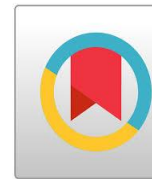


The Implementation of Green Politics by the Government and WWF Indonesia in Aspects of Issue and Policy Orientation

Penerapan Green Politics oleh Pemerintah dan WWF Indonesia Dalam Aspek Orientasi Isu dan Kebijakan



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ARTICLE INFORMATION

<p>Keywords <i>Environmental Crisis; Environmental Movement; Forest Sustainability</i></p>	<p>ABSTRACT The issue of the environmental crisis is increasingly getting the attention of the world community. in addition to the government, the community may also contribute to protecting the environment and saving the earth. moreover, this study used a qualitative approach. a literature study is the data collection technique that was employed. the results of research activities conducted by wwf indonesia obtained outcomes that aligned with the main activities achieved based on the planning that was implemented, regulations formed from activities, and interventions involving stakeholders. thus, the government and wwf indonesia have an impact on each other when it comes to the issue orientation aspect of implementing green politics. furthermore, initiatives from wwf indonesia have the potential to shed light on forest sustainability on the island of kalimantan. however, the environmental movement encompasses more than merely the aspect of realizing policy. every environmentally committed institution also serves the wider community by providing education pertaining to the environment. according to the program table, the program's implementation for the working period has ended, so it is currently required to clarify the follow-up on which program will be implemented next. this condition also indicates that there was no turning point for the relevant sector government when the responsibility devolved to WWF indonesia, and ultimately, this program was discontinued.</p>
<p>Kata Kunci <i>Krisis Lingkungan; Gerakan Lingkungan; Kelestarian Hutan;</i></p>	<p>ABSTRAK Isu tentang krisis lingkungan semakin memvita perhatian masvarakat dunia. Upava penvelematan dunia bukan hanva tugas pemerintah saia tetapi masvarakat bisa berkontribusi untuk lingkungan. Artikel ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan studi kepustakaan. Hasil penelitian menuniukan WWF Indonesia melakukan kegiatan mendapat outout yang sesuai kegiatan utama yang dicapai dengan perencanaan yang telah dilakukan. regulasi yang terbentuk dari kegiatan dan intervensi yang melibatkan pemangku kepentingan. Sehingga dalam aspek orientasi isu dalam penerapan green politics oleh Pemerintah dan WWF Indonesia saling mempengaruhi satu sama lain. Inisiatif dari WWF Indonesia dapat memberikan titik terang mengenai kelestarian hutan di Pulau Kalimantan. Tetapi gerakan lingkungan bukan persoalan aspek mewujudkan kebijakan saia. Setiap lembaga yang komitmen terhadap lingkungan baiknya juga memberikan edukasi kepada masvarakat luas. Jika dilihat dalam tabel program pelaksanaan program mengenai masa kerja sudah habis artinya perlu keielasan tindak lanjut mengenai program apa yang dilakukan selaniutnya. Kondisi ini juga mengindikasikan bahwa tanggung-jawab dilimpahkan kepada WWF Indonesia tidak ada titik balik pemerintah sektor terkait yang pada akhirnya program ini tidak dilanjuti.</p>
<p>Article History Send 13th April 2023 Review 18th July 2023 Accepted 30th Nopember 2023</p>	<p>Copyright ©2024 Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora) This is an open access article under the CC-BY-NC-SA license. Akses artikel terbuka dengan model CC-BY-NC-SA sebagai lisensinya.</p>



Introduction

The misunderstanding that nature is an object that can be utilized and exploited arbitrarily is the primary source of ecological problems and natural disasters (Said & Nurhayati, 2020). The issue of the environmental crisis is increasingly getting the attention of the world community. A growing number of people are realizing that the sustainability of the earth is in danger as a result of industrialization and development to meet the needs of mankind. People these days are so preoccupied with technology that they often disregard potential threats to the environment. In reality, however, caring for the environment does not preclude economic and technological advancement. Therefore, it is necessary to make an effort to balance the two. The massive exploitation of natural resources, including mining and land conversion, has a negative impact on the environment, which contributes to global warming and climate change and ultimately exacerbates environmental issues. In light of the fact that natural disasters are imminent, the country is likely to expend significant financial resources to mitigate the damages resulting from climate-related natural disasters. Nevertheless, that will not occur if humans happen to care about the environment and national or international level regulations.

Environmental democracy can be realized through reforms made to governmental institutions by incorporating environmental values (Pickering dkk., 2020). Therefore, governmental policies are required to address and resolve the problem of climate-related and environmental crises. The concept of “green politics” merged, which refers to the commitment of the country and government to environmental sustainability. According to Collins, green politics entails a country implementing strategies to deal with issues that have occurred, including the current global environmental crisis (Collins, 2010). Moreover, John Barry stated that the perspective of the relationship between humans and nature may be explained by three principles: intergenerational justice, commitment to democratic processes, and efforts to achieve ecological sustainability. Furthermore, Greenberg and Park asserted that green politics is closely related to the relationship between humans and nature (Robbins, 2014). In addition, Hutabarat asserted that green politics is an effort to mitigate the damage that large-scale industrial exploitation of the environment is causing, resulting in climate change (Hutabarat, 2022).

There are long-standing local, national, and international narratives about the environment and overexploitation of natural resources. This issue has developed into the beginning of various changes in relations between several parties, including the country, community, and private sector (Rakhman, 2020). In fact, the Indonesian government has carried out efforts to demonstrate the country’s commitment to the environment. One of the

efforts is Green Sukuk Indonesia, in which Indonesia is the only country that consistently issues green insight investments every year both in national and international markets. Green Sukuk Indonesia was first issued in 2018 for a total of USD 1.25 billion and was continuously issued in 2019 (USD 750 million), 2020 (USD 750 million), and 2021 (USD 750 million). In 2017, the Indonesian government launched the green sukuk framework, marking the beginning of its green financing initiative (Kementerian Keuangan, 2021)

The framework aims to finance projects according to sectors, which refer to activities that support the transition to low-emission and environmentally friendly economic development, including activities related to mitigating and adapting to climate change as well as the biodiversity sector. In March 2022, Indonesia held a multilateral cooperation forum, or G20, consisting of 19 countries, which contained the Environment Deputies Meeting-Climate Sustainability Working Group (EDM-CSWG). The group focuses on energy transition, the green economy, and sustainable environmental issues. In this case, green politics refers to green politics; political economy is the form of activity (Robbins, 2014).

Efforts to save the world are not only the task of the government; the community can play a role and contribute to the preservation of the environment. This implies that non-governmental organizations may also play a role in the policy-making process and that the government is not the only actor with the greatest influence. The organization is identified as a non-governmental organization as contained in Law Number 16 of 2017 and Presidential Regulation Number 30 of 2019 concerning Indonesia's membership in and contribution to international organizations. This suggests that NGOs play a crucial role in maintaining balance and also as a combination of communities outside the government. Additionally, NGOs can serve as a bridge for public opinion regarding government policies related to the environment.

The environmental movement's success has an impact across various fields of life, particularly the political and economic fields, since it gives rise to green politics. Green politics is a concept in dealing with environmental issues that involves the government and society, such as non-government organizations like WWF Indonesia, to influence government policies on environmental issues. The NGO WWF Indonesia has a variety of activities that raise issues or concerns domestically and internationally. Moreover, many people are drawn to the well-known Earth Hour movement to participate in its various activities, which promote environmental protection (Rasyid & Felixiani Keviola, 2020). Furthermore, Kalimantan, with its 40.8 million hectares of forest, is considered one of the world's lungs. Due to this problem, WWF Indonesia initiated a project to save the Heart of Borneo (HoB) area, which is an initiative to manage highland tropical forest areas in Borneo using the principles of

conservation and sustainable development. This initiative was jointly initiated by three countries located on the island, namely Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, and Malaysia, with the motto “Three Countries, One Vision Conservation”. The aim of the HoB initiative is to sustain the benefits of one of Borneo’s best remaining rainforest areas for the well-being of present and future generations (Kementerian Keuangan, 2021).

In order to establish relations between the government and community institutions, political space thereby becomes necessary. According to the perspective of ecological politics, economic and political policies that result from the struggle of various actors within the national context, their interactions between countries, and the development of global capitalism ultimately change the environment, including damage and efforts to repair it (Murtasidin & ; Sigalingging, 2020). Moreover, conflicting principles of autonomy and control will determine the NGO-government relationship within this political space. In order to improve their ability to organize, operate freely, and participate more actively in politics, NGOs and other civil society groups worked to expand political space. At the practical level, there are several dimensions that influence the formation of political space between the government and NGOs. According to Riker, there are 4 (four) dimensions to analyze the relationship between NGOs and governments: the orientation or ideology dimension, the financial dimension, the organizational dimension, and the policy issue dimension.

The non-governmental organization World Wide Fund for Nature was used as the focus of this study to investigate government relations in the implementation of green politics in Indonesia. As reported on the WWF Indonesia website, this NGO takes concrete actions to strive for the sustainability of nature and humans despite various obstacles and conditions by encouraging environmental conservation values, building coalitions with the community, government, and private sector, influencing policies, and encouraging law enforcement to implement good environmental governance. Based on the background of these problems, the research question in this study is “How is the relationship between government and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of green politics in the aspect of issue and policy orientation?”. Thus, the primary objective of this study is to analyze and describe the relationship between government and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of green politics in the aspect of issue and policy orientation.

A major factor in the formation of citizen involvement is The study of non-governmental organizations. Non-governmental organizations can support a government’s political policy in their country, particularly in environmental issues that have a significant impact on global society. It is interesting to discuss the relationship between the government

and NGOs in realizing environmental policies that require archival and citizen awareness. The concept of green politics can be represented in the form of environmental awareness, both from the government in making a policy and from citizens with concern for the environment.

Method

This study used a qualitative approach. According to Creswell, qualitative research is a type of research that delves into the significance of social problems in the lives of a number of individuals or groups of people. In general, qualitative research may be used to study people's lives, histories, behaviors, concepts or phenomena, social problems, and others (Creswell, 2016). Moreover, literature studies that focused on books and other literature as the main object were employed as a data collection technique. The authors critically analyzed previous studies relevant to this study in order to examine knowledge of scientific ideas and findings by referencing various literature related to the implementation of green politics by the Indonesian government in collaboration with the NGO WWF Indonesia. Furthermore, descriptive instruments were used in the data analysis. According to Sugiyono, descriptive research aims to describe, explain, and provide a more comprehensive answer to the problem under investigation by studying, as much as possible, an individual, a group, or an event (Sugiyono, 2016). Therefore, the indicators for the implementation of green politics focused on aspects of orientation or ideology and policy. These two aspects were explained in the relationship between the Indonesian government and WWF Indonesia in implementing the concept of green politics in Indonesia by reviewing the Heart of Borneo (HoB) program.

Result and Discussion

Aspects of Issue Orientation

The exploitation of forests leads to issues concerning global warming, climate change, illegal logging, and forest fires. Scientists from the Smithsonian Institution stated that:

“From the 1980s to the present day, a lot of timber was harvested from Borneo rather than the African and Amazon forests, and it was estimated that this activity cleared the entire island of Borneo” (Nuwer, 2014)

Due to the significant impact it will have on various sectors, the issue of Kalimantan's forests is currently becoming widespread globally. Moreover, Matthew Hansen, a researcher from Maryland College Park, wrote in Smithsonian Magazine:

"On a global scale, the planet lost 888,000 square miles of forest and gained 309,000 square miles of new forest between 2000 and 2012. That's the net forest loss equivalent to all land in Alaska" (Nuwer, 2014)

The involvement of environmental movements in politics is implemented in various forms, including political parties, community institutions, or the community movement itself (Hasanal Bolqiah & Raffiudin, 2020). Furthermore, the problem of environmental damage that occurs in Indonesia has indeed caused a movement of public awareness and concern for the environment. This is in line with Rommel's statements to European countries that local and regional environmental groups were established as a result of the politicization of environmental issues. The majority of these groups formed spontaneously and were motivated by and protested to the government regarding its environmental policies.

The Heart of Borneo (HoB) is an initiative of WWF Indonesia in collaboration with the government to manage forest areas in Kalimantan based on the principles of conservation and sustainable development carried out by three countries on the island of Borneo, namely Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, and Malaysia, which was declared in February 2007 in Bali. Additionally, Heart of Borneo (HoB) aims to realize the conservation of Kalimantan's forest biodiversity by managing protected forest areas and socio-economic welfare issues in the region. Moreover, the three countries made efforts by preparing action plans and programs that had been agreed upon. They had been developed by various experts, practitioners, and central and local governments with the assistance of the Heart of Borneo national working group.

Table 1. Heart of Borneo (HoB) Agenda for Border Area Management Program

Main Activities	Implementation of Activities	Output/Output
Preparing a Presidential Decree on the HoB Area	Preparation of HoB Spatial Plan as a National Strategic Area to be regulated by the Presidential Decree	The draft of the Presidential Decree on the Spatial Plan of the Heart of Kalimantan Area. However, it has not received final approval.
Developing institutions for program implementation at the HoB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of working groups (Pokja) of HoB for Central Kalimantan Province, West Kalimantan Province, and Mahakam Ulu (East Kalimantan) Regency Synergy activities of the HOB national strategic plan (Renstranas) with the strategic plan (Renstra) of East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan Provinces Workshop on the development of HoB activities by East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan regional governments and partners (September 2017) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> North Kalimantan Governor Decree No. 188.44/K.11/2015 dated January 2, 2015 concerning the Heart of Borneo Working Group Central Kalimantan Governor Decree No. 188.44/364/2016 dated July 28, 2016 concerning the Central Kalimantan HoB Program Working Group

Source: (Heart Of Borneo, 2019)

The second program aimed to increase the participation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Provincial Government, and Regency/Municipality Government in the management of protected areas within the HoB area in order to effectively preserve biodiversity and ecosystems. Table 2 shows the agenda for the development of the second program, as follows:

Table 2 shows the agenda carried out by WWF Indonesia, as follows:

Main Activities	Implementation of Activities	Output
Developed a HoB Spatial Plan	Sustainable land management and integration at the landscape level	Presidential Decree Draft concerning the Heart of Kalimantan Area Spatial Plan
Developed a spatial plan for 17 regencies in HoB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of a spatial plan for Sintang Regency, which adopts green economy principles Regency Strategic Area 	Spatial plans for the relevant regencies have been designated as the national strategic area of the heart of Kalimantan (West Kalimantan Province: Kapuas Hulu, Melawi, and Sintang Regencies; Central Kalimantan: Gunung Mas Regency; East Kalimantan Province: East Kutai, Kutai Kertanegara, West Kutai, and Berau Regencies; North Kalimantan Province: Nunukan and Malinau Regencies).
Formulated a research concept plan and the utilization of biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned a detailed engineering design for the orangutan sanctuary at Sentarum Lake. Surveyed of the potential existence of hornbills at Belaban Resort Feasibility study (FS) and detail engineering design (DED) for the helmeted hornbill sanctuary in the working area of Belaban Resort Bukit Baka Bukit Raya National Park (TNBDDR) 2018 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A survey report of the potential existence of hornbills at Belaban Resort TNBDDR FS and DED of the helmeted hornbill sanctuary in the working area of Belaban Resort TNBDDR in 2018
Formulated concept plans for tourism/ecotourism, non-timber forest products (NTFPs), and environmental services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism development in Lake Sentarum National Park (LSNP)-Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP), DED, etc. Preparation of the site design for Belaban Resort TNBDDR natural tourism management in 2016 Preparation of the site design for natural tourism management of Bukit Raya Rantau Malam Resort in Sintang Regency, West Kalimantan Province, in 2018 FS and DED for the construction of TNBDDR natural tourism facilities at Belaban Resort; DED for micro hydro power plant (PLTMH) in Nanga Mengkilau Hamlet, Nusa Poring Village, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry concerning the Acceleration of Tourism Development in Forest Areas No. NK.6/KS.001/MP/2015; No. NK.10/MenLHK-KSDAE/2015, dated October 27, 2015. Site design for Belaban Resort TNBDDR natural tourism management in 2016 Site design for Bukit Raya Rantau Malam Resort natural tourism management in Sintang Regency, West Kalimantan Province, in 2018 FS and DED for the construction of TNBDDR natural tourism facilities at Belaban Resort DED for PLTMH Nanga Mengkilau Hamlet, Nusa Poring Village, Mentatai Resort, SPTN Region I Nanga Pinoh

	<p>Mentatai Resort, national park management section (SPTN) Region I Nanga Pinoh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FS for the construction of Bukit Raya Rantau Malam Resort hiking trail tourist facilities in SPTN Region I TNBBBR in 2018 	6. FS for the construction of Bukit Raya Rantau Malam Resort hiking trail tourist facilities in SPTN Region I TNBBBR in 2018
Formulated rehabilitation plans for polluted rivers, degraded lands, and degraded peatlands	Preparation of an ecosystem recovery plan for Belaban Resort SPTN Region I Nanga Pinoh, for the period 2018 to 2023	An ecosystem recovery plan for Belaban Resort SPTN Region I Nanga Pinoh, for the period 2018 to 2023
Facilitated the development of sustainable renewable energy in the HoB	Development of a micro hydro power plant with a capacity of 25 KVA in Nanga Mengkilau Hamlet, Nusa Poring Village, Mentatai Resort, SPTN Region I Nanga Pinoh	Micro hydro power plant capacity of 25 KVA in Nanga Mengkilau Hamlet, Nusa Poring Village, Mentatai Resort, SPTN Region I Nanga Pinoh
Facilitated research development and sustainable use of biodiversity	Surveyed of the bull population and DNA in Lamandau, Central Kalimantan Province	Book of DNA survey results of bulls in Lamandau
Facilitated the development of sustainable tourism/ecotourism, NTFPs, and sustainable environmental services outside protected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest honey facilitation in 18 villages • Establishment of 3 periau (honey farmers) associations with a total of 37 members of periau and capacity building of 829 communities in 7 sub- districts of Kapuas Hulu Regency, with internal control system training to standardize honey production 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beekeeping center in Kapuas Hulu 2. The establishment of 3 periau associations with a total of 37 members of periau and an increased capacity of 829 communities in 7 sub-districts of Kapuas Hulu Regency, with internal control system training to standardize honey production
Managed and restored polluted and degraded rivers in the HoB	Facilitated of the establishment of the climate village program	The establishment of climate villages in the heart of Kalimantan, mainly in East Kalimantan Province
Rehabilitated and restored degraded ecosystems, including degraded lands and peatlands	Intensive plant ecosystem restoration covering an area of 71 ha; ecosystem restoration of enrichment plants covering an area of 200 ha; and restoration of natural mechanism ecosystems covering an area of 421 ha (in 2018)	Intensive plant ecosystem restoration covering an area of 71 ha; ecosystem restoration of enrichment plants covering an area of 200 ha; and restoration of natural mechanism ecosystems covering an area of 421 ha (in 2018)

Source: (Heart Of Borneo, 2019)

The third program is aimed to improve and promote protected area management, with an emphasis on border areas, through with activities to conservation and maintenance in

activities for forest biodiversity and ecological linkages. The development agenda in this third program was intervened in by the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Ministry of Research and Technology, the Ministry of Forestry (now the Ministry of Environment and Forestry), the and Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM), plus as well as the Provincial and District Regency Governments. Table 3 shows the following agenda for the development of the second third program, as follows can be seen in Table 3:

Table 3. Heart of Borneo (HoB) Agenda Protected Area Management Program

Main Activities	Implementation of Activities	Output
Developed ecosystem services at the provincial and regency levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sangkulirang-Mangkalihat Karst Area Management Master Plan • Wehea-Kelay Landscape Essential Ecosystem Area • Construction of Sumatran Rhino habitat in the mining area of the former PT. CAMP 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Sangkulirang-Mangkalihat Karst Area Management Master Plan Document 2. The Wehea-Kelay Landscape Essential Ecosystem Area Document 3. The construction of Sumatran Rhino habitat in the mining area of the former PT. CAMP
Developed best practices for wildlife science and management as well as cross-border cooperation	Compiled inventory of animals and plants within the scope of TNBBBR in 2015	Refer to the inventory of animals and plants within the scope of TNBBBR in 2015.
Facilitated and promoted ecosystem services in protected areas, including water, carbon, and greenhouse gases in the HoB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HKAN from 2015 to 2018; • INDOGREEN EXPO from 2015 to 2018 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HKAN from 2015 to 2018; 2. INDOGREEN EXPO from 2015 to 2018
Developed human resource institutions and capacity in HoB protected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a forest and land fire control task force in Kapuas Hulu by BKNP • Strengthened DP3K institutions as part of ensuring equality and effectiveness of collaboration management in Kayan Mentarang National Park (TNKM) • FoMMA capacity-building facilitation for more effective collaboration management in TNKM • ICCA mapping and documentation: forest inventory technical guidance in 2018 Smart Patrol training in 2016 • Collaborative Security Training 2018 • Establishment and Refreshment of forest police partner community (MMP) at Rantau Malam Resort in 2016; the refreshment of MMP in 2016 and 2019 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The establishment of the forest and land fire control task force in Kapuas Hulu by BKNP. 2. Strengthened DP3K institutions as part of ensuring equality and effectiveness of collaboration management in TNKM 3. Increased FoMMA capacity for more effective collaboration management in TNKM 4. ICCA maps and documents, increasing HR capacity in inventory engineering in 2018 5. Increased human resource capacity in Smart Patrol in 2016 6. Increased human resource capacity in collaborative security in 2018, the establishment of the forest police partner community (MMP) at Rantau Malam Resort in 2016, MMP refreshment in 2016 and 2019

Facilitated best practices and science-based wildlife management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitored orangutan population at Belaban Monitoring Site SPTN Region I Nanga Pinoh from 2015 to 2018 • Inventory of the orangutan population at Rantau Malam Resort in 2015 • Inventory of the hornbill population at Rantau Malam Village in 2017 and in Kuluk Sepangi Village in 2018 • Inventory of the red langur population in 2015 Resort at Belaban Resort in 2015 • Inventory of the sun bear population at Belaban Resort and Tumbang Hiran Resort (2017) • Inventory of bird population at Mentatai Resort in 2017 • Identification of nocturnal wildlife potential at Meroboi and Habangoi Resorts in 2018 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report on the results of orangutan population monitoring at the Belaban Monitoring Site SPTN Region I Nanga Pinoh from 2015 to 2018 2. Report on the results of the orangutan population inventory at Rantau Malam Resort in 2015 3. Report on the results of the hornbill population inventory at Rantau Malam Village in 2017 and at Kuluk Sepangi Village in 2018 4. Report on the results of the 2015 red langur population inventory at Belaban Resort in 2015 5. Report on the results of the sun bear population inventory at Belaban Resort and Tumbang Hiran Resort (2017) 6. Report on the results of the bird population inventory at Mentatai Resort in 2017 7. Report on the results of the nocturnal wildlife potential identification at Meroboi and Habangoi Resorts in 2018
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Source: (Heart Of Borneo, 2019)

The fourth program aimed to recognize and protect nature and culture within the HoB area with sustainable natural resource management programs against climate change, polluted rivers, and forest exploration that occurs. Table 4 shows the agenda for the development of the fourth program, as follows:

Table 4. Heart of Borneo (HoB) Agenda Economic Development Program in Cross-Border Areas

Main Activities	Implementation of Activities	Output
Developed regulations for business and cross-border trade, as well as immigration control posts	The official opening of the cross-border post in Badau by President Joko Widodo on March 17, 2017	Operation of cross-border posts in Badau
Built systems and infrastructure between provinces and districts	Construction of a strategic road connecting East Kalimantan Province and West Kalimantan Province	Construction of a strategic road connecting East Kalimantan Province and West Kalimantan Province
Facilitated sustainable agricultural and creative economy development for small and medium enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation of community empowerment through community economic business development in the form of handicraft tools for the forest rattan craftsmen group in Rantau Malam Village in 2018 • Facilitation of the development of productive business in traditional zone 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assistance for handicraft tools for the forest rattan craftsmen group in Rantau Malam Village in 2018 2. The development of productive businesses in traditional zone management partner communities in Sekujang Permai Farmer

	management partner communities in Sekujang Permai Farmer Group and Furnace Sengkumang at Nusa Poring Village, as well as Batu Lintang Farmer Group and Teluk Kebalik Farmer Group at Mawang Mentatai Village in 2018	Group and Sengkumang Furnace at Nusa Poring Village and Batu Lintang Farmer Group and Teluk Kebalik Farmer Group at Mawang Mentatai Village in 2018
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitation of community empowerment in Sepangi Hapakat Farmer Group at Penbuffer Village, Ex. Tani Dehes Selampang, Ex. Tani Sahur Kameluh in 2017 	3. The realization of community empowerment in Sepangi Hapakat Farmer Group at Penbuffer Village, Ex. Tani Dehes Selampang, Ex. Tani Sahur Kameluh in 2017
Facilitated cooperation programs for cross-border law enforcement	Facilitation of law enforcement efforts on transboundary wildlife trade in North Kalimantan Province and Sabah	The establishment of a law enforcement forum on cross-border wildlife trade involves two subnational governments: North Kalimantan Province and Sabah

Source: (Heart Of Borneo, 2019)

The fifth program aimed to recognize and protect the value of natural and cultural places in the HoB region. Furthermore, the main focus of socio-economic development in the HoB environment is ecotourism development. Ecotourism development in the HoB area must be developed in accordance with the tourism plans of each country. Table 5 shows the agenda for the development of the fifth program, as follows:

Table 5. Heart of Borneo (HoB) Ecotourism Development Program Agenda

Main Activities	Implementation of Activities	Output/Output
Developed regulations related to tourist destination area (DTW) in HoB	Developed regulations related to the tourist destination area (DTW) in the HoB of Central Kalimantan Province, where it already has regulations for the development of tourism	Regional Regulation of Central Kalimantan Province Number 2 of 2013 concerning the Central Kalimantan Provincial Tourism Development Master Plan for 2013–2028.

Source: (Heart Of Borneo, 2019)

Based on the implementation of the five HoB programs elaborated in the previous tables, it can be concluded that WWF Indonesia conducted activities that generated outputs that correspond to the main activities achieved through carried out planning, regulations formed from activities, and stakeholder interventions such as ministries, governmental institutions, and provincial and regency governments. Thus, the government and WWF Indonesia have an impact on each other when it comes to the aspect of issue orientation in the implementation of green politics. Additionally, based on the proposal or ideal idea of WWF Indonesia, Indonesian governments, such as ministries, governmental institutions, and provincial and regency

governments, established a regulation that addressed the issues faced by Kalimantan Island. Moreover, through WWF Indonesia's involvement in priority development planning, regulation, and implemented intervention, the organization has succeeded in realizing the ideas contained in the five programs to influence the government.

Policy Aspects

The next step is to ascertain how the government and WWF Indonesia carry out their respective roles, having learned about the orientation aspect with the realization of activities and regulations. Moreover, the parties engaged in green politics must define the meaning of environmental sustainability in the form of policy (Narzary, 2021). There was a process or stage started at a global conference prior to understanding the role of WWF Indonesia regarding environmental law in Indonesia. Furthermore, Fadli, Mukhlis, and Lutfi revealed that Law Number 4 of 1982 concerning Basic Provisions of Environmental Management is a regulation that was established in accordance with the increasing awareness and commitment of the Indonesian government to various kinds of problems in the field of environment, especially after the implementation of various international conferences in the field of environment, including the Stockholm Conference 1972, Rio Conference 1992, and Johannesburg Conference 2002 (Fadli, Mukhlis & Lutfi, 2016)

The HoB is an initiative that has been jointly declared by the three countries in an effort to implement the principles of conservation and sustainable development in the region. The initiative represents a significant commitment that must be implemented. The establishment of institutions that address HoB concerns at the central, provincial, or regency levels is one of the concrete manifestations of this commitment. As stated by HoB leader Adam Tomasek of WWF Indonesia, the HoB team has developed a platform in the last year to direct the HoB towards a green economy. He also stated that they include new parties through a strategic partnership approach, including governments, private sector actors, donor agencies, researchers, marketers, and communicators. Moreover, they have discovered that many different groups are willing to invest their time, resources, and relationships to closely collaborate with WWF to address the challenges faced in carrying out the vision set by the HoB. He also added that this growing 'HoB team' requires that WWF operate differently and at a different level. (Greenwood, 2019).

Although environmental issues are often considered only one of the major sectors, other

sectors whose policy determination is not in the area of responsibility of the Minister of Environment also need to be given consideration (Nurmardiansyah, 2015). Moreover, WWF Indonesia has indirectly built relationships with the Indonesian government in order to fulfill the vision and mission of the Heart of Borneo. Furthermore, many sectors may actively contribute to supporting the vision and mission of the HoB. Related sectors include agrarian and spatial planning, forestry and environment, tourism, energy and mineral resources (including mining), agriculture (including plantations), and others. Additionally, HoB leader Adam Tomasek of WWF Indonesia revealed:

“The governments of Brunei, Indonesia, and Malaysia agreed to advance forest carbon work at the conclusion of the 4th trilateral HoB government meeting. After the Trilateral, Brunei hosted a regional workshop on the Heart of Borneo and the Coral Triangle, which resulted in recommendations on transboundary resource management and addressing climate change" (Heart Of Borneo, 2019)

These activities are carried out by various parties, including local governments, partners, and by ministries or /Agencies institutions, and together with their field-based technical implementation units, in the field, local governments, and by partners carry out these activities. Additionally, The form of activity also varies from one location to another in Indonesia. This shows indicates that the implementation of policies in the Heart of Borneo (HoB) programs' policies have been implemented in collaboration running with activities in various other institutions' activities, both including ministries/institutions, and other stakeholders. If you look at the central level in With regard to the establishment of a central institution that handles forest exploration on the island of Kalimantan Island, the establishment of the HoB National Working Group (POKJANAS HoB) with the Decree of the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs established the HoB national working group (POKJANAS HoB) with the issuance of a decree Number 108 of 2014 dated April 6, 2014 concerning the National Working Group (POKJANAS) of the Heart of Borneo (HoB) Program. The main tasks of POKJANAS are listed as follows are:

- a. Preparing a draft national policy for carrying out monitoring and evaluation as well as developing the Heart of Borneo program;
- b. Coordinating and synchronizing the implementation of the Heart of Borneo program by ministries and institutions and preparing a national strategic plan of action for implementing the Heart of Borneo program;
- c. Coordinating and facilitating the establishment of Heart of Borneo program working groups at the provincial and regency or municipality levels and facilitating the preparation of Heart of Borneo work plans at the provincial and regency or municipality levels;

- d. Communicating and coordinating with other Heart of Borneo member countries, namely Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia, in implementing the trilateral agreement; and
- e. Carrying out other related duties based on the direction of the coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs and/or the Minister of Forestry as the representative of the Indonesian government (National Focal Point) at the ministerial meeting.

While at the national level, namely provinces and districts:

- a. Central Kalimantan Province: Central Kalimantan Governor Decree No. 188.44/364/2016 dated July 18, 2016 concerning Central Kalimantan HoB Program Working Group
- b. North Kalimantan Province: North Kalimantan Governor Decree No. 188.44/K.11/2015 dated January 2, 2015 concerning the Heart of Borneo Working Group.
- c. Mahakam Ulu Regency (East Kalimantan Province): Mahakam Ulu Regency HoB Working Group.

Due to its strategic location, the HoB area is considered a priority area for land use planning. With this commitment, the region will be encouraged to develop faster in line with its function. Furthermore, it is evident that the community is involved in supporting the HoB program. From an institutional standpoint, the FORMA HoB was established in July 2017, which is a forum consisting of local community leaders and indigenous people from three countries. FORMA is a concrete way that local community leaders and indigenous people in Brunei, Malaysia, and Indonesia support and participate in the HoB program. The explanation above is the policy that has been carried out by the government, WWF Indonesia, and local communities, so questions arise regarding the participation of non-governmental institutions that support HoB activities. The Heart of Kalimantan is a vast area, covering areas administratively located in four provinces and 17 regencies. Each province and district has its own conditions and priorities for the purpose of advancing its region. The government, as well as provincial governments and regency governments, are committed to preserving the Heart of Kalimantan (Heart Of Borneo, 2019).

Public participation is one of the important pillars that can encourage the establishment of good environmental governance if sustainable development is considered to be a harmonious

compromise between the needs of growth, environmental preservation, and social aspects (Asnelly, 2018). There are already non-governmental institutions that supporting HoB activities, and they are already present and even encourage activities at the policy and advocacy level. This was stated as in the newsletter in WWF Indonesia newsletter:

"The presence of non-governmental institutions that have been operating in the Heart of Kalimantan area has been turned demonstrated out to be very positivehighly beneficial. They In generally, they encourage activities at the policy and advocacy level as well as activities at the site level. They have programs, and personnel, and allocate more definite fundings allocated for activities in the HoB area so asin order to optimize their role in the Kalimantan Iisland region as the Heart of Borneo" (Greenwood, 2019).

Table 6 shows the work programs of the non-governmental institutions that are in line with the activities that lead to WWF Indonesia's Heart of Borneo program. The explanation of each program is presented in Table 6, as follows:

Table 6. Non-governmental organizations supporting the Heart of Borneo program

Program Name	Activities
ITTO Project PD 617	Promoting biodiversity in Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP) between Indonesia and Malaysia
TFCA Kalimantan	Developing smallholder rubber cultivation, organic fertilizers, agroforestry, and kelulut honey/stingless be honey
Forclime Technical Cooperation and Financial Cooperation	Participatory mapping of several villages in Kapuas Hulu Regency

Source: (Heart Of Borneo, 2019)

Based on the explanation of the HoB policy, it can be concluded that WWF Indonesia has implemented a policy based on the results of the policy and the presence of institutions supporting the HoB program. As has been described regarding the aspects of issue orientation and policy, the government and WWF Indonesia have a well-established relationship in the form of cooperation, discussion, and activity programs to achieve their respective goals. In the evaluation report of the implementation of the national strategic plan, the HoB stated:

" The implementation of existing activities can be expected only by chance in line with the activities in the HoB national strategic plan. Instead of using the HoB national strategic plan, work units in ministries, institutions, and regions base their work on performance indicators in their respective agencies. The work unit is not required by any regulation to base its performance of its duties on the HoB national strategic plan"

The problems that Kalimantan Island as a whole has are similar to those that other regions encounter, which implies that the current program just happens to be in sync with the HoB program. According to the program table, the program's implementation for the working

period has ended, so it is currently required to clarify the follow-up on which program will be implemented next. This condition also indicates that there was no turning point for the relevant sector government when the responsibility devolved to WWF Indonesia, and ultimately, this program was discontinued. This is in line with the opinion that, in practice, regional autonomy in the decentralization process is not as ideal as planned (Supratiwi, 2013). There is the a potential that someday eventually there will be politicians who will do not see consider environmental protection and regulation as a political issues at all, but they will recognize deeply understand that the earth needs must remain to be sustainable for society to exist in the future (Stolar, 2019).

Initiatives from WWF Indonesia could shed light on forest sustainability on Kalimantan Island. However, the aspect of realizing policy is not the only goal of the environmental movement. Moreover, every environmentally committed institution serves the wider community by providing education pertaining to the environment. Environmental preservation efforts may be carried out more effectively when there is a synergy between external environmental education and local wisdom internally (Asnelly, 2018).

Upon its implementation, the Heart of Borneo program—which is primarily designed to address the problem of forest exploitation in Kalimantan—is a manifestation of the government's and WWF Indonesia's response to the climate crisis by protecting Indonesian forests, necessitating efforts on the part of both the government and the community. Despite its documented benefits, the Heart of Borneo program collaboration is complex and presents challenges for interest groups in practice. In essence, NGOs must engage with other groups to build NGO capacity.

According to the authors, a foundation of trust is necessary for a sustainable collaborative relationship and as a benchmark for successful collaboration between government and NGOs. Moreover, good governance necessitates trust in both social and political contexts. Mutual trust is beneficial to both parties, enabling the collaboration to achieve the desired results. Additionally, mutually defined activity involves trust, which is the foundation of institutional interaction. Furthermore, trust has emerged as one of the most important components in creating a sustainable political system (Blind, 2006). In addition, a common understanding of what constitutes sustainability is necessary to determine whether or not a program is sustainable. Trust in the relationship between government and NGOs would imply that sustainability is a goal that all parties involved must work toward.

Political trust can be directed at organizations that refer to the side where NGOs come to trust or distrust the government because they are satisfied or not with the results of a jointly

formed policy. Thus, this trust may serve as evidence that the government, in this case, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, is working in accordance with the work agenda, framework, and planning. Moreover, good governance requires trust in both social and political contexts, and trust itself is the embodiment of good governance. Therefore, in order to establish and maintain trust, the government must be determined to implement the aforementioned efforts. It was suggested in addition to power relations between the government and NGOs in terms of the aspect of issue and policy orientation that needs to be included, new concepts, and the need for research and methods to critique existing theories and refine theories and concepts.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussion, after observing, learning about, and attempting to understand the relationship between the government and WWF Indonesia in implementing green politics in Indonesia through the Heart of Borneo program and taking into consideration aspects of issue and policy orientation, the following conclusions could be drawn:

- a. WWF Indonesia carried out activities that produced outputs consistent with the main activities through carried out planning, established regulations from activities, and interventions involving stakeholders such as ministries, state institutions, provincial governments, and regency governments. Therefore, the government and WWF Indonesia have an impact on each other when it comes to the aspect of issue orientation in the implementation of green politics.
- b. WWF Indonesia has established a policy with the implementation of the policy and the presence of supporting institutions for the HoB program. Nonetheless, novelty is needed from a policy issued by stakeholders. Thus, regulations regarding the Kalimantan Heart spatial plan need to be strengthened. In addition, there was an integration of the HoB program into provincial and regional governments and an increase in stakeholder involvement, including local governments.

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