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Climate Village Program within the Environmental Legal Framework to Address Climate Change

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Abstract

Global warming due to human activities has become a major factor in climate change, with widespread impacts on the environment, economy, and social life. Climate change causes ecosystem damage, increases the frequency of hydrometeorological disasters, and poses serious challenges to the implementation of environmental law. In this regard, a legal framework that is normative, responsive, and adaptive to the dynamics of climate change is needed. This study aims to analyze the role of environmental law in addressing climate change from a legal philosophy perspective and examine the Climate Village Program in addressing climate change within the environmental legal framework to ensure sustainable development. The research method used is normative juridical research. The findings concerning the role of environmental law in addressing climate change from a legal philosophy perspective indicate that environmental law in Indonesia has a comprehensive legal basis through the

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ratification of international law on climate change into national law. Furthermore, in progressive legal studies, environmental law is a social engineering tool in encouraging behavioral change, strengthening climate policy, and realizing equitable sustainable development. Regarding the Climate Village Program's role within the environmental legal framework for ensuring sustainable development, it serves as a progressive legal implementation that positions communities as the primary subjects of policy through a participatory approach in climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts. Therefore, the integration of environmental law and a progressive legal approach is crucial for law to serve as a vehicle for social change to achieve ecological justice and sustainable development.

KEYWORDS: *Environmental Law, Progressive Law, Sustainable Development, Climate Change, Climate Village Program.*

Introduction

Global climate change is a strategic issue affecting human life and the environment. Global warming has resulted in significant temperature increases. One of the principles of the 1972 Stockholm Declaration states that pollution must not exceed the natural capacity cleanse itself. Furthermore, to address global climate change caused by existing pollution, the Paris Agreement was implemented in 2015, limiting global temperature increase to above 1.5 °C. Data on global temperature increases from 1850 to 2024 are as follows:

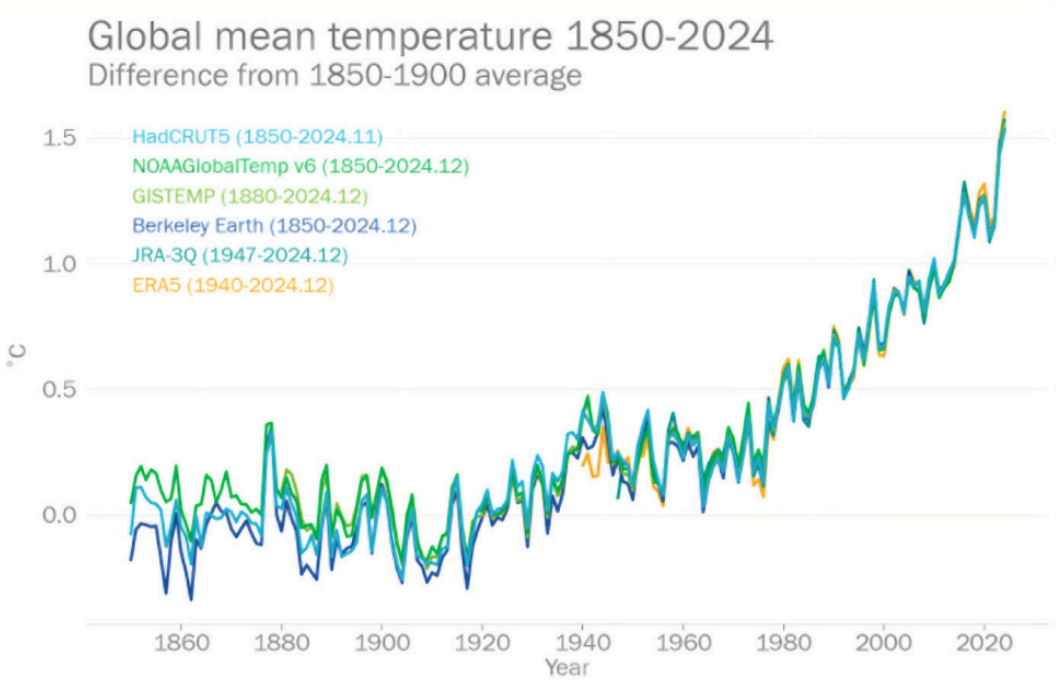


Figure 1. Global Mean Temperature Anomaly 1850-2024
Source: World Meteorological Organization (WMO) 2024[1]

Based on Figure 1, in 2024, the average global surface temperature of the earth was recorded at 1.55 °C, thus exceeding the limit of global temperature increase which should not exceed 1.5 °C as stipulated in the Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement is an international agreement that is legally binding in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and helping developing countries in mitigating the worst impacts of the current climate crisis.[2] Based on this, the advent of climate change underscores the human right to a healthy environment in their lives. Indonesia ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016 through Law Number 16 of 2016 concerning the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The conditions regarding the highest daily maximum air temperatures across locations in Indonesia in 2024 are as follows:

Table 1. Locations of the highest daily maximum air temperatures in 2024 in Indonesia

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[1] Deputi Bidang Klimatologi, *Catatan Iklim Dan Kualitas Udara Indonesia 2024* (Jakarta: Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika, 2024), 1.

[2] Jakarta Rendah Emisi, "Perjanjian Paris: Aspirasi Pencegahan Perubahan Iklim Dunia," 2021, https://rendahemisi.jakarta.go.id/article/43/perjanjian-paris-aspirasi-pencegahan-perubahan-iklim-dunia.

Rank	Province	Regency/ City	Climate Station/Post	Date	T Max (°C)
1.	Bali	Buleleng	Tangguwisia Climate Post	January 2, 2024	38.8
2.	North Sumatera	Medan City	BBMKG Area I Medan	July 18, 2024	38
3.	Central Sulawesi	Poso	Kasiguncu Meteorological Station	November 7, 2024	38
4.	West Nusa Tenggara	Sumbawa	Kaharudin Meteorological Station, Sumbawa Station	October 28, 2024	38
5.	East Nusa Tenggara	Kupang City	East Nusa Tenggara Climatology Station	November 5, 2024	37.9
6.	South Papua	Boven Digoel	South Papua Tanah Merah Meteorological Station	December 5 and 20, 2024	37.9
7.	Aceh	Banda Aceh City	Sultan Iskandar Muda Meteorological Station	July 19, 2024	37.9
8.	East Java	Surabaya City	Perak Meteorological Station I	October 13 and 27, 202	37.8
9.	West Kalimantan	Kapuas Hulu	Pangsuma Meteorological Station	February 21, 2024	37.7
10.	Aceh	Aceh Besar	Aceh Climatology Station	July 31, 2024	37.6

Source: Indonesian Agency for Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysics[3]

Table 1 shows 10 locations in Indonesia with the highest daily maximum air temperatures throughout 2024. Buleleng Regency, Bali Province, recorded a temperature of 38.8 °C on January 2, 2024, recording the highest temperature nationwide. This daily maximum air temperature phenomenon indicates the significant impact of global climate change on Indonesia's national climate. This data reinforces Indonesia's commitment to the Paris Agreement.

Global warming is the primary factor triggering climate change. Various human activities, particularly the burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and gas, produce greenhouse gas emissions that accumulate in the atmosphere. These gases act as a heat shield, trapping solar radiation and causing global temperatures to rise. Greenhouse gas emissions, such as carbon dioxide and

[3] Deputi Bidang Klimatologi, *Catatan Iklim Dan Kualitas Udara Indonesia 2024*, 47.

methane, come from the use of motor vehicle fuels, the use of coal for energy, and land clearing and deforestation.[4]

Global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate the impacts of climate change are being implemented through various international instruments that are being developed and implemented in stages. Cooperation between developed countries and developing countries is key to building effective climate change management. Global temperature increases are the initial stage of a series of climate changes, given that the Earth's systems are interconnected, allowing changes in one region to impact others.

Global warming not only impacts the environment but also the economy, particularly the agricultural sector, resulting in losses in agricultural production. The challenges of climate change also impact the implementation of environmental law. Regulations addressing climate change are of paramount importance. More flexible and adaptive regulations are needed to address instability in the physical, social, and economic environments, which are relevant to environmental law.[5]

In the study of legal philosophy, environmental law embodies the values of justice and the principles of sustainable development. Environmental law serves as a means of responding to the wide-ranging impacts of climate change, including the protection of a clean and healthy environment. The national law governing the environment, Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, essentially emphasizes the active role of the community in environmental protection and management. Indonesia has ratified the Paris Agreement through Law Number 16 of 2016 concerning the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. This regulation serves as a legal basis for addressing climate change.

Environmental awareness is not only about keeping the environment clean and beautiful, but it also entails the obligation of every individual to respect and uphold the rights of others concerning their activities.[6] The

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4 Alisya Afifah Maulidina Putri Abdilllah, Aulia Vani Rahmawati, and Ubaidillah Kamal, "Perubahan Iklim Dan Krisis Lingkungan: Tantangan Hukum Dan Peran Masyarakat," *Deposisi: Jurnal Publikasi Ilmu Hukum* 2, no. 2 (2024): 367, https://doi.org/10.59581/deposisi.v2i2.3225.

5 Zerlina Mendy Mahardhika, Ivana Mirella Hapsari, and Rayi Kharisma Rajib, "Urgensi Reformasi Hukum Lingkungan Terhadap Perubahan Iklim Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Kebijakan Pembangunan* 19, no. 2 (2024): 239, https://doi.org/10.47441/jkp.v19i2.376.

6 Muthmainnah, Wahyu Rasyid, and Iin Lestari, "Penegakan Hukum Lingkungan Terhadap Kerusakan Lingkungan Hidup," *Madani Legal Review* 4, no. 2 (2020): 97, https://doi.org/10.31850/malrev.v4i2.679.

environment is an absolute necessity for living things, making environmental protection from pollution imperative.[7] Environmental pollution will exacerbate climate change. Government policies play a crucial role in disaster mitigation.[8]

Adaptive environmental governance provides perspectives and tools for developing climate change adaptation and mitigation policies within the context of communities operating within the environment. Adaptive governance involves the government as an actor and the law as an instrument in guiding outcomes in addressing climate change in complex environments. The government is seen as a facilitator supporting the emergence of initiatives to address climate change, and the law plays a key role in institutionalizing policies. Adaptive environmental governance places the government and legal regulations in a much more expansive role.[9]

Progressive law calls for a form of law linked to empowerment as its objective.[10] In line with this, the Climate Village Program is a national government policy to optimize community participation in climate change adaptation and mitigation. This program is regulated by Regulation of the Minister of Environment/Environmental Impact Management Agency Number 9 of 2026 concerning the Implementation of the Community-Based Climate Change Control Program. In sustainable development, the Climate Village Program plays a strategic role in reducing the risk of climate change disasters. Thus, examining the Climate Village Program from an environmental law perspective serves as a legal instrument for sustainable development. Based on this, the theme of this research is "The Climate Village Program within the Environmental Legal Framework to Address Climate Change".

The research questions in this research are as follows:

1. What is the role of environmental law in addressing climate change from a legal philosophy perspective?

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7 Diva Pitaloka, "Implemetasi Hukum Lingkungan Internasional Dalam Hukum Nasional Indonesia," *Jurnal Kompilasi Hukum* 6, no. 2 (2021): 76, https://doi.org/10.29303/jkh.v6i2.82.

8 Arvin Asta Nugraha, I Gusti Ayu Ketut Rachmi Handayani, and Fatma Ulfatun Najicha, "Peran Hukum Lingkungan Dalam Mencegah Kerusakan Dan Pencemaran Lingkungan Hidup," *Jurnal Hukum To-Ra: Hukum Untuk Mengatur Dan Melindungi Masyarakat* 7, no. 2 (2021): 286, https://doi.org/10.55809/tora.v7i2.8.

9 Niko Soininen et al., "Governing Complexity: A Comparative Assessment of Four Governance Models with Applications to Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation," *Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions* 57 (2025): 11, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eist.2025.101020.

10 Bernard L. Tanya, Yoan N. Simanjutak, and Markus Y. Hage, *Teori Hukum Strategi Tertib Manusia Lintas Ruang Dan Generasi* (Yogyakarta: Genta Publishing, 2013), 193.

2. How does the Climate Village Program address climate change within the environmental legal framework to ensure sustainable development?

Based on the research problem above, the research objectives are as follows:

1. To analyze the role of environmental law in addressing climate change from a legal philosophy perspective.
2. To analyze the Climate Village Program to address climate change within the environmental legal framework to ensure sustainable development.

This study uses a normative juridical research method. This type of normative research is a research process that examines and analyzes law as norms, rules, legal principles, and legal theories to resolve legal problems.[11] Based on this, this research focuses on environmental law studies on climate change problems that occur through the Climate Village Program. This study employs a statutory approach. This approach is implemented by analyzing legal documents relevant to the legal issue under discussion.[12] The legal documents are utilized to analyze issues related to climate change.

The data sources in this study refer to secondary data sources. Secondary data is data documented in publications and legal documents.[13] Secondary data utilized in this research are as follows:

1. Primary legal materials.

   Primary legal materials are legal materials that originate from statutory regulations.[14] The primary legal materials are as follows:

   a. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
   b. Law Number 6 of 1994 concerning Ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
   c. Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights.
   d. Law Number 17 of 2004 concerning Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
   e. Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management.
   f. Law Number 16 of 2016 concerning the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

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11 Muhaimin, *Metode Penelitian Hukum* (Mataram: Mataram University Press, 2020), 47–48.

12 Muhaimin, 56.

13 Tiyas Vika Widyastuti, Achmad Irwan Hamzani, and Fajar Dian Aryani, *Metodologi Penelitian Dan Penulisan Bidang Ilmu Hukum Teori Dan Praktek* (Medan: PT Media Penerbit Indonesia, 2024), 39.

14 Wiwik Sri Widiarty, *Buku Ajar Metode Penelitian Hukum* (Yogyakarta: Publika Global Media, 2024), 122.

g. Presidential Regulation Number 111 of 2022 concerning the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.
h. Regulation of the Minister of Environment/Environmental Impact Management Agency Number 9 of 2026 concerning the Implementation of the Community-Based Climate Change Control Program.

2. Secondary legal materials.

Secondary legal materials are legal materials consisting of books and scientific articles that provide in-depth studies.[15] Secondary legal materials in this research are in the form of books and scientific articles related to environmental law, legal philosophy, sustainable development, and the Climate Village Program.

Data analysis is a study of data that has been obtained using relevant theories and applicable laws and regulations.[16] Based on this, the data obtained in the research will be studied using theory and legislation to answer the problem formulation.

The Role of Environmental Law in Addressing Climate Change from a Legal Philosophy Perspective

Climate change poses a real threat and has devastating impacts on various sectors, such as water resources, habitats, forests, health, agriculture, and coastal areas. Climate change has the potential to reduce water quality and availability, as rising temperatures and extreme conditions reduce chlorine levels in water, thereby triggering the growth of harmful microorganisms. Climate change has a significant impact on habitat destruction and species extinction. Rising global temperatures, rising sea levels, and the occurrence of floods and storms due to extreme weather are causing significant changes to the natural habitats that are home to various flora and fauna. This habitat destruction threatens the survival of organisms that depend on them and increases the risk of species extinction, ultimately disrupting the balance of ecosystems and food chains. In the forestry

[15] Bachtiar, *Metode Penelitian Hukum* (Tangerang Selatan: Unpam Press, 2018), 141.
[16] Muhaimin, *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, 104.

sector, climate change is triggering a decline in forest quality and quantity and increasing greenhouse gas emissions due to deforestation.[17]

A press release from the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) stated that 2025 has the potential to be the second or third hottest year on record. Between January 2025 and August 2025, global data showed the Earth's average surface temperature reached 1.42 °C ± 0.12 °C above the pre-industrial average. This extreme weather event will result in social and economic disruption.[18] The existence of global warming and rising temperatures has an impact on climate conditions in all countries, including Indonesia.

Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states that everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to have a place to live, and to have a good and healthy environment and the right to receive health services. The guarantee of the fulfillment of human rights to a good and healthy environment is enshrined in the constitution; accordingly, a legal instrument is needed that is oriented towards restoring the relationship between humans and the environment. Munadjat Danusaputro stated that the means to protect the environment is the law that regulates environmental protection.[19] Therefore, legal philosophy plays a role in providing alternatives that are considered appropriate for obtaining solutions to the legal problems faced.[20]

A clean and healthy environment is a fundamental right of every human being and a collective responsibility to maintain its sustainability. Efforts to preserve the environment from various forms of damage require the involvement of all parties, one of which is through the implementation of environmental law that function to regulate and control human activities that have the potential to damage the ecosystem, both through preventive and repressive mechanisms. Various environmental problems that occur in Indonesia and at the global level are essentially related to the human perspective that is still exploitative and places humans as the main center in the ecosystem

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17 Handrix Chris Haryanto and Sowanya Ardi Prahara, "Perubahan Iklim, Siapa Yang Bertanggung Jawab?," *InSight: Jurnal Ilmiah Psikologi* 21, no. 2 (2019): 51, https://doi.org/10.26486/psikologi.v21i2.811.

18 World Meteorological Organization (WMO), "2025 Set to Be Second or Third Warmest Year On Record, Continuing Exceptionally High Warming Trend," 2025, https://wmo.int/news/media-centre/2025-set-be-second-or-third-warmest-year-record-continuing-exceptionally-high-warming-trend.

19 Abdurrahman Supardi Usman, "Lingkungan Hidup Sebagai Subjek Hukum: Redefinisi Relasi Hak Asasi Manusia Dan Hak Asasi Lingkungan Hidup Dalam Perspektif Negara Hukum," *Legality: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum (LJIH)* 26, no. 1 (2018): 4, https://ejournal.umm.ac.id/index.php/legality/article/view/6610.

20 Sukarno Aburaera, Muhadar, and Maskun, *Filsafat Hukum Teori Dan Praktik* (Jakarta: Kencana, 2013), 46.

order, thus ignoring environmental balance. As environmental damage due to pollution has become a global issue, the application of environmental law has become a crucial instrument in maintaining environmental sustainability through strengthening prevention policies and law enforcement. However, the complexity of environmental issues is not solely influenced by legal aspects, but also by various other factors such as environmentally unfriendly policies, the use of environmentally unfriendly technologies, weak political commitment, transnational corporations that encourage consumerism and individualism, and individuals who have not received proper socialization, ultimately exacerbating the global environmental crisis.[21]

Environmental justice requires several key principles. First, recognition of the broader moral community affected by ecological risks. Second, the involvement and critical consideration of communities and their representatives in all administrative processes of environmental decision-making. Third, the application of the precautionary principle to minimize risks to the wider community. Fourth, the equitable sharing of risks through democratic mechanisms, taking into account the diverse perspectives of affected parties and public interest advocacy groups. Fifth, the provision of appropriate redress and compensation to those harmed by environmental issues.[22] Human rights are crucial in protecting individuals from the impacts of climate change. In 2009, the Human Rights Council stated that human rights obligations and commitments have the potential to inform and strengthen international and national policymaking on climate change, and legitimize sustainable policies.[23]

Based on this, focusing on environmental issues necessitates environmental law. Environmental law plays a role in regulating human relations with the environment, ensuring its continued preservation and protection for present and future generations. Indonesia has established environmental law, particularly in light of increasing global warming and resulting climate change, necessitating environmental protection and

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21 Triwanto et al., "Implementasi Hukum Lingkungan Dalam Mencegah Dan Mengatasi Pencemaran Sebagai Upaya Perlindungan Ekosistem," *Jurnal Ilmiah Galuh Justisi* 13, no. 1 (2025): 130–31, https://doi.org/10.25157/justisi.v13i1.17834.

22 Muh. Rizky Hikmatullah Idrus and Usi Alfiani Nur, "Realisasi Penanganan Perubahan Iklim Di Indonesia Melalui Implementasi Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Tujuan-13.1.3" 8, no. 1 (2024): 83, https://doi.org/10.32787/ijir.v8i1.509.

23 Monika Mayrhofer, "International Human Rights and Climate Change (Policies): Challenging The Concept of Vulnerability," *Environmental Science and Policy* 160 (2024): 7, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2024.103847.

management. Several regulations governing environmental protection and management in response to climate change are as follows:

Table 2. Types of Legislation that Govern Climate Change

Legislation	Article	Contents of the Article
Law Number 6 of 1994 concerning Ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Article 1	Ratifying the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the original text in English and its translation in Indonesian are attached, which constitute an integral part of this law.
Law Number 17 of 2004 concerning Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Article 1	Ratifying the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the original copy of which in English and its translation in Indonesian as attached are an integral part of this law.
Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management.	Article 57 paragraph (4)	Preservation of atmospheric functions as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c includes: a. Climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts; b. Ozone layer protection efforts; and c. Acid rain protection efforts.
Law Number 16 of 2016 concerning the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.	Article 1	Ratifying the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) which was signed by the Government of Indonesia on April 22, 2016 in New York, United States of America, the original copy of which is in English and its

		translation in Indonesian is attached and is an integral part of this law.
Regulation of the Minister of Environment/Environmental Impact Management Agency Number 9 of 2026 concerning the Implementation of the Community-Based Climate Change Control Program.	Article 1 number 1	The community-based climate change control program is a program implemented to enhance community participation in climate change control.

Source: Author's compilation based on Law No. 6/1994, Law No. 17/2004, Law No. 32/2009, Law No. 16/2016, and Ministerial Regulation No. 9/2026, accessible via the JDIH BPK legal database

Efforts to mitigate climate change have resulted in various policy proposals that encourage reducing global temperature increases.[24] While differences in geographic location do cause variations in climate and weather between countries, all living things on Earth share a common atmospheric system. Therefore, climate change is a global issue with impacts that cross national borders and requires collective action. This awareness has prompted governments across the world to collaborate on developing an international policy framework to enable the implementation of coordinated mitigation and adaptation measures. In Indonesia, the Paris Agreement has been ratified through Law Number 16 of 2016 concerning the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and is in line with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which affirms the rights of citizens to a good and healthy environment. Through its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) scheme, Indonesia is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 26% through its own efforts and up to 41% with international support. This commitment is realized through various mitigation measures, such as sustainable forest management, clean energy development, and waste reduction, as well as adaptation measures through strengthening climate, economic, social, and ecosystem resilience in an

[24] Tamaki Ohmura, Leonard Creutzburg, and Eva Lieberherr, "Sinking Into Standing Forests or Timber for Climate Change Mitigation: Instrument Constituencies and Policy Preferences," *Forest Policy and Economics Journal* 182 (2026): 2, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.forpol.2025.103686.

integrated manner.[25] An important role in climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts is is embodied in the Paris Agreement and forms a commitment within the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) document.[26]

Table 2 shows that Indonesia's environmental legal arrangements for addressing climate change are built through a comprehensive legal framework, both at the international and national levels. This is demonstrated by the ratification of various international legal instruments related to climate change into national law, affirming Indonesia's commitment to climate change control and mitigation efforts. Therefore, environmental law in Indonesia provides a strong legal basis for addressing the potential for climate change.

Munadjat Danusaputro emphasized that law is one of the most effective instruments in environmental protection efforts. This legal instrument is known as environmental law (milieurecht), which functions as a legal tool in environmental management.[27] In the context of preventing and addressing environmental pollution and destruction, environmental law plays a role in regulating various activities that have the potential to negatively impact the environment, while also translating environmental policies into statutory regulations. Currently, the environmental legal framework in Indonesia is regulated by Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management.[28]

In the study of legal philosophy, the validity of law has two cores, namely the basis of the binding power of law and the benchmark of justice.[29] Based on this theory, the role of environmental law in addressing global climate change uses a binding legal basis as outlined in the table above. The State of Indonesia implements environmental law through legislation governing climate change. Environmental law serves as a means of managing and protecting the environment to mitigate global climate change. All stakeholders must play a role in mitigating and adapting to climate change.

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25 Nisrina Nurfauziyyah et al., "Peran Global Governance Dalam Mengatasi Perubahan Iklim Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Penelitian Ilmiah Multidisiplin* 8, no. 11 (2024): 271–72, https://sejurnal.com/pub/index.php/jpim/article/view/5190.

26 Maria Jose Sanz and Ana Karla Perea Blazquez, "Analysis of International Climate Change Governance For The Agriculture, Forest and Land Use Sector: Gaps and Recommendations for Future Improvement," *Earth System Governance* 25 (2025): 1, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.esg.2025.100278.

27 A' an Efendi, "Instrumen Hukum Lingkungan Sebagai Sarana Pencegahan Pencemaran Lingkungan," *Jurnal Supremasi* 6, no. 1 (2016): 2, https://doi.org/10.35457/supremasi.v6i1.395.

28 Efendi, 2.

29 Tisnanta et al., *Filsafat Hukum* (Bandar Lampung: Pusaka Media, 2022), 39.

The role of environmental law in addressing global climate change must have a benchmark of justice. Article 9 paragraph (3) of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights states that everyone has the right to a good and healthy environment. Consequently, within the legal framework of human justice and environmental rights, adverse global climate change invariably results in a degraded and unhealthy environment. Therefore, to guarantee this justice, the law guarantees the right for everyone to represent the environment before the law. The Elucidation of Article 2 letter g of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management states that the principle of justice is that environmental protection and management must reflect proportional justice for every citizen, both across regions, across generations, and across genders.

Humans live as a legal society, which means that society has a regular relationship with the applicable laws.[30] Based on this, ecological balance and harmony are necessary, namely a state in which humans are in a harmonious relationship with their environment, with the aim of maintaining balance and harmony between humans and their environment. If humans are unable to maintain and protect the environment, environmental pollution will occur, resulting in global climate change, thus destabilizing environmental conditions.[31] Thus, environmental law plays an important role in ensuring that humans as a society that obeys the law can maintain a harmonious balance with the environment in mitigating and adapting to climate change.

As a regulatory framework that serves to protect the environment and public health from the impacts of climate change, environmental law plays a crucial role in regulating public health emergency response mechanisms resulting from natural disasters triggered by the climate crisis. The existence of laws on disasters and emergencies provides a legal basis for resource mobilization and crisis management in situations such as floods, droughts, and tropical storms that have the potential to have serious impacts on public health. With the support of strong environmental law, public health response and recovery efforts can be implemented in a more structured and effective manner. However, in practice, the implementation of environmental law still faces various obstacles, including low levels of public awareness and understanding of

30 Muhammad Rakhmat, *Pengantar Filsafat Hukum* (Bandung: CV Warta Bagja, 2015), 52.

31 Sodikin, "Perumusan Hak Atas Lingkungan Hidup Yang Baik Dan Sehat Dalam Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945 Serta Upaya Perlindungan Dan Pemenuhannya," *Supremasi Jurnal Hukum* 3, no. 2 (2021): 111, https://doi.org/10.36441/supremasi.v3i2.207.

climate change and environmental policy. These include limited resources, institutional capacity, and budgetary support.[32]

Rachel Carson, through her work, Silent Spring, opened the initial discourse on the concept of natural rights and laid the foundation for legal thinking in the environmental field. Conceptually, environmental law still fundamentally regulates relations between humans in the context of the utilization of natural resources. Although there are provisions regarding environmental conservation and protection, the orientation of the regulations remains directed at ensuring human interests, particularly for current and future generations. Thus, the aim of environmental law is not entirely intended to provide freedom for nature itself, but rather focuses more on the sustainability of human life.[33] In line with this, the concept of sustainable development also departs from an anthropocentric paradigm, where principles such as integration, sustainable utilization, intergenerational justice, and intragenerational justice place human interests as the center of attention, while the interests of nature are still positioned as subordinate entities whose protection is aimed at human survival, not for nature as a subject that stands alone.[34]

Essentially, environmental law provides a normative framework for environmental protection and management. However, its effectiveness is largely determined by how the law is understood and applied in practice. Based on this, a progressive legal paradigm is needed that emphasizes the values of honesty and sincerity as the primary foundation of law. Within this framework, empathy, concern, and dedication are seen as essential elements that inspire efforts to achieve justice. Progressive law places human interests, especially welfare, as the ultimate goal of law enforcement.[35] The progressive legal approach views environmental law as a means to realize substantive justice and bolster environmental protection amidst the complexity of climate change issues.

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32 Michelin Astrifence Munte, Renyta Syifa Angela, and Ubaidillah Kamal, "Hukum Lingkungan Dalam Mengatasi Darurat Kesehatan: Dampak Perubahan Iklim Di Indonesia Di Tinjau Dari Undang-Undang No 32 Tahun 2009 Tentang Perlindungan Dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup," *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan* 10, no. 24 (2024): 107–9, https://jurnal.peneliti.net/index.php/JIWP/article/view/9229.

33 Richard Kennedy, "Diskursus Hukum Progresif Dalam Penegakan Dan Pembaharuan Hukum Lingkungan," *Perspektif: Kajian Masalah Hukum Dan Pembangunan* 26, no. 3 (2021): 202, https://doi.org/10.30742/perspektif.v26i3.806.

34 Kennedy, 203.

35 Afrohatul Laili and Anisa Rizki Fadhila, "Teori Hukum Progresif (Prof. Dr. Satjipto Rahardjo, S.H.)," *Sinda: Comprehensive Journal of Islamic Social Studies* 1, no. 1 (2021): 10–11, https://doi.org/10.28926/sinda.v1i1.966.

Law functions as a means of serving humanity, not the other way around. This view aligns with Socrates's thinking, who viewed law as an objective order for achieving virtue, happiness (eudaimonia), and justice through the application of good rules, and Plato's thinking, who positioned law as an instrument for realizing justice as the highest, universal value. The modern legal approach, which tends to be formalistic, liberal, individualistic, and rational, has given rise to an alternative perspective on understanding the workings of law: progressive law. According to Satjipto Rahardjo, progressive law rests on the fundamental principle that law was created for humans, not for humans to be solely subject to the law. Rooted in the tradition of sociological jurisprudence, the idea of progressive law is closely related to several schools of legal thought, such as the concept of responsive law, which emphasizes the purpose and social context of a legal norm, legal realism, Freirechtslehre, and critical legal studies.[36]

One of the important principles in environmental law is community participation and respect for local wisdom, which emphasizes that every activity involving the use of the environment must involve the local community and the local values that live within it.[37] This provision aligns with Article 4 of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, which stipulates that environmental management and preservation encompass the stages of planning, utilization, control, supervision, and law enforcement. From a progressive legal perspective, community participation is understood as a manifestation of the law's support for community interests and needs. Community involvement from the planning stage is crucial for environmental policies to reflect public aspirations, while participation in utilization, control, and supervision allows environmental management to be more effective and equitable. This aligns with the objectives of community participation as stipulated in Article 70 paragraph (3) of the 2009 Environmental Management Law, namely to increase community awareness, independence, and empowerment, foster capacity and pioneering roles in social supervision, and maintain and develop local culture and wisdom. Therefore, community awareness and involvement are key social assets in realizing sustainable environmental protection.[38] Progressive law positions society not as an object,

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36 S. Atalim, "Perusakan Lingkungan Hidup Dan Kepentingan Masyarakat Dari Perspektif Hukum Progresif Kajian Putusan Nomor 15/Pid.B/2003/PN/Tdo," *Jurnal Yudisial* 4, no. 2 (2011): 246–47, https://doi.org/10.29123/jy.v4i2.196.

37 Grace Pinkan Kawengian, "Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pengelolaan Dan Pelestarian Lingkungan Hidup," *Lex Et Societatis* 7, no. 5 (2019): 59, https://doi.org/10.35796/les.v7i5.24723.

38 Kawengian, 59.

but as an active subject in maintaining the sustainability of environmental functions.

Based on the outlined concept of progressive law, progressive law offers a relevant approach by placing environmental protection and human safety as the primary objectives of law enforcement. Progressive law encourages the interpretation and application of environmental law that is oriented towards substantive justice and ecological sustainability. Through this approach, the state and law enforcement officials are required to be adaptive, responsive, and in favor of the interests of society and the environment, especially vulnerable groups most impacted by climate change. Thus, progressive law enables environmental law to function as an effective social engineering instrument in encouraging behavioral change, strengthening climate mitigation and adaptation policies, and realizing equitable sustainable development.

Based on existing normative arrangements, environmental law in Indonesia essentially provides a sufficient legal framework for addressing climate change issues, both through the ratification of international legal instruments and through national legislation. Based on this, a progressive legal approach is needed to complement environmental law theory, by positioning law as a means of social engineering oriented towards substantive justice, ecological sustainability, and the protection of the interests of society and future generations. The synergy between environmental law theory that provides a normative framework and progressive law that emphasizes the values of advocacy, empathy, and responsiveness allows environmental law to function not only as an instrument of control, but also as a means of social transformation in realizing sustainable development amidst the climate change crisis.

Climate Village Program Addresses Climate Change within an Environmental Legal Framework to Ensure Sustainable Development

The international program is strengthened by Article 2 paragraph (1) letter b of the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which mandates to hold the rate of increase in the global average temperature below 2 °C above the temperature in the pre-industrial era and continue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5

°C above the temperature in the pre-industrial era, recognizing that this effort will significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change. The commitments and climate actions of the participating countries were then outlined in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) document, which was submitted to the international community through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).[39] World leaders stressed the need to limit global temperature rise to 1.5 °C.[40]

The Indonesian government has set a target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 26% by 2020, and up to 41% with international support, compared to a business-as-usual scenario. Indonesia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) reflects its transition to low-emission and climate-resilient development. This NDC contains a foundation for strengthening action for the 2015-2019 period and a more ambitious target from 2020 onward to limit global temperature rise to 1.5 °C. In the long term, Indonesia targets achieving climate resilience through the implementation of adaptation and mitigation programs, integrated disaster risk reduction strategies, and the promotion of sustainable production and consumption patterns in the water, food, and energy sectors.[41]

In its disaster management strategy related to climate change, the Indonesian government has developed a number of policies and planning instruments as a basis for implementation at the regional level. These efforts are realized through the development of Regional Disaster Management Plans, Regional Action Plans for Disaster Management, and Regional Action Plans for Climate Change Adaptation. These documents serve as guidelines for local governments in responding to disaster risks and the impacts of climate change in a planned, systematic, and sustainable manner. Through these plans, the government strives to integrate mitigation and adaptation aspects into regional development to increase regional and community resilience.[42]

The implementation of disaster management strategies in the regions still faces various challenges. One of the main obstacles is weak coordination and

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39 Adinda Noura Ayuningsih et al., "Ratifikasi Paris Agreement Dan Pengaplikasian National Determined Contribution (NDC) Indonesia," *Jurnal Imu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Jambi (JISIP-UNJA)* 7, no. 1 (2023): 62, https://online-journal.unja.ac.id/jisip/article/view/21859.

40 United Nations Climate Change, "The Paris Agreement," 2026, https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement.

41 Ayuningsih et al., "Ratifikasi Paris Agreement Dan Pengaplikasian National Determined Contribution (NDC) Indonesia," 66.

42 Idrus and Nur, "Realisasi Penanganan Perubahan Iklim Di Indonesia Melalui Implementasi Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Tujuan-13.1.3," 92.

limited capacity among the stakeholders involved. The high level of disaster risk in various regions is also not matched by regional resilience, particularly in urban areas vulnerable to the impacts of disasters and climate change. Furthermore, not all regional heads optimally integrate disaster risk assessments into regional development planning and implementation processes. In practice, local governments often prepare Regional Development Plans and Disaster Risk Assessments simultaneously, without prior adequate understanding of the substance of these risk assessments. As a result, the Disaster Risk Assessment document and the resulting risk map have not been fully understood and optimally utilized as a basis for policymaking. Another challenge hampering the effectiveness of disaster management is the limited availability of accurate and up-to-date data and information. Furthermore, coordination between the central and regional governments in disaster risk management and climate change adaptation remains ineffective, necessitating the strengthening of cross-sectoral and cross-governmental synergies.[43]

Article 1 number 3 of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management states that sustainable development is a conscious and planned effort that integrates environmental, social, and economic aspects into development strategies to ensure the integrity of the environment as well as the safety, capabilities, welfare, and quality of life of present and future generations. Such conscious and planned efforts can be implemented by the community in dealing with environmental problems. Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management contains a number of provisions that are directly related to efforts to address climate change.

Article 65 paragraph (1) of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management regulates the rights of every citizen, namely that every person has the right to a good and healthy environment as part of human rights. Based on this, Article 65 paragraph (4) of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management regulates that every person has the right to play a role in the protection and management of the environment in accordance with statutory regulations. Meanwhile, Article 67 of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management explicitly states that everyone is obliged to maintain the sustainability of environmental functions and control environmental pollution

[43] Idrus and Nur, 93–94.

and/or damage. This reflects an environmental law approach that emphasizes the active involvement of the community as a legal subject.

Article 16 of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, regulating the Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS), particularly letter e, emphasizes the importance of measuring the level of vulnerability and adaptive capacity to climate change. In addition, Article 57 paragraph (1) letter c and paragraph (4) of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management emphasize that environmental maintenance is carried out through preserving the function of the atmosphere, which includes efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change, protect the ozone layer, and prevent acid rain. The Elucidation of the article confirms that climate change adaptation is a series of efforts to increase the ability to adapt to variability and extreme climate events, so that the risk of damage can be minimized, opportunities arising from climate change can be utilized, and negative impacts can be anticipated and controlled. Article 63 paragraph (1) letter j of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management grants authority to the central government to determine and implement policies for controlling the impacts of climate change and protection against emissions, while paragraph (2) letter e and paragraph (3) letter e regulate the authority of provincial governments and district/city governments in conducting inventories of natural resources and greenhouse gas emissions according to their respective levels of authority.

Community involvement in environmental law enforcement plays a crucial role, particularly as a social oversight instrument for environmental protection and management. This role includes monitoring the implementation of law enforcement against various actions that have the potential to damage, pollute, or degrade the quality of the environment. Integrating community participation in the form of channeling public aspirations, as stated in Article 26 of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, has strategic value in overseeing government policies and decisions in the environmental sector to ensure they remain in line with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations.[44] Furthermore, Article 70 of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management explicitly regulates the rights and opportunities of the community to play an

[44] Ingrid Angelina Lukito and Widyawati Boediningsih, "Peran Serta Masyarakat Dalam Pengelolahan Lingkungan Hidup," *Transformation of Mandalika* 2, no. 9 (2021): 296, https://doi.org/10.36312/jtm.v2i9.982.

active role in all activities related to environmental protection and management, which indicates that the community is positioned as a legal subject that has an important role in ensuring the sustainability and effectiveness of environmental law enforcement.

The government is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions through its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the primary instrument for addressing climate change. In its latest NDC, Indonesia targets a 31.89% emission reduction independently and up to 43.20% by 2030. To achieve this target, funding is allocated through the State Budget, including the use of green financial instruments such as green bonds and green sukuk. Regional governments play a strategic role in developing environmental policies aligned with the characteristics of their respective regions, enabling effective implementation of adaptation and mitigation programs. Synergy between the central and regional governments, along with the involvement of civil society, is key to addressing the impacts of climate change. Therefore, the government's role encompasses policy formulation, controlling greenhouse gas emissions, providing green financing, and strengthening public participation. The success of these efforts depends heavily on the collaboration of all stakeholders to support sustainable development, including through increased public awareness, the encouragement of participation in climate action, and implementing adaptation and mitigation measures.[45]

Article 1 number 2 of the Regulation of the Minister of Environment/Environmental Impact Management Agency Number 9 of 2026 concerning the Implementation of the Community-Based Climate Change Control Program, states that the Climate Village is a location within an urban village, rural village, or an area known by another designation or at a level immediately below these where the community has undertaken continuous climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts. The Climate Village Program is formulated as a national movement for controlling climate change based on the community, with the aim of overcoming the impacts of climate change by strengthening the capacity for adaptation and mitigation of communities at the local level. The Climate Village Program supports the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program which focuses on Climate Action (Addressing Climate Change).

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[45] Anargata Febri Rosefi et al., "Peran Pemerintah Dalam Membangun Kesadaran Masyarakat Terhadap Krisis Iklim Global," *Jurnal Hukum Progresif* 7, no. 11 (2024): 86, https://law.ojs.co.id/index.php/jhp/article/view/487.

The appendix to Presidential Regulation Number 111 of 2022 concerning the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals states that global goal 13 is "Take urgent action to address climate change and its impacts." The global targets are as follows:

1. Strengthen resilience and adaptation capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
2. Integrate climate change mitigation measures into national policies, strategies, and planning.
3. Improve education, awareness, and human and institutional capacity related to climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning.

Climate change is a result of human activity; therefore, it is necessary to formulate policies involving public participation regarding climate change.[46] In line with the importance of synergy between the central government, regional governments, and communities in addressing climate change, a bottom-up approach is a relevant strategy for addressing the challenges of implementing development policies at the regional level. This approach positions regional governments and communities as key stakeholders in decision-making and policy implementation. The bottom-up theory, proposed by Michael Lipsky, emphasizes the role of street-level bureaucrats as implementers of public policy, possessing a direct understanding of social conditions on the ground, enabling them to adapt policies to the real needs of the community.[47]

The framework of regional autonomy aims to simultaneously strengthen the authority of regional governments in formulating and implementing responsive and adaptive policies. Community involvement is a crucial factor not only in strengthening policy legitimacy but also in improving the quality and effectiveness of implementation. Strengthening participatory approaches needs to be a primary focus in improving the governance and implementation of regional development policies.[48] Community involvement is a crucial factor in increasing policy legitimacy and ensuring effective implementation at the grassroots level. Strengthening participatory approaches is a crucial foundation for regional development governance, including the implementation of the

[46] Aart van Stekelenburg et al., "Communicating Consensus Among Climate Scientists Increases Estimates of Consensus and Belief in Human-Caused Climate Change Across The Globe," *Journal of Environmental Psychology* 100 (2024): 1, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvp.2024.102480.

[47] Sulton Muminah and Tjahjo Suprajogo, "Implementasi Kebijakan Pembangunan Daerah Melalui Pendekatan Bottom-Up" 8, no. 4 (2025): 1486, https://doi.org/10.37481/sjr.v8i4.1253.

[48] Muminah and Suprajogo, 1489–1450.

Climate Village Program as a climate policy implementer at the community level.

The Climate Village Program is a national program with the aim of encouraging the active involvement of communities and other stakeholders. This program aims to strengthen communities' adaptive capacity to the impacts of climate change, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and recognize various climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts that have resulted in improved community well-being at the local level, tailored to the characteristics of each region.[49] The implementation of the Climate Village Program is guided by Regulation of the Minister of Environment/Environmental Impact Management Agency Number 9 of 2026 concerning the Implementation of the Community-Based Climate Change Control Program. This regulation emphasizes that the Climate Village Program can be developed and implemented at the lowest administrative level, at the neighborhood association or hamlet level, and at the highest level, at the subdistrict or village level.

Magelang City is one of the cities in indonesia that features 35 climate villages. One example of a climate resilient village in Magelang City is the Kampung Welas Konvergen initiative, implemented by residents of Rukun Warga (RW) 13 in Magelang Urban Village, Central Magelang District, Magelang City. Kampung Welas Konvergen focuses on environmental conservation and improving air quality, specifically oxygen levels within residential areas, aiming to create a greener, healthier, and more sustainable environment.

Based on the characteristics of the Climate Village Program, which emphasizes community participation, this program can be understood as a policy aimed at social benefits. The implementation of the climate village program demonstrates that the success of climate policy is largely determined by the extent to which the law is responsive and supports community needs. Therefore, to understand the dynamics of the Climate Village Program implementation more comprehensively, the analysis is conducted through a progressive legal perspective that positions law as a means of social change and emphasizes substantive justice, participation, and community welfare as primary goals.

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[49] Oesman Raliby Al-Manan, "Performance Effectiveness of Social Engineering in The Implementation of Climate Village Program in Wates, North Magelang," *Urecol Journal. Part G: Multidisciplinary Research* 2, no. 2 (2022): 76, https://doi.org/10.53017/ujmr.188.

Progressive law views law dynamically and is oriented towards change, placing humanity and substantive justice as the main goals. Law is understood as a tool for realizing human welfare, happiness, and dignity. Thus, when the law is unable to answer social problems, the law must be reformed. The characteristics of progressive law are described as follows:[50]

1. Law as a dynamic institution. Law is understood as an institution in the process of formation and development (law as a process, law in the making). This means that law is not static, but rather constantly moving and changing in line with the dynamics of societal life. This condition demands a change in the legal system, from one that maintains the existing state of affairs (status quo) to one that encourages change.
2. Law as a teaching of humanity and justice. Law is directed at the humanitarian mission of realizing a just, prosperous, and happy life for humans. Progressive legal thinking departs from the principle that law exists for humans, not vice versa. Therefore, the law was created not for its own sake, but to uphold human dignity, welfare, and nobility. When the law causes problems, it is the law that must be evaluated and corrected, not humans who are forced to adapt. In this context, substantive justice must be prioritized over procedural justice so that the law can truly be a solution to humanitarian problems.
3. Law as an aspect of regulations and behavior. Progressive law views law not only as a set of rules, but also as human behavior. Regulations form a rational positive legal system, but their implementation is largely determined by the behavior of law enforcers and the community. Thus, behavioral aspects have a more dominant position than written rules, because human values such as empathy, responsibility, courage, honesty, sincerity, and perseverance are the main factors in realizing justice.
4. Law as a teaching of liberation. Progressive law embodies the spirit of liberation from rigid, legalistic, and positivistic ways of thinking and approaches to law. This liberation opens up space for creative and innovative actions in law enforcement, even allowing for the overriding of certain formal rules, as long as they remain based on social propriety, justice, and moral values.

[50] Wildan Nafis and Noor Rahmad, "Hukum Progresif Dan Relevansinya Pada Penalaran Hukum Di Indonesia," *El Ahli: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Islam* 1, no. 2 (2020): 7–8, https://doi.org/10.56874/el-ahli.v1i2.133.

Based on the characteristics of progressive law above, law is positioned as an instrument that favors the interests of the people and is oriented toward achieving substantive justice. The values of democracy and justice serve as important moral, social, and political foundations in the Indonesian legal system. Progressive law is not defined by being sensitive to human behavior and the social impacts of legal implementation. Through this perspective, law is viewed as a means to respond to societal needs, thereby achieving legal certainty, justice, and benefits in a balanced manner.

Referring to the characteristics of progressive law, law is understood as a dynamic, contextual instrument that supports substantive justice. In the context of the Climate Village Program, the integration of bottom-up policies and progressive law is reflected in the direct involvement of communities in climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts. This program is not merely implemented as an administrative order from the central government, but rather as a social process that encourages initiative, creativity, and collective responsibility at the local level. The Climate Village Program can be understood as a manifestation of the application of progressive law, namely that law functions as a means of community empowerment and solutions to environmental problems, and is oriented towards the realization of ecological justice and sustainable prosperity.

Based on the characteristics of the Climate Village Program, which emphasizes community participation, this program can be understood as a policy aimed at social benefits. The implementation of the Climate Village Program demonstrates that the success of climate policy is largely determined by the extent to which the law is responsive and supports community needs. Therefore, to understand the dynamics of the Climate Village Program implementation more comprehensively, the analysis is conducted through a progressive legal perspective that positions law as a means of social change and emphasizes substantive justice, participation, and community welfare as primary goals.

In line with a progressive legal perspective that places communities as the primary subjects of policy, the Climate Village Program is built through a process of disseminating understanding regarding the increase in the Earth's average temperature and its impacts. Through this program, communities are encouraged to play an active role in climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts to strengthen resilience and minimize potential risks. Adaptation is understood as a community's ability to adjust to various environmental

changes, while mitigation is directed at preventing and reducing the rate of climate change.

The real implications of climate change include increased hydrometeorological disasters such as floods, landslides, droughts, forest fires, and tornadoes. According to data from the National Disaster Management Agency, most of these disasters are influenced by human activity, which contributes steadily to 98% of the total disasters in Indonesia.[51] The Climate Village Program regulations represent the crystallization of progressive law to achieve justice in sustainable development. Progressive law is the human capacity for reasoning and understanding, and the human conscience for interpreting law that prioritizes the moral value of justice in society.[52]

As in the principles of sustainable development, namely the intergenerational equity principle and intragenerational equity principle.[53] The intergenerational equity principle in relation to Climate Village stipulates that the Climate Village Program aims to fulfill rights by carrying out mitigation and adaptation efforts to climate change by ensuring that the current generation's need for a good environment is met without reducing the ability of future generations to inhabit the Earth in good conditions. Furthermore, the intragenerational equity principle in relation to Climate Villages embodies the idea that society and other life demands within one generation possess the right to utilize and enjoy a clean and healthy environment. The Climate Village Program can run well if there are community groups, policy support, support from external parties, and the development of the Climate Village Program.

Conclusion

Climate change is a global issue with impacts across regions. Although each country has different geographic characteristics, economic capacities, and levels of vulnerability, all of humanity shares a common atmospheric system. Therefore, addressing climate change requires global cooperation, realized

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51 Mukhammad Fatkhullah et al., "Strategi Komunikasi Dalam Mengatasi Perubahan Iklim Melalui Pelibatan Masyarakat," *Jurnal Komunikasi Pembangunan* 21, no. 3 (2023): 23, https://doi.org/10.46937/21202341909.

52 Deni Nuryadi, "Teori Hukum Progresif Dan Penerapannya Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum De'Jure: Kajian Ilmiah Hukum* 1, no. 2 (2016): 401, https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.35706/dejure.v1i2.515.

53 Rofi Wahanisa and Septhian Eka Adiyatma, "Konsepsi Asas Kelestarian Dan Keberlanjutan Dalam Perlindungan Dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Dalam Nilai Pancasila," *Bina Hukum Lingkungan* 6, no. 1 (2021): 100, https://doi.org/10.24970/bhl.v6i1.145.

through the establishment of an international legal and policy framework that encourages coordinated mitigation and adaptation. International agreements such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement demonstrate a global approach that is inclusive and equitable, emphasizing shared responsibility. The role of environmental law in addressing climate change from a legal philosophy perspective reveals that environmental law functions as an instrument for regulating, protecting, and managing the sustainable environment in addressing climate change and protecting human rights. The Republic of Indonesia has formulated legislation, including Law Number 6 of 1994 concerning Ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Law Number 17 of 2004 concerning Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, Law Number 16 of 2016 concerning the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and Regulation of the Minister of Environment/Environmental Impact Management Agency Number 9 of 2026 concerning the Implementation of the Community-Based Climate Change Control Program. This affirms Indonesia's commitment to play an active role in global efforts to control climate change and fulfills its constitutional obligation to ensure a good and healthy environment for its citizens.

Regarding the Climate Village Program's role within the environmental legal framework to ensure sustainable development, the implementation of climate policy at the community level is carried out through the Climate Village Program. This program emphasizes the importance of a participatory and community-based approach. The program emphasizes that the success of climate policy is not solely determined by a series of regulations, but also by reviewing the level of legal success that is responsive, adaptive, and in favor of community needs. Referring to a progressive legal perspective, law is understood as a means of social change that emphasizes substantive justice, benefit, and community welfare.

It is suggested that local governments formulate policies regarding climate change adaptation and mitigation aligned with both international and national regulations that are responsive and participatory in nature, in order to protect the public's right to a good and healthy environment amidst the impacts of climate change. Furthermore, a synergistic relationship among the

community, local government, and higher education institutions is essential to foster collaboration in sustainable climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts.

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