Furthermore, the continuous population growth and rapid urban development are placing pressure on environmental quality, such as an increase in waste volume, a reduction in green open spaces, and a decline in water and air quality. These conditions necessitate environmental management efforts that are not only government-policy-oriented but also involve the active participation of the community as the primary actors in safeguarding environmental sustainability (Sunata, 2022).

In response to these challenges, the Padang City Council, through the Department of the Environment, has implemented various environment-based programmes, one of which is the Climate Village Programme. This programme aims to enhance capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation through community empowerment at the local level. The implementation of the Climate Village Programme in Padang has encompassed various activities, such as community-based waste management, environmental greening, water conservation, and the development of environmentally friendly productive economic enterprises. The programme also involves various community groups, such as waste banks, farmers' groups, women farmers' groups, and environmental communities, all of which play an active role in carrying out the activities.

The distribution of Climate Village Programme locations in the city of Padang shows considerable variation across different areas. Generally speaking, the programme has been implemented in several sub-districts with differing environmental and social characteristics, resulting in a diverse range of implementation dynamics. This distribution not only reflects the local government's policy priorities but also indicates the level of community readiness and capacity to adopt environment-based programmes. Consequently, a spatial analysis of the Climate Village Programme locations is essential for understanding the programme's distribution patterns and their relationship with community participation levels in each area.

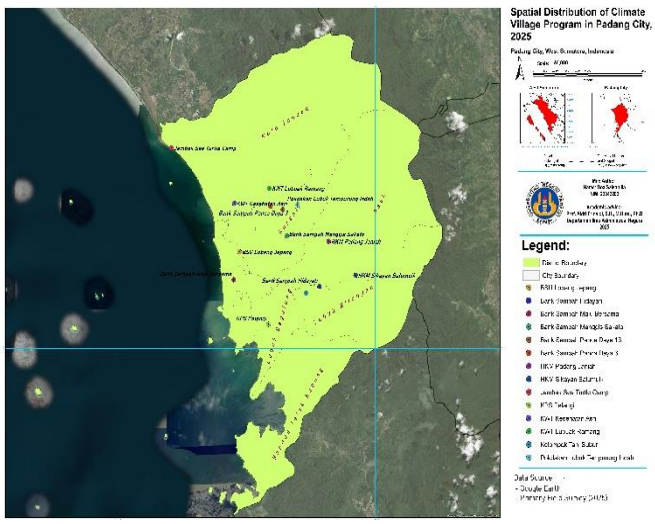

Figure 1. Map of the Distribution of the Padang City Climate Village Programme 2025

As shown in Figure 1, it can be seen that the distribution of the Climate Village Programme in Padang City remains uneven and tends to be concentrated in certain areas. Some sub-districts have a higher number of programme sites, whilst others still face limitations in programme implementation. This situation indicates differences in institutional capacity, government support, and levels of community participation across each area. Furthermore, factors such as accessibility, geographical conditions, and the presence of local driving forces also influence the distribution of the programme. This uneven distribution implies that efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change at the city level are not yet optimal; therefore, a more targeted strategy is required to expand the programme's coverage and strengthen community involvement in areas that have not yet been optimally reached.

Variations in participation levels are also evident across different Climate Village Programme locations. In some areas with strong and active local leadership, community participation tends to be higher and more sustained. Conversely, in areas lacking key figures or effective coordination, community participation tends to be low and inconsistent. This situation indicates that internal community factors, particularly leadership and community organisational capacity, have a significant influence on shaping levels of community engagement.

Furthermore, the research findings also indicate that the community's motivation to participate is still largely driven by economic factors. Activities that provide direct economic benefits, such as waste bank management or cultivation, tend to be more popular than those of a long-term nature that do not yield immediate financial returns. This suggests that community participation remains pragmatic in nature; consequently, strategies are required that can integrate economic aspects with environmental objectives to ensure that participation can be sustainably enhanced.

To gain a deeper understanding of the dynamics of community participation in the Climate Village Programme in the city of Padang, this study employs a qualitative analysis approach based on data coding. The analysis was conducted on the results of interviews, observations and documentation collected from various research informants. Data processing was carried out systematically through the stages of open coding, axial coding, and selective coding to identify concepts, group categories, and formulate key themes that reflect empirical phenomena in the field. This approach enabled the researcher to structure complex data into more organised and meaningful findings.

Open Coding

Through the open coding stage, the researcher identified various initial concepts emerging from the field data, which were then classified into specific categories during the axial coding stage based on the relationships between concepts. Subsequently, during the selective coding stage, these categories were synthesised into key themes representing the core findings of the research. Thus, this coding process serves not only as a data analysis technique but also as the foundation for building a comprehensive understanding of the factors influencing community participation and its relationship with human resource management within the framework of Good Environmental Governance. The open coding process was carried out by thoroughly examining the interview transcripts to identify key statements representing the phenomenon of community participation in the Kampung Iklim Programme. Each informant's quote was then coded and classified into initial labels reflecting the main meaning of the statement. The results of the open coding are presented in the following table.

Table 2. Open Coding Results

Code	*Transcript*	*Initial Label*
C1	"The Climate Village Programme programme is already in place, but not all aspects of it are actively being implemented on the ground."	Discrepancies in programme implementation
C2	"We only take part in activities organised by the government."	Participation is situational
C3	"If there's support, people are more keen to get involved."	Incentive-based motivation
C4	"Not everyone is aware of Climate Village Programme yet."	Lack of publicity for the programme
C5	"These activities are usually carried out only by certain groups."	Participation is restricted to certain groups
C6	"We simply carry out the activities; we are not involved in the planning."	Participation did not extend to the planning stage
C7	"The waste bank is quite helpful in providing extra income."	The economic motivation of the community
C8	"If there's no driving force, activities usually come to a standstill."	Reliance on local actors
C9	"There has not yet been a regular evaluation of this programme."	Weak programme evaluation
C10	"Environmental activities are carried out, but not on a regular basis."	Low programme sustainability
C11	"We lack the training needed to develop our activities."	Limitations in human resources capacity
C12	"Sometimes coordination between groups isn't working properly."	Poor coordination
C13	"This programme is good, but it hasn't been rolled out evenly across all regions."	The distribution of the programme is uneven
C14	"We took part in a tree-planting and clean-up initiative."	Forms of physical participation
C15	"Public awareness still needs to be raised."	Low environmental awareness

Based on the results of the open coding in Table 2, it is evident that various statements from informants reflect the fact that community participation remains limited and uneven. Some of the key issues that emerged include participation that tends to be situational, a reliance on external assistance, and low community involvement in the programme planning stage. Furthermore, economic motivation, human resource capacity, and the role of local actors are also key factors influencing the dynamics of participation. These preliminary findings suggest that the implementation of the Kampung Iklim Programme in Padang City still faces various challenges, both structural and social, which require further analysis in the subsequent coding phase.

Axial Coding

Following the open coding stage, the initial labels identified were then grouped into broader subcategories based on semantic similarities and conceptual relationships. This process aimed to simplify the data and establish relationships between categories, thereby producing a more systematic analytical structure. The results of this grouping are presented in the table below.

Table 3. Axial Coding Results

Code	*Subcategory*
C1, C9, C10	Subcategory 1: Programme Governance
C2, C6, C22, C23	Subcategory 2: Forms and Levels of Public Participation
C3, C7, C25	Subcategory 3: Economic Motivational Factors
C8, C10, C27	Subcategory 4: Leadership and Programme Sustainability
C11, C12	Subcategory 5: Human Resource Capacity
C4, C20	Subcategory 6: Access to Information and Public Awareness
C5, C21, C26	Subcategory 7: Civil Society Organisations
C12, C17, C19	Subcategory 8: Coordination and Collaboration
C13, C24	Subcategory 9: Programme Distribution
C14, C15, C16	Subcategory 10: Environmental Participation Practices

During the axial coding stage, the researchers grouped the initial codes into several subcategories based on shared characteristics and semantic relationships. The first subcategory, programme governance, reflects various issues relating to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Kampung Iklim Programme. The second subcategory, namely the form and level of community participation, indicates that community involvement remains limited and does not yet cover all stages of the programme. Furthermore, the subcategory of economic motivational factors suggests that community participation tends to be influenced by the economic benefits gained.

Furthermore, the subcategories of leadership and programme sustainability indicate that the presence of local driving forces plays a crucial role in ensuring the continuity of activities. The subcategories of human resource capacity and access to information reveal limitations in knowledge, skills, and the dissemination of programme information to the community. Meanwhile, the subcategories of institutional framework, coordination, and collaboration suggest that organisational structures and relationships between actors are not yet functioning optimally. Finally, the subcategories of programme distribution and environmental participation practices describe an uneven implementation of the programme, as well as forms of community involvement that remain focused on physical activities.

Selective Coding

During the selective coding stage, all the subcategories identified in the previous stage were integrated to identify the core categories representing the main phenomena of the study. This process aims to simplify and focus the analysis results into a single key concept capable of explaining the dynamics of community participation in the Climate Village Programme based on Good Environmental Governance in the City of Padang. The results of the selective coding process linking subcategories to the central category can be seen in the following table.

Table 4. Selective Coding Results

Subcategory	*Central Category*
Community involvement in situational and seasonal environmental activities	Unsustainable Patterns of Community Participation
The public's reliance on economic incentives and programme support	External Motivation in Community Participation
The role of local leadership in promoting community engagement	The Role of Local Leadership in Boosting Participation
Limited institutional support and weak cross-sectoral coordination	Weaknesses in Programme Governance and Coordination
The lack of public awareness and access to information about the programme	Limited Access to Programme Information
The public's low level of environmental awareness regarding programme management	Low Environmental Awareness Among the Public

As shown in Table 4, it can be seen that community participation in the Climate Village Programme in Padang is influenced by various interrelated factors that form a complex dynamic. The category of unsustainable community participation patterns indicates that community involvement remains situational and has not yet been internalised as a collective consciousness. This is reinforced by the category of external motivation in community participation, which suggests that community involvement tends to be influenced by the presence of incentives or direct benefits, whether in the form of economic gain or programme support.

Memos

To clarify the results of the analysis conducted through the stages of open coding, axial coding and selective coding, the researcher compiled analytical memos describing the relationships between the categories and subcategories identified in the field. These memos serve as a visualisation tool to understand the patterns of interconnection between the factors influencing community participation in the Climate Village Programme based on Good Environmental Governance in the city of Padang. It is hoped that the presentation of these memos will provide a more comprehensive view of how the dynamics of community participation are formed, as well as how the interaction between institutional aspects, programme governance, environmental practices, and individual factors influences the programme's success.

Figure 2. Visualisation of Community Participation Memos
Source: *Researcher's own data, 2026*

Table 5. Good Environmental Governance Assessment

GEG Principle	*Empirical Findings*	*Assessment*
Transparency	Information regarding programme activities is generally disseminated through community groups and local leaders; however, not all residents receive information equally.	Moderate
Accountability	Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms exist but are not conducted regularly and systematically across all Climate Village Programme locations.	Low
Participation	Community involvement exists through environmental activities, waste banks, and greening programmes, but participation remains situational and limited mainly to implementation activities.	Moderate
Access to Information	Several informants indicated limited socialisation and uneven dissemination of programme information.	Low
Collaboration	Cooperation between local government, community groups, and environmental organisations is evident, but coordination among stakeholders remains inconsistent.	Moderate

Based on Table X, the implementation of Good Environmental Governance principles within the Climate Village Programme in Padang City has not yet been fully optimised. Among the five principles analysed, participation and collaboration demonstrate a moderate level of implementation, as community groups remain actively involved in environmental activities and maintain cooperation with government institutions. However, transparency and access to information remain limited due to uneven programme dissemination and the lack of comprehensive communication mechanisms. Accountability represents the weakest aspect, as monitoring and evaluation processes are not yet conducted consistently across programme locations. These findings suggest that the sustainability of community participation is influenced not only by individual motivation and leadership but also by the quality of environmental governance practices implemented within the programme.

The Dynamics of Community Participation in the Climate Village Programme Based on Good Environmental Governance

The findings of this study indicate that community participation in the Climate Village Programme is not determined by a single factor, but rather results from the interaction between programme governance, institutional capacity, local environmental practices, external support, and individual community factors. These five components form an interrelated system that influences the level of sustainability of community participation. Therefore, community participation needs to be understood as a multidimensional process involving structural, social, and behavioural aspects.

Patterns of Community Participation and Programme Sustainability

Research findings indicate that community participation tends to be situational and is not yet fully sustainable. Participation increases at certain times, such as during community work initiatives or when there is direct government intervention, but tends to decline in the absence of external incentives. This situation suggests that community participation has not yet been internalised as a sustainable collective responsibility. Theoretically, this aligns with the concept of community participation that emphasises the importance of internalising values as the foundation for sustainable participation. However, in the context of this study, participation remains dominated by reactive rather than proactive patterns. Therefore, strategies are needed to transform participation patterns from temporary to sustainable.

External Motivation and Direct Benefits in Participation

Research findings also indicate that community participation is heavily influenced by external motivation, particularly in the form of direct benefits such as financial incentives, programme assistance, or tangible environmental improvements. This suggests that community participation is still driven by instrumental factors. From the perspective of social behaviour theory, external motivation is indeed effective in the short term, but does not guarantee the sustainability of participation in the long term. Reliance on direct benefits can hinder the development of intrinsic environmental awareness. Therefore, efforts are needed that not only provide incentives, but also build public awareness and concern for the environment in a sustainable manner.

The Role of Local Leadership in Promoting Participation

Local leadership is one of the key factors in increasing community participation. Research findings indicate that the presence of active community figures or local leaders can encourage residents' involvement in various activities under the Kampung Iklim Programme. However, a high degree of reliance on specific individuals can also be a weakness. When leadership weakens or there is a change in leadership, community participation levels tend to decline. This indicates that leadership needs to be strengthened not only at the individual level, but also through more systematic and sustainable institutional strengthening.

Limitations in Programme Governance and Coordination

The research findings indicate that programme governance is not yet functioning optimally, particularly in terms of coordination between stakeholders, transparency of information, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. These limitations have resulted in low programme implementation effectiveness and suboptimal community participation. From the perspective of Good Environmental Governance, sound governance should encompass the principles of participation, transparency, accountability, and collaboration among stakeholders. However, in practice, these principles have not yet been fully realised. Therefore, a more integrated governance system needs to be strengthened to support the programme's sustainable success.

Environmental Awareness and Individual Factors

In addition to structural factors, community participation is also influenced by individual factors, such as levels of environmental awareness and the demands of daily life. Low

levels of environmental awareness mean that the community does not yet fully understand the importance of involvement in the programme, whilst individual busyness acts as a barrier to active participation. This situation indicates that increasing community participation depends not only on programmes or policies, but also on changes in the behaviour and mindset of the community itself. Therefore, a sustained educational and persuasive approach is required to raise public awareness and concern for the environment.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that community participation in the Climate Village Programme in Padang City has not yet been fully optimised or sustained. Community participation tends to be situational and is still influenced by external factors, such as the availability of incentives, programme support, and the role of specific actors. This situation indicates that community engagement is not yet fully grounded in a collective awareness of the importance of environmental management. Furthermore, aspects of programme governance, institutional capacity, and coordination between parties have not been fully optimised, thereby affecting the effectiveness of programme implementation. Individual factors, such as levels of environmental awareness and community busyness, also play a decisive role in participation levels. Consequently, community participation in the Climate Village Programme still faces challenges in realising the principles of Good Environmental Governance, particularly regarding active participation, transparency, and sustainability.

Based on the research findings, efforts are needed to strengthen various aspects in order to increase community participation in the Climate Village Programme. Firstly, the government needs to improve the quality of public awareness campaigns and environmental education on an ongoing basis to foster a more intrinsic sense of community awareness. Secondly, institutional strengthening and coordination among stakeholders are required to ensure that programme implementation is more integrated and consistent. Thirdly, there is a need to develop participation strategies that do not rely solely on incentives, but also encourage active community involvement in the decision-making process. Fourthly, the monitoring and evaluation system needs to be improved so that the programme can be implemented effectively and sustainably. Finally, further research is expected to examine in greater depth adaptive and sustainable models of community participation in the context of community-based environmental management.

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