CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In the 1970s, scientists started to notice the temperature change in the ocean that directly affected the ocean current and predicted that it would alter the conveyor belt. They argued that there was an ongoing rise of atmospheric carbon dioxide from fossil fuel emission that started to begin to warm the planet and started some climate changes, with the melting of the ice in the poles into freshwater being the first observable event. And for the first time, the term 'global warming' was first used on the publication of Wallace Smith Broecker's paper "Climate Change: Are We on the Brink of a Pronounced Global Warming?" in the Journal Science on August 8, 1975 (*The term "global warming" appears for the first time*, 2022). While it is true that the mass production and automation era has worsened the climate, what worsens the situation is the behavioral change in people that became more ignorant since the lifestyle became more efficient. The use of fossil fuel doubled up, hence the pollution and waste, hence the impact to the environment. Since then the issue of climate-awareness came to discourses and is recognized as a global issue, meaning, to approach this issue all people from all states need to collaborate in order to solve this issue together. The United Nations then first brought up the issue of natural resource mindfulness in the First Earth Summit held in Stockholm, Sweden from 5 to 16 June 1962. Since then, the topic of development does not only

have a people perspective but also the sustainability perspective was brought into international discourse of development.

By the year of 2000, at the start of the new millenia, states under the United Nations recognized the idea of global and challenges such as climate issues during the Millenium Summit on the 8th of September, 2000. The summit then gave out the infamous United Nations Millennium Declaration, which states adopted 60 goals that would touch the topic of peace; development; environment; human rights; the vulnerable, hungry, and poor; africa; and the united nations. In order to achieve these goals, the United Nations created a clear pathway for states to follow, these goals were known as Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which we know as the first blueprint in shaping the 21st century. The eight goals discussed in the millennium development goals are: (1) to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, (2) to achieve universal primary education, (3) to promote gender equality and empower women, (4) to reduce child mortality, (5) to improve maternal health, (6) to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases, (7) to ensure environmental sustainability, and (8) to develop a global partnership for development. These goals were agreed by all 191 states of the United Nations, and another 22 International Organizations have shown a commitment to help states achieve these goals by 2015 (*United Nations Millennium Declaration* 2000). However, in the mid of 2013, MDG received some critiques, while some MDGs are relevant to some states, it is neither relevant nor achievable by some states, furthermore since each goal was measured by 21 targets it will not be fair for each goal to be scored equally. Though heavily critiqued, MDGs gives a realization for states the existence of global and

transnational challenges, also the idea of giving a clear shared blueprint for sustainable development, peace, and prosperity for people and the planet. Thus, as approaching the end of 2015, on the 31st of July 2022, Ban Ki Moon appointed 26 leaders from both the public and private sectors in a discussion of post MDG, after 2015. On the 25th of September 2015, during a UN General Assembly, states adopted the new 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (*Millennium development goals,* 2020).

The agenda title of the UN General Assembly was "transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." The whole agenda has 92 paragraphs, which outlines 17 Sustainable Development Goals and the associated 169 targets and 232 indicators. When it was first introduced, The SDGs received a lot of support from states and many major non-governmental organizations. The 17 goals of the SDGs are: (1) No Poverty, (2) Zero Hunger, (3) Good Health and Well-being, (4) Quality Education, (5) Gender Equality, (6) Clean Water and Sanitation, (7) Affordable and Clean Energy, (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth, (9) Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, (10) Reduced Inequality, (11) Sustainable Cities and Communities, (12) Responsible Consumption and Production, (13) Climate Action, (14) Life Below Water, (15) Life on Land, (16) Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, and (17) Partnership for the goals. In order to achieve these goals, it is important to approach sustainable development through three dimensions, namely the economic, socio-political, and environmental, and will require multidisciplinary and trans-disciplinary research when approaching these challenges. It is hoped that the SDGs could give a clear feasible roadmap on how

to build a better world by giving attention to the smallest and farthest communities, also encouraging states to share knowledge and best practices in order to help weaker states develop. The main idea is not to push progress, but to push just and sustainable progress (*Sustainable Development Goals* 2020).

Among the many goals, there are eleven SDGs, namely: No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Good Health and Well-being, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Clean Water and Sanitation, Affordable and Clean Energy, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, Reduced Inequality, and Responsible Consumption and Production, is thought to be a guideline to create a sustainable city and community, as what is suggested to be the SDG number eleven, which is the most crucial one amongst the 17 SDGs. With half of humanity - approximately 3.5 billion people, is living in cities today, and predicted to grow and reach 5 billion inhabitants by 2030. The growing size of population in urban cities - also known as urbanization opens up opportunities while also opens up to more challenges. Being the melting pot of cultures and ideas, cities give more opportunities to a fast and more diverse economic growth. However, it is predicted that a lot of urban cities are overpopulated since the promising future and good economic flow attracts more and more people to try and live in the city. While 3.5 billion people are living in cities, it is predicted that 1 billion (almost a third of city population) is living in slum areas (Dasgupta et al., 2022). Some other challenges were looking at the traditional horizontal housing which made mobilizing from a point to another become far, together with the unprepared public transportation system forcing everyone in the city to take private vehicles to mobilize around the

city. Private vehicles contribute a lot to carbon emission which statistically proves that 99% of the urban population breathe polluted air (Pejic, 2020). With this reality being faced, local government's role would be very significant, both locally and globally.

Cities have major roles in shaping the future, since city governments have the closest relationship with the people, laws that the city government made would directly impact the people and their behavior more than what a state government can do. Historically, the International Relations field of study has been slow in recognizing the increasing significance and importance of cities in international affairs, as it conflicted with the IR paradigm which most are state-centric. However, during the late 20th century, the practice of paradiplomacy was introduced, making cities have a role in the international system; being able to conduct international affairs, seek for international collaboration opportunities, and opening up diplomacy offices abroad. Furthermore, the term "Global Cities" were first learned by urbanists and political economists who see the significance of cities that actually act as the pivots of the international economy. This research aims to show more significance for cities, giving them a spotlight as the site of global processes (Pejic, 2020). In the current phase of globalization of the first quarter of the 21st century, the foreign policy making has become more inclusive and multilayered than ever, thus the significance of city role is very much needed to be considered, both their action in the local arena and in the global arena.

As an effort to adapt to the current conditions and challenges that were predicted, cities around the globe have been collaborating in putting sustainable

development agendas as their priority in developing the cities. During the Urban 20 2022 communique, it is stated that cities have pledged to remain focused on delivering, collaboratively, the global goals of achieving the 2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda, local implementation of the SDGs, and the rapid implementation of the Paris Agreement. And as the host of Urban 20 2022, Jakarta addresses 3 priority focuses namely: (1) to invest in health and housing as a cornerstone to an economic and social recovery for all, (2) foster a sustainable energy transition and equal access to sustainable mobility, and (3) provide education and training on the future of work to give all people equitable access to the job market. As an urban city itself, Jakarta is also facing these challenges and is passionate to implement SDG in the development of Jakarta. As the capital of Indonesia, and capital of ASEAN, the effort of paradiplomacy done by Jakarta is very significant.

As the biggest metropolitan city in the southern hemisphere with a land area of 664,01 km2, Jakarta is home to 11,25 million inhabitants. Located in the west north of Java, Jakarta is the center for business, politics, and culture of Indonesia, Jakarta holds some important roles both inside Indonesia and in the international arena. Well at first, Jakarta is the capital city of Indonesia, both in the political context and the economic context. Jakarta is home to the office of the president of Indonesia and the offices of the 34 ministries, not only it became the pivot of politics, Jakarta also became the benchmarks of sustainable development to other cities in Indonesia. On international affairs, Jakarta holds a crucial position as it keeps the title of the capital city of ASEAN, and as ASEAN keeps growing in terms

of significance and power in the international arena, Jakarta needs to equip itself to be able to lead ASEAN. Furthermore, Jakarta is home to the embassies of 103 countries and has the capabilities to host international events. Tracing back to the 1960s, Jakarta has proven itself significant by successfully hosting the fourth ASIAN Games and again hosted the 18th Asian Games which gathers 45 participating countries and a total of 11,300 participants, ranging from athletes and state officials, and was considered successful in bringing nations to unite through sports events. As for the effort of Jakarta's paradiplomacy, during the G20 presidency of Indonesia (November 2021 - November 2022), Jakarta became the host of the first sherpa meeting of G20 on the 7th of December 2021, also hosting other engagement and working groups' sherpa and leader meetings, such as Parliamentary 20 Speaker Summit, Science 20, and become the host of the engagement group of the Urban 20. With a good portfolio of international events, together with developed infrastructure, Jakarta's status of global city is unquestioned.

Though it is acknowledged as a global city, just like all other urban cities, Jakarta is facing urban challenges, such as poverty, unemployment, digital security, and social security. Thus, Jakarta put some effort on paradiplomacy to help tackle these urban issues, since it is believed that cooperation and collaboration between city governments, stakeholders, and citizens is the only way to tackle these challenges. In this effort to build a sustainable city and community, Jakarta under the leadership of Anies Baswedan (2017-2022), put quite an effort in introducing the concept of city 4.0, where the government utilizes digital platforms to engage

with communities to hand-in-hand build the city while tackling urban challenges also using paradiplomacy to accelerate the process. In order for this collaboration to be done, the government needs to prepare the city to have urban facilities while on the other hand preparing the people to have an urban mindset with the collaborative spirit, so that every element in the city would take their part to tackle the urban challenges.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the conditions explained above, with the context of paradiplomacy, I suggests the following research questions to be answered in the thesis:

1. How do programs in building infrastructures support sustainability of the city of Jakarta in the time period of Anies Baswedan (2017-2022)?
2. How does Jakarta encourage active engagement of local communities to support sustainability of the city of Jakarta in the time period of Anies Baswedan (2017-2022)?

1.3 Research Objective

The objective of this research is to identify the way and reasons on how Jakarta's program during the leadership of Anies Baswedan, between 2017 to 2022, could transform Jakarta into a sustainable city and create a sustainable community as suggested by the sustainable development goals, further how Jakarta's effort of paradiplomacy is useful to the progress of the sustainable development goals

implementation itself. Furthermore, the outcome of this research would provide the data of the programs made by Jakarta to provide sustainable infrastructure while also explaining deeper on how these programs could transform Jakarta into a sustainable city and create a sustainable community. On the other hand, this research would give another perspective on how paradiplomacy is getting more and more significance in this first quarter of the 21st century.

1.4 Significance of Research

The result of this writing will focus on giving the understanding of the importance of learning and understanding the impact of decentralization of power to local authorities and how cities are using that power to transform itself into a sustainable city with sustainable communities through various strategies and programs. This writing will be beneficial for International Relation scholars to understand more about the significance of decentralization of power, urban cities governments - as an entity closest with the people, when it comes to SDGs application. Furthermore, this research aims to point out the urban challenges faced by Jakarta, which is similar to the challenges faced by many other urban cities, thus giving an example and best practices for other urban cities to learn.

Therefore, I hopes that this analysis and report will be useful to International Relations scholars and those who are interested in learning the phenomenon of paradiplomacy and putting a spotlight on cities that are developing, both locally and globally.