

# **Chapter I**

## **Introduction**

### **A. Background**

In the rapid development of digital era nowadays, creating more accessible world makes it even easier to grab anything within this technology's support. This development brought many changes in many cases, not only better changes but there are some which made life become worse than before. The study of International Relations also receives some of the impacts of development in this modern era. These changes affect the complexity of International Relations Studies which made actors and the issues within become numerous and have varying scales. International relations is not just the interaction between countries anymore, also includes a variety of non-state actors with the state or the other non-state actors and vice versa (Margono, 2015).

Environmental issues also have become the issue of international relations in a greater scope and level. This is caused by the increase of numerous problems posed by environment change itself and this issue includes not only by a single country or some actors, but all the actors on earth can get the impact if not immediately prevented. One of the most mentioned issues in international problem is climate change.

Climate Change is a change in global or regional climate patterns, in particular a change apparent from the mid to late 20th century onwards and attributed largely to the increased levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide produced by the use of fossil fuels (Takepart, 2014). Climate change is a global issue that drives international coordination among states and non-state actors to overcome this issue. One of the many non-state actors that has high concern in environmental issue is Greenpeace. Greenpeace is an international

non-governmental organization that has a high concern in making the better environment to our world that spread around the world.

One of them is Greenpeace Indonesia that is located in Indonesia. Greenpeace usually comes with environmental campaign by socializing it through media, lobbying, and real actions in the field. One of its main campaigns is to protect the jungle from deforestation and to reduce the climate change problems.

Greenpeace is an international organization dedicated to preserving endangered species of animals, preventing environmental abuses, and heightening environmental awareness through direct confrontations with polluting corporations and governmental authorities. Greenpeace was founded in 1971 in British Columbia. Greenpeace has national and regional offices in 41 countries in the world, all of which are related to the Greenpeace International in Amsterdam. This global organization received funding through direct contribution from individuals, which is expected to reach 2.8 million financial supporters, and also from the funds from charitable foundation, but does not receive funding from the government or corporation (Greenpeace, 2020).

Greenpeace has been present in Indonesia since 2005. Based on the applicable law in Indonesia, Greenpeace Indonesia is already registered officially in the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights with six founders based on its establishment deed. Greenpeace Indonesia focuses its campaign on the forestry, energy, water and maritime issues. The main concern of forestry issue is about *Peat Swamp Forest* which contributed the most to the global warming/climate change issue because they are easy to get burned.

Greenpeace forest campaign not only progress in developing countries such as Indonesia or Congo only, but also campaigning for forest protection in the developed countries, and managed to save the millions of hectares of forest in Canada, Brazil, Russia and others. The campaign about energy

revolution as it is crucial in tackling climate change disaster. calling for energy efficiency with the massive increase in the use of renewable energy and leave the use of fossil energy dirty.

## **B. Research Question**

How does Greenpeace reduce the environmental damage to prevent a bigger climate change issues in Indonesia through forest without fire campaign?

## **C. Theoretical Framework**

This study used two concepts for its theoretical framework: (1) International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO), which assumes; (2) environmental security concept, which is part of environmental communication, assuming the ability of the media to influence public opinion.

### **1. International Non-Governmental Organization**

The definition and role of international organizations vary along different analytical approaches and might include international governmental organizations (IGOs), one of them is international non-governmental organizations (INGOs). International nongovernmental organizations (INGOs, usually called simply as NGOs) can be considered within the framework of three different, broader categories depending on the focus of the particular debate. The first, contemplating their legal and institutional features, is that of international organizations. The second is the concept that refers to their social dimension and their composition that is, civil society. The third, looking at their political dimension the role they play in international relations and world politics is the category of non-state actors. Whatever the focus, INGOs can be defined as non-profit organizations that operate in the field of world politics in different issue areas, claiming to defend a vulnerable part or to protect a particular common or collective good promising a better future. There exist many types of non-governmental

organizations whose structures differ significantly from structured organizations, such as pressure groups, professional associations, or humanitarian associations, to informal transnational networks and social movements.

International organization perspective has its own set assumptions about how the international system works and the role of international organizations within their respective positions. Based on how they view the world, international organizations serve a specific role in international affairs. So, for example, for a theory that advocates power and security, international organizations may be seen as functioning a particular way given this behaviour characteristic, whereas someone else who views the international relations theory as something different, could also in turn have a different perception on international organizations. Thus, it depends on who you ask as to how what role international organizations serve, as well as their level of effectiveness in the international political system.

## 2. Environmental Security Concept

Environmental Security is the scope of the concept of Human Security which in UNDP explains that Environmental Security: aims to protect humans from natural damage, both long-term and short-term damage, environmental damage by human actions and deterioration of the natural environment, such as global warming, air pollution, forest pollution, and others (UNDP, 1994).

The UNDP definition itself includes freedom from fear and freedom from want, which means that human security is not only maintained at certain times but also maintains these conditions at all times so that their lives are not threatened and their rights are violated. In line with the problems faced by Indonesia related to forest fires. How do people get life protection for example, how humans have the right to clean air and a healthy life, because after all the State is responsible for it all. Thomas Hobbes said

that the state is seen as a protector of territory, people, and a distinctive and valuable way of life (Jackson Robert, 2009).

Several definitions of environmental security have spread out massively. One of them is to mention that environmental security refers to the concept of state security which is achieved by fighting poverty, environmental damage, and lack of access to knowledge. The relationship between security, people, and the environment has been the object of several studies and many public issues nowadays. Environmental damage has a negative impact on the defense of a country. This is because environmental damage can hinder the availability of resources and also disrupt political stability to reduce people's welfare. Environmental security is central to national security, because the environment has an important role in peace, conflict, stabilization, and human insecurity may vary from situation to situation.

#### **D. Literature Review**

Environmental issues have become a primary international agenda since few years back. The high threat from global warming and the destructive actions to increase the risk of damage to the marine environment and coral reefs. Regarding that issue, Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) play important role in developing sustainability of the marine environment. In this proposal we aim to get a better understanding of the role of International Non-Governmental Organization (Greenpeace) in response to the Global Environmental problems that become much higher nowadays, especially in Indonesia that the majority of the community is still left behind in education compared to the international community. We also want to know the things that Greenpeace has contributed in terms of maintenance and preservation of the environment in Indonesia to prevent the damage to the environment from happening anymore that can cause changes in Climate Change and Global Warming issue. In creating a healthy environment, The support of local and global community is necessary,

therefore things like this will not be realized if there is no law that underlies it.

#### 1. The Importance of Environmental Issue

Environmental Issues were first raised in the UN Conference in Stockholm, Sweden on 1972, then be continued with the establishment of The Brundtland Commission in 1983, the Earth Summit or the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992, then the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg (WSSD), South Africa in 2002. From the sequence of the conference level of the world show that a good environmental issue that occurred at the local level has become a global issue. One of the agenda of the discussion of the conference is the stock of fish that become scarcer and damage to the coral reefs.

From then on in 2007 on the APEC conference (Asia Pacific Economy Cooperation) in Sydney-Australia, the Coral Triangle Initiative was launched and spearheaded by the president of Indonesia and in 2009 held World Ocean Conference in Manado, Indonesia to discuss about the threat of global warming and the issue of the protection of the coastal and marine resources. From the whole of the conference there is a red thread that many actors, both from the national and international level to also contribute in maintaining the sustainability of the environment and biodiversity both on land and in the ocean. Besides, is needed a sustainable development or sustainable development to answer this challenge.

NGO plays important roles in responding to environmental issues including the role of the advocacy, role of the experts, the role of the officers, the role of supervisors and the helper role (Crossman, 2013). The advocacy role of NGO is identical with the depiction of the attention on fears about the issues of marine; and garner support

for marine conservation agenda. The kind of advocacy activities that can be done include lobbying the government and the industry to participate in the cross sector, collaborate as the voicing of the environment, perform the lawsuit or `direct action, as well as providing education and outreach program. Although the role of advocates can be aimed at various target, but it still focuses on efforts to bring the behaviour and policies to be in harmony with the agenda of conservation and sustainability.

## 2. Greenpeace Contributions in Indonesia Environmental issue

Environmental Issues are still fresh in Indonesia, it has been decided as one of the most important issues that should be taken care of in international stage. Greenpeace, an International Non-Governmental Organization also has a branch organization in Indonesia which is Greenpeace Indonesia. Greenpeace Indonesia has a lot of roles in term of managing and healing the stability of environment in Indonesia, that can be seen from their long historical background which has taken action for almost 13 years in Indonesia and how this organization has been successful in delivering their vision and mission by seeing from their contributions in order to reduce Indonesia's Environmental issue, such as;

1. The case of environmental damage that happened in Indonesia forest. Indonesia is not considered able to manage forests well because it is still continuing its illegal logging and illegal forest products trade. Illegal logging is related with regional and international smuggling syndicate in and from Indonesia. Government control is decreased due to the limitation of supporting equipment and the lack of diplomacy with the neighboring countries in the eradication of illegal logging. This makes the percentage of timber smuggling from Indonesia to abroad increased.

The timbers smuggled from Indonesia are whitened in Malaysia, Singapore and Mainland China. Indonesia lost the illegally-harvested timbers, especially Merbau wood, which has high price in international market. One of merbau timber importer is China, which is also the customers as well as the biggest market of merbau timber in the world. The smuggling of merbau timber from Papua to the China every month reached 300,000 m<sup>3</sup>.

2. The destruction of the orangutan inhabitant in the forests of Kalimantan which is the result of Palm Oil Companies. Greenpeace red-handed palm oil company activities, Bumitama Agri Ltd, when they trashed peat swamp forest which is a critical habitat of orangutans. Concessions Bumitama Agri Ltd adjacent to the national park which is famous all over the world. For more than six months, some global environmental organizations have urged the company to stop their harmful practices, However, in reality, they continue to proceed clearing. As a result, orangutans suffered greatly.

From this, we can know that the role of Greenpeace in Indonesia in addressing the various related cases to the environment is quite a lot and also help reduce the impact of natural destruction that is done by a group of irresponsible people. Through a variety of campaign, Greenpeace invites all elements of the community to care about the importance of protecting our nature.



## **E. Hypothesis**

In general, Greenpeace is an international non-governmental organization focusing on environmental issues. Thus, the hypothesis of this research is:

1. Greenpeace campaign of Forest without Fire acts to help reduce and prevent deforestation in Indonesia.
2. Greenpeace influence and campaign to affect and raising a public participations and awareness.

## **F. Objectives**

This research is a form of the author's efforts to provide additional understanding and build a public awareness of one of the most discussed topics in study of international relations, the environment issue. That has a close relation to globalization which non-state actors such as Greenpeace as an international non-governmental/state organization or commonly referred to as the “global civil society” can take a role in the protection and development of environmental problems in the area. However, the main objectives of this thesis are;

1. To understand better about the importance of climate change issues and its impacts to our lives.
2. To examine the roles and actions that can be done by organization to protect and restore our environment.

## **G. Research Scope**

This thesis will be focusing on Greenpeace campaign on environmental damage in Indonesia from 2015 to 2019 and what aspects contributed the most to reduce the climate change issue in Indonesia.

## **H. Methodology**

In this undergraduate thesis proposal, the writer used literature research methods in form of books, journals, and online webpage sources. Scope of time was from 2011-2019, where Greenpeace action has become increasingly popular through the public simultaneously emerging of social media platform as a tool to share information about their entire campaign.

### **I. Thesis Outline**

Chapter 1; Introduction

Chapter 2; Greenpeace as an international non-governmental organization

Chapter 3; Greenpeace Forest without Fire campaign in Indonesia

Chapter 4; Conclusion