

CITY DIPLOMACY OF JAKARTA GOVERNMENT IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR IN 2017-2021

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Abstract

This article describes the comparison of paradiplomacy activities between Jakarta and Bandung. The urgency of this research is that both cities have crucial problems in environmental management that are not compatible with sustainable development. Both cities have environmental problems such as pollution, garbage, sewage, pollution and other problems. Both cities are unable to solve these problems independently so they need cooperation through sister cities. This research uses the comparative theory of paradiplomacy through urban diplomacy modeling. The method used is qualitative through case study comparison. Data collection techniques through primary and secondary data. Data were obtained from interviews, observations and expert interviews to reinforce research arguments. The result was that Jakarta's city diplomacy was carried out through multi-channels. The first line with towns and cities such as the City of London. Then the second path through supranational diplomacy, namely diplomacy to the United Nations and the third path through multilateral diplomacy, namely C40.

Keywords: paradiplomacy comparison; city diplomacy; Jakarta; UN.

Abstrak

Artikel ini menjelaskan perbandingan kegiatan paradiplomasi antara Jakarta dan Bandung. Urgensi dari penelitian ini adalah bahwa kedua kota tersebut memiliki masalah krusial dalam pengelolaan lingkungan yang tidak sesuai dengan pembangunan berkelanjutan. Kedua kota tersebut memiliki permasalahan lingkungan seperti polusi, sampah, limbah, pencemaran dan permasalahan lainnya. Kedua kota tidak dapat menyelesaikan masalah tersebut secara mandiri sehingga membutuhkan kerjasama melalui sister city. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori komparatif paradiplomasi melalui pemodelan diplomasi perkotaan. Metode yang digunakan adalah kualitatif melalui studi kasus perbandingan. Teknik pengumpulan data melalui data primer dan sekunder. Data diperoleh dari wawancara, observasi dan wawancara ahli untuk memperkuat argumen penelitian. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa diplomasi kota Jakarta dilakukan melalui multi saluran. Jalur pertama dengan kota-kota besar seperti Kota London. Kemudian jalur kedua melalui diplomasi supranasional yaitu diplomasi ke PBB dan jalur ketiga melalui diplomasi multilateral yaitu C40.

Kata kunci: perbandingan paradiplomasi; diplomasi kota, Jakarta; PBB.



INTRODUCTION

Foreign policy cannot be separated from diplomacy. This is in line with the opinion of Ricard Hamilton and Langhorna said that basically every country will achieve national interests through diplomacy. Diplomacy is a foreign policy instrument used to achieve these interests by peaceful means through government representation to other countries. Furthermore, Hamilton said that the development of diplomacy will always change based on four factors, namely a) changes in international relations, b) changes in threats and prevalence of the nature of war c) revolution in the role of the State and d) integration of Information Technology. In addition, the change in diplomacy is due to a) changes in the political, social, and economic environment in which diplomacy is conducted (e.g. the nature and distribution of power, new types of conflicts, and the changing nature of sovereignty and interdependence in international relations), b) the emergence of new policy (Carlnaes, 2013) issues in foreign policy such as cybersecurity, privacy, data governance, e-commerce, and cybercrime and c) the use of digital tools in diplomatic practices such as social media, online conferences, and big data analysis (diplomacy.edu, 2021). (Hone, 2021)

Changes in diplomacy are very significant, including the actors involved, no longer especially the Central Government. Currently, local governments, both city and district governments, have been involved in foreign relations. Since the turn of the century, Kota or districts are networked as actors of Global Politics and there has been a shift that foreign relations from the center to the city to engage in international policy discourse and processes. (Curtis (. S., 2014) (Klaus, 2018)

Theoretically, city diplomacy is included in theorizing about city diplomacy, the study of "paradiplomacy". Paradiplomacy (Carlsnaes, 2013) begins with "para-", which means parallel to and diverse with current international relations actors. As has been pointed out, the idea that city actors operate in a diplomatic space (Soldatos, 1990) (Van der Pluijm, 2007) in parallel separate from the central space

dominated by the nation-state is a simplification of the post-Westphalian reality (Mukti, 2013, 2020). In contrast, city and state actors operate in a diplomatic environment that "does not recognize exclusively domestic and international territory. This means that there is rivalry between the Center and the regions in the exclusivity of foreign relations and the involvement of sub-national governments is evidence of the post-wesphalia system. So, the term city diplomacy emerged (Fathun, 2022).

The involvement of city or district governments in the international network of global politics is increasingly massive. Although nation-states retain their power and resources to shape global agendas, cities are increasingly standing out on the world stage as powerful new actors. City diplomacy is an important tool of city governments not only to maintain the support of citizens by advancing their global interests, but also to attract global investment and talent, increase international visibility and intervene in the global flow of international relations. (Acuto, 2013) (Lord, 2000) City diplomacy is both a cause and a consequence of the growing importance of urbanization processes in international policy debates and processes. The renewed enthusiasm to jointly address shared urban challenges and the availability of network channels should be seen as a positive development. The great potential of different types of city networks and strategic alliances lies in their dynamic and innovative modes of operation. However, they are also at risk of becoming increasingly competitive, especially in terms of territorial overload (Rayner, 2016) .

United Cities Local Government (UCLG) states that there are two reasons for involvement and differences in city action a) different sizes and variations in law, because of the administration of territory so that cities as acting actors who have authority, cities as places of life of 4.2 billion people. So that the city knows how he can take advantage of the relationship between cities. Then, b) the city is a long-standing branding, c) the city is a global trend and the city as a place of national, regional and international coordination structures because the growth of the city increases by 200 percent, d) the city is envied by a small

city of 50,000 people, an intermediate city between 100,000 people and a big city and megapolitan or metropolis of 1 million inhabitants, The goals they engage in are reconciliation and conflict resolution, global solidarity and development, strategic partnerships to confront a number of threats and regional and international integration. (Grandi L. K., 2020)

City diplomacy is both a cause and a consequence of the growing importance of urbanization processes in international policy debates and processes. The renewed enthusiasm to jointly address shared urban challenges and the availability of network channels should be seen as a positive development. The great potential of different types of city networks and strategic alliances lies in their dynamic and innovative modes of operation. However, they also risk becoming increasingly competitive, territorial, and redundant. (Rayner, 2016) Even local interests with moral values have sometimes triggered cities and city networks into a “hostile position against the state”, which is considered an “ineffective bureaucratic machine”, (Acuto, 2013) (Michele Acuto H. D., 2017) (Michele, 2016).

The role of paradiplomacy through city diplomacy is also seen in Indonesia, where some cities have shown their foreign activities in an effort to achieve regional interests. This is inseparable from a number of constitutional reasons and operational foundations and technical rules that make the involvement of city or district governments engaged in foreign relations. A number of regulations such as Law / 37 / 1999 concerning foreign relations, Law / 24 / 2000 concerning international agreements, Law / 23/2014 concerning regional government, PP / 28/2018 concerning Regional Cooperation, Minister of Foreign Affairs No. 3/2019, Permendagri no. 25 / 2020 and a number of other technical rules (Mukti, 2020) (Fathun, 2022). A number of these rules become the basic reference for Regional Governments, in this case are cities, districts or provinces. The involvement of the local government is then called paradiplomacy through city/regency or provincial diplomacy.

This paper will explain the comparison of paradiplomacy through city diplomacy in the

environmental sector. Why is this important is because environmental issues are one of the crucial issues in the study of international relations. Environmental issues not only have implications for the role of countries and organizations at the bilateral and regional levels but also the role of sub-states actively voicing issues about climate change that are part of environmental issues. State anthropocentrism in managing the environment makes economics damaged and creates human security increasingly changed. This means that the Rio agreement until the Paris agreement which became a climate change convention has not been able to suppress the characteristics of greedy countries in managing environmental resources. There must be efforts for Post Human reflection to create sustainable environmental resilience. The environment is where living things and non-living things live should be a fair place for all. Curvini & Andina, 2023) (Eroukhmanoff & Harker 20217), (Nunez & Atkins, 2016).

The city's involvement in overseeing environmental issues began in 2010, New York Mayor Blomberg has been at odds with the Federal State and the Central Government over environmental issues. According to Blomberg, the main impacts in climate change are the cities in the world. That is why the importance of meetings such as C40 and Urban 20 as a counterpoint to meetings between countries in responding to climate change (Acuto, 2013).

Due to the implications of climate change, Jakarta also experiencing the same problem. Anies Baswedan, former Governor of DKI Jakarta, said that. The challenge of addressing climate change cannot fully expect conventions at the global level. Because every city in the world has different ways, different problems in solving environmental problems. This means that cities remain a major bulwark of the implications of climate change. Because many humans have urbanized to move to cities. So, it is important for city cooperation to find solutions to each other in order to create models in policy making. The main point is city cooperation to create knowledge sharing to learn from one city to another city to solve problems (Fathun, 2022). Thus, sister

city cooperation is needed to solve problems that exist in cities in the world so that they can contribute to solving global climate problems. This is what DKI Jakarta and West Java do through sister city cooperation. Because the two cities cannot solve this global problem independently. And cities remain part of the global interest and the global community is feeling the bad implications of climate change.

DKI Jakarta Province or Jakarta City, which is the capital of Indonesia. Jakarta has been cooperating since 1971, starting with the city of Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Quoted from (Jakarta News, 2019), according to the Head of the DKI Jakarta Regional Head and Foreign Cooperation Bureau, Muhammad Mawardi, said that DKI Jakarta already has 21 sister cities in collaboration with a number of other cities in the world. There are a number of regions that have become Jakarta's sister city partners, namely Jeddah, Seoul, Islamabad, Rotterdam, Tokyo, Los Angeles, Casablanca, Beijing, Arkansas, Berlin, New South Wales, Paris, Bangkok, Hanoi, Istanbul, Maputo, Kyiv, Moscow, Al Qud's As Shareef or Jerusalem, Pyongyang to Budapest. The study focused on only one city, New South Wales, which is a state in Australia (Megawati, 2019).

The sister city cooperation policy response above is part of Jakarta's efforts to respond to climate change. This condition looks like in Jakarta, Joe Biden, President of the United States, said that Jakarta would sink in the next 10 years. LIPI, LAPAN, NASA, and Head of Environmental Engineering UNAIR Eko Prasetyo Kuncoro stated that global warming is the cause of the potential threat of the sinking of 11 urban districts in Indonesia by 2030. Kuncoro also revealed that the glaciers in the north pole had melted also caused by global warming. The consequence is that the seawater temperature rises and the volume of seawater increases. Between 2001-2009 there was a sea level rise of 1-1.5 meters. Eko stated that the North Jakarta area is an area that has the potential to sink along with several other cities. Then, the Geodation Laboratory of ITB Heri Andreas said that there was the potential for a megathrust earthquake that would cause a tsunami potential of 20 meters. If the earthquake has a magnitude of 8.7 mw -9.0, it can

hit Pluit, Ancol, Sahara, Kota Tua, and even reach the presidential palace. This condition is an event of anthropocentrism due to poor human relations with nature. Humans are too arbitrary in doing ecocentrism so that nature is angry Cahyani, 2021) (Ferliana, 2021).

Other environmental problems such as air pollution. Based on IQAir realtime data in 2023, the implications of air pollution in Jakarta will cause 12,000 deaths in 2023. In addition, economic losses are estimated to reach \$3,200,000 USD by 2023. Jakarta is a city that represents Indonesia. It is in sixth place after India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Then from the city side in Indonesia, Jakarta is in third position after Bandung City, West Java. Another environmental problem is related to plastic waste spread in Jakarta which is also a crucial problem in the environmental sector. In 2018 Jakarta produced around 7,000 tons of waste every day which means it can produce around 2.3 million tons of waste every year. On the other hand, the existing garbage shelter in Bantar Gebang is no longer sufficient for the garbage collection location. Because Bantar Gebang is also a garbage disposal location in other cities such as Bekasi. Most of the smpah produced in Jakarta is organic waste and plastic waste (Annisa et.al, 2021). This condition is the big task of DKI Jakarta paradiplomacy through city diplomacy to overcome a number of environmental problems that increasingly have implications for human life and the comfort of life in Jakarta (IQAir, 2023).

Why is the involvement of cities important in foreign relations, because a) the phenomenon of globalization makes interactions increasingly complex. As a result, Acuto called it International bias. This situation will bring the phenomenon of urbanization moving people from villages to cities. Because cities promise prosperity, new cultures, new communities. Then b) the phenomenon of displacement will create Relationship according to Acuto. These relationships will determine the area involved in various situations. The phenomenon of globalization brings the interaction of all actors including the involvement of City Governments in diplomacy. The city as an area that promises a lot of decent livelihoods, the demands of the City Government

to be able to get involved to ensure the city is livable. The city will become a place of new communities and cultures due to urbanization. There are 6 dimensions of the role of City diplomacy, namely security, development, economy, representation, networking, culture (Tavares, 2016). Thus, this article will explain how the city of Jakarta's diplomacy is to make environmental issues a global issue for mutual collaboration?

CONCEPT AND THEORY FRAMEWORK

The concept of Paradiplomacy in foreign relations

Paradiplomacy is a hot issue in International Relations Studies (IRs). This is inseparable from the transformation of issues and diplomatic actors that change over time. Advances in information technology demand diplomatic actors. Paradiplomacy is part of this change so that the study of diplomacy is increasingly interesting. The author highlights the difference between paradiplomacy and city diplomacy. According to the author, paradiplomacy is the actor, while city diplomacy is the activity. This is in line with Melisen's opinion that paradiplomacy is a plural form of diplomatic activity. This means that the actors involved very much refer to the word 'Para'. Correspondingly, Soldatos (1990) states that the word 'para' comes from Greek meaning near. Side, assistant. Paradiplomacy is defined by international diplomatic activities carried out by sub-national actors to complement, duplicate, support, improve along with other nation states. Furthermore, Duchacek explained that paradiplomacy is the activity of external relations and the actions of non-central governments (Municipalities, Provinces, Federations, Community Organizations, etc.) in their involvement at the international level. (Carlmaes, 2013) (Tavares, 2016) (Tavares, 2016) (Aldecoa, 2013)

Basically, the involvement of paradiplomacy (local government) in its external relations is a) economic orientation where regions utilize the global market of a wide-open economy. So that regions can be directly involved

in promoting their products abroad, b) cultural motives in this section local governments are involved as an effort to form communities, especially for multilingual and ethnic regions and c) political motives where with the division of regional autonomy regions will have wider political power for the effectiveness of domestic services and their external interests. Even hyperglobalist thinkers say that regions that have the ability of resources, capital flows and technology should be able to compete with the nation state. Regions can widen their interests by utilizing sub-national actors such as NGOs to achieve regional interests in international targets. (Kuznetsov, 2013) (Aldecoa, 2013)

The involvement of paradiplomacy at the international level as an effort to utilize services for its citizens and promote decentralization as a form of releasing policy isolationism. This means that the purpose of paradiplomacy is to prosper its population. Paradiplomacy in conducting its external relations must have 5 factors, namely a) goals and motivation, b) level of involvement, c) structure and resources, d) level of participation and e) strategy. (Tavares, 2016) (Aldecoa, 2013)

Why is this important is because of the changing international system where international relations actors are increasingly complex. This is in line with Keohana's theory of complex interdependence which demands state actors as dom actors Soldatos (1990) said that the involvement of paradiplomacy must be able to utilize four segmentations, namely objective segmentation regarding cultural, linguistic, religious and geographical characteristics, perception segmentation concerning loyalty, perception, conception, attitude, policy segmentation concerning external relations strategy and actor segmentation concerning collaboration and communication. Furthermore, Keating said that in the formulation of central and regional relations there are at least three patterns, namely top down where the implementation strategy is initiated by the center and assisted by the regions, bottom up where initiation comes from the region in the form of demands for international action and collaboration both become strategies and collaborative actions. In the traditional approach

to programs, there are five components that must be considered, namely (1) initiation; (2) planning and design; (3) implementation and construction; (4) monitoring and control systems; and (5) completed. (Aldecoa, 2013) (Aldecoa, 2013)

As an actor in foreign relations, paradiplomacy seeks to realize cooperation between regions in accordance with Law / 23/2014 states that:

“cooperation between the Regional Governments of Provinces, Districts / Municipalities and foreign parties which includes cooperation between Provinces, Districts / Twin Cities, technical cooperation including humanitarian assistance, cooperation in forwarding loans / grants, cooperation in capital participation, and other cooperation in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations” (Law / 23/2014).

“Regional Cooperation is a joint effort between regions and other regions, between regions and third parties, and/or between regions and institutions or local governments abroad based on considerations of efficiency and effectiveness of public services and mutual benefits.” (PP 28/2018 concerning Regional Cooperation).

Therefore, when entering the era of foreign relations in the contemporary era, it cannot be separated from the phenomenon of globalization and interactions between increasingly complex actors. Leadership in the regions is required not only to be the best at the local level but also at the regional and international levels. Of course, if this can be utilized by the City and Regency governments and Provinces in Indonesia, it will be a positive image for Indonesia that the quality of good governance is an advanced, creative, competitive and progressive city. Thus, local governments must think outward looking and be ready to compete at the global level.

The pattern of paradiplomacy relations to achieve its interests is limited, so Soldatos (1990) proposed four formulas, namely Cooperative join Coordinator where the government becomes the dominant actor in foreign relations, cooperative join formula, parallel

harmony and parallel disharmony. Paradiplomacy as an international relations actor has several types of involvement including trans-border regional paradiplomacy, transregional paradiplomacy and global paradiplomacy. To become a paradiplomacy or competitive area paradiplomacy, it must pay attention to several factors including globalization, regionalism, democratization, domestication of foreign policy and internationalization of domestic interests, federalization and decentralization, nation-building processes, the role of the central government that is not good in external relations, the role of border areas, stimulus from outside, central and regional relations and the role of quality local governments (Kuznetsov, 2013). It is therefore important to pay attention to these factors before creating a program: (1) alignment with overall government priorities; (2) expected benefits to government and other impacts; (3) existing resources to pursue the project (including financial resources, human resources, and political will); (4) legal component (is there sufficient juridical basis for processing; (5) internal performance legacy (what is the performance track record of the government agencies that will be involved; and (6) external performance legacy (what is the performance track record and motivation of the foreign partners who will be involved. Thus, the role of paradiplomacy in foreign relations is very important to accelerate international activities (Tavares, 2016). The following are the types of paradiplomacy in practice in Indonesia:

Table 1. Categorization of Paradiplomacy in Indonesia

No.	Type/Indicator	Isolative	Conservative	Progressive
1	Foreign Policy	It's at the central level	It's at the central level	It's at the central level
2	Diplomatic role	There is no authority for foreign cooperation initiatives but assignments from the center	There are foreign cooperation initiatives but they are controlled by the center	There is an authority for foreign cooperation initiatives that can be implemented by paradiplomacy
3	Representative offices abroad	Only available at the central government representative office	There is only a representative office of the central government	Local governments with certain criteria may open representative offices
4	Preparation of cooperation documents with foreign parties	Through the mandate of the Full power center	Through the mandate of the Full power center	It does not need a mandate but is coordinating

Source: (Mukti, 2020)

Through city diplomacy is a form of diplomacy that aims to bring the interests of the city (region) at the international or regional level in line with the interests of the state. Many experts conclude that city diplomacy refers to the role of city governments in foreign relations. City diplomacy is a form of diplomacy that aims to bring the interests of the city (region) at the international or regional level in line with the interests of the state (Fathun, 2022).

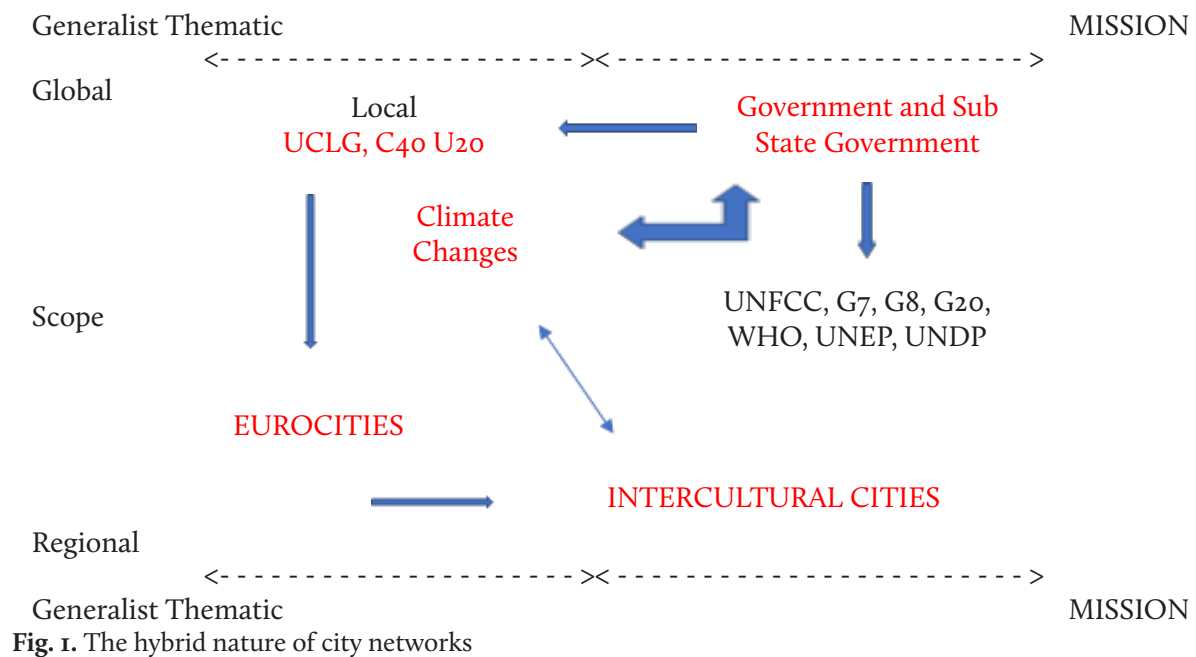
The Concept of City Diplomacy

The role city diplomacy exploration in foreign relations is very important. Through diplomasi kota is a form of diplomacy that aims to bring the interests of the city (region) at the international or regional level in line with the interests of the state. Many experts conclude that city diplomacy refers to the role of city governments in foreign relations (Kuznetsov, 2013). City diplomacy is a form of diplomacy that aims to bring the interests of the city (region) at the international or regional level in line with the interests of the state.

There are two things when talking about global cities: city as place where the city

should be a safe, comfortable and comfortable place to live, a place of business, and a place of community. In addition, city as actors are encouraged that cities can work to map their potential to be competitive and make branding known so that they can contribute to local development. National and international. (Acuto, 2013) Why is the involvement of cities important in foreign relations, because a) the phenomenon of globalization makes interactions increasingly complex. As a result, Acuto called it International bias. This situation will bring the phenomenon of urbanization moving people from villages to cities. Because cities promise prosperity, new cultures, new communities. Then b) the phenomenon of displacement will create Relationship according to Acuto. These relationships will determine the regions involved in various situations (Acuto, 2013). In the involvement of paradiplomacy actions as actors, of course, they cooperate in various fields that are in accordance with the needs

City diplomacy activities can be divided into two groups: (1) self-funded activities, allowing the highest level of discretion. The maximum amount of money available for city diplomacy is usually determined by national laws and local budgets. 2)



Activities financed by external actors, such as international organizations, development banks, government ministries and agencies, embassies, consulates and cultural institutions abroad, NGOs, and businesses. There are two initial steps of partnership that must be implemented tend: (1) Dialogue, if possible in the context of exploratory visits, to ensure the commitment of both parties and agree on the rationale of the partnership (2) operational strategic plans to implement. City diplomacy is carried out through the form of city partnerships carried out in the form of institutional visits and mutual training, direct relations between cities and exchange of delegations by the community (Grandi L. K., 2020).

City diplomacy is the new soft power, that is, the power to attract global cultural, social and economic capital and to form better opinions about the foreign policy objectives of local constituencies. It originally defined soft power as a country's ability to influence others through persuasion, ideas and cultural appeal. Urban soft power can be appreciated through the same lens, as the power to have global influence based on local reputation through cultural exchange, advocacy, and policy collaboration. Local governments leverage their urban appeal, image or international brand in a global context as well as other

resources such as economy and technology. This non-coercive source of power, based on urban culture, values, and economic assets (Nye, 2004) (Sevin (. S., 2020). The cooperation activity is an important agent of cultural diplomacy, defined as "the exchange of ideas, information, art, and cross-cultural aspects among nations and their peoples to foster mutual understanding". Therefore, the task of city diplomacy is to ensure that human comfort and security in the city can be guaranteed by the involvement of the city government on the international stage to bring a number of regional public interests that are in line with national interests. Because the policies taken by the city government will be branding the city will have a good or bad image in solving the problems faced. (M.Cummings, 2003).

DISCUSSION

Paradiplomacy Foreign Relations Arena Pattern Through City Diplomacy

The pattern of city diplomacy relations above shows that city diplomacy is evidence of city involvement in overseeing international relations issues. Figure 1. shows that cities also have a coalition of cooperation between cities that become their communities to create glob-

al cooperation. This Cooperation Framework is a good stage for city governments to be involved, show leadership potential and present programs at the international level. Artiya has the potential to contribute to global development.

In September 2018, mayors of twenty major cities issued a joint communication calling on Group of 20 national leaders to address the needs, demands, and imperatives of increasing global issues in cities. Capitalizing on their status as centers of population and economic activity, these twenty cities, calling themselves the 'Urban 20' (U20), engage in a lobbying and advocacy process aimed directly at the national leaders who will soon gather in Buenos Aires. Aires for the annual G20 Urban 20 or U20 Summit in 2018. A few weeks later, another example, though less recognized, of the city's involvement in world affairs took place in Seoul, South Korea. Here, a group of city network representatives from the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40), the Cities Alliance, ICLEI, and the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) presented to IPCC members the Global Research and Action Agenda on World Climate Change Cities and Climate. (Sevin (. S., 2020)

Especially the involvement of the city government in building collaboration in guarding environmental issues, there is a coalition of Cities 40 (C4). C40 is an association of city governments dealing with environmental issues. Their involvement contributes in contributing their thoughts and actions in facing the challenges of global issues. Why city government engagement is important (C40) is because cities have improved their practices in addressing transnational issues such as climate change, urbanization, mobility, migration, violent extremism and, more recently, the COVID-19 pandemic, by building partnerships. horizontally with them. Friend. around the world and encourage them through Vertical partnerships with their residents and local stakeholders.

Quoted from ([https:// www.c40.org/cities](https://www.c40.org/cities), 2021) writes that C40 has members of 97 cities in the world and supplies 25 percent of the world's GDP. The current Chair of the

C40 is Mayor Eric Garcetti who was elected at the C40 World Mayors Summit. He is the 42nd Mayor of Los Angeles who is Angeleno's fourth generation. He has served as chairman of C40 from 2019 continuing several previous leaderships namely: Mayor of Paris Anne Hidalgo (2016-2019), Mayor of Rio de Janeiro Eduardo P (2013-2016), Mayor of New York Michael R. Bloomberg (2010-2013), Toronto Mayor David Miller (2008-2010) and Mayor of London Ken Livingstone (2005-2008). C40 has a number of cities in the world which are divided into various regions such as Asia, Africa, Europe, America, and Oceania. In his statement, Garcetti said that currently the world is facing a big challenge, namely climate change. According to him, cities in the world are currently experiencing a critical period. So that collaboration is needed together to overcome the problem of climate change. He also said C40 must act to preserve the life of the planet and the people who live on it fairly.

C40 diplomacy. C40 diplomacy has three objectives, namely a) showing that city leaders can lead and provide direction, b) able to secure and catalyze available resources within cities and c) agreements between city governments will have a positive impact on climate change. The 2015 COP 21 Paris meeting was a multilateral meeting that brought together a number of nation states in the world to discuss climate change. On the other hand, cities also meet to take a stand regarding the state's attitude in the use of natural resources. This C40 action is very important because 1) it brings together the world's city leaders to provide solutions to the challenges of climate change 2) draws inspiration and innovation from some of the world's major cities in tackling climate change 3) provides advice to city leaders to imitate the policy and 4) influence national, international policies to harness the collective voice of cities in the world. This was proven when the Mayor of New York Bloomberg led the action (C40,2021).

Furthermore, the C40 action was seen at COP23 in Fiji or known as the Talanoa conference. The conference has two important things, namely 1) the commitment of countries and cities to reduce geothermal energy to 1.5 degrees Celsius. And commitment to Paris

Agreement with implementing COP 24 can be carried out with a carbon emission-free 2050 agenda. driving force representing 150 million people. The conference is evidence of the involvement of cities in the global political agenda. This means that based on multilevel action cooperation and strategic partnerships, cities and countries can help each other to eradicate climate change in accordance with the mandate of the Paris Agreement (C40, 2021).

Jakarta City Diplomacy in the Environmental Sector

One of the fundamental issues in global politics today is the emergence of environmental issues as part of a global threat that has seized the attention of both state and non-state actors. The global political movement in mobilizing international cooperation through climate change cooperation is concrete evidence of the seriousness of international relations actors to be able to control climate change as a humanitarian issue. Jamieson, 2001; Adger et al argue that climate change is a high-level political approach that brings humanitarian issues such as economic inequality, structural weaknesses, dimensions of justice, ethics, financing of environmental damage and others. In addition, IPCC 2013 argues that climate change begins with natural activities such as the eruption of Mount Merapi, solar activity, water and carbon cycles, atmospheric conditions and so on. These changes will have an impact on human life on earth. Climate change causes.

Environmental issues are still a global concern and an important issue in international relations. This is because (Baylis, 1999) identified several factors, namely: 1) environmental issues have a negative impact as described above, 2) exploitation of natural resources makes the environment more damaged, 3) environmental issues are cross-country and global problems, 4) land exploitation causes land to be degraded and causes erosion and 5) environmental management activities are related to economic, political and social interests. Environmental

problems are caused by human behavior that becomes rational creatures in state decision-making. This means that there is an attitude of anthropocentrism in the emergence of the problem of changing the environment. Anthropocentrism according to Haraway (2008) that maintaining human nature must be based on a moral value system. Consequences side by side with nature allows us to change the paradigm of anthropocentrism into biocentrism. This means that every creature shares in the available ecosystem. Create better awareness and response to nature. (Youatt 2014) says moral political theory should be integrated into contemporary politics and international relations. Moral will limit the use of nature in ecocentrism. Therefore, the role of state and non-state actors must work together in solving this problem, including the involvement of the City Government in international relations.

The behavior of the state that wants to manage the environment as part of the capitalization of national interests, the state faces: a) dealing with areas that are the location of environmental damage, b) policy differences between the center and the regions, c) material and non-material losses, and e) corporate behavior that is too greedy to manage the environment. This means that there is collaboration between the state and the corporation. Thus, city diplomacy tries to contribute to managing environmental issues, including those that occur in Jakarta. Analyze the city diplomacy carried out by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government in the Anies Baswedan era. This paper will discuss the formulation of DKI Jakarta's diplomacy related to environmental issues. The main argument of this research is Bill Gates' statement that climate change is more dangerous than Covid 19. Climate change is the most amazing thing that mankind has done. It means that in 2060 climate change will be as deadly as Covid 19 and five times as deadly in 2100 Climate change will cause 14 deaths per 100,000 population over the next 40 years. Even if carbon emissions are still high in this century it will cause 73 deaths per 100,000 population (Bestari, 2021). Then, Sri Mulyani Indrawati as Minister of Finance of Indonesia and has worked at the World

Bank said that the problem of climate change is more dangerous than Covid 19 in the future. Indonesia as a country that has the potential to have a serious impact on climate change due to the demographics of an archipelagic country. In the IPCC panel, Indonesia is expected to be able to reduce carbon gas emissions in 2040-2045 so that it will have a positive impact on the world. So that Indonesia must carry out mitigation from an early age, both financially and political (Kemenkeu, 2022).

An important issue of climate change is that there is a disagreement between hope and reality. The DKI Jakarta Provincial Government has tried to formulate a number of policies to respond to climate change in Jakarta. This is inseparable from the involvement of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government in various international cooperation agendas at the level of organizations such as UNEP, UNDP, UN. In addition, engagement through municipal diplomacy by joining C40 Diplomacy. Another activity is the involvement of DKI Jakarta in bilateral meetings such as the City of London, Copenhagen, and other cities. The city diplomacy carried out by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government has passed through multi-track but the fact is that it has not shown optimal results. The concrete facts are that air pollution in Jakarta is getting worse, floods that have not yet been completed, rising tides, the effects of greenhouse gases, increasing carbon emissions and the problem of plastic waste that also damages the environment. This condition cannot be allowed to receive special attention through policy evaluation and formulating policy strategies and the role of municipal diplomacy to address climate change as a local, regional and global problem. Thus, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government can mitigate, adapt and innovate to respond to climate change in DKI Jakarta. Moreover, the context of Indonesia's foreign policy has not made environmental issues one of the crucial issues in the pillars of foreign policy. Although Indonesia is always involved in the Climate conference which is always held every year. But this is only a discourse and a disaster that continues to develop because it requires policy reorientation.

The Governor of Jakarta carried out city

diplomacy in the "Dialogue Between C40 Mayors and UN Secretary General-Advancing Carbon Neutrality and Resilient Recovery for Cities and Nations meeting on April 16, 2021. The forum was attended by several mayors around the world and Secretary-General of the United Nations Antonio Guterres. During the session, the Governor of Jakarta, Anies Baswedan, conveyed three main points in responding to climate change, namely: a) United Nations must encourage countries in the world to involve their cities in action in responding to climate change. contribution: b) United Nations must encourage the integration of communication and synergy of horizontal and vertical policies in responding to climate change and c) at the 26th COP dialogue the United Nations is expected to be able to encourage comprehensive financial assistance to be executed at the local level. One of Jakarta's concrete actions is to reduce carbon emissions de Just make changes to the transportation scheme from private vehicles to mass-based vehicles or public transportation (Fisabilillah, 2021).

Anies Baswedan as Governor of Jakarta held a bilateral meeting with the Mayor of London in preparation for the 2021 Investment forum. During the meeting, Anies said that London is a city that has the same spirit as Jakarta because it is a member of Committee C40. The spirit of C40 in dealing with climate change is a serious action by the two leaders in addressing these global issues (Wiryo & Carina, 2021). Then-Governor Anies' policy is to make Kota Tua a Less Emission Zone. According to the Danish Ambassador to Indonesia, Lars Bo Larsen, he strongly supports Anies' policy. This policy is the same as when Copenhagen enforces such a policy. At first, the public did not like it and was controversial, but after time the policy was very popular. Copenhagen was the first city to create a vehicle-free zone or pedestrian zone. According to Lars, this policy is a concrete form to fight climate change and is a form of community participation (Wibowo, 2021). Thus, the role of city diplomacy is to suppress climate change as part of concrete action in suppressing the negative impacts of anthropocentrism and ecocentrism on natural resources. Collaborative action at the local to

the global level is the best strategy to create natural law.

why city involvement is very important in monitoring environmental issues because Rahman (2023) as to Chair of the Indonesian City Diplomacy Academic Community said the role of cities in global environmental issues could adopt the “resistance” of mayors in the United States, when in 2017 the US President withdrew from the Paris negotiations on climate change. A total of 407 mayors in the US have firmly stated their stance of rejecting the US Government’s position, and are committed to implementing the Paris Agreement of Climate Change, even though the US Government has withdrawn from negotiations. This means that local governments can actually play a proactive role in dealing with environmental issues. Opportunities for city governments to contribute to global environmental issues can be done through participation on available global platforms. In Indonesia, for example, city governments can be involved in carbon trading issues. And The challenge faced is the aspect of the benefits of environmental issues which are always long-term, while the lifespan of regional government regimes is only 5 years, a maximum of 10 years. Environmental issues are also considered less populist.

Haryanto (2023) as to Chair of AIHII, said Cities can be a bridge for unique communities and also the policies of a country. Currently, the use of the term “city” in relations between countries has become very popular, for example “sister city”. In the environmental context, cities have a quite strategic role. Ofcourse this also depends on how big the city is as one factor. For example, in terms of environmental issues, cities can be nominated as “ASEAN smart green cities”. This nomination is a form of the role of cities in the environment. The city’s challenge in environmental issues is the scope and resources it has. Meanwhile, the opportunity that exists in environmental issues is the “sense of belonging” of residents towards the city which is quite large because the city certainly has a higher proximity than the country.

Tjandradewi (2023) as Secretary General

of the United Cities Local Government Aspac said that cities are based on economic growth, cities contribute a lot of GDP in the country. Cities are important, because cities are the center of economics, education, etc. Because cities have good facilities, urbanization occurs very quickly, especially in the Asia Pacific and Africa regions. The population growth of the city is increasing and more than 50% of the world’s population lives in cities. Therefore, urbanization is a very important thing to study further and solve the problems that exist in the city. Besides that, the potential of a large city with a high population density has many negative effects, such as pollution, traffic jams, etc. What differentiates the behavior of urban communities in Indonesia and abroad such as Singapore is related to culture and habits. Like throwing away trash. In Singapore, throwing away rubbish is very regular and even comes with sanctions for violators. And this does not yet apply in Indonesia, causing a number of problems in cities.

So, environmental issues are crucial in international relations. Because environmental issues are related to the relationship between humans and nature, human relations with humans and human relations of ecosystems. Man’s relationship with nature forms an ecosystem of life that balances each other. This means that the earth is a common property and cannot dominate the sa of each other, both living things and inanimate objects. These relationships must be able to synergize with each other and be used as well as possible and full of responsibility. This situation is said to be by anthropocentrism. Anthropocentrism is the opposite of ecocentrism in green politics.

International responsibility to be able to control Climate change as a humanitarian issue. Why is this important because the issue of Climate change is a cross-border issue that knows no territorial boundaries and affects human life on earth. The emergence of a number of problems such as natural disasters, melting glaciers, floods, tsunamis, weather changes, landslides, greenhouse gases, and a number of other problems are consequences of climate change. This issue also has implications for the sustainability of the socioeconomic life of the world’s population,

especially developing countries. Why, because with Climate change will create a different situation, because with Climate change has the potential to cause hunger, social conflict, unemployment, the onset of various diseases and other problems.

CONCLUSION

Paradiplomacy is one method and learning to determine the qualifications and quality of governance. This means that the city government has responsibilities not only at the domestic level but also at the international level. Through city diplomacy, this research shows that a number of cities have different strategies to answer problems in their respective cities. And city diplomacy is a strategy that shows the city as a comfortable, safe and promising place. And cities also act as actors who are able to accelerate regional interests to the global stage. In this regard, Jakarta and Bandung have the same problem. Both cities are experiencing severe and intractable environmental problems. Problems such as pollution, pollution, garbage, waste are environmental problems that have socioeconomic consequences. In addition, health implications will bring a number of diseases that have an impact on the future of human security and public safety. This means that through these problems, it shows that the two cities cannot always solve problems independently and alone. Collaboration and synergy are needed both at the domestic and local and international levels. Thus, city diplomacy is a comprehensive strategy to answer environmental problems that occur in the region.

Based on the findings above, it was found that between the city of Jakarta and the city of Bandung has a different pattern for conducting city diplomacy cooperation. The city of Jakarta, which is a megapolitan city and business city, implements city diplomacy through multi-channels. The path used by the Jakarta City government through the tagline of the city of collaboration. So that the city of Jakarta tries to build relations both at the bilateral and multilateral levels. In the first path, namely the bilateral route, the Jakarta City

government builds collaboration and relations with the City of London to build sustainable business synergies. In addition, it also builds relationships with a number of embassies in Jakarta to become a mouthpiece for collaboration and communication in order to solve problems in Jakarta. In addition, the organizational line where the City of Jakarta which is the steering committee in C40 is also an organization to voice environmental issues. Related to the waste problem, the Jakarta City Government collaborates with UCLG to solve the problem of waste and the environment in Jakarta. In addition, it also collaborates through Urban 20 as an arena, instrument and actor to bring local environmental issues into global issues. The third path applied is through supranational organizational diplomacy, where the Jakarta City Government also communicates with the United Nations to be able to solve and collaborate to solve a number of problems in the city including the environment.

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