

ABSTRAK

NURUL AULIA, 2024. Evaluasi Program Percepatan Pencapaian Tujuan Desa Tanggap Pengendalian dan Perubahan Iklim Di Kabupaten Gowa. Program studi Ilmu Administrasi Publik. Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar. Dibimbing oleh Nuryanti Mustari dan Burhanuddin.

Tidak adanya pengendalian bencana alam akibat perubahan iklim dapat memiliki dampak yang sangat merugikan bagi masyarakat, ekonomi, dan lingkungan. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengevaluasi terkait peran pemerintah desa dalam Penerapan program desa tanggap Pengendalian dan perubahan Iklim dengan Konsep SDGs di Kabupaten Gowa. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dan kuantitatif, yang datanya diperoleh dari observasi, wawancara, studi dokumentasi dan kuesioner kepada 100 sampel dari total populasi yang ditentukan menggunakan teknik purposive sampling. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan evaluasi CIPP dari Stufflebeam. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa program desa tanggap pengendalian dan perubahan iklim di Kecamatan Barombong umumnya berhasil dalam mencapai tujuan. Meskipun ada beberapa kendala seperti kekurangan sarana dan prasarana, Finansial, dan perlu peningkatan SDM. Tingkat efektivitas dari implementasi program desa tanggap pengendalian dan perubahan iklim yang ada di Kecamatan Barombong dihasilkan bahwa ketiga Indikator yang diteliti pada 5 lokasi berada pada kategori baik. Sehingga perlu adanya peningkatan aspek komunikasi dan koordinasi kepada pemerintah daerah Kabupaten Gowa untuk lebih mengoptimalkan pelaksanaan program Desa Tanggap Pengendalian dan Perubahan Iklim dalam mencapai Target yaitu Indeks Ratio Bencana mencapai 0 diseluruh RT.

Kata Kunci: Perubahan Iklim; Sustainable Development Goals; Resilience; Pemerintah Desa

ABSTRACT

NURU AULIA. 2024. Evaluation of the programme to accelerate village goals on climate change and control in gowa regency. Pubic administration science study program. University of Muhammadiyah Makassar. Guded by Nuryanti Mustari and Burhanuddin.

The absence of control over natural disasters due to climate change can have very detrimental impacts on society, the economy and the environment. aim of this research was to evaluate the role of the village government in implementing the Responsive Village Program for climate control and change with the SDGs Concept in Gowa Regency. This research used qualitative and quantitative research methods, the data of which obtained from observation, interviews, documentary studies and questionnaires for 100 samples from the total population determined using purposive sampling techniques. The theory used in this research deployed the CIPP evaluation approach from Stufflebeam. The research results showed that the village program responding to climate change and control in Barombong district was generally successful in achieving its objectives. Although there are several obstacles such as lack of facilities and infrastructure, financial, and the need to increase human resources. The level of effectiveness of the implementation of the response village programme climate change and control in Barombong district produced three indicators studied at 5 locations being in the good category. So there is a need to improve aspects of communication and coordination with the Gowa Regency regional government to further optimize the implementation of the Village Response Control and Climate Change program in achieving the target of disaster ratio index reaching 0 all neighbourhoods.

Keywords: Climate Change; Sustainable Development Goals; Resilience; Village Government