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| **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 |
| ***Keywords****Environmental Crisis; Environmental Movement; Forest Sustainability* |  | *ABSTRACT**The issue of the environmental crisis is increasingly grabbing the attention of the world community. Efforts to save the world are not only the task of the government but the community can contribute to the environment. Article uses a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques use literature studies. The results of WWF Indonesia's ponder research conduct activities get outputs that match the main activities achieved by planning that has been carried out, regulations formed from activities and interventions involving stakeholders. So that in the aspect of issue orientation in the application of green politics by the Government and WWF Indonesia influence each other. Initiatives from WWF Indonesia can shed light on forest sustainability on the island of Kalimantan. But the environmental movement is not just about the aspect of realizing policy. Every institution that is committed to the environment also provides education to the wider community. If viewed in the program table, the implementation of the program regarding the working period has expired, it means that it is necessary to clarify the follow-up on what program is carried out next. This condition also indicates that the responsibility devolved to WWF Indonesia there was no turning point for the relevant sector government which in the end this program was not continued.* |
| **Kata Kunci** Krisis Lingkungan; Gerakan Lingkungan; Kelestarian Hutan  |  | ABSTRAKIsu tentang krisis lingkungan semakin menyita perhatian masyarakat dunia. Upaya penyelematan dunia bukan hanya tugas pemerintah saja tetapi masyarakat bisa berkontribusi untuk lingkungan. Artikel ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan studi kepustakaan. Hasil penelitian menunjukan WWF Indonesia melakukan kegiatan mendapat output 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 saja. Setiap lembaga yang komitmen terhadap lingkungan baiknya juga memberikan edukasi kepada masyarakat luas. Jika dilihat dalam tabel program pelaksanaan program mengenai masa kerja sudah habis artinya perlu kejelasan tindak lanjut mengenai program apa yang dilakukan selanjutnya. 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. |
| **Article history** Submited Revised Accepted  |  | Copyright ©2023 Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora)This is an open acces article under the CC-BY-NC-SA licensi.Akses artikel terbuka dengan model CC-BY-NC-SA sebagai lisensinya. |

**Introduction**

Ecological problems and natural disasters that occur are basically caused by a wrong understanding that nature is an object that can be applied and exploited at will (Said & Nurhayati, 2020). The issue of the environmental crisis is increasingly grabbing the attention of the world community. It is increasingly realized that industrialization and development to meet the needs of mankind have posed a threat to the future of the earth. Nowadays people are busy with technology and forget the topic of environmental issues. Actually, it does not mean that technology and economics will not advance if humans care about the environment. For this reason, it takes effort to balance the two. Environmental issues are exacerbated by the massive exploitation of natural resources characterized by activities such as mining and land conversion that have an impact on the environment, for example Global Warming and Climate Change. So that natural disasters are in sight, meaning that the country will spend a lot of money to reduce losses due to natural disasters due to climate change. But if humans care about the environment and regulations at the national or international level, then that will not happen.

The existence of reforms in a state institution by including environmental values can realize environmental democracy (Pickering dkk., 2020). Therefore, state policies are needed to pay attention to and solve the problem of the climate crisis and environmental crisis. A green politics concept was born which refers to the commitment of the state and government to environmental sustainability. According to Collins, green politics means a state must to carry out strategies from issues that have occurred, namely the environmental crisis in the world today (Collins, 2010). John Barry's view of green politics is that there are three principles, including intergenerational justice, commitment to democratic processes, and efforts to achieve ecological sustainability that explain the perspective of the relationship between humans and nature . According to Greenberg and Park, green politics is closely related to the relationship between humans and nature (Robbins, 2014). Hutabarat argues that green politics is a way of effort to save and improve the environment caused by massive exploitation by industries that cause climate change (Hutabarat, 2022).

Narratives about the environment and overexploitation of natural resources are nothing new at the global, national, and local levels. This issue has developed into the beginning of various changes in relations between several parties, state, community, private sector (Rakhman, 2020). Actually, the Indonesian state's action on commitment to the environment has been carried out by the Indonesian government. One of them is Green Sukuk Indonesia which is the only country that publishes green insight investments regularly every year both in national and international markets. Green Sukuk Indonesia was first issued in 2018 amounting to USD 1.25 billion, and was continuously issued in 2019 (USD 750 million), in 2020 (USD 750 million) and in 2021 USD 750 million. The Indonesian government started its green financing initiative in 2017 with the launch of the green sukuk framework (Kementerian Keuangan, 2021)

The framework is aimed at financing projects according to sectors that refer to activities that support the transition to low-emission and environmentally friendly economic development that includes climate change mitigation and adaptation activities, as well as the biodiversity sector. In March 2022, Indonesia also held a multilateral cooperation forum or G20 consisting of 19 countries which contained the Environment Deputies Meeting – Climate Sustainability Working Group (EDM-CSWG) working group which focused on energy transition, green economy, and sustainable environment issues. In this case, green politics signifies green politics, the form of activity is political economy (Robbins, 2014).

Efforts to save the world are not only the task of the government but the community can play a role and contribute to the environment. This means that the government here is not the only most powerful actor in policy but there is a gap for non-governmental organizations to contribute to policy formulation. In Indonesia, it can be called a non-governmental organization contained in Law number 16 of 2017 and Presidential Regulation Number 30 of 2019 concerning Indonesia's Membership and Contribution to International Organizations, which means that NGOs have a balancing role and a combination of communities outside the government 10 because NGOs can also be a bridge for public voices to government policies related to the environment.

The success of the environmentalism movement has an influence on various fields of life, especially in the political and economic fields because it creates Green Politics. Green Politics is a concept in dealing with environmental issues that involve the state and society such as non-state organizations such as WWF Indonesia to influence government policies on environmental issues. WWF Indonesia NGO has a variety of activities that raise from issues or problems both domestic and international. A well-known movement, the earth hour with its various activities, is able to attract many

people who want to participate in this environmental protection movement (Rasyid &; Felixiani Keviola, 2020). Not only that, in Kalimantan is one of the lungs of the world because of its forest area, which is around 40.8 million hectares. This issue initiated WWF Indonesia to have a project to save the Heart of Borneo (HoB) area which is an initiative to manage highland tropical forest areas in Borneo based on 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 and sustain the benefits of one of Borneo's best remaining rainforest areas for the well-being of present and future generations (Kementerian Keuangan, 2021).

This is why political space is needed to establish relations between the government and community institutions. From the point of view of ecological politics, environmental changes (both damage and efforts to repair them) are the result of economic and political policies that arise from the struggle of various actors in the context of a country, their interactions between countries, and in the context of the development of global capitalism (Murtasidin &; Sigalingging, 2020). Within this political space, conflicting principles of autonomy and control will determine the NGO-Government relationship. NGOs and other civil society groups sought to expand political space so that they could organize, operate freely, and increase their political participation. 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, namely the orientation or ideology dimension, the financial dimension, the organizational dimension, and the policy issue dimension.

In this article, the author will focus on the non-governmental organization World Wide Fund for Nature to be examined on government relations in the application of green politics in Indonesia through. Reported on the WWF Indonesia website, take concrete actions and actions to strive for the sustainability of nature and humans in the face of various obstacles and conditions by encouraging environmental conservation values, building coalitions with the community, government and private sector as well as influencing policies and encouraging law enforcement to implement good environmental governance.

Based on the background of these problems, the research question in this article is How the Relationship between Government and Non-Governmental Organizations in the Application of Green Politics in the aspect of issue and policy orientation. Thus, the research in this article is basically to know: To analyze and describe the Relationship between Government and Non-Governmental Organizations in the Application of Green Politics in the aspect of issue and policy orientation.

**Method**

The research in this article uses a qualitative approach. According to Creswell, qualitative research is a type of research that explores and understands meaning in a number of individuals or groups of people derived from social problems. Qualitative research in general can be used for research on people's lives, history, behavior, concepts or phenomena, social problems and others (Creswell, 2016). Data collection techniques use literature studies using books and other literature as the main object. The author uses previous studies relevant to this paper to critically examine knowledge of scientific ideas and findings by drawing from various literature related to the implementation of green politics by the Indonesian government with the NGO WWF Indonesia. Data analysis was carried out using descriptive instruments. According to Sugiyono, descriptive research aims to describe, describe, explain, explain and answer in more detail the problem to be studied by studying as much as possible an individual, a group or an event (Sugiyono, 2016). Therefore, the indicators in the application of green politics focus on aspects of orientation or ideology and policy. These two aspects are 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.

**Results and Discussion**

**Aspects of Issue Orientation**

Issues concerning global warming, climate change, as well as illegal logging and forest fires are caused by forest exploitation. Scientists from the Smithsonian Institution state that:

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

The issue of Kalimantan's forests is spread in parts of the world because it will have a drastic impact on various sectors. As Maryland College Park researcher Matthew Hansen 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 a net forest loss equivalent to all land in Alaska” (Nuwer, 2014)

The involvement of environmental movements in politics is implemented in various forms, such as political parties, community institutions or the community movement itself (Hasanal Bolqiah &; Raffiudin, 2020). The problem of environmental damage that occurs in Indonesia has indeed caused a movement of public awareness and care for the environment. In line with Rommel's statements to European countries, the politicization of environmental issues led to the foundation of environmental groups at the local and regional levels. Most of these groups emerged spontaneously and were motivated by and protested to the government regarding its environmental policies.

Heart of Borneo (HoB) is an initiative of WWF Indonesia 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. Heart of Borneo (HoB) aims to manage forest protected areas and manage socio-economic welfare issues in the region in order to realize the conservation of Kalimantan's forest biodiversity. Efforts have been made by preparing action plans and programs that have been agreed upon by the three countries. In Indonesia it has been designed by various experts, practitioners, central and local governments facilitated by the Heart of Borneo National Working Group. WWF Indonesia further explained that:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 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 | Draft Presidential Decree on the Spatial Plan of the Heart of Kalimantan Area, but has not received final approval |
| Developing institutions for program implementation at the HoB | * Establishment of Pokja HoB Prop.Kalteng, West Kalimantan, and Mahakam Ulu (East Kalimantan) District.
* Synergy activities of Renstranas HoB with Renstra of East Kalimantan and Kaltara Provinces.
* Workshop on the development of HoB activities by the local governments of East Kalimantan and Kaltara and partners (September 2017).
 | 1. Decree of the Governor of North Kalimantan Number 188.44 / K.11 / 2015 dated January 2, 2015 concerning the Working Group "Heart Of Borneo.
2. Central Kalimantan Governor Decree No. 188.44/364/2016 dated. 18 July 2016 About Central Kalimantan HoB Program Working Group.
 |

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

Source: (Heart Of Borneo, 2019)

The second program is to increase the participation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Provincial Government and District Government in managing protected areas in the HoB area so that biodiversity and ecosystems can be well preserved. The following agenda for the development of the second program can be seen in Table 2:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Main Activities | Implementation of Activities | Output/Output |
| Developing an HoB Spatial Plan | Sustainable land management and integration at the landscape level | Presidential Decree Draft of Kalimantan Heart Area Spatial Plan |
| Developing Spatial Planning for 17 districts in HoB | * Preparation of spatial planning of Sintang Regency which adopts green economy principles.
* District Strategic Area
 | RTRW The relevant districts have declared the national strategic area of the Heart of Kalimantan (West Kalimantan: Kab. Kapuas Hulu, Kab. Melawi, Kab. Sintang; Kalteng: Gunung Mas District; East Kalimantan: East Kutai District, Kutai Kertanegara, West Kutai, Berau District; Kaltara: Nunukan District, Malinau District). |
| Formulate a concept plan for research and utilization of biodiversity | * Planning Detailed Engineering Design of orangutan sanctuary in Lake Sentarum.
* Survey of Enggang potential at Belaban resort
* FS and DED Sanctuary Enggang Gading in the Working Area of Belaban Resort TNBBBR 2018
 | 1. Enggang Potential Survey at Belaban Resort TNBBBR
2. FS and DED Sanctuary Enggang Gading in the Working Area of Belaban Resort TNBBBR in 2018
 |
| Formulate concept plans for tourism/ecotourism, NTFPs and environmental services | * Tourism development in TNDS-TNBK, DED etc.
* Preparation of the Site Design for Natural Tourism Management of Belaban Resort TNBBBR in 2016;
* Preparation of the Site Design for Natural Tourism Management of Bukit Raya Resort Rantau Malam in Sintang District, West Kalimantan in 2018;
* FS / feasibility study and Detail Engineering Design (DED) for the Construction of TNBBBR Natural Tourism Facilities at Belaban Resort; DED PLTMH Mengkilau Village Nusa Poring Resort Mentatai SPTN Region I Nanga Pinoh;
* FS / feasibility study Construction of Bukit Raya Resort Rantau Malam hiking trail tourist facilities SPTN Region I TNBBBR in 2018.
 | 1. 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 27 Oct. 2015.
2. Site Design of Natural Tourism Management Resort Belaban TNBBBR in 2016;
3. Site Design of Bukit Raya Resort Rantau Malam Natural Tourism Management Site in Sintang District, West Kalimantan in 2018;
4. FS / feasibility study and Detail Engineering Design (DED) for the Construction of TNBBBR Natural Tourism Facilities at Belaban Resort;
5. DED PLTMH Mengkilau Village Nusa Poring Resort Mentatai SPTN Region I Nanga Pinoh;
6. FS / feasibility study Construction of Bukit Raya Resort Rantau Malam hiking trail tourist facilities SPTN Region I TNBBBR in 2018.
 |
| Formulate plans to rehabilitate polluted rivers, degraded lands and degraded peatlands | * Preparation of Ecosystem Recovery Plan at Belaban Resort SPTN Region I Nanga Pinoh for the period 2018 to 2023.
 | Ecosystem Recovery Plan at Belaban Resort SPTN Region I Nanga Pinoh for the period 2018 to 2023.  |
| Facilitating the development of sustainable renewable energy in the HoB | Micro Hydro Development with a capacity of 25 KVA in Mengkilau Hamlet, Nusa Poring Village, Resort Tatai SPTN Region I Nanga Pinoh | Micro Hydro capacity of 25 KVA in Mengkilau Hamlet, Nusa Poring Village, Resort Tatai SPTN Region I Nanga Pinoh |
| Facilitate the development of research and sustainable use of biodiversity | Survey of Bull population and DNA in Lamandau, Central Kalimantan | Book of DNA survey results of bulls in Lamandau |
| Facilitating the development of sustainable tourism/ecotourism, NTFPs, and sustainable environmental services outside protected areas | * Forest honey facilitation in 18 villages
* Establishment of 3 periau associations with a total of 37 periau members and capacity building of 829 communities in 7 sub-districts, Kapuas Hulu with internal control system training to standardize honey production
 | 1. Beekeeping center in Kapuas Hulu
2. The establishment of 3 periau associations with a total of 37 periau members and increased the capacity of 829 communities in 7 sub-districts, Kapuas Hulu with internal control system training to standardize honey production
 |
| Managing and restoring polluted and degraded rivers in the HoB | Facilitation of the establishment of the climate village program | Establishment of Climate Villages in the Heart of Kalimantan, mainly in East Kalimantan |
| Rehabilitate and restore 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; 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; Restoration of Natural Mechanism Ecosystems covering an area of 421 Ha (in 2018). |

Table 2. Heart of Borneo (HoB) Agenda for Sustainable Natural Resources Management Program

Source: (Heart Of Borneo, 2019)

The third program is to improve and promote protected area management with emphasis on border areas with activities to conserve and maintain forest biodiversity and ecological linkages. The development agenda in this third program was intervened by the Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Research and Technology, Ministry of Forestry (now Ministry of Environment and Forestry), and Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM), plus the Provincial and District Governments. The following agenda for the development of the second program can be seen in Table 3:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Main Activities | Implementation of Activities | Output/Output |
| Developing ecosystem services at the provincial and district levels | * 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
 | 1. Sangkulirang-Mangkalihat Karst Area Management Master Plan Document
2. Document on Wehea-Kelay Landscape Essential Ecosystem Area
3. The Construction of Sumatran Rhino Habitat in the Mining Area of the former PT. CAMP
 |
| Develop best practices for wildlife science and management as well as cross-border cooperation | Compile 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. |
| Facilitate and promote ecosystem services in protected areas, including water, carbon and greenhouse gases in the HoB | * HKAN from 2015 to 2018;
* INDOGREEN EXPO 2015 to 2018
 | 1. HKAN from 2015 to 2018;
2. INDOGREEN EXPO 2015 to 2018
 |
| Developing human resource institutions and capacity in HoB protected areas | * Establishment of Forest and Land Fire Control Task Force in Kapuas Hulu by TNBK.
* Strengthening DP3K institutions as part of ensuring equality and effectiveness of collaboration management in TNKM.
* FoMMA capacity building facilitation for more effective collaboration management in TNKM.
* ICCA mapping and documentation.- Bimtek Teknik Inventory of forests in 2018,
* Smart Patrol training in 2016;
* Collaborative Security Training 2018
* Establishment and Refreshment of Polhut Partner Community (MMP) at Resort Rantau Malam in 2016, MMP Refresher in 2016 and 2019
 | 1. Forest and Land Fire Control Task Force in Kapuas Hulu by TNBK.
2. Strengthening 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 20181. Increased human resource capacity in Smart Patrol in 2016;
2. Increasing human resource capacity in Collaborative Security in 2018,

The establishment of the Polhut Partner Community (MMP) at Rantau Malam Resort in 2016, MMP refreshment in 2016 and 2019 |
| Facilitate best practices and science-based wildlife management | * Monitoring of Orangutan Population at Belaban Monitoring Site SPTN Region I Nanga Pinoh from 2015 to 2018;
* 2015 Orangutan Population Inventory at Rantau Malam Resort,
* Inventory of Enggang Population in 2017 in Rantau Malam and in 2018 in Kuluk Sepangi,
* Inventory of Lutung Merah Population in 2015 Resort Belaban,
* Inventory of Sun Bear Population in Belaban Resort and Tumbang Hiran Resort (2017),
* Inventory of Bird Population in Mentatai Resort in 2017,
* Identification of Nocturnal Wildlife Potential in 2018 at Meroboi and Habangoi Resorts
 | 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 2015 Orangutan Population Inventory at Rantau Malam Resort,
3. Report on the results of the Enggang Population Inventory in 2017 in Rantau Malam and in 2018 in Kuluk Sepangi,
4. Report on the results of the 2015 Red Lutung Population Inventory of Belaban Resort,
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 2018 Nocturnal Wildlife Potential Identification at Meroboi and Habangoi Resorts
 |

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

Source: (Heart Of Borneo, 2019)

The fourth program is 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. The following can be seen in Table 4:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Main Activities | Implementation of Activities | Output/Output |
| Develop regulations for business and cross-border trade as well as immigration control posts | Official opening of cross-border post in Badau by President Joko Widodo on March 17, 2017 | Operation of cross-border posts in Badau. |
| Build systems and infrastructure between provinces and districts | Construction of a strategic road connecting East Kalimantan and West Kalimantan | Construction of a strategic road connecting East Kalimantan and West Kalimantan |
| Facilitate sustainable agricultural and creative economy development for small and medium enterprises | * Facilitation of Community Empowerment Community Economic Business Development in the form of handicraft tools for the Jungle Rattan Craftsmen group in Rantau Malam Village in 2018
* Facilitation of Community Productive Business Development Traditional Zone Management Partners in Sekujang Permai Farmer Group and Furnace Sengkumang Nusa Poring Village as well as Batu Lintang Farmer Group and Teluk Kebalik Farmer Group in Mawang Mentatai Village in 2018
* Facilitation of Community Empowerment in Penbuffer Village at Sepangi Hapakat Farmer Group, Ex. Tani Dehes Selampang, Ex. Tani Sahur Kameluh in 2017
 | 1. Assistance for handicraft tools for the Jungle Rattan Craftsmen group in Rantau Malam Village in 2018, • The Development of Productive Businesses of Traditional Zone Management Partner Communities in the Sekujang Permai Farmer Group and Sengkumang Furnace in Nusa Poring Village and Batu Lintang Farmer Group and Teluk Kebalik Farmer Group in Mawang Mentatai Village in 2018, • The realization of Community empowerment in Penbuffer Village in the Sepangi Hapakat Farmer Group, Ex. Tani Dehes Selampang, Ex. Tani Sahur Kameluh in 2017.
 |
| Facilitate cooperation programs for cross-border law enforcement | Facilitation of law enforcement efforts on transboundary wildlife trade in North Kalimantan and Sabah | The establishment of a law enforcement forum on cross-border wildlife trade involves Subnational Governments: North Kalimantan and Sabah |

Table 4. Heart of Borneo (HoB) Agenda Economic Development Program in Transboundary Areas

Source: (Heart Of Borneo, 2019)

The fifth program is to recognize and protect the value of natural and cultural places in the HoB region. Ecotourism development is the main focus of socio-economic development in the HoB environment. Ecotourism development in the HoB area must be developed in accordance with the tourism plans of each country. The following can be seen in Table 5:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Main Activities | Implementation of Activities | Output/Output |
| Develop regulations related to Tourism Destination Areas (DTW) in HoB | Developing regulations related to Tourism Destination Areas (DTW) in the HoB of Central Kalimantan Province already has regulations in 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. |

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

Source: (Heart Of Borneo, 2019)

Based on the implementation table of the five HoB programs, it can be concluded that WWF Indonesia conducts activities that get outputs that match the main activities achieved by planning that has been carried out, regulations formed from activities and interventions involving stakeholders such as ministries, state institutions, provincial and district governments. So that in the aspect of issue orientation in the implementation of *green politics* by the Government and WWF Indonesia influence each other. Governments such as ministries, state institutions, provincial and district governments in Indonesia establish a regulation that answers the issues faced by the island of Kalimantan from the proposal or ideal idea of WWF Indonesia. From the WWF Indonesia side, it has succeeded in realizing the ideas contained in the five programs to influence the government in WWF Indonesia's involvement in a priority development planning, regulation, and intervention that has been implemented.

**Policy Aspects**

 After the orientation aspect with the realization of activities and regulations, then how the Government and WWF Indonesia carry out their roles. Green politics requires parties involved to illustrate the meaning of environmental sustainability in policy (Narzary, 2021). Before knowing the role of WWF Indonesia regarding environmental law in Indonesia, it has a process or stage that is pioneered from a conference in the world. According to Fadli, Mukhlis and Lutfi revealed:

"Along with the strengthening of 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, starting from the Stockholm Conference 1972, Rio Conference 1992, and Johannesburg Conference 2002, is the establishment of Law Number 4 of 1982 concerning Basic Provisions of Environmental Management" (Fadli, Mukhlis & Lutfi, 2016)

The HoB is an initiative and has been jointly declared by the three States in order to realize the principles of conservation and sustainable development in the region. For Indonesia, the initiative is a big commitment that must be implemented. Among the tangible manifestations of this commitment is the establishment of institutions that handle HoB issues both at the central and provincial / district levels. Statement from HoB leader Adam Tomasek from WWF Indonesia that:

"Over the past year the HoB team has built a platform to put the HoB on the path to a green economy. We bring new players under a strategic partnership approach, including governments, private sector actors, as well as donor agencies, researchers, marketing and communications. We have found that many different groups are willing to invest their time, resources and relationships to work closely with WWF to address the challenges faced in delivering the vision set by the HoB. This growing 'HoB team' requires WWF to operate in a different way, and at a different level."(Greenwood, 2019).

Environmental issues are often considered only as one of the important sectors, but other sectors whose policy determination is not in the area of responsibility of the Minister of Environment must also be considered important (Nurmardiansyah, 2015). WWF Indonesia has indirectly built relationships with the Government of Indonesia in realizing the vision-mission in *Hearth of Borneo*. By sector, many sectors can play an active role in 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. Furthermore, HoB leader Adam Tomasek from WWF Indonesia revealed:

“The 4th Trilateral HoB government meeting concluded in which the governments of Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia agreed to advance forest carbon work. 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, tackling climate change." (Heart Of Borneo, 2019)

These activities are carried out by various parties including by Ministries/Agencies and their technical implementation units in the field, local governments, and by partners. The form of activity also varies from one location to another in Indonesia. This shows that the implementation of policies in the Heart of Borneo (HoB) programs has been running with activities in various institutions, both Ministries / Institutions and other stakeholders. If you look at the central level in the establishment of an institution that handles forest exploration on the island of Kalimantan, the establishment of the HoB National Working Group (POKJANAS HoB) with the Decree of the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs 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:

1. Develop a draft national policy in carrying out monitoring and evaluation as well as the development of the *Heart of Borneo* Program;
2. Coordinating and synchronizing the implementation of the Heart of Borneo Program by ministries and agencies and preparing a National Strategic Plan of Action for the implementation of the Heart of Borneo Program;
3. Coordinating and facilitating the establishment of Heart of Borneo Program working groups at the provincial and district / city levels and facilitating the preparation of Heart of Borneo work plans at the provincial and district / city levels;
4. Communicate and coordinate with other Heart of Borneo member countries, namely Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia in implementing the Trilateral agreement; and
5. Carry 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 Government of Indonesia (National Focal Point) at the Ministerial Meeting.

While at the national level, namely provinces and districts:

1. Central Kalimantan Province: Central Kalimantan Governor Decree No. 188.44/364/2016 dated. 18 July 2016 About Central Kalimantan HoB Program Working Group.
2. North Kalimantan Province: Decree of the Governor of North Kalimantan Number 188.44/ K.11/2015 dated January 2, 2015 concerning the Working Group "Heart Of Borneo.
3. Mahakam Ulu Regency (East Kalimantan): Mahakam Ulu Regency HoB Working Group.

Thus, the HoB area is a priority area for land use planning considering its strategic position. This commitment will encourage the region to develop faster in accordance with the function of the region. Furthermore, community participation in supporting the HoB program is also evident. Institutionally, the FORMA HoB was established in July 2017 which is a forum consisting of local community leaders and indigenous people in three countries. FORMA is a tangible form of support and participation of local community leaders and indigenous people in Brunei, Malaysia, and Indonesia in supporting the HoB program. The explanation above is the policy that has been carried out by the Government and WWF Indonesia and local communities, so the question arises how the participation of non-government institutions that support HoB activities. The Heart of Kalimantan is a vast area that is very large, covering an area administratively located in 4 (four) Provinces and 17 Districts. Each province and district has its own conditions and priorities in advancing its region. There is a commitment of the Government, Provincial Government, and District Government in preserving the Heart of Kalimantan (Heart Of Borneo, 2019).

If sustainable development is assumed as an effort to compromise harmoniously between the needs of growth and environmental preservation and social aspects, then public participation is one of the important pillars that can encourage the creation of *good environmental governance* (Asnelly, 2018). Non-governmental institutions that support HoB activities are already present and even encourage activities at the policy and advocacy level. As in the newsletter in WWF Indonesia:

"The presence of non-government institutions that have been operating in the Heart of Kalimantan area has turned out to be very positive. They generally 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 funds for activities in the HoB area so as to optimize their role in the Kalimantan island region as the Heart of Borneo)" (Greenwood, 2019).

The non-governmental institutions in table 6 have work programs in their institutions that are in line with the activities that lead to WWF Indonesia's *Heart of Borneo* program. As presented in Table 6.

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

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

Source: (Heart Of Borneo, 2019)

Based on the explanation of the policy on the HoB, it can be concluded that WWF Indonesia has realized a policy with the results of the policy and the presence of supporting institutions for the HoB program. As already described regarding the aspects of issue orientation and policy, the relationship between the Government and WWF Indonesia has been well established in the form of cooperation, discussion and a form of activity programs to achieve their respective goals. In the evaluation report of the implementation of Renstranas, the HoB states:

"The implementation of existing activities can be expected only by chance in line with the activities in the HoB Renstranas. Work units in Ministries/Institutions and regions work based on Performance Indicators in their respective agencies, not based on the HoB Rentranas. There is no provision that requires the work unit to use the HoB Renstranas as the basis for carrying out its duties”

This means that the existing program is only a coincidence in sync with the HoB program because the problems faced by the island of Kalimantan as a whole are the same as other regions. If viewed in the program table, the implementation of the program regarding the working period has expired, it means that it is necessary to clarify the follow-up on what program is carried out next. This condition also indicates that the responsibility devolved to WWF Indonesia there was no turning point for the relevant sector government which in the end this program was not continued. In line with the opinion that regional autonomy in the decentralization process in practice is not as beautiful as planned (Supratiwi, 2013). There is the potential that someday there will be politicians who do not see environmental protection and regulation as a political issue at all but deeply understand that the earth needs to be sustainable for society in the future (Stolar, 2019). Initiatives from WWF Indonesia can shed light on forest sustainability on the island of Kalimantan. But the environmental movement is not just about the aspect of realizing policy. Every institution that is committed to the environment also provides education to the wider community. With the synergy between external environmental education and local wisdom internally, efforts to preserve the environment can take place more effectively (Asnelly, 2018).

**Result**

Based on the results of the discussion, after observing, knowing and trying to understand the relationship between the government and WWF Indonesia in implementing *green politics* in Indonesia through the *Heart of Borneo* program by paying attention to aspects of issue and policy orientation, conclusions can be drawn:

1. WWF Indonesia conducts activities that get outputs that are in accordance with the main activities achieved by planning that has been carried out, regulations formed from activities and interventions involving stakeholders such as ministries, state institutions, provincial governments and district governments. So that in the aspect of issue orientation in the implementation of green politics by the Government and WWF Indonesia influence each other.
2. WWF Indonesia has realized a policy with the results of the policy and the presence of supporting institutions for the HoB program. However, a novelty is needed from a policy issued by stakeholders. So it is necessary to strengthen institutions, regulations regarding the Kalimantan Heart Spatial Plan. Integrate the HoB program in Provincial and Regional Governments, and increase stakeholder involvement including local governments.

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