



Bibliometric Analysis of Climate Village Program in Scopus Database by Indonesian Author

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Abstract: The issue of global warming El Nino is a weather phenomenon in which there is an increase in water surface temperature in the Pacific Ocean which results in significant changes in climate in various regions in the world, including Indonesia. In this study, the traits, well-liked works, writers, and topics connected with the Climate Village initiative are described. The purpose of this study is to map and provide a brief overview of the bibliometrics of climate village programs that can be used to examine trends, patterns, and developments. This research uses article publication data sourced from the Scopus database from 2000-2023 with the theme of With the VOSviewer tool, the climate village program or climate village program gathered 60 papers written by Indonesian authors. The results showed that articles with the theme of climate village programs by Indonesian authors in the Scopus database were first published in 2014. Articles with the theme of the climate village program were published the most in 2021 (18 documents) while the journal that published the most was Lop Conference Series Earth and Environmental Science. Most journal affiliations are from Universitas Gadjah Mada and Universitas Sebelas Maret. Most journals are published in the United States, India, and Indonesia. The most common subject is Environmental Science. Keywords related to the climate village program include Community, development, resilience, Climate change, strategy, impact, case study, program, Indonesia, and environmental change.

Keywords: climate; program; village

Introduction

Themes related to the climate village program are common topics in scientific publications indexed by Scopus. The publication of the Indonesian author's article on the climate village program in data-based Scopus has been empty since 2014, 2000 - 2013, and has experienced a significant increase in recent years. The results of research papers on the Climate Village program demonstrate that Indonesian authors are rated third in publishing articles relevant to the Climate Village program, after the United States and India (Terra et al., 2023). Since the Climate Village Program was introduced by the Indonesian government's Ministry of Environment and Forestry in 2011, the number of

publications has increased mostly due to the term's growing popularity.

Regulation of the Minister of Environment Number 19 of 2012 about the Climate Village Program, which governs Proklam's implementation, already exists. Following the merger of the Ministries of Environment and Forestry in 2015, the Climate Village Program Replacement Regulation (Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. P.84/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/11/2016) was approved. The Director-General of Climate Change Control then releases Regulation of the Director-General of PPI No. P.1/PPI/SET/KUM.1/2/2017 on Climate Village Program Implementation Guidelines to give technical guidance to all Proklam participants. The thesis of this

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research is that there has been a yearly growth in the number of articles indexed by Scopus, particularly in Correspondingly, articles on climate village programs provide a clearer picture of the impacts of climate change on humanity. Thus, this study provides a new understanding to Indonesian authors about the climate village program on themes related to the climate village program.

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) issued a report that the Earth's air temperature is hotter than before and there will be an El Niño. The issue was finally increasingly highlighted by many researchers and practitioners around the world. This El Niño phenomenon is predicted to occur for the next five years. El Niño is a weather phenomenon in which there is an increase in water surface temperature in the Pacific Ocean which results in significant changes in climate in various regions of the world, including Indonesia. Needs to be a joint commitment from various parties to overcome the impact of this phenomenon (Dwivedi et al., 2021). Climate change that is taking place in the world is very concerning. Various efforts have been made by stakeholders, environmental activists, and activists, as well as the general public who are aware of the importance of the agenda to save the earth as a place for all people to live (McAdam, 2017).

Globally, data from NASA shows that the average temperature of the earth is currently increasing by 1 degree Celsius due to global warming that has occurred over the last 40 years. The temperatures caused the two warmest years on record, 2016 and 2020, to reach extreme warming peaks (Isaksen et al., 2022). The Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency (BMKG) reports that Indonesia's average air temperature climbed outside to 27.20 degrees Celsius as of September 2020. There is a lot of 'homework' that must be completed in the waste sector to mitigate the climate crisis. In addition, by realizing that industrialization in the world has a troubling impact on climate stability (Kalkuhl & Wenz, 2020), Indonesia in international forums has expressed its commitment to be able to maintain the global average temperature not to exceed 2 degrees Celsius (Santos et al., 2022). In realizing this commitment at the global level, Indonesia organized a climate-friendly and environmental program at the national level called the Climate Village Program (Proklam). This program is expected to be a good strategy in efforts to control climate change to avoid disasters and more severe losses (Fawzy et al., 2020).

An effort of the Indonesian government called the Climate Village Program (Proklam) tries to lessen the effects of climate change locally, particularly in rural areas (Muttaqin et al., 2019). A variety of actions targeted to promote community resilience to climate change are

included in the program (Carmen et al., 2022). The issue is related to Indonesia's national policy for combating climate change and calls for community involvement in initiatives to lessen and prepare for the effects of climate change. The Climate Village Program (Proklam) is a national-scale initiative run by the MoEF that aims to increase community and stakeholder involvement, strengthen community capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and recognize past adaptation and mitigation work that has improved welfare at the local level due to regional conditions.

Climate Village Program Minister of Environment Regulation Number 19 of 2012 serves as the program's legal foundation (Watts et al., 2019). The Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Forestry were then integrated in 2015, and a replacement regulation was approved through Ministerial Regulation LHK No. P.84/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/11/2016 about the Climate Village Program and Regulation of the Director General of Climate Change Control Number P.4/PPI/APPI.0/3/2021 About Guidelines for the Implementation of the Climate Village Program. The Director General of Climate Change Control also released a Director General Regulation PPI No. P.1/PPI/SET/KUM.1/2/2017 on Climate Village Program Implementation Guidelines in order to be able to give technical guidance to all parties involved in the Proklam. Climate villages are places where communities continuously work to adapt to and mitigate climate change, typically on the lowest administrative level (community harmony or hamlet) and the highest administrative level (district or village) (Nurrochmat et al., 2019).

The General Criteria for the Location of the Proklam (Hudaya & Dewi, 2021): There are local actions on climate change adaptation and mitigation at the proposed site and implemented sustainably for more than 2 years; Community group institutions have been formed as drivers of activities and run actively in the proposed location as well as various supporting aspects that can ensure the sustainability of the implementation and development of climate change adaptation and mitigation activities at the local level. The Climate Village Program or ProKlim has been running for a decade since it was launched in 2011. Until 2021, 3.27 Climate Village locations have been registered throughout Indonesia and it is targeted that there will be 20,000 climate villages in 2024 (PressReleaseNumber: SP.108/HUMAS/PPIP/HMS.3/03/2022). Proklam is one part of efforts to realize Indonesia's commitment to control climate change as stated in the Updated NDC Document (UNDC). Through this document, the government has established a climate change adaptation

and mitigation strategy to reduce climate change risks in all development sectors by 2030 (Press Release Number: SP. 08/HUMAS/PPIP/HMS.3/03/2022).

In the document, Indonesia has set three resilience targets, namely economic resilience, social and livelihood resilience, and ecosystem and landscape resilience. In addition to the NDC document, Indonesia is one of the countries that has prepared the Long-term Strategy on Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050 (LTS-LCCR 2050), which is a guideline in the implementation strategy for climate change mitigation and adaptation in 2050. In addition, related to climate change mitigation, the Indonesian government continues to strengthen domestic policies, one of which is for the forest and other land use (FOLU) sector, with the issuance of the Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 168 of 2022 concerning FOLU Net Sink 2030 signed on February 24, 2022. This shows the seriousness of the government which carries the concept of 'Indonesia FOLU Net Sink 2030' as an approach and strategy where in 2030, the emission absorption level of the FOLU sector is targeted to be balanced or higher than the level of emissions (Net Sink). The FOLU sector is targeted to reduce almost 60% of the total national emission reduction target.

The spirit of controlling climate change is in line with the spirit carried out in Indonesia's G20 Presidency with the theme Recover Together, Recover Stronger. This spirit is expected to inspire and become an example for member countries and the world in general, that Indonesia can apply the principles of sustainable development and shows that a balance of roles between various countries is needed for the noble goal, which is to protect the earth and humans by keeping the earth's temperature rise below 2 degrees Celsius and even striving below 1.5 degrees Celsius. Indonesia has the opportunity to provide good examples and serious work in controlling climate change, one of which is through Proklm activities.

Method

This study applied descriptive statistical methods. Descriptive statistics are used to examine methods of collecting, tidying up, and presenting research data (Alabi & Bukola, 2023). In addition to descriptive, there is also an evaluative analysis that produces an analysis of the use of literature through references or citations in research articles, books, or other formats (Anderson & Lemken, 2023).

Data taken from the Scopus database, a total of 431 documents with 60 selected documents available in the Scopus database by Indonesian authors related to the climate village program for the period 2000-2023. To

visualize and track the distribution of Scopus-indexed journal articles, bibliometric analysis was done. This study employed bibliometric analysis in three research processes, including the following: first, a data search was carried out through the Scopus database with the keyword halal tourism in Indonesia by restricting the journal, then selecting the year, language, and scope of research; second, the search results were compiled by choosing 60 documents related to the Climate Village Program; third, analysis of search results is carried out in the Scopus database and continued with data analysis. This study's research examines the traits and patterns of writers, journal papers, and climate village program themes. Figure 1's network visualization, overlay visualization, and density visualization were also examined in this study.

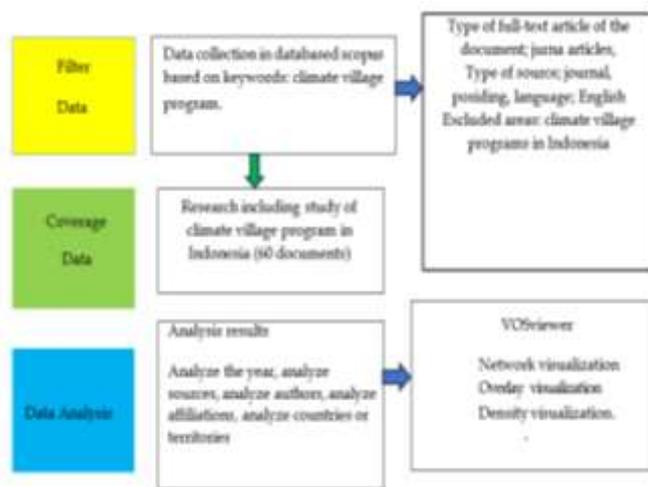


Figure 1. Bibliometric analysis software uses VOSviewer and search results. Source: Author data analysis, 2023

Result and Discussion

There are four main categories of documents in the Scopus database that are connected to the Climate Village program: 33 conference papers (55.10%), 23 articles (38.30%), 3 book chapters (5%), and 1 review. The three sections of this document, which examine trends and traits of authors, journals, and halal tourism-related themes in the Scopus database, were confirmed by Indonesian authors.

Journal of trends related to Climate Village programs indexed by Scopus by Indonesian authors

Based on the search results in Scopus data, the trend of data on the number of documents in the Scopus database by Indonesian authors with the theme of the climate village program in the period 2000 - 2023 is as many as 60 documents in the 3rd rank after India with 71 documents in the 2nd rank and the United States with 75 documents in the first rank (Graph 1.). The number of



Figure 6. Documents by affiliation. Source: Author data analysis, 2023.

Research-themed climate village program based on document type, the majority in the form of conference paper (55%), then articles (38.3%), Book Chapter (5%), and Review (1.70%).



Figure 7. Research-themed Climate Village Program document type. Source: Author data analysis, 2023

The research-themed climate village program documents based on the field of study, the majority from the disciplines of Environmental Sciences (34.90%), Earth and Planetary Sciences (25.40%), Agricultural and Biological Sciences (10.30%), Social sciences (6.30%), Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology (3.20%), Energy (3.20%), Engineering (3.20%), Computer sciences (2.40%), medicine (2.40%), Physic and Astronomy (2.40%) and other sources (6.30%).

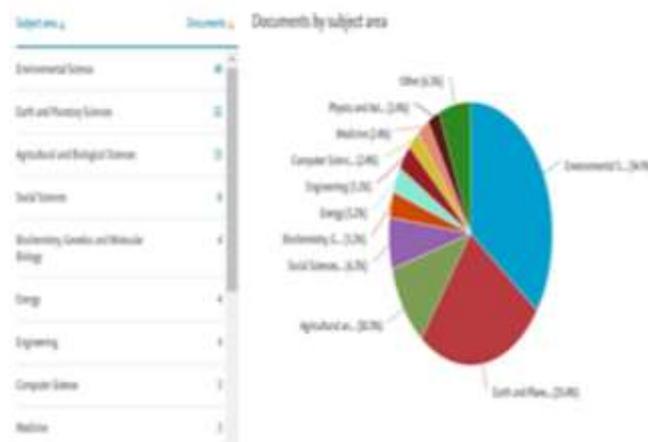


Figure 8. Research-themed Climate Village Program documents by field of study. Source: Author data analysis, 2023

Table 1. Nine Articles themed Climate Village Program

Author Name	Article Title	Journal Name	Number of Citations
(Wiati et al., 2022); (Setiajiati et al., 2019)	Challenges to and Strategies for the Climate Village Program Plus: A Lesson Learned from Indonesia	Sustainability (Switzerland), 14(9), 5530	4
(Faedlulloh et al., 2019); (Rosemary et al., 2022)	Kampung versus Climate Change: The Dynamics of Community Empowerment through the Climate Village Program (ProKlim)	Journal of Physics: Conference Series, 1424(1), 012055	3
(Muttaqin et al., 2019);	Climate village program (ProKlim) in Simurugul Sub-Village, Margawati Village, Garut Kota Sub-Regency, Garut Regency, West Java Province, Indonesia	IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 299(1), 012046	2
(Sumbodo et al., 2021)	Urban farmer communities empowerment through the climate village program in Sleman, Yogyakarta	IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 824(1), 012116	1

Author Name	Article Title	Journal Name	Number of Citations
(Nasruddin et al., 2020); (Ariyaningsih & Shaw, 2023)	Community Participation in the Village Climate Program to Anticipate Future Climate Change in Wetlands	IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 499(1), 012024	1
(Demartoto, 2022); (Golfam et al., 2021)	Youth Community as Initiator, Motivator, and Executor in the Climate Village Program Implementation in Malangan Sukoharjo Indonesia	E3S Web of Conferences, 361, 03006	0
(Sekaranom et al., 2022)	The study of greenhouse gas emissions at the village level to support the pROKLIM program: Case Study of Poncosari Village, Yogyakarta - Indonesia	IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 1039(1), 012016	0
(Herdiansyah, 2021)	Climate Village Program for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation for Green Villages	IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 819(1), 012034	0
(Sari et al., 2021)	Sustainability of the climate village program to prevent the impact of climate change on water supply and sanitation: A perspective from the PESTLE analysis	IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 708(1), 012086	0

Bibliometric analysis of the climate village program

In bibliometric analysis with VOSviewer, relationships between themes can be displayed in bibliometric images with visualization of three networks. These visualizations include network visualization, overlay visualization, and density visualization. Based on VOSviewer analysis, in the analysis of the number of occurrences of the keyword menu, 267 keywords were found. Following filtering with a minimum frequency of 2, 23 keywords were discovered that satisfied the requirement. Then, from the 23 keywords, we filter and choose 14 keywords that relate to one node or another. The closer two nodes are to one another, the stronger the connection between them. Indonesian authors utilize VOSviewer to map the bibliometric data for the climate buoy program "Climate Village Program" in the Scopus database. Following the filtering of the keywords, the visualization studies are divided into three categories: network visualization (figure 1), overlay visualization (figure 2), and density visualization (figure 3). Here are the results of the Bibliometric analysis:

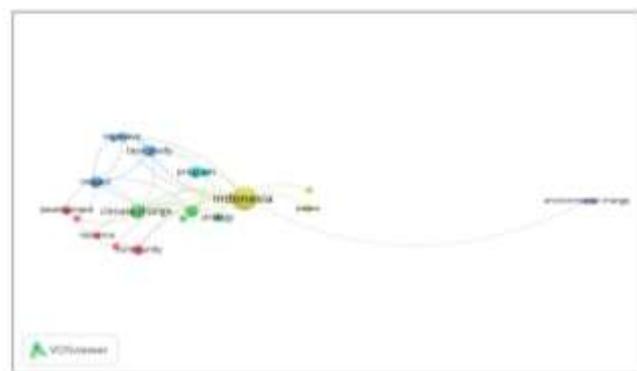


Figure 8. Keyword Distribution in Network Visualization.

Source: Author data analysis, 2023

Based on Figure 1, grouping keywords into 6 clusters that have different colors. The first red cluster with 4 keywords includes Community, development, and resilience. The two green clusters with 2 keywords: Climate change and strategy, and the three blue clusters with 3 keywords: impact, West Java, and case study. The four light blue clusters with 1 keyword are programmed. The five yellow clusters with 2 keywords are Indonesia and Papua. The six purple clusters with 1 keyword, namely environmental change. This shows that research with the keywords above has not been done much in previous studies.

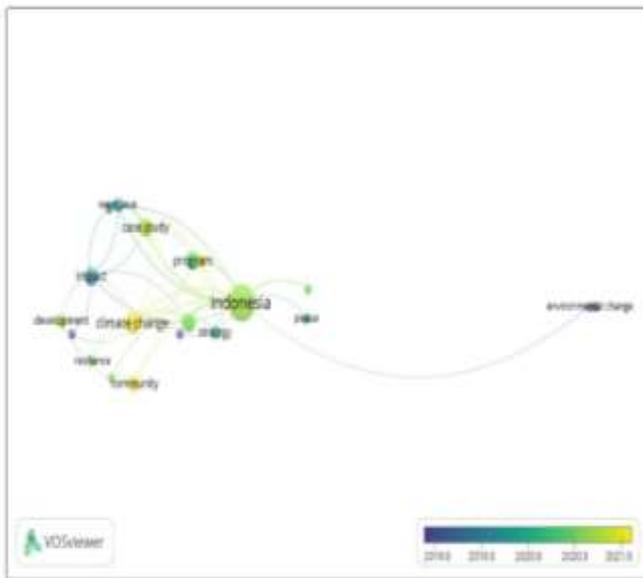


Figure 9. Keyword distribution in overlay visualization.
Source: Author data analysis, 2023

Figure 10 describes the distribution of keywords in overlay visualization. In the figure, the circle is incorporated with a color that indicates the period of publication of the article. The darker the color of the circle, the keyword was discussed in publications before 2019. The brighter the circle in the keyword indicates that the keyword was discussed in publications published after 2021. Keywords that first appeared are visible in circles in purple. The keyword is environmental change. This means that at the beginning of the emergence of articles discussing the Climate Village Program is closely related to global environmental change. This means that initially, articles discussing climate village programs are more likely to function as a foundation for environmental change issues. This is in contrast to the keywords that appear in the latest research study shown in Figure 2. indicated by a yellow circle. Recent publications are more likely to address climate change in terms of region, resilience, impacts, programs, and case studies.

Figure 11, describes the distribution of keywords in density visualization. The picture shows the distribution of keywords related to the "Climate Village Program" in publications indexed by Scopus. The yellow color shows the research trends of Indonesian authors and maps further research opportunities for the climate village program.

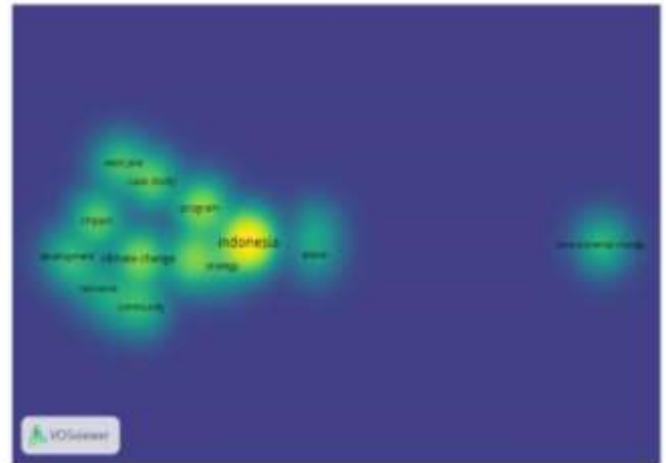


Figure 11. Keyword distribution in density visualization

Conclusion

The publication of articles with the theme "Climate Village Program" with the Scopus index by Indonesian authors has increased significantly. The results showed that the article with the theme "Climate Village Program" by Indonesian authors in the Scopus database was first published in 2014 (1 document). Articles with the theme "Climate Village Program" were published the most in 2021 (18 documents). The journal that publishes the most articles with the theme "Climate Village Program" is "Lop Conference Series Earth and Environmental Science". The number of documents with the theme "Climate Village Program" contained in the Scopus database by Indonesian authors with a period of 2000 - 2023 is 60 documents. Researchers who contributed the most to write the topic of "Climate Village Program" were Iskandar (2 documents), Karyaatmadja (2 documents), Setyono (2 documents), Sulistiyani (2 documents), Sutarno (2 documents), Sutedja (2 documents), Abdillah (1 document), Abdullah (1 document), Abdurachman (1 document) and Abidin (1 document). The contribution of universities in Indonesia in producing articles themed "Climate Village Program" is dominated by Gadjah Mada University and Sebelas Maret University respectively (7 documents), Diponegoro University (6 documents), Center for International Forestry Research West Java (4 documents), University of Indonesia (3 documents), Padjadjaran University (3 documents), National Research and Innovation Agency (3 documents) the rest are IPB, Mataram University each (2 documents). From the results of VOSviewer data (network visualization, overlay visualization, and density visualization) the involvement of keyword indicators related to the "Climate Village Program" include: Climate Change, Program, Resilience, Community, impact, Case Study, strategy, and Environmental Change. The number of

documents in the Scopus database by Indonesian authors related to the "Climate Village Program" as many as 60 documents and data on network maps of events along with keywords in the literature on "Climate Village Program" shows a brilliant yellow color as an indicator that there are still few researchers who take the theme "Climate Village Program" so that it can be concluded that there are still wide opportunities related to the research "Climate Village Program."

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Author Contributions

Conceptualization, A. P., T. H., S. E. N.; methodology, A. P.; validation, T. H., and S. E. N.; formal analysis, A. P.; investigation, T. H. and S. E. N.; resources, A. P. and T. H.; data curation, S. E. N.; writing—original draft preparation, A. P. and T. H.; writing—review and editing, S. E. N.; visualization, and A. P. and T. H. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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