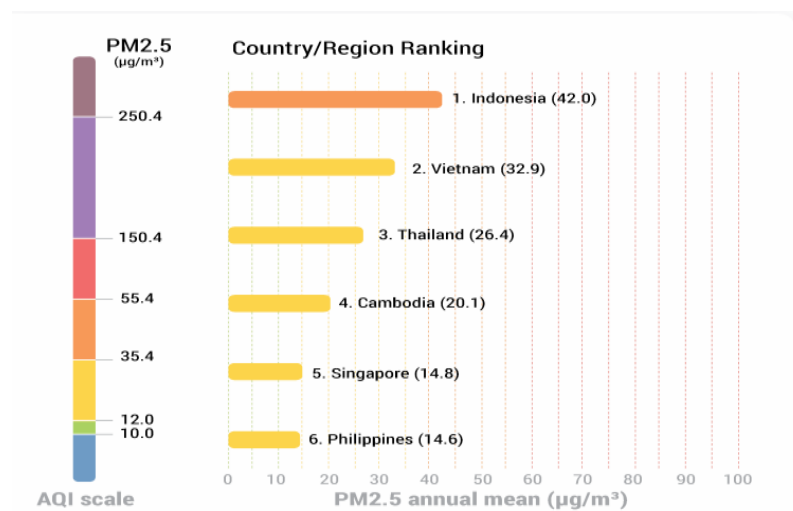


CHAPTER I

1.1 Background

A healthy and clean environment is everyone's dream in which they can move easily without even being disturbed. Indonesia is the 26th most polluted country after China, which is ranked 26th on the list of the 30 most polluted nations according to *IQAir*, a company that measures air quality around the world, Indonesia has an average pollution level of 30.4, placing it as the 26th most polluted country. Indonesia's average daily air pollution level has dropped from 34.3 micrograms per cubic meter in 2021 to 30.4 micrograms today. Nonetheless, Indonesia's pollution levels will still be high in 2022 (Catelyn, 2023). Indonesia is also at the highest level experiencing air pollution from other Southeast Asia countries as the graph shown below.

Picture 1. 1 Ranking of countries with the highest air



source : *IQ Air, 2018*

Pollution is the introduction of materials—living or solid water and other components into water or air. Meanwhile, air is a collection of gases on the surface of the earth; oxygen is one of these gases. To fulfil our humanly needs, especially those related to breathing, the air we breathe must be clean and healthy. Health can be at risk while breathing in poor-quality

air. According to Chambers, the addition of physical or chemical materials or substrates into the normal air environment in a specific amount that can have an impact, be experienced by humans, and be counted and measured is referred to as air pollution. Besides that, according to Law No. 23 of 2007 concerning Environmental Pollution, air pollution results from human activities such as pollution from factories, motor vehicles, burning garbage, agricultural residues, and natural events such as forest fires and volcanic eruptions that emit dust, gas, and hot clouds (Pendidikan, 2020).

One of the main impacts of air pollution is particulate matter (PM), which is a general physical classification of particles found in the air, such as dust, dirt, soot and smoke. PM does not refer to a specific chemical entity but to a mixture of particles from different sources that are present in different shapes, compositions, and qualities. Particulate matter a generic physical categorization of airborne particles such dust, filth, soot, and smoke, is one of the primary health effects of air pollution (Vallero, D.A. , 2014). The size of it is used to categorize with coarse PM10 particles and PM2.5 particles having a diameter of 10 particles or less. While PM2.5 consists of tiny, 2.5 m-diameter particles. These particle levels can be measured using specialized equipment called AQMesh as shown below.

Picture 1. 2 Air Quality Monitoring System



Source : AQMesh, 2017

A small sensor air quality monitoring system called AQMesh is perfect for monitoring boundaries, perimeters, and fences. It was first launched in 2012 with advanced technology and can be accessed directly, making it widely used by countries and even big cities including Jakarta. It measures up to six gases, including NO, NO₂, O₃, CO, SO₂, H₂S, TVOC, and CO₂, as well as particles, noise, and wind speed and direction, can all be monitored by the system (AQMesh , 2017). Additionally, the US Embassy in Jakarta measures PM 2.5, a form of air pollution, using an air quality meter. Using the Air Quality Index (AQI), which goes from 0 to 500. Any value more than 500 is considered dangerous and extremely unhealthy for humans and other living things. Shown from the data in the table that mentions level 0-50 is air that is satisfactory or good for health, although there is very little or no risk of disease, level 51-100 means good air quality, but there are moderate health problems, or in small numbers, only sensitive people. At 101-199, the air is no longer good for people who are sensitive to air pollution. However, there should be no health effects. 200-299, at that level it is likely that a person will experience health effects. At this level, the air pollution is very severe or there is an emergency warning, and even the whole population becomes sick due to the air pollution. Levels above 300 are considered the most dangerous, and everyone can experience more serious health damage and death.

Table 1. 1 Air Quality Index

AQI	Air Pollution Level	Health Implications
0-50	Good	The level of air quality that has no effect on human or animal health and has no effect on plants, buildings or aesthetic value.

51-100	Moderate	Air quality that does not affect human or animal health but affects sensitive plants and aesthetic values.
101-199	Unhealthy	Members of sensitive groups may experience health effects. The general public is not likely to be affected.
200-299	Extremely Unhealthy	Everyone may begin to experience health effects: members of sensitive groups may experience more serious health effects.
300-500	Hazardous	A dangerous air quality level that, in general, can seriously impair the population's health.

source: kualitas.udara.menlhk.go.id (2019)

Environmental concerns are familiar issue which have now become a global problem. The issue escalated in the 20th century as a result of development that led to environmental degradation from exploitation of the environment. No major city or country can avoid the problem of air pollution, including Jakarta. Known as a large and densely populated city, Jakarta is one of the cities that have an alarming level of pollution. The capital of Indonesia, Jakarta, is a popular location for newcomers to stay. The growth of urban mobility has a significant impact on all aspects of daily life, including transportation and industry. As a consequence, pollutants which cause thick air pollution and have an effect on people, animals, and even plants could

enter the environment as gases and small particles. In this case Jakarta already suffers from dangerous air pollution has been going on for a while, related to the levels in the air quality index as in the table above, the average in 2019 is higher than in 2020 and 2021, hitting 170, which is considered unhealthy (Handhayani, 2023). Similarly until now it is still around the unhealthy figure. Air quality rarely meets the standards set by the World Health Organization pollution levels are often even worse than the Indonesian government's much weaker standards, and the situation is only getting worse (Greenpeace, Jakarta's Silent Killer, 2017).

The data obtained by *Air Visual*, an online media, indicate that Jakarta has poor air quality compared to other cities, are several of the many social media posts which frequently make the issue of the capital's air pollution a hot topic (Atika, 2019). Reporting from the Commission for the Elimination of Leaded Gasoline (KPBB) there was an increase in Jakarta's air pollution in 2011 and lasted a long time. A decrease in air quality was also seen in 2018 compared to 2017 according to data from the US Embassy's monitoring stations for air quality in North and South Jakarta. According to air quality monitoring information, only 11 days in South Jakarta & 23 days in Central Jakarta in 2017 had healthy air in Jakarta (Greenpeace, Media Briefing Status Kualitas Udara Kota-kota di Dunia, 2023). So far in the first half of 2019, only 10 days of clean air have been documented (Satari, Udara Jakarta Buruk Beresiko bagi Atlet Asian Games , 2018). In 2018, South Jakarta's average annual PM_{2.5} concentration was just 42.2 g/m³, while Central Jakarta's average annual PM_{2.5} concentration was 37.5 g/m³. In other words, Jakarta's PM_{2.5} particle concentration is four times higher than the annual safe limit established by the World Health Organization (WHO) of 10 g/m³. This shows that Jakarta is experiencing a dangerous case of air pollution. Per 15th June 2022, air pollution in Jakarta and the surrounding areas increased and often peaked. (Ibrahim, 2022).

The increase in pollution surely has a lot of direct negative impacts on residential areas and leading residents to feel harmed. The risk of early death can increase and population health can be affected by poor air quality. The poor and extremely harmful air quality in DKI Jakarta is related to illness that are harmful to citizen. The Indonesian government continues to deny that PM2.5 is harmful and claims that the air in Jakarta is still healthy for that category despite the fact that airborne particles smaller than 2.5 micrometers (microns) can irritate the respiratory system and make it harmful. Since there is no significant change in the environmental problems of air pollution that occur, making it a great need for international organizations especially those dealing with environmental problems. Such organizations serve as a forum or instrument for a nation to work out agreements and common interests. Among the many INGOs with their respective fields, there is one INGO in particular which is Greenpeace that has continually worked in the environmental field.

Greenpeace is a global environmental international organization founded in Vancouver 1971 and based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands has national and regional offices in around 40 nations across different continents. Greenpeace is a non-governmental international organization focused on the world's most pressing environmental issues, with 2.8 million supporters worldwide, with the goal of making the world green and peaceful (Greenpeace Indonesia, 2018). Greenpeace has always adhered to its principles and core values when carrying out actions. One of Greenpeace's core values is to take nonviolent and personally accountable actions. As time passes and more problems arise, particularly environmental problems, Greenpeace has emerged as one of the organizations that has played a significant and vital role.

Greenpeace was present in Indonesia on January 1, 2005. Based on Indonesian law, Greenpeace Indonesia is officially registered with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights as an organization tasked with stopping

environmental destruction in Indonesia. Of course, Greenpeace Indonesia has branches in several regions such as Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang, Yogyakarta, Pekanbaru, Padang, Surabaya, Bali, Papua, and Manokwari (Putra, 2016). Greenpeace Indonesia focuses its efforts on forestry, energy, water, and marine issues. In addition, Greenpeace Indonesia focuses on air pollution in a few cities. The issue results from the loss of democracies, adherence to standards of human rights, environmental protection, campaigns of global justice and the other. It shifting dynamics along the way had an impact on how they carried out their campaign actions. This is due to the world's increasing modernization, which is characterized by changes in the era of technology, information, and communication.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the explanation that the author has described in the background, the author formulates the research problem as follows “How does Greenpeace Indonesia advocating of local government policy on air pollution in Jakarta?”

1.3 Theoretical Framework

1. International Organization Concept

According to the International Law Commission, international organizations can be defined as organizations established on the basis of treaties or other instruments governed by international law and having the economic status of international law. According to Quincy Wright, international organization is the art of creating and managing joint and regional organizations composed of independent states to facilitate cooperation for common purposes. With all of its phenomena, globalization presents countries with a crucial matter that must inevitably be resolved collectively or cooperatively due to the great urgency with which it affects human lives, such as those relating to humanity and the environment (Archer, 1893). A pattern of cooperation across national lines, sustained by a distinct organizational structure expected to function sustainably is

another definition of an international organization. It is an organizational structure, both governments and non-governmental, that is expected to function in a sustainable and institutionalized manner in efforts to achieve goals that are necessary and generally agreed upon, between governments and governments, as well as among non-governmental groups in various nations, is necessary and mutually agreed upon (Rudi, 1993).

As stated by Clive Archer said: "An organization cannot be said to be an international organization before it qualifies as an international organization". These qualifications are as follows:

1. The goal must be universal.
 2. It must have members who can cast a vote for each other.
 3. It is founded on articles of association and needs to have a headquarter to sustain its presence.
 4. The officers or employees in charge of carrying out the organization's tasks must come from a variety of nations or countries.
 5. Members from various nations or countries must support the organization. The group must still be operating and be independent.
- Organizations who have not done anything for more than five years will not be recognized any longer.

International organizations are classified into two types, namely International Governmental Organizations (IGOs) while non-governmental organizations can be International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs). NGO and INGO is an organization that is not part of the government and is generally a social movement created by civil society. Non-governmental organization and international non-governmental organization have similar goals and objectives However, there are differences in organizational members, cooperation partners and the scope of organizational activities. NGOs have

a regional scope while INGOs have a global scope. Greenpeace is generally regarded as the leading nature conservation organization in the world.

Greenpeace as an INGO is established in the light of this background. INGO provide a forum for all aspects of society to make contributions to the global society and the environment. Greenpeace a source of the research is an INGO that provides considerable influence for change through advocacy and has fulfilled the qualifications to be recognized. International organizations provide as forum for members to discuss and advocate for the issues they face. International organizations are often used by a number of countries to bring attention to their domestic issues as well as the domestic issues of other countries. According to the concept of NGO, a social movement that operates outside of the formal government structures and promotes sociopolitical and development issues serves as a partner, facilitator, and control of those structures.

2. Role Theory of International Organization

Position has a dynamic component called role. A person has fulfilled a role if they act in accordance with their position's rights and obligations. The global definition of role is defined as a structurally given demand (norms, expectations, prohibitions, responsibilities) in which there is a series of pressures and conveniences that connect, guide, and support its function in the organization, according to T. Coser and Anthony Rosenberg's book "*An Introduction to International Politics*." As defined by the role theory, political behavior is behavior that is used to fulfill political roles. According to this idea, the majority of political action is a direct result of the needs or expectations of the political actors' current roles. It is expected of someone in a certain position to act in a certain way. The role is created by that expectation (Ma'soed, 1989).

Greenpeace as the international organization has a role related the air pollution issue happen and have those activities based on the solution the problems faces such as :

1. Monitoring, Greenpeace monitors multiple places in Indonesia, particularly in Jakarta.
2. The role of investigation is to investigate the causes of air pollution in Jakarta, Indonesia.
3. Researching, Greenpeace takes such a role in studying PM2.5 air pollution.
4. Reporting is the stage that follows the study in Greenpeace, in which a report on the level of air pollution and its impact on health exists.
5. As an independent actor in order to be able to make decisions on its own without being influenced by authority outside the organization.

Environmental pollution is still a serious international problem. Therefore, there is a need for cooperation between the organization and the community to provide services and become a forum for the best solution. Greenpeace Indonesia is one organization that cares about the issue and provides action through practical movements through socialization and movements that involve cooperation between other parties. It takes on the issue of air pollution that exists in several significant Indonesian cities since the situation regarding democratization, preserving human rights principles, protecting the environment, the global justice crusade, as well as other factors are becoming worse. Greenpeace is working area on this issue is Jakarta, wherein numerous efforts were made.

Regarding the air quality monitoring equipment is located at five different locations, Also Greenpeace Indonesia through research in October 2017 with Greenpeace Southeast Asia under the title "Silent Murder in Jakarta: How Hazardous Air Pollution Levels in Jakarta would get worse" In order to spread awareness and encourage change, it also uses social media campaigns and large events. A platform has been created for communities

and individuals in Indonesia to organize and take action against air pollution in support of Greenpeace activities. To educate people about the issue and provide them the tools to improve their own lives and their communities, they hold public forums and workshops.

In addition, Greenpeace as an international organization which has a role as an independent actor has taken action to overcome these problems by carrying out campaign strategies and involving the community in it. There area campaign that was undertaken which happen by many protestors demonstrated the dangers of air pollution. Based on the data collected by Greenpeace since the beginning of 2019, this action serves as a form of protest against the government and a warning of the dangers of air pollution that are present in the nation's capital. Campaign actions through demonstrations often occur every year and this method is expected to make the problem more serious and give a message to the government to take immediate action because of the danger of the impact of environmental issues (Fariz Ruhiat D. H., 2019). In addition, demands are also made by the public for air pollution against the government, which are contained in laws related to environmental protection and management. In general, the abovementioned role of international organizations shows the importance of these organizations in international relations to protect national interests and unsolved international problems in line with the accelerating globalization rate. Role theory is used in this research as a framework for understanding Greenpeace behaviour, and author will use this theory to look at Greenpeace Indonesia role in handling environmental cases of air pollution and its influence on government policies.

1.4 Hypothesis

1. Greenpeace Indonesia being advocator through educates and conducts campaigns on air pollution that involves the community in order to deal with air pollution in Jakarta.
2. Greenpeace Indonesia as an mediator between the community and local government related to the Environmental Protection and Management Law No. 32 of 2009.

1.5 Methodology

In describing the research problem, the author uses a descriptive-qualitative method that refers to the presentation of facts related to the research focus (Silalahi, 2012). In data collection techniques, the author uses secondary data, where information comes from various written sources such as books, official Greenpeace Journal documents, articles, papers, newspapers and other websites related to the object of research.

1.6 Research Purpose

The research aims to accomplish the following objectives:

1. To elucidate the environmental concerns, particularly air pollution, prevalent in Jakarta, Indonesia.
2. To examine the initiatives undertaken by Greenpeace to address the issue of air pollution in Jakarta, Indonesia.
3. To examine the effectiveness of Greenpeace Indonesia's efforts in influencing environmental policy change in Indonesia.

1.7 Research Outreach

The aim of problem limitation is to avoid the subject matter from straying or being too broad so that the research is more narrowly focused, make it easier for the author to discuss the research goals to be achieved. This research will limit the issue within the time period of 2012-2022, which is based on the effectiveness of Greenpeace role in air pollution policy advocacy in Indonesia, specifically Jakarta and its surroundings.

1.8 Writing Systematic

The discussion of this research is divided into five chapters as follows:

Chapter I provides an introduction consisting of an explanation of the background of the problem, research question, theoretical framework,

hypothesis, research purposes, research method, research outreach, and writing systematic.

Chapter II will elaborate the background of Greenpeace as an international organization engaged in environmental issue. The discussion includes explanation on the causal factors and root causes of air pollution in Indonesia, especially at the capital city of Jakarta.

Chapter III will provide an analysis explaining Greenpeace Indonesia efforts in advocating and mediating the issue.

Chapter IV contains conclusion and suggestion from the research by the author.