

Mongabay and Greeners Media News Framing of the Role of Indigenous Peoples in Addressing Climate Change in Indonesia

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Abstract

Climate change has a significant impact on various sectors of life, such as health, social, and economic. Almost no country is unaffected by climate change. If not handled properly and quickly, climate change can cause long-term changes in the climate system which then have a broad impact on the survival of humanity. Handling climate change is 1 of 17 goals of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) declared at the UN General Assembly in 2015. In addition, the media as a means of mass communication has a major role in conveying environmental issues. This study aims to determine the framing of environmental issues by the Mongabay and Greeners media related to the role of indigenous peoples in overcoming climate change. This study uses Robert N. Entman's framing analysis. The research approach used is a qualitative approach with a constructivism paradigm. The results of the study show that both Mongabay and Greeners position indigenous peoples as victims of government development projects and highlighting the strength of indigenous peoples in overcoming environmental impacts if their rights are fulfilled.

Keywords: climate change, indigenous peoples, framing analysis.

1. Introduction

Climate change has become a serious threat to the entire population of the world, including in Indonesia. The Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (BMKG) said the impact of climate change is increasingly worrying [1]. It is not just the increase in temperature to be warmer as has happened in recent years, but it is much more complex [2]. Climate change can cause various consequences, including drought, water crisis, fires, rising sea levels, floods, melting ice in the Arctic, powerful storms, and reduced biodiversity [3]. In fact, a rare phenomenon has just occurred in the Sahara Desert. One of the driest places in the world has just been hit by heavy rain that has flooded the land on October 2, 2024 [4]. This phenomenon occurred for the first time after 50 years.

Addressing the impacts of climate change is one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030 declared at the UN General Assembly in 2015 [5]. In addition, the Indonesian government also signed the Paris Agreement in 2015 at the UN Headquarters in New York. The Paris Agreement is a global agreement of countries in the world about the obligation to contribute to overcoming climate change or contributing to reducing global temperatures [6]. Where countries in the world agree to make efforts to limit the increase in global temperature to 1.5° Celsius and a maximum of 2° Celsius and also reduce the level of greenhouse gases (GHGs) emissions to achieve the net zero emission target [7].

The United Nations states that the main cause of climate change is the result of human activities, such as industry and manufacturing that produce fossil fuel emissions, the use of transportation that produces carbon dioxide emissions, and excessive energy use [8]. Emissions of gases from human activities will produce GHGs emissions. Where an increase that is too high will affect the planet's climate globally [9]. A study states that greenhouse gas emissions continue to increase due to the increased use of fossil fuels, even now we are on a warming path of 2.8°-3.5°Celsius [10].

The dangers of climate change are characterized by rising temperatures, changes in rainfall patterns, rising sea levels, increasing frequency and intensity of extreme climates that affect microbial contamination, agro-ecosystems, hydrology, socio-economic conditions, demographics, and increasing health problems [11]. Health problems that can be experienced by the community as a result of climate change can be direct and indirect. Directly, for example, direct exposure to weather patterns, temperature, rising sea levels, and increased extreme weather [11]. Meanwhile, the indirect effects of climate change on human health can come from the environment, such as water quality, air, and food [11].

Of the various groups in society, indigenous peoples are considered the most vulnerable and most severely affected by climate change [12,13]. This is related to the health problems they experience and their position which is threatened by the loss of biodiversity in their environment [12]. Indigenous peoples have a close relationship with the land where they live and are close to natural resources. In addition, poor quality health services and political marginalization also add to the burden of climate change impacts on indigenous peoples [14]. Not only that, their location which is usually far and isolated to the point of being unreachable by information technology is also the cause of indigenous peoples being more vulnerable to climate change [15].

The climate problems faced by indigenous peoples stem from previous colonialism, namely the seizure of land and rights in the past, or even now [12]. Not only losing their homes, the seizure also erodes the culture of indigenous peoples. In fact, this seizure is often justified by the narrative of civilization [16]. Where the seized land is usually used for industrial resource interests, like, hydroelectricity, petroleum, and agriculture [17]. Apart from destroying the environment, this dispossession reportedly also threatens the identity, resources, traditions, spirituality and way of life of indigenous peoples and affects their mental health [17].

Unfortunately, the discourse related to handling the impacts of climate change often does not accommodate the knowledge of indigenous peoples as a solution [12]. On the contrary, indigenous peoples are more often positioned as victims or vulnerable groups who are affected, weakening their hopes for the future [12]. In fact, handling climate change requires collaboration from many parties, including the government, communities, and indigenous peoples who are considered to have unique perspectives and knowledge [18]. Considering that climate change is a global problem that impacts many sectors, handling it also requires cooperation from many parties.

However, the impact of climate change does not necessarily eliminate the hope of indigenous communities to try to reduce these impacts in order to preserve their ancestral land and epistemology [12]. One form of action by indigenous peoples is opposing extractive energy projects that increase greenhouse gas emissions and damage indigenous people's lands [19]. This has become a polemic because these business steps tend to damage nature and are not friendly to the values of indigenous communities. Indigenous peoples are the groups most affected by the negative impact of industry on their environment. There is a need for an important role for the government to bridge the interests of indigenous communities.

Meanwhile, the media is an important source in increasing public awareness and knowledge about climate change [20,21]. The media is believed to be a bridge of information to the public. Including the role and position of indigenous peoples in overcoming climate change, This study uses framing theory, which is related to how the media frames the issue of climate change related to the role of indigenous peoples and presents it to the public so that it can shape public perceptions and opinions. So far, indigenous peoples are often considered the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in the issue of climate change. However, other studies state that indigenous peoples also have an important role in overcoming the impacts of climate change [12,19]. Researchers chose two media in this study, namely Mongabay and Greeners because both media focus on environmental issues.

2. Method

This study uses a qualitative approach method. According to Creswell (2009) a qualitative approach is a process of exploring and understanding the meaning of the behavior of certain individuals or groups, describing social or humanitarian problems [22]. Qualitative methods are also used as a tool in gaining in-depth insight and understanding a certain complex phenomenon [23]. This study is based on the phenomena in the media, namely Mongabay and Greeners related to the role of indigenous peoples in their contribution to overcoming climate change problems. Meanwhile, the analytical tool in this study uses Robert Entman's Framing analysis. Framing is an approach used to see how reality is formed and constructed by the media [24]. Framing is analogous to a frame in a house window where it determines certain views while closing other views [25]. Robert Entman also defines framing as the process of selecting various aspects of reality so that certain parts of an event are more prominent than other parts [24]. Entman sees framing in two dimensions, namely issue selection and emphasis. The concept of framing according to Entman refers to 4 aspects [24].

1. Define problems: How is the problem viewed.
2. Diagnose cause: What is the problem viewed as caused by? What is considered to be the cause of the problem? Who are the actors considered to be the cause of the problem?
3. Moral judgement: What moral values are used to explain the problem? What moral values are used to legitimize or delegitimize an action?
4. Treatment recommendation: What solution is offered to overcome the problem? What methods are offered or must be done to solve the problem?

The paradigm in this study is the constructivist paradigm. According to this paradigm, reality is viewed as something subjective [24]. Media in this paradigm is considered a construction agent where reality is created from the results of construction or a certain point of view of journalists [24]. Meanwhile, the data collection technique in this study used purposive sampling. This technique allows data to be selected based on certain criteria according to research objectives [26]. Researchers choose samples that are considered to represent the picture of the research object. In searching for the object of study, researchers use the keywords climate change and indigenous peoples.

3. Result and Discussion

In this sub-chapter of discussion, the researcher will dissect articles containing the role of indigenous peoples in overcoming climate change in the Mongabay and Greeners media. There are 6 articles that will be dissected in this analysis.

Tabel 1: Mongabay.co.id news list about indigenous peoples and their role in addressing climate change in 2024

No	Title	Website
1	Masyarakat Adat dan Keanekaragaman Hayati Terancam Kalau Megaprojek PLTA Kayan Jalan	https://www.mongabay.co.id/2024/10/09/masyarakat-adat-dan-keanekaragaman-hayati-terancam-kalau-megaprojek-plta-kayan-jalan/
2	Masyarakat Adat, Penjaga Bumi yang Terabaikan	https://www.mongabay.co.id/2024/04/22/masyarakat-adat-penjaga-bumi-yang-terabaikan/
3	Masyarakat Adat, Perubahan Iklim, dan Presiden Indonesia yang Baru	https://www.mongabay.co.id/2024/01/23/masyarakat-adat-perubahan-iklim-dan-presiden-indonesia-yang-baru/

Source: processed by researcher from Mongabay.co.id

Table 2: Greeners.co news list people about indigenous peoples and their role in addressing climate change in 2022-2024

No	Title	Website
1	Masyarakat Gelar Aksi Minta Pemerintah Baru Sahkan RUU Masyarakat Adat	https://www.greeners.co/berita/masyarakat-gelar-aksi-minta-pemerintah-baru-sahkan-ruu-masyarakat-adat/
2	Menanti Kerangka Hukum yang Kuat untuk Melindungi Masyarakat Adat	https://www.greeners.co/berita/menanti-kerangka-hukum-yang-kuat-untuk-melindungi-masyarakat-adat/
3	Masyarakat Adat Papua Jaga Hutan sebagai “Mama”	https://www.greeners.co/aksi/masyarakat-adat-papua-jaga-hutan-sebagai-mama/

Source: processed by researcher from Greeners.co

Researchers chose six news items from the 2022-2024 period because they were considered to represent the object of this research, namely related to the role of indigenous communities in addressing the impacts of climate change in Indonesia. Next, the news will be analyzed using Entman's 4 framing elements.

News 1: Masyarakat Adat dan Keanekaragaman Hayati Terancam Kalau Megaprojek PLTA Kayan Jalan [27]

(1) Define the problem of this news is the government's plan to build a Hydroelectric Power Plant (PLTA) in Kayan, Bulungan, North Kalimantan will have an impact on indigenous people and biodiversity. This green energy project is considered to actually damage the ecosystem and living space of indigenous people. The biodiversity in the area is endemic to Kalimantan such as orangutans, long-tailed monkeys and so on. Based on reports from the Nugal Institute and the Mining Advocacy Network (Jatam), the National Strategic Project (PSN) worth IDR 300 trillion will submerge six villages upstream of the Kayan River and will also have an impact on several villages downstream.

(2) Diagnose cause of the news explained that the government project to build PLTA in Kayan, Bulungan, North Kalimantan is felt to have a negative impact on the ecosystem of the indigenous people's living space. This is considered unfair. On the one hand, this project is a form of increasing renewable energy. On the other hand, it will damage the environment, disrupt biodiversity and seize the living space of indigenous people. Five villages directly affected by this project are reported to not have electricity.

However, they have to pay a high price to supply electricity to the industrial area.

(3) Moral Judgement of this news is Mongabay.co.id legitimized that the hydropower project was considered unfair to the indigenous people and biodiversity in the area. For years, the people in the area had not been supplied with electricity, but they were also forced to move for the construction of the hydropower plant to supply electricity to the Industrial Area

(4) Treatment Recommendation of this report, Mongabay.co.id presents the opinion of Yohanes, Chairman of AMAN Kaltara, who recommends that the government use solar energy because it is considered fairer and does not have a negative impact on indigenous communities.

News 2: Masyarakat Adat, Penjaga Bumi yang Terabaikan [28]

(1) Define Problems of this news is indigenous peoples have not received adequate recognition and protection and are still often treated unfavorably. In fact, they are actually the guardians of the earth. According to a 2022 International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) survey, around 80% of the world's remaining biodiversity is protected by indigenous peoples.

(2) Diagnose cause shows that indigenous peoples' resistance to extractive development often results in repressive actions. Some of them protested and blocked heavy equipment, but were repressed by the authorities and experienced trauma. In addition, they also protested at the DPRD and the central government, but did not produce results. The construction of the reservoir in Rendu, NTT, for example, continues and indigenous peoples are evicted from their homes. In addition, the failure to approve the Indigenous Peoples Bill also means that they have not received legitimate legal protection.

(3) Moral Judgment legitimizes the importance of recognizing and protecting indigenous peoples and indigenous-based development because they are truly the guardians of the earth from threats caused by environmental damage. They are the guardians of biodiversity.

(4) Treatment Recommendation in this article through a statement from Martua T Sirait, Director for Indonesian Operation & Head of Policy Support Indonesia The Samdhana Institute, recommends the need for community-based development, especially to balance the development model that robs the rights of the community or damages the environment. This is because indigenous people's practices do not damage nature even though the process is slower, unlike extractive industries .

News 3: Masyarakat Adat, Perubahan Iklim, dan Presiden Indonesia yang Baru [29]

(1) Define Problems of this article is indigenous peoples are one of the forces to reduce the impact of global climate change. However, extractive economic development has robbed the living space of indigenous peoples. Until now, indigenous peoples are still fighting for the Indigenous Peoples Bill to be passed immediately. During the new president, indigenous peoples hope that the existence of indigenous peoples will be recognized and protected as an effort to protect nature.

(2) Diagnose cause shows that until now indigenous peoples are still struggling to get their rights. They often experience violence and intimidation in their struggle. The Indigenous Peoples Law or UUMA has not been ratified and the Job Creation Law has also weakened the position of indigenous peoples. This allows various investments to come that use a lot of land and seize the living space of indigenous peoples.

(3) Moral Judgment in this article is the weak position of indigenous people since the New Order era. The community is fighting to restore their rights. They are fighting for their land, living space, and also their culture. It is reported in South Sumatra and Riau, most of the nature has changed function

to plantations and mining. Indigenous peoples have lost their homes and the converted environment has been damaged.

(4) Treatment Recommendation shows the hopes of indigenous peoples for the new president to better protect nature, protect and recognize indigenous peoples by ratifying the UUMA. This law will later support the role of indigenous peoples in suppressing climate change which is now a global threat.

News 4: Menanti Kerangka Hukum yang Kuat untuk Melindungi Masyarakat Adat [30]

(1) Define Problems in this article Recognition and protection of indigenous peoples' rights are currently considered lacking. The community is still waiting for the ratification of UUMA by the government. This bill is believed to provide certainty regarding customary areas and the rights of indigenous peoples.

(2) Diagnose cause highlights that there are still few recognized customary areas and still few forests designated as customary forests. In addition, the UUMA has not been ratified, making the process of recognizing indigenous peoples still trapped in sectoral regulations so that it has not provided clarity on land protection and guarantees for their rights.

(3) Moral Judgement, Greeners legitimize the importance of UUMA to recognize and protect indigenous peoples. This is because with optimal recognition and protection, local wisdom of the community will contribute to environmental preservation.

(4) The Treatment Recommendation of this article is that considering the importance of preserving the environment, the Government needs to ratify the UUMA to provide full recognition and protection for indigenous peoples.

News 5: Masyarakat Gelar Aksi Minta Pemerintah Baru Sahkan RUU Masyarakat Adat [31]

(1) Communities and indigenous peoples held a demonstration demanding the new government to ratify the Indigenous Peoples Bill (RUU). The action was held on Friday, October 10 in front of the Indonesian House of Representatives Building and the State Palace. The bill will be the legal basis for recognizing and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples. The bill will also provide legal certainty regarding indigenous territories.

(2) Diagnose Cause shows that so far, the community has been considered to have experienced injustice due to the lack of legal recognition from the government. AMAN reported that in 2024, the seizure of indigenous people's land occurred very quickly during the administration of President Joko Widodo, namely 687 agrarian conflicts in indigenous areas reaching 11.07 million hectares and 925 indigenous people were recorded as experiencing discrimination, 60 people experienced repression and several people died.

(3) The moral judgment of this article is that Greeners legitimize the importance of legal recognition of indigenous peoples to protect land, the survival of indigenous peoples, the environment, traditions and culture, and the protection of indigenous peoples from discrimination.

(4) Treatment Recommendation in this news is the new government is expected to immediately pass the Indigenous Peoples Bill to protect the rights of indigenous peoples and protect them from land grabbing which will ultimately disrupt the environment.

News 6: Masyarakat Adat Papua Jaga Hutan sebagai “Mama” [32]

(1) Define Problems or main topics raised in the news, related to the role of indigenous Papuan communities in protecting and preserving their nature. This role is strengthened by the strong relationship between humans and nature. This role is also an answer and strengthens the role of society in the midst of the onslaught of industrialization in various regions that have resulted in deforestation.

(2) Diagnosis Cause in this article is the problem that arises, namely industrialization that encroaches on forests, resulting in deforestation. This condition will get worse over time, if not handled seriously. Deforestation also shifts the role and existence of indigenous peoples living in the area. It takes a lot of roles from various stakeholders, to answer the serious challenges in protecting forests.

(3) Moral Judgement that strengthens this news, namely the existence of local wisdom values from the Papuan indigenous community in managing forests. Among them by respecting nature by calling it "mama" and the existence of local wisdom in the form of the Sasi tradition, namely the activity of allowing or not utilizing forests or coasts for a certain period of time.

(4) Treatment recommendation or the emphasis of the recommendations given in this article lies in the editorial attitude in implementing the local wisdom values of the Papuan indigenous people. That there needs to be awareness in utilizing nature according to needs. So that nature can recover and be maintained. These values are considered important to do, amidst the aggressive steps of industrialization which are considered to damage nature and have the potential to become an ecological disaster. Even the efforts of the Papuan indigenous people can open up ecotourism opportunities.

3. Discussion

From the analysis above, it is known that Mongabay and Greeners have consistency in reporting on indigenous peoples, forests and the government. There are problems that arise from the unequal relationship between the government and indigenous peoples. Both media place indigenous peoples as victims of injustice and arbitrary actions by the government that have a significant impact on the community.

Indigenous peoples consider the government to have failed to fight for the rights of indigenous peoples. Various development projects continue to occur, and indigenous peoples become victims of government injustice. The government is equally considered incapable and tends to ignore the rights of indigenous peoples. The neglect of these rights also gives rise to an attitude of neglect and loss of access by indigenous peoples to the land they manage.

Seeing these conditions, indigenous peoples did not remain silent. Both media recorded various efforts by indigenous peoples to fight for their rights. Among other things, such as fighting the government and corporations that exploit their nature, for example by demonstrating to lobbying people's representatives. Although the results are considered to be still zero. This is certainly a paradox, amidst the efforts that have been made at the local and even national levels.

Both media have also appeared to join the struggle of indigenous peoples. This is evidenced by the label of "earth guardians" for indigenous people who protect their nature. Meanwhile, the government and corporations are considered as opponents of the guardians of the earth itself, which

tends to be negative. In addition, media framing is also seen in the bringing up of major issues such as forests managed by indigenous peoples, supporting a good ecosystem for climate change mitigation. The inclusion of larger interests such as climate change mitigation, is a framing step in gathering support.

Indigenous peoples are also framed with the awareness of sustainable recovery and protection. This step was taken by demanding the government's commitment to ratify the Indigenous Peoples Bill. Through the Indigenous Peoples Bill, the community considers this regulation to be a savior for their forests and recognizes their role in protecting the environment. In fact, not only is it sustainable in protecting forests and nature, the existence of this regulation is also to eliminate the injustice experienced by indigenous peoples so far. Moreover, the struggle of indigenous peoples to restore their nature has been carried out since the New Order Era until today.

4. Conclusion

Mongabay and Greeners frame indigenous groups as important entities in nature conservation, but their position tends to be neglected. So far, they have been depicted as having their rights taken away and being frontline fighters for the recognition of indigenous land rights. This injustice has widened the social gap between indigenous groups and the government. So it tends to have the potential to become a conflict.

Both media also equally position the important role of indigenous peoples as “guardians of the earth”. A term that is quite important and political, to place the important role of indigenous peoples in the natural ecosystem. Communities with their traditional and customary knowledge have values that are effective in protecting nature from destruction. These traditional values even play an important role in environmental preservation.

The struggle of indigenous peoples is not only through physical channels in the field, but also through legal channels. Indigenous peoples want the government to ratify the Indigenous Peoples Bill, which will provide recognition of their rights. Although, the struggle to encourage the government to ratify the Indigenous Peoples Bill has not yielded results. Mongabay and Greeners both narrate the importance of this Indigenous Peoples Bill for the restoration of nature and overcoming the impacts of climate change.

5. Conflict of Interest

This research has no conflict of interest or affiliation with any particular community or organization. This research is purely a scientific work that is not bound by any material or immaterial interests. This research is not related to any particular financial interests and is not related to the interests of any party.

6. Acknowledgement

The researcher would like to thank the institution where the researcher is based, UPN Veteran Jakarta, and the parties involved in the research.

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