



Between Partnership and Opposition: The Role of Environmental NGOs in Regional Policy Dynamics in Lampung Province

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the dynamic and multifaceted roles of environmental non-governmental organizations (NGOs)—WALHI, Watala, and Mitra Bentala—in shaping regional environmental policy in Lampung Province, Indonesia. It aims to analyze how these NGOs navigate between collaboration and opposition in their interactions with the government, while addressing environmental challenges. Using a descriptive qualitative method, data were collected through interviews with NGO representatives, government officials, and environmental policy observers using a snowball sampling technique, complemented by relevant secondary data. The findings reveal that the three NGOs actively engage in environmental advocacy through campaigns, research, and grassroots mobilization. Their roles extend from being policy partners to critical watchdogs, depending on the alignment between government actions and environmental goals. Despite their significant influence, these NGOs face structural challenges, including limited resources and political resistance. The study underscores the constructive nature of the tension between NGOs and the government, where conflict serves as a form of policy oversight. Furthermore, NGO-facilitated community participation enhances the responsiveness of environmental policy to local needs. While the study is limited in scope, it contributes to the broader discourse on civil society's role in policy-making and suggests pathways to strengthen NGO-government collaboration for more inclusive and sustainable environmental governance at the regional level.

INTRODUCTION

One of the issues that has become the focus of attention for many countries and regions is the environmental issue. Addressing environmental issues is one of the crucial roles of the government in seeking the security and comfort of the community. On a global scale, the environment is an increasingly pressing issue in contemporary society. The problems of climate change, loss of biodiversity, environmental pollution, and ecosystem damage are some examples of serious threats to planet earth (IPCC, 2021; Steffen et al., 2018). In overcoming this problem, the government has the right to partner with the private sector and civil society to help implement the policies that have been made (Bulkeley, H., Andonova, L. B., Betsill, M. M., Compagnon, D., Hale, T., Hoffmann, M. J., ... & VanDeveer, 2019).

In this context, the role of civil society is crucial in maintaining and restoring the environment. Civil society is a space where social groups can operate independently (Melyanti, 2014). This group includes non-governmental organizations or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), grassroots community institutions, media, educational institutions, professional associations, and religious organizations that can balance the government and the private sector (Edwards, 2019; R. Melyanti, 2014). Therefore, most theories agree that civil society benefits democracy, although it still faces various challenges, especially in developing democracy (Salamon, L. M., & Toepler, 2015).

The urgency of the relationship between government and NGOs has increased since the 1980s. In the modern era, the concept of civil society adopted by John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau describes the role of society in shaping policy. Locke defines civil society as a political society that is opposed to paternal authority or the natural state of society. Meanwhile,

Rousseau, in *The Social Contract*, emphasizes the importance of political agreements in determining the future of society and opposes the monopoly of power by the ruling elite (Rousseau, 2024). This idea is the basis for NGOs in fighting for environmental policies that are oriented towards community interests and ecosystem sustainability (Dryzek, J. S., Norgaard, R. B., & Schlosberg, 2020).

In Indonesia, NGOs have an essential role in environmental governance, especially in promoting sustainable and community-based policies. NGOs such as the Indonesian Environmental Forum (WALHI), WATALA, and Mitra Bentala have shown significant contributions to environmental advocacy, both through cooperation with the government and in the form of opposition to policies that are considered detrimental to the ecosystem (Hadiz, V. R., & Robison, 2017). This phenomenon raises fundamental questions regarding the factors influencing NGOs' decisions to act as allies or adversaries in environmental policy dynamics.

Ryker (1999) Identified five models of relationships between NGOs and the government, namely Autonomous/Benign Neglect, Facilitation/Promotion, Collaboration/Cooperation, Cooptation/Absorption and Containment/Sabotage/Dissolution. These models are the basis for understanding the relationship patterns between NGOs and the government in the context of environmental policy in Lampung Province. However, previous research has not yet provided a precise mapping of the factors that determine NGO decisions in choosing to ally or conflict with the government in the context of environmental policy (Fowler, 2020).

The urgency of this research lies in the need for a deeper understanding of the strategies and patterns of NGO relations with the government in environmental policy. With the

increasing environmental degradation due to the exploitation of natural resources, the role of NGOs is becoming increasingly crucial in overseeing public policy. Unfortunately, there is still a research gap in explaining the factors that determine the attitude of NGOs in establishing partnerships or conflicts with the government (Bebbington, A., Hickey, S., & Mitlin, 2018). This study offers a novelty with a bibliometric approach using VOSviewer to analyze research trends related to the role of NGOs in environmental policy in terms of the relationship between regulation, NGOs, and the cases studied. Governments and NGOs often operate in complementary roles, with NGOs providing specialized services that the state cannot provide efficiently (Young, 2000).

The theoretical research gap found in this journal lies in the application of the Relationship Spectrum theory developed by Afan Gaffar (1999) in the context of interaction between NGOs and the government in Lampung Province. Although previous studies have discussed the relationship between NGOs and the government in the context of environmental governance, this study offers novelty by mapping the relationship in a more structured spectrum, namely from autonomous, cooperation, to containment. This approach provides a deeper understanding of the dynamics of the roles taken by NGOs, both as partners and opposition to the government, depending on the situation and environmental issues faced.

Evidence of the theoretical novelty of this study lies in the use of the Relationship Spectrum theory which has not been widely applied specifically in the context of environmental policy in Indonesia, especially in the relationship between NGOs and local governments. This study identifies a dynamic shift in the attitude of NGOs that not only function as partners of the government in implementing policies, but also play a critical or oppositional role when the policy is considered inconsistent with the principles of environmental sustainability. This study illustrates how NGOs can play a role in various positions on the spectrum, according to the context and challenges faced in environmental governance in Lampung Province.

Furthermore, this study integrates Brinkerhoff's (2002) concept of cooperation, which emphasizes the importance of clear roles, mutual trust, and shared goals in creating effective partnerships between NGOs and governments. However, this study adds a theoretical dimension by delving deeper into the conditions that influence changes in NGO attitudes in their relationships with governments, which are determined not only by cooperation but also by factors such as environmental policies, ideological tensions, and local community needs. Thus, this study fills a theoretical gap in the literature on state-NGO relations by providing new insights into how shifts in NGO positions can affect the effectiveness of the resulting environmental policies. By considering Afan Gaffar's (1999) theory of state-NGO relations, this study places NGO attitudes on a spectrum of relations ranging from autonomy, cooperation, to containment, to understand when and how NGOs choose to play a role as partners or opponents of the government in environmental governance. Effective partnerships between governments and NGOs require clear roles, mutual trust, and shared goals (Brinkerhoff, 2002).

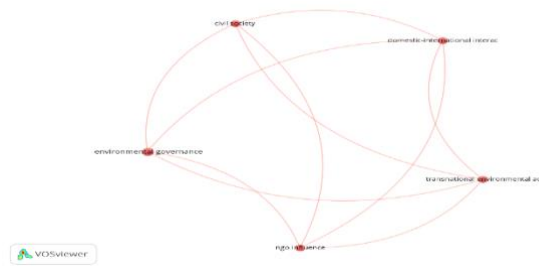


Figure 2. VOSviewer Research

The results of the bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer show that there is a strong relationship between a number of primary keywords that dominate the literature related to the role of NGOs in environmental policy. Keywords such as environmental governance, NGO influence, civil society, and transnational environmental action occupy a central position in the network, indicating the importance of discussing how NGOs contribute to environmental governance, both in domestic and cross-border contexts. The close relationship between civil society and NGO influence reflects that the power of NGOs as non-state actors is understood integrally within the framework of an active civil society. In addition, the connection between domestic-international interaction and environmental governance strengthens the argument that the dynamics of NGO relations with the government are often influenced by the flow of globalization and transnational interventions in environmental issues. This map also shows that the role of NGOs is not only limited to local advocacy but also has the capacity to shape the global environmental agenda. Thus, this visualization confirms the relevance of research that focuses on case studies of NGOs in Indonesia, such as WALHI, WATALA, and Mitra Bentala, in explaining how the decision to ally or conflict with the government is part of a dynamic that is also reflected in international practice. These findings contribute to strengthening the literature in the fields of NGO studies, environmental governance, and civil society-government relations in the context of sustainable development. In addition, this study will also compare the pattern of NGO and government relations in other countries. In the United States, for example, environmental NGOs often collaborate with the government in designing science-based policies (Fisher, D. R., Waggle, J., & Leifeld, 2019). Meanwhile, in several developing countries, the relationship between NGOs and the government tends to be more confrontational due to differences in interests in the exploitation of natural resources (Bryant, R. L., & Bailey, 2017). This study strengthens its findings through dialogue with a number of relevant previous studies while at the same time confirming its contribution to the development of public policy studies and civil society studies at the local level. The study by Fisher, Waggle, and Leifeld (2019) shows how environmental NGOs in the United States collaborate with the government in designing science-based policies, illustrating a collaborative relationship pattern in the context of developed countries.

Meanwhile, Bryant and Bailey's (2017) study in Third World Political Ecology emphasizes the tendency of confrontational relations between NGOs and the state in developing countries due to conflicts of interest in natural resource management. In this context, this study fills the empirical gap by raising the case

of Lampung Province, which has so far been relatively marginalized in environmental policy studies, which generally focus on Java or Kalimantan. On the other hand, theoretically, this study seeks to enrich the NGO-government relationship model offered by Najam (2000) through the Four-C Model approach (cooperation, confrontation, complementarity, and co-optation) by showing the hybrid dynamics that coincide in the field. In addition, Edwards' (2009) conceptual approach to the role of civil society in democracy also serves as an essential foothold in explaining the relationship between NGOs and the state in the environmental policy advocacy process. Therefore, the theoretical gap offered lies in the lack of integration of the network governance and political ecology approaches in civil society studies at the local level, as well as the need to develop a more contextual and responsive NGO-government relationship model to regional socio-political dynamics.

Based on the background that has been described, this study is directed at understanding the dynamics of the relationship between civil society organizations and the government in the context of environmental policy in Lampung Province. Specifically, the primary focus of this study is to answer the question: What are the roles and strategies of environmental NGOs such as WATALA, WALHI, and Mitra Bentala in influencing environmental policy, and how do challenges, obstacles, and relational factors influence their position as partners or opposition to local governments? This question is formulated to capture the complexity of the role of NGOs not only as advocacy actors but also as part of the policy ecosystem that actively responds to, influences, and is involved in public decision-making, especially in strategic and multidimensional environmental issues. This study is expected to provide significant contributions not only to ecological policy studies but also to the development of studies on NGOs (non-governmental organizations), collaborative governance, and the dynamics of state-civil society relations at the local level. Theoretically, this study enriches the literature on the role and advocacy strategies of NGOs in public policy through a bibliometric approach that links the position of NGOs in the environmental policy ecosystem (De Bakker et al., 2019). Empirically, the case study of WATALA, WALHI, and Mitra Bentala provides a contextual understanding that has not been widely discussed in previous studies, especially in the Sumatra region (Janicke & Wurzel, 2019).

In practice, the results of this study can be utilized by policymakers, activists, and civil society institutions as a basis for building more effective and adaptive partnership patterns in supporting the sustainable development agenda. With a more systematic and data-based approach, this study is expected to address existing research gaps and provide new insights into understanding the role of NGOs in environmental policy governance in Indonesia.

METHOD

This study uses a descriptive qualitative research method. This approach was chosen because it allows for a deep understanding of the role of NGOs in environmental policy advocacy, especially in determining attitudes as allies or enemies of the government. Qualitative research aims to explore phenomena naturally without statistical intervention, relying on human instruments in data collection and analysis (Basrowi & Suwandi, 2008). Inductive analysis techniques are used to obtain a comprehensive factual description of the environmental

initiatives and action models carried out by NGOs WATALA, WALHI, and Mitra Bentala in Lampung Province.

The research data consists of primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected through in-depth interviews using the snowball sampling technique with NGO administrators, provincial and district/city Environmental Service officials, and environmental policy observers. Snowball sampling is a non-probabilistic sampling technique in which researchers identify initial respondents and then ask them to recommend other relevant participants so that the sample grows gradually, like a snowball effect. This technique is beneficial in reaching hidden or difficult-to-access populations (Naderifar, Goli, & Ghaljaie, 2017).

Secondary data were obtained from previous research reports, policy documents, and relevant literature on civil society and environmental policy advocacy. Triangulation techniques were used to ensure data validity by comparing information from various sources and using more than one data collection method, such as interviews and documentation studies (Sugiyono, 2019). Data analysis was carried out thematically with the steps of data reduction, data presentation, and inductive conclusion drawing. The results of this analysis not only identify patterns of interaction between NGOs and the government but also explain the dynamics of cooperative or conflictual relationships in environmental policy.

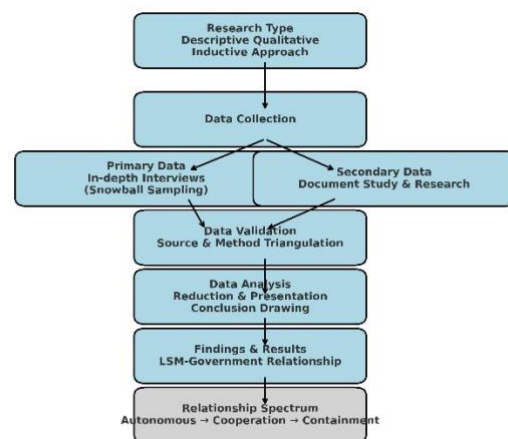


Figure 2. Research Framework

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

One of the issues that has become the focus of attention for many countries and regions is environmental issues. Addressing environmental issues is one of the crucial roles of the government in seeking public safety and comfort. The government has the authority to regulate and manage how to address environmental issues in its region. However, in addressing the problems faced, especially regarding the environment, the government has the right to partner with the private sector and civil society in terms of assisting the government in implementing the decisions that have been made. Civil society is a space where social groups can exist and move (R. Melyanti, 2014). The social groups in question are in the form of non-governmental organizations or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), grassroots community institutions, media, educational institutions, professional associations, religious organizations, and so on that can be a counterweight to the power of the government and the private sector (I. M. Melyanti, 2014). The relationship between WATALA and the government reflects the dynamics of a non-

linear spectrum of relationships, from autonomy and collaboration to co-optation. This approach reinforces the understanding that the relationship between NGOs and the government must be viewed contextually and cannot be simplified as merely "opposing" or "allied". In fact, as outlined by theories of NGO-government relations, WATALA's strength lies in its ability to navigate between positions as a partner, a supervisor, and an agent of social change within the framework of sustainable environmental governance.

The relationship between WALHI Lampung and the Lampung Provincial Government is dynamic, moving between the spectrums of autonomy, cooperation, and containment depending on the context of the issues and interests involved. WALHI plays a role not only as a critic of the state but also as a policy partner and a motor of civil society movements. This relationship pattern shows the importance of a hybrid approach in environmental governance, where NGO independence is maintained, but collaboration with the government remains open to realize ecological justice and sustainability. The relationship between Mitra Bentala and the Lampung Provincial Government moves dynamically along the spectrum of relations: from an autonomous pattern that reflects the independence of community-based movements towards cooperation in the form of policy collaboration to a situation of containment when political tensions arise related to development interests and environmental protection. These patterns show that NGOs such as Mitra Bentala do not only play a supervisory function but also become essential actors in shaping the direction of more inclusive, participatory, and sustainable environmental policies. Therefore, building a space for dialogue and equal partnership between NGOs and the government is a primary prerequisite for realizing effective ecological governance.

Autonomous

WATALA, as an NGO that focuses on environmental issues, has a dynamic relationship with the government that can be hostile or allied, depending on the context and policies being advocated. In some cases, WATALA acts as an opposition to government policies, such as in wildlife conservation in Way Kambas National Park (TNWK) and Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (TNBBS), where they question the performance of the Lampung Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA) regarding the rampant poaching. In addition, WATALA also criticizes the lack of government support for the policy of expanding access to forest management through the Community Forestry Program and highlights the weak handling of waste in Lampung Bay. In this situation, the government often tries to control WATALA's activities through a cooptation/absorption mechanism, where the government directs and supervises NGO activities to comply with established regulations. Not infrequently, WATALA's room for movement is limited because it is considered to violate applicable policies, even though their struggle is based on community interests (Pacewicz, 2020). However, there are also moments where WATALA acts as a strategic partner of the government in the formulation of environmental policies, such as in the Lampung Coastal Strategic Plan (RENSTRA), the preparation of the Draft Regional Regulation (Raperda) on Environmental Management and Natural Resources, and involvement in the Lampung Agricultural Technology Assessment Commission. In this more harmonious relationship, the government treats WATALA within the framework of autonomous/benign neglect, where NGOs are given

the freedom to work independently. Furthermore, in the facilitation/promotion pattern, the government provides support through the provision of facilities, funding, and legal recognition, which further strengthens WATALA's role in environmental advocacy (Liu et al., 2023). The success of resource management depends on community participation, collective action, and institutional flexibility (Agrawal, 2001). In the autonomous context, WATALA displays characteristics as an NGO that operates independently from direct government intervention. This is reflected in their efforts to question and criticize government performance, such as in the case of wildlife conservation in TNWK and TNBBS and waste management in Lampung Bay. At this point, WATALA is in a position of benign neglect, which is a situation where the government does not actively intervene in NGO activities but also does not provide significant support. This kind of relationship reflects what James V. Ryker categorizes as an autonomy pattern, where NGOs are free to carry out their function as watchdogs over public policy. When associated with the theory of pluralism, this position reflects the role of NGOs as a counterweight to state power that opens up space for civil society to correct the course of policy. WATALA, in this spectrum, functions as a normative actor that relies on social and moral legitimacy in advocating environmental issues. Meanwhile, WALHI Lampung displays strong characteristics as an autonomous organization, operating independently without being tied to political or economic interests. This is reflected in activities such as environmental campaigns, planting mangroves in the context of WALHI's 42nd anniversary, and the launch of annual notes that consistently voice critical environmental issues in Lampung. In this context, WALHI plays a role as a civil society actor that keeps its distance from the state, as explained in the autonomous/benign neglect model. The theory of pluralism and moral movements (Brulle & Aronczyk, 2022) is an essential basis for explaining this position: WALHI functions as a moral force that highlights policy weaknesses and fights for the voices of affected communities who are often marginalized in the decision-making process. Meanwhile, Mitra Bentala shows characteristics as an organization that works independently and does not rely on structural support from the government. In this relationship pattern, Mitra Bentala carries out various environmental conservation programs such as mangrove rehabilitation, environmental education, and coastal community empowerment without direct involvement from the local government. This pattern is in line with the autonomous/benign neglect model, where NGOs function as independent actors in a democratic governance system. This approach shows that Mitra Bentala prioritizes community-based missions and environmental values and is a counterbalance to the weak control function of state institutions in overseeing environmental policies (Smith & Korczak, 2019; Nyboer et al., 2021).

Cooperation

The spectrum of cooperation is seen in WATALA's involvement in policy processes such as the preparation of the Lampung Coastal Strategic Plan, the Draft Regional Regulation on Environmental Management, and participation in the Agricultural Technology Assessment Commission. In this phase, WATALA experienced a facilitation/promotion relationship pattern, where the government not only recognized its existence but also provided support in the form of facilities, access, and formal legitimacy. This shows a form of interdependence where

both the government and WATALA need each other: the government needs social legitimacy and technical expertise from NGOs, while NGOs need formal space to expand their influence. This spectrum of cooperation is an indication that ecological modernization encourages the government and NGOs to move out of conflict relations and enter into a strategic partnership pattern (Frijns et al., 2014).

Environmental issues are a significant concern in inclusive and sustainable governance. In this context, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have an essential role as actors that bridge community interests with government policies.

WALHI (Indonesian Environmental Forum), as one of the NGOs engaged in the environmental sector, has the characteristics of being non-partisan, not seeking profit, voluntary, and oriented towards moral movements. These characteristics allow WALHI to operate without being tied to specific political and economic motives so that it can actively voice the interests of the community that are less accommodated by the government or the private sector. Community participation in environmental decision-making is not only a democratic right but also a means to increase the effectiveness and legitimacy of policies (Webler et al., 1995).

Furthermore, WALHI plays a role in collaboration in advocacy and policy implementation. Although upholding independence, WALHI also shows flexibility in building strategic cooperation with the government. The pattern of facilitation/promotion and collaboration is evident in several initiatives, such as government participation in public discussions organized by WALHI, government assistance in the submission of the Social Forestry Decree, and WALHI's involvement in the preparation of a study on waste management policies in Bandar Lampung City. This form of cooperation indicates that the relationship between WALHI and the government is not absolutely antagonistic but can be complementary when policy objectives intersect. From the perspective of Resource Dependence Theory, this cooperation illustrates the interdependence between the state and NGOs in terms of technical expertise, social legitimacy, and community access.

The existence of WALHI can also be seen as a response to the weakening of the control function of state institutions, including political parties, in carrying out their role of monitoring environmental policies. WALHI's primary goal is to control state power in ecological issues, demand freedom of the press, fight for the rights of the community to organize, and advocate for policies that are more oriented towards environmental justice. WALHI's relationship with the government in Lampung Province can be categorized based on the NGO and government relationship model, according to James V. Ryker (Suharko, 2005), which includes several interaction patterns.

Meanwhile, Mitra Bentala, although upholding independence, also shows the ability to collaborate with the government in certain aspects. In the facilitation and collaboration patterns, the government provides limited support for NGO activities, such as managing conservation areas and strengthening community institutions. This collaboration is also seen in the formulation of policies related to waste management and renewable energy in coastal areas. Mitra Bentala acts as a strategic partner that provides research-based input to support regional policy-making. Transnational private governance offers an alternative regulatory framework in which NGOs and

companies influence environmental policy-making without decisive state intervention (Dingwerth, 2008).

Containment

Despite the cooperation, WATALA also faces a form of containment, namely restrictions and government supervision of its activities, especially when these NGOs are critical of the policies or performance of state institutions, such as the Lampung BKSDA. This control effort is demonstrated through the cooptation/absorption mechanism, namely the state's strategy to reduce the influence of the opposition by including NGOs in the formal system or limiting their room for movement with regulations. This is in accordance with the findings of Najam (2000), who mentioned cooptation as one of four forms of relations between NGOs and the state that can have an impact on reducing the independence of NGOs. This relationship in the form of containment shows that although normatively democratic, in practice, the state still tries to maintain its dominance over civil space, especially when NGOs disrupt the status quo of power.

On the other hand, WALHI also faces aspects of containment, namely a confrontational relationship when government policies are considered to be contrary to the principles of environmental justice. WALHI's rejection of the construction of the Micro-Hydro Power Plant (PLTMH) in Pesisir Barat by PT GHN, protests against the Bakung TPA fire, and criticism of PP No. 26 of 2023, which is considered detrimental to fishermen, shows that WALHI actively opposes policies that threaten environmental sustainability and the rights of local communities. In this spectrum, WALHI plays a role as a constructive opposition that carries out social control over the state. This pattern is in accordance with the conflict-cooperation theory, which emphasizes that the relationship between the state and NGOs is not always linear but rather full of negotiation and potential conflict.

However, Mitra Bentala's relationship with the government is not entirely harmonious. In several cases, Mitra Bentala takes a critical position on government policies that are considered unsustainable, such as land clearing for industrial interests. This criticism reflects a containment pattern, where the state responds by limiting the scope of NGOs or reducing their involvement in public policy forums. In Fisher's (1997) perspective and study, this kind of relationship illustrates that NGOs operate in a complex political field, and their role as environmental watchdogs can challenge the state's power structure. However, this resistance is essential to maintain the accountability and integrity of public policy.

The dynamics of this relationship reflect that the role of NGOs such as Mitra Bentala is crucial in maintaining a balance between development interests and environmental protection. A study conducted by Ghori et al. (2022) shows that NGO participation in environmental policy can increase transparency and government accountability in natural resource management (Ghori et al., 2022). Therefore, the relationship between Mitra Bentala and the government must continue to be directed towards a more constructive pattern of cooperation so that the resulting environmental policies can be more inclusive and sustainable. In conclusion, Mitra Bentala's role in environmental advocacy in Lampung is not only limited to policy supervision but also becomes a strategic partner of the government in realizing better ecological governance.

CONCLUSION

This study reveals that the relationship between three environmental NGOs—WALHI, Watala, and Mitra Bentala—and the Lampung Provincial Government is dynamic and multidimensional, influenced by various factors such as environmental policies, community participation, and the role of NGOs in advocacy and policy monitoring. The main findings show that the three NGOs interact with the government in various forms, ranging from partnerships in policy to critical attitudes toward policy implementation. In addition, NGOs function as mediators in public policy and constructive monitors, although they often cause tension with the government. Active community participation facilitated by NGOs strengthens community-based monitoring, which in turn increases policy responsiveness to local needs.

However, this study has limitations that need to be considered. The limited time span and focus on only three NGOs resulted in the exclusion of policy dynamics that developed after this study, as well as the perspectives of other NGOs that may have essential roles in environmental advocacy in Lampung. In addition, this study focuses more on aspects of the relationship between NGOs and the government, while evaluating the impact of policies produced by NGOs has not been the primary focus. Future research can develop comparative analysis with other regions that have similar dynamics, evaluate policies advocated by NGOs, and explore the role of technology in environmental advocacy.

Based on these findings and limitations, several suggestions are provided to improve the effectiveness of the relationship between NGOs and the government. NGOs are advised to strengthen their partnerships with the government, increase their capacity and knowledge of environmental issues, and continue to encourage community participation in decision-making. The government, on the other hand, should support the role of NGOs as strategic partners, increase transparency and openness in the decision-making process, and strengthen collaboration through effective dialogue mechanisms to overcome differences of opinion. By building closer partnerships and better communication, it is hoped that collaboration between NGOs and the government can produce environmental policies that are more inclusive, sustainable, and responsive to the needs of the community in Lampung Province.

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