

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

History records, developments in the international world or what we know as globalization has led to the development of many processes and actors in the course of international relations. Whereas in the past international relations tilted more towards bilateral relations between countries and countries, then all of this has developed rapidly. Actors who play a role in international relations have also developed due to the widespread effects of globalization. An example, NGOs and MNCs. NGO itself is a new institution in the western world that emerged around the 1950-the 1960s which initially only managed generous assistance (Chimiak, 2014).

Based on these facts, many new NGOs have been published that focus on their respective fields, for example, Greenpeace which focuses on monitoring and advocating for environmental conservation in various parts of the world. These organizations exist to expose environmental crimes, to challenge governments and companies when they do not fulfill their obligations to protect the environment and the future of the world. For this reason, Greenpeace does not accept any donations from the government or companies but relies on contributions from individual supporters and foundation grants. In addition, this is also done in order to maintain its independence of organization. This organization is spread across various countries, especially countries that have environmental problems, one of which is Indonesia. Greenpeace has contributed a lot in various cases related to problems that exist in Indonesia. Greenpeace was first present in Indonesia in 2005, Greenpeace Indonesia focused its campaign on several

issues, namely forestry, energy, water, and marine issues. Forestry campaigns, especially peat forests, are linked to global warming/climate change (Lestari, 2011). The presence of Greenpeace in Indonesia is also inseparable from the influence of globalization on world developments.

On the other hand, globalization brings a new era with the loss of boundaries between countries where globalization brings a change in the effectiveness and efficiency of each individual to collaborate with other individuals in other parts of the country (Keohane, 1984). One of the impacts of globalization besides the emergence of NGOs in the development of multi-national companies or better known as MNCs. Multinational Corporation (MNC) has become an important discussion in the current era of globalization. The significance of its role in the market can be said to have surpassed the state. In some situations, even MNC can influence state policies so that their interests can be achieved (Kingsbury, 2012).

One of the MNC companies operating in Indonesia is Korindo. Korindo is a Korean company that has been operating in Indonesia since 1969, initially in the timber sector in Kalimantan. The company manages large industrial forests in Kalimantan but also diversifies into other fields, such as heavy industry (including turbine and bus construction), finance, and real estate. After successfully operating in Kalimantan, Korindo is trying to expand some of its production areas in Indonesia. Korindo is a non-public company. Its chairman, Seung Eun-Ho, is also the chairman of its parent company Donghwa, which is the largest shareholder of Korindo.

One of Korindo's quick steps in expanding their area of operation was when they began to enter Papua, to be precise in Asiki. Asiki, is an area in Boven Digul Regency which is very close to the Papua New Guinea border. It is more than 350 km from Merauke because it is so far that for over

twenty years not a single company wants to be there. However, it is different, Korindo Papua is actually present and established there. Until now, for 51 years (in 1969 it was founded) Korindo has committed to working for Indonesia and the benchmark for this is the presence of Korindo in Papua (1993). Opening of Korindo's oil palm plantation in Asiki, Boven Digul, under the control of PT Berkat Cipta Abadi (PT BCA) with an area of 14,500 ha. Where 11% of the area is allocated as community forests, riverbank areas, protection of sacred areas of indigenous peoples, and conservation. Thus the oil palm plantation in Asiki is included in the High Conservation plantation.

Papua has the largest virgin forest in Indonesia, inhabited by more than 300 indigenous groups. Half of Indonesia's biodiversity including tree kangaroos and birds of paradise exists in Papua. The forest should be a conservation priority. What happened was the opposite. Companies like Korindo have instead made Papua their target and at the forefront of expanding their agricultural business. Korindo poses a threat as an actor of degradation to the Papua region, as has been done in the forests in Sumatra and Kalimantan which have been destroyed and replaced by oil palm monoculture plantations and industrial plantations. The "Burning Heaven" report and wide media coverage have prompted action by many of the major players in the palm oil industry to stop buying from Korindo. Satellite photos from 13 January and 10 February 2017 show new land clearing in the concession area of PT Papua Agro Lestari (PT PAL) belonging to palm oil giant Korindo. The photo shows that Korindo is preparing to clear 2,400 hectares of forest in Papua. Even though Korindo has announced a moratorium policy on new land development for all of its oil palm operations on November 10, 2016. The clearing of this new land is a violation.

It added in an investigation conducted by Greenpeace that Korindo, which has the largest oil palm plantation in Papua, began destroying about 57,000 hectares of forest in the province since 2001, creating an area almost the size of Seoul, the capital of South Korea. Greenpeace International is working with Forensic Architecture - a collective research institute based at Goldsmiths, London University that uses spatial analysis to reconstruct cases of environmental destruction and human rights violations to investigate whether the cause of the fires can be identified in Korindo's oil palm concessions in Papua. To determine whether the fire was intentional or not with community activities or related to plantation expansion, Forensic Architecture used NASA satellite imagery spanning five years to identify the heat source of the fires that occurred at PT Dongin Prabhawa, one of Korindo's concessions located in Merauke, Papua. To ensure that the hotspot was fire, Forensic Architecture used the latest analytical methods to gather data along with video footage from an aerial survey conducted by Greenpeace International campaigners in 2013. The team found that the pattern of deforestation and fires indicated that land clearing was using fire. Plus, in 2020 a lot of Papua's forests have been lost significantly compared to previous years. Much of this damage has occurred on the back of tightening activities during the COVID-19 era. Travel bans or restrictions have hindered surveillance of illegal land clearing as well as enforcement of laws to address offenses on the ground. This causes companies in the plantation sector to be free to expand even though the government implements a moratorium.

Greenpeace as an NGO tries to make the public aware and the government takes firm action against environmental damage that occurs as a result of activities carried out by multinational companies, in this case, Korindo, which acts as the main actor. Greenpeace is also active in campaigning

throughout Indonesia and exposing the damage done via the official Greenpeace website. Greenpeace believes Korindo and its subsidiaries who are involved in buying dirty palm oil must acknowledge the consequences of irresponsible palm oil production. They must ensure that their supply of palm oil makes a real and useful contribution to development in Indonesia and does not destroy the future of the people, the environment, flora, and fauna as well as the global climate which is in the interest of all humanity.

B. Research Question

Through the background above, the writer draws a problem formulation in the form of:

"What are the efforts done by Greenpeace to influence Indonesian government policies in the case of forest destruction by Korindo in Papua?"

C. Theoretical Framework

NGO or Non-Governmental Organization is a social movement that is outside the government structure, has the function of controlling, facilitating, and partnering with the government, and conducting advocacy on socio-political and development issues. The World Bank defines NGOs as "private organizations that carry out activities to alleviate suffering, alleviate poverty, protect the environment, provide basic social services or carry out community development activities. In an important World Bank document, Working With NGOs, it is stated, "In a broader context, the term NGO can be defined as all non-profit organizations (non-profit organizations) that are not related to government. NGOs are generally value-based organizations that depend, either partly or wholly, on charitable donations and voluntary services.

According to Philip Eldrige, NGOs can be grouped according to their scope of activities as NGO Mobilization

(Yusdiyanto, 2012). The NGO focuses its attention on education and mobilization of the poor. Issues raised include those related to ecology, human rights, the status of women, legal rights to land ownership, rights of small traders, homeless people and squatters in big cities.

In addition, Eldridge also classifies NGOs in the context of relations and distance with the government, as follows:

1. High Level Partner Ship: Grassroots Development NGOs that fall into this category are in principle very participatory, their activities are prioritized on issues related to development rather than advocacy. The activities of these NGOs do not interfere with the political process, but they do have a strong interest in influencing government policy. NGOs of this type are generally not very large and many are local.
2. High Level Politics: Grassroots Mobilization NGOs in this category have a tendency to be active in political activities, placing their role as public defenders both in efforts to protect the space for movement and on policy issues which are their areas of attention, for example, LP3ES, WALHI, YLKI, YLBHI. They are generally not able to cooperate with the government. NGOs in this category are advocacy, especially in mobilizing the community to gain a place in political life.
3. Empowerment at the Grassroot NGO: In this category, the focus is on efforts to raise awareness and empowerment of grassroots communities of their rights. They are not interested in making contact with government officials, they believe that change will come as a result of increased community capacity, not something that comes from the government.

According to Eldridge's NGO grouping, we can conclude that Greenpeace is one of the NGOs which is a Mobilization NGO. This is because Greenpeace is one of the NGOs that focuses on issues related to ecology or the

environment. Also, Greenpeace can be classified as a High-Level Partnership: Grassroots Mobilization, this is because Greenpeace has active and participatory activities on environmental issues that occur in Indonesia and strives and strives to make the Indonesian people sensitive to environmental changes and damage. The Greenpeace movement is more of an advocate in nature because Greenpeace always provides active advocacy and support in curvature issues, especially the clearing of oil palm land in Papua which can cause fires and extensive damage to natural ecosystems, besides, Greenpeace is active in calling for and mobilizing its movement to change government policies Indonesia in response to the expansion of Korindo companies such as emphasizing the use of land for production use rights and the application of AMDAL. Greenpeace demands to the government are only shown following environmental protection, which is the Vision and Mission of Greenpeace. Greenpeace is not a political movement based in Indonesia, Greenpeace uses its members and environmentally conscious communities to work together to alert the government and make the government aware of the dangers of clearing oil palm land from illegal burning.

D. Research Argument

By using the NGO concept according to Phillip Eldrige which emphasizes mobilization as a movement from NGOs, it can be said that Greenpeace's role as one of NGO mobilization in influencing Indonesian government policies on Korindo case from the Internal and External Level.

In the global level, Greenpeace brings the deforestation case committed by Korindo to the international community which has resulted in high attention to cases of deforestation that have occurred through statements and actions that Greenpeace has taken.

In the domestic level, Greenpeace collaborates with internal NGOs, Government and Society in Indonesia in order to accelerate the process of resolving deforestation conflict that occurred in Papua's forests by Korindo.

E. Research Methodology

The research method used in this research is the heirloom study method and the combination research method to find data on the forms of advocacy that have been carried out by Greenpeace in maintaining the balance of the world's natural.

For data collection methods, the author uses qualitative research methods. Qualitative data is a type of data that describes information non-numerically. According to Sugiyono qualitative data is data in the form of a sentence, word, or image (Sugiyono, 2015). This type of data can be obtained orally or in writing through interviews, observations, or written documents. The author uses this method to collect data on how South Korea's bilateral relations with the countries that have been assisted. However, some data is presented in numerical form such as charts of the number of trees cut in Greenpeace records itself.

For data sources, the authors use library research techniques (library research), namely the method of collecting data and information using literature studies, either in the form of books, notes, or reports from previous research. The data and information were obtained using secondary data from books, journals, articles, and other reliable sources. From this literature, we can find a variety of news, information, theories, data, etc. regarding the role of Greenpeace in achieving the goals.

F. Writing System

The systematics of writing in the thesis proposal is as follows:

Chapter I: This chapter is an introduction to this thesis which contains the background of the topics to be analyzed in this research paper, then there are research questions, the theoretical framework as an analysis tool, the hypothesis in the form of a temporary guess on the research problem, research methods, and writing systems.

Chapter II: This chapter will explain Korindo's role in the deforestation case that occurred in the Papuan forests.

Chapter III : This chapter will discuss an analysis of how the significant impact of Greenpeace action in influencing the agreement between Indonesia government and Korindo in case of convention forest in Papua.

Chapter IV : The final chapter of this research paper consists of conclusions from all discussions and research, all chapter summaries, and also answers to research questions.