

Best Practices for Accelerating Healthy Environmental Policy from Organisation and Government Institutions in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study discussed the escalation of healthy environmental policies by parties such as environmental organizations and the government. We designed this research in a qualitative descriptive manner where we extracted information from several sources. Then we researched it until we got an answer to finish the discussion. We examine this study under a phenomenological approach. Likewise, data analysis involves data coding, high evaluation, in-depth interpretation, and data organization. After discussing the results, we conclude, among others, that the best practices for accelerating healthy environmental policies by the government and other organizations in the country have helped publicize the government's commitment to maintaining a healthy environment, including conducting seminars, workshops by related organizations, supporting symposiums organized by the government. Other best practices are the healthy living community movement driven by the private sector and the environmental love movement to save the earth is also carried out by various non-governmental organizations, all of which want to encourage the acceleration of policies and Implementation of maintaining a healthy environment in Indonesia. It is hoped that these results will be helpful in future similar studies.

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INTRODUCTION

Since the issuance of a policy is a political process in which there is an attraction between various sectoral interests, one of which is the dominant economic interest, we must inevitably enter the political sphere when discussing environmental policy (Roberts, 2010; Ernawati et al., 2012). Environmental policies are increasingly being viewed as a threat to economic interests and vice versa. It is common knowledge that human activities influence the environment. Notably, rapid population growth and economic activity have strained the natural balance to the point of causing environmental harm. There was a tendency to ignore the impact of environmental quality on

economic productivity many years ago when environmental damage was still relatively minor. Today, this is not the case. It is generally accepted that a decrease in the benefits derived from economic activity is positively correlated with a decrease in the quality of the environment (Coffey & Marston, 2013). Numerous nations have prioritized environmental quality policy as one of their top priorities. To combat the symptoms of global warming, a hot issue worldwide, numerous nations have even established cooperation among themselves to jointly improve the quality of the environment at the regional and global levels. One example is the effort to eradicate global warming (Barrett & Therivel, 2019; Supinganto et al., 2021).

However, environmental quality is secondary for developing nations in favor of rapid economic expansion and more equitable income distribution. If a developing nation is concerned that environmental improvement policies will slow economic growth or lead to unequal income distribution, they are less likely to implement them (Coggan et al., 2010). As a result, it is critical to examine how a policy designed to improve environmental quality affects economic growth and income distribution. Additionally, acquiring a package of environmental improvement policies that simultaneously increase economic growth and make income distribution more equitable is crucial. The rapid rate of forest loss and environmental harm demonstrates that the current government's natural resource management policy is not significantly different from the previous administration's (Barton & Grant, 2013).

The government still uses the old idea that natural resources, like forests, are just economic resources. It has been demonstrated that this paradigm has sparked several disasters that threaten the nation's continued existence (Sterner & Coria, 2013). Therefore, the current paradigm must be altered as soon as possible to slow the rate of environmental degradation. The fundamental responsibilities of the government as a guarantee of the nation's survival are closely linked to this change. The government needs to act quickly concerning environmental damage and forest and land issues in general. There is a solid sectoral attraction of interests at the national level of decision-makers. Additionally, the handling of environmental damage cases resulted in losses of trillions of rupiah due to the temporary interests of the cronies of rulers and state officials (Nations & Panel, 2011).

Television advertisements show that Indonesia's forests could be exploited at a rate of 83 billion rupiahs per day. This means that eighty-three billion rupiahs go missing every day of the year and end up in the pockets of forest loggers (Vermeulen et al., 2019). In the meantime, the community only feels the effects of deforestation during the rainy season, when there are floods and landslides, and during the dry season, when there is drought. Smog, which causes shortness of breath and respiratory diseases, has added to the losses caused by forest fires in some areas. The government frequently mentions difficulties in overcoming forest exploitation and destruction when discussing efforts to protect our forests. This is possible because the elected government lacks commitment and an environmental solution. Before they were elected, the government may not have considered or planned for this. Indonesia will face a water crisis in the next quarter of a century if the environment and forests are not preserved. Sadly, there is no apparent effort or policy realization to anticipate the threats he identifies (Soeroso & Susilo, 2014).

When discussing environmental policy, we need to enter the political sphere because the issuance of a policy is a political process in which various sectoral interests, one of which is the dominant economic interest, are attracted to each other (Arsel & Büscher, 2012). Economic interests and environmental policies are increasingly seen as threats to each other. It is well-known that human activities have an impact on the environment. Notably, the natural balance has been strained to the point where environmental harm has been caused by rapid population growth and economic activity. When environmental damage was still relatively minor, there was a tendency to ignore the impact of environmental quality on economic productivity many years ago. This is no longer the case. It is generally acknowledged that a decrease in environmental quality correlates positively with a decrease in economic benefits. The environmental quality policy has been a top priority for many

countries. Numerous nations have even established cooperation among themselves to jointly improve the quality of the environment at the regional and global levels to combat the symptoms of global warming, a hot global issue (Fankhauser, 2013).

However, developing nations prioritize rapid economic expansion and more equitable income distribution over environmental quality. A developing nation is less likely to implement environmental improvement policies if concerned that they will slow economic growth or result in unequal income distribution (Fodha & Zaghdoud, 2010). Consequently, it is essential to investigate how economic growth and income distribution are affected by a policy designed to improve environmental quality. Additionally, acquiring a package of environmental improvement policies that simultaneously improve income distribution and boost economic growth is essential. The rapid rate of forest loss and its adverse environmental effects shows that the current government's natural resource management policy is not significantly different from the previous administration's (Tangcharoensathien et al., 2015).

The government still uses the outdated notion that natural resources, such as forests, are merely economic resources. It has been demonstrated that this paradigm is to blame for several catastrophes that jeopardized the nation's continued existence. Therefore, to slow down the rate of environmental degradation, the current paradigm must be altered as soon as possible. This change is closely linked to the government's fundamental responsibility to guarantee the nation's survival. The government must act quickly concerning environmental damage and general issues about forests and land (Fodha & Zaghdoud, 2010).

At the national level of decision-makers, there is a strong sectoral attraction of interests. Additionally, the short-term interests of state officials' cronies result in losses of trillions of rupiah in handling environmental damage cases. Television advertisements indicate that Indonesia's forests could be exploited at a rate of 83 billion rupiahs per day. This means that every day of the year, 83 billion rupiahs go missing and end up in the hands of forest loggers (Misra et al., 2017). The community only experiences the effects of deforestation during the rainy season, when there are floods and landslides, and during the dry season, when there is drought. In the meantime, in some areas, the losses caused by forest fires have been exacerbated by smog, which can lead to respiratory system diseases and shortness of breath. When discussing efforts to safeguard our forests, the government frequently refers to the difficulties in overcoming forest exploitation and destruction. The elected government lacks commitment and an environmental solution, so this is possible. The government may not have considered this or planned for it before they were elected. If the environment and forests are not protected, Indonesia will face a water crisis in the next quarter century. Sadly, there appears to be no effort or policy realization to anticipate his threats (Tanchangya & Ayoungman, 2022).

RESEARCH METHOD

The best practices in efforts to accelerate the Implementation of healthy environmental policies from various organizations and governments are real examples that must continue to be heard by the wider community. In this regard, this study would like to discuss the best practices that have been carried out to accelerate the policy and Implementation of the parties. To complete the discussion of this topic, we have carried out a series of data and information mining on reading sources which are scientific evidence that has been carried out in various policy and application contexts which we then examine with each other involving a series of techniques such as data coding, analyzing data and evaluating and interpreting until we reach our goal (Sgier, 2012). Find answers to this study's findings with high validity and reality principles. As for the data search, we did online on several national and international publications, which actively discuss steps and models of healthy environmental policies by both government and non-government institutions. After getting answers and discussions, we finally report with a descriptive qualitative study design that we guided in the previous study, namely a literature review. These are the methods and steps for carrying out the

study. We started by identifying the issues related to the problem, then proceeded to search for data, analyze the data, and finally report the conclusions (Dey, 2003).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In the results section, we report a series of results from several publications that we see are relevant in answering the problem of this study, which focuses on the government's efforts to accelerate environmental policies. By reviewing several scientific pieces of evidence, we can understand the policies the government and non-weakening agencies have accelerated in the efforts to protect the movement to save the environment in Indonesia (Rachmawati et al., 2021). The best practices we have gathered from various sources include the government launching the clean Indonesia movement. In this case, through various opportunities, the government held working meetings nationally, presenting various policymakers at the central and regional levels and provoking the clean Indonesia movement, which was carried out directly at the ministry of environment and marine affairs. So in the launching, the relevant ministers delivered various materials about revolutionizing mental hygiene to live a healthy, clean, cultured life (Agyepong et al., 2017; Ernawati, 2019).

On this occasion also, state officials conveyed various proposals and policies that were general and sectoral related to waste management following state regulations as well as presidential instructions related to efforts to socialize policies related to saving a healthy environment (Wibowo & Giessen, 2015). In realizing a clean Indonesia policy, of course, the government, both at the center and in the regions, will take the same steps and views as well as concern for waste management by taking advantage of the momentum of various national days to create a catalyst and medium that is synergistic nationally to increase the impact and quality of governance. Waste management in Indonesia. With the various themes, it is hoped that reasonable acceleration efforts will be carried out, such as the National Waste Care Day theme, so that a clean and quality life can be slowly achieved (Kaza et al., 2018).

To get the right target in managing the policy, state and international attention to this waste was also forgotten, such as plastic waste and also wildlife protection where plastic waste thrown into the sea will undoubtedly damage various things but not the sea will interfere with the safety and health of fish digestion (Gold et al., 2013). Moreover, included in the national food system. the Indonesian government is determined to overcome the problem of waste on land and at sea, plastic waste, and other waste. Along the shoulders of carrying out government policies to improve the health status of a healthy environment through the clean Indonesia movement program, this is one of the reformation movements launched by the president of the republic of Indonesia number 12 of 2016 with the momentum of the revolutionary movement to promote health. This Christmas coincides with February 21, the government's national waste care day, a form of contemplation on the not-yet optimal waste management that results in loss of life and the natural surroundings. The focus of the policy is, among others, on how to improve clean behavior among citizens both in the government, education units, and also in the community. Another policy is increasing the synergy of providing facilities and infrastructure and clean living behavior by the community (Brookins, 2012).

This country will become a clean and healthy public service facility by developing an integrated, holistic waste management system. With the government's policy, it is confident that it will be able to improve the laws and regulations that have been made into regulations (Lyon & Maxwell, 2008). Then this policy makes it easier for companies and institutions to process waste properly. It is accelerating other policies, such as increasing law enforcement in the field of environmental hygiene and health, so that Indonesia becomes one that adheres to cleanliness (Fatmawati et al., 2022). This policy certainly has a goal, namely ensuring ways to accelerate the clean business movement, both sector, and regional policies, so that local governments are encouraged to realize national targets to accelerate the achievement of the clean Indonesia movement. This policy

is capable of sector policies and waste management efforts, providing facilities and infrastructure, as well as encouraging the participation of the general public then following mandated by the constitution through law number 18 of 2008 on how to process waste the ministry of environment and forestry formulates strategies and policies for waste management that involve space of interest, especially the government both at central and regional levels, the most important thing is that the community knows comes in waste management according to with the government's commitment as outlined in several regulations that emphasize community participation (Ali & Osmanaj, 2020).

Healthy living community movement (GERMAS)

On February 20, 2021, this community service project was carried out. Ms. Erlina, a public health lecturer at Esa Unggul University, supported the activity's success and directed the team coordination among school members and students (Mahadewi et al., 2021). This activity was carried out with a zoom meeting and follow-up a week after the event. From the initial goal of 50 participants, 81 people participated and were part of the community service team. Participants immensely enjoyed the social events and healthcare activities. SMA Budi Cendekia Islamic School representatives and two professors from Esa Unggul University's health sciences and business economics faculties are involved. In this activity, community service is done in the following way (Kusyanti & Yulita, 2022). The next step is to train participants, specifically class representatives. General information is provided in this community service project, including a) The definition of GERMANS; The connection between GERMANS and conditions that have occurred within the past 30 years; Disease-causing factors Indicators of performance of individuals involved Advantages with GERMES, b) Sporting activities: Movement in the community can help prevent disease (Waluyo, 2022).

Due to the persistence of infectious diseases, the rise in noncommunicable diseases, and the reemergence of previously eradicated diseases, Indonesia is currently facing a triple burden of health issues. Changes in lifestyles are to blame for the rise in noncommunicable diseases (PTM) like diabetes, stroke, coronary heart disease (CHD), and cancer. The increasing proportion and number of adults and elderly susceptible to PTM and degenerative diseases is the demographic shift causing the increased risk of PTM. This necessitates long-term treatment and care, which can increase the cost of government health insurance and the family's financial burden due to decreased productivity. Families are not uncommon to become poor due to caring for sick family members (Ramli et al., 2022). Because of this, coordinated efforts are required to avoid these PTM risk factors. These efforts are in the form of prevention activities that involve all levels of Indonesian society regardless of age, type of work, social status, economic status, and location of residence (Syafri et al., 2021).

The Healthy Living Community Movement (GERMAS), which will serve as a guide for relevant cross-sectors in actively encouraging people to live healthy life, is also a primary focus (Bakri, 2020). GERMAS is a movement started by the president of the Republic of Indonesia that puts health promotion and prevention ahead of curative and rehabilitative efforts that are done together by all parts of the country with awareness, willingness, and ability to improve quality of life. Because the family is the smallest segment of society that shapes personality, implementing GERMAS must begin in the home. The subtheme of Healthy Living Society, Strong Indonesia, and the theme Indonesia Loves Healthy (Oktarina et al., 2022). Following the Healthy Indonesia Program's (GERMAS) family-centered approach, this theme needs to be interpreted broadly. In particular, it is anticipated that GERMAS will reduce the burden of health costs, increase community productivity, and increase community participation in healthy living. At first, GERMAS nationwide focused on three things: getting a prolonged exercise each day, eating good food such as fruits and vegetables, and getting checked out regularly. These three activities do not cost much money and can be started immediately by the family regarding the current situation, specifically the Covid-19 pandemic, which first struck Indonesia on March 2, 2020 (Siregar, 2020).

According to Mahadewi et al., (2021) the number of confirmed cases of Covid-19 in Indonesia has increased to 719,219 between 2020 and 2021, with 589,978 individuals declared cured and 21,452 individuals dying. It was discovered in September 2020 that four parts of Greater Jakarta were located in the Covid-19 red zone. Bogor City, Depok City, Bekasi City, and Bekasi Regency are the four areas. The Social Restrictions in Jakarta and West Java can be extended until October next year. Covid-19 cases in Jabodetabek were thought to be getting worse toward the end of the year up until December 2020. On January 22, 2021, the official Depok City website regarding Covid-19 reported 23,729 confirmed disease cases in Depok City, with 4,693 active patients [4]. Re-echoing GERMAS to the community so that it can be implemented to break the chain of virus spread is one of the government's efforts to reduce the effects of the Coronavirus. Healthy lifestyle choices prevent Covid-19 from spreading in GERMAS (Azikin & Thahir, 2021).

One is to cover the mouth with the inside of the upper arm or wear a mask when people cough. To stop the spread of Covid-19, this way of life should be followed. GERMAS is also considered the most appropriate guideline for use in everyday life because it is simple for every community to implement (Asyary & Veruswati, 2020). GERMAS is another government effort to involve and empower the community in health maintenance, improvement, and protection. The objective is to educate people about, encourage, and enable independence. Therefore, this activity also aims to support the government's efforts to promote the significance of implementing GERMAS during the Covid-19 pandemic. Numerous teenagers continue to disregard health guidelines to this day (Pragholapati, 2020). Like they were swarming with their friends without wearing a cover. This can result in Covid-19 transmission clusters, specifically family clusters, and an increase in the risk of Covid-19 transmission. His friends could have given the teenager the Covid-19 virus while they were together. This could be because teenagers are unaware of Covid-19 and do not get the correct information about it and how to deal with it. In order to educate adolescents about the prevention of Covid-19 transmissions, such as through GERMAS, it is necessary to gather the correct information (Walger et al., 2020).

Environmental Movement to Save the Earth

Every April 22, we observe Earth Day raise awareness of the planet's increasingly damaged state. This awareness is in line with Senator Gaylord Nelson's 1970 concerns about air pollution and the harmful use of insecticides (Archer, 2016). These concerns have quickly spread, and Earth Day now commemorates them. The planet's current state is alarming to the issues mentioned above. According to <https://www.worldometers.info/co2-emissions>, the world emitted 35,753,305,000 tons of carbon dioxide in 2016, while Indonesia emitted 530,035,650 tons of CO₂. The environmental crisis is global; each year, 5 million to 7 million hectares of agricultural land are lost due to soil erosion and other forms of land degradation. Also, 25,000 million tons of topsoil are washed yearly (McDuff, 2010).

Ironically, environmental and natural resource policies do not cause this condition. Indeed, environmental policies are comprehensive due to an abundance of knowledge. Ethics or local wisdom that includes environmental respect still serves as community guides at the local level (Scarce, 2016). In addition, ecological regulations were established to control various issues, including pollution, reforestation, waste management, and brand-new renewable energy. The guarantee of citizens' environmental rights, community participation in environmental protection and management, and disaster management are all governed by national policies. Not to mention international ramifications of sustainable development, climate change, biodiversity, mechanisms for clean development, and human security regulations were essential. As a form of state presence, the policy is a strategic choice for massive environmental preservation. By balancing numerous interests, the state can prevent and manage natural resources. Sadly, the state does not consistently achieve success in this endeavor. In order to save the planet, we need to work "beyond" policy, which is the environmental movement (Rowell, 2017).

According to Hsiao et al., (1999) the environmental movement is social. It is a collection of opinions and beliefs that represent a preference for altering aspects of a society's social structure and the distribution of rewards. The resources and flexible structures of the environmental movement are advantageous. In addition, people avoid becoming entangled in administrative work by setting short-term goals and focusing on them. The environmental movement has followed a grassroots model ever since the New Order. It is driven by locals collaborating with non-governmental organizations representing the lower class's interests. The resources and flexible structures of the environmental movement are advantageous. Residents reject the risk of environmental damage caused by constructing a cement factory, just like the efforts to save the Kendeng Mountains in Pati Regency in 2009 and Rembang Regency in 2014, respectively. Meanwhile, local actors led the environmental movement in Banyuwangi in 2015, protesting the closure of residents' access to Mount Tumpang Pitu, deteriorated roads, and corporate dust production. Similar to what happened in Hudayana & Widyanta, (2020) residents' collective protest against using sand mines resulted in violence against Salim Kancil (Hidayat & Stoecker, 2018).

In addition, in the year 2022, the refusal of the community in Wadas, Purworejo, to construct a dam using an andesite as a building material sparked the emergence of social movements. In a democracy that operates on a national and international scale, the movements above demonstrate the functioning of civil society. Even though the resistance persists, it leaves behind the following flaws: Concentrate first on local issues. According to Rosol, (2010) local environmental protest groups are the result of autonomous local initiatives that are not built from above; prompted by recent developments and based on short-term and local cost risks to the environment; confrontational when political opportunities are limited, the government or adversary is perceived as acting arrogantly or unfairly, requires some technical expertise, and relies on a constructed conception of the interests of local communities to define their behavior. The movement's weakness is that it continues to focus on local issues and only a tiny portion on national and international issues. The grassroots character should transform from local action to a broad environmental movement (Flesher Fominaya, 2015).

Second is the threat posed by community members. According to Ljungkvist, (2014) most actors appear naturally in response to environmental damage and disruptions to life. It is not surprising that the actor's considerations are impulsive and fluid. With limited resources, movement coordinators focus more on practical issues than sustainability. Local heroes seem to be the only focus of collective action without any other goals. Third, little social instruction. The environmental movement is vital because it emphasizes social learning. The actors' capabilities and abilities appear limited without it. The abundance of state and corporate resources contrasts with the limited capabilities. Mentoring frequently fails to recognize the significance of social learning; another condition facilitators fail to recognize. Formulating issues, strategies, and sustainability that have not become the movement's way of life necessitates a new definition of sustainability (Nelson & Lima, 2020).

They were the first to define the problem. Because the environmental movement's issues are intricate, it takes skill to prioritize them. Locality encompasses concerns from the local to the global level. Urban farming, the water conservation movement, community-based waste management, disaster mitigation, energy security, and the impact of hydrometeorological disasters are among the topics discussed in addition to agrarian conflicts (Mok et al., 2014). Second is the creation of a strategy. Anyone, both friends and foes, can become the social system's determinant in this era of wide-ranging political opportunities. The actor was a fellow NGO activist in the past; now, as a government official, it is critical to building a social network.

Additionally, advocacy should not be fanatical; media campaigns, empowerment, and lobbying are also significant. Third, long-term viability. The environmental movement has well-thought-out goals and strategies despite its reliance on actor volunteerism. This movement's inherent characteristics include work based on local initiatives, the institutionalization of progressive

values, "measured" accomplishments and sustainability. We are now awaiting field actors' willingness to implement all of these principles (Bash et al., 2021).

CONCLUSION

The critical points discussed in the study with the descriptive theme of accelerating healthy environmental policies from governmental and non-governmental organizations in Indonesia. The critical points that we found were that various government and private organizations had jointly voiced government policies to maintain the safety of a healthy environment in Indonesia. The most real best practice is in the form of growing and developing various activities and movements for Indonesian healthy environment lovers that all of them are supporting the policy of the state to participate in saving the earth from various destructions. Among other things, Germans are the movement of the people who love health. They work based on voicing how government policies can be implemented to accelerate healthy relations. Other movements as for other initiatives, for example, are the growing environmental movements that want to save the earth with various models. Their movement is to accelerate policies to save Indonesia's natural resources, which have recently experienced various obstacles due to the increasingly strong flow of industrial and business activities that can threaten the safety and health of the environment.

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