CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Climate change has emerged as one of the most significant global issues, impacting ecosystems, economies, and societies worldwide. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2018, p. 14), the increasing concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere due to anthropogenic activities has led to unprecedented warming of the planet. Indonesia, as one of the world's largest archipelagic nations with vast biodiversity and tropical forests, is particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Rising sea levels, coastal erosion, and increased frequency of natural disasters are evident challenges faced by the country. This situation necessitates a collaborative approach to address the root causes and mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Australia, on the other hand, shares unique climate challenges with Indonesia despite its contrasting geographical characteristics. With its arid landscape and susceptibility to droughts and bushfires, Australia has also been deeply affected by climate change (CSIRO, 2017, p. 25). As neighboring countries in the Asia-Pacific region, Indonesia and Australia have recognized the importance of bilateral cooperation in combating climate-related issues. Their collaboration is exemplified by initiatives such as the Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership (IAFCP), which emphasizes reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, known as REDD+ (Lawson et al., 2018, p. 33).

The IAFCP represents a strategic partnership aimed at leveraging resources and expertise to address climate change through sustainable forestry practices. Indonesia's forests act as critical carbon sinks, and their preservation is vital not only for the country but also for global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. However, deforestation driven by illegal logging, land conversion for agriculture, and palm oil plantations has threatened this critical resource (Edwards et al., 2019, p. 142). Australia's involvement in supporting sustainable forest management and capacity building in Indonesia highlights the significance of international collaboration in tackling shared environmental issues.

Despite the potential benefits, the implementation of such bilateral agreements is not without challenges. One of the key issues is the divergence in priorities between developed and developing nations regarding climate finance and technology transfer. Developing countries like Indonesia often prioritize economic development over environmental conservation, whereas developed countries like Australia emphasize stringent emission reduction targets (Pahl-Wostl et al., 2018, p. 87). These differences underscore the complexity of forging equitable and effective partnerships in addressing global climate change.

Moreover, the effectiveness of the IAFCP has been questioned due to the limited scope of its projects and the slow progress in achieving measurable outcomes. For instance, Lawson et al. (2018, p. 36) argue that while the partnership has raised awareness about sustainable forest management, its impact on reducing deforestation rates remains debatable. Furthermore, issues such as transparency, governance, and local community involvement pose

significant barriers to the success of the partnership. These challenges highlight the need for continuous evaluation and adaptation of collaborative frameworks to ensure their relevance and effectiveness.

It is also important to recognize the role of local communities in achieving the goals of initiatives like the IAFCP. Community-based forest management has been identified as a key strategy in promoting sustainable practices and enhancing the resilience of ecosystems (Santika et al., 2017, p. 214). However, empowering local communities requires substantial investment in education, capacity building, and infrastructure. Failure to address these aspects could undermine the long-term sustainability of such initiatives.

In conclusion, the Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership (IAFCP) represents a critical step in addressing climate change through bilateral cooperation. While it holds promise in contributing to global efforts to mitigate climate change, its implementation faces numerous challenges that must be addressed. By examining the successes and shortcomings of the IAFCP, this study aims to provide valuable insights into the dynamics of international partnerships in tackling climate change, thereby contributing to the broader discourse on sustainable development.

The title "The Implementation of IAFCP Between Indonesia and Australia in Addressing Climate Change" was chosen as it clearly reflects the primary focus of the study, which is to analyze the implementation of the bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and Australia in tackling climate change through the Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership (IAFCP). This title is

highly relevant to the global issue of climate change, which is one of the most pressing challenges of the 21st century.

Both Indonesia and Australia face significant challenges related to climate change, despite their differing geographical and environmental characteristics. Indonesia, as a country with vast tropical forests, plays a strategic role in reducing global carbon emissions through forest conservation efforts. Meanwhile, Australia, with its expertise in environmental management, offers valuable collaboration opportunities to strengthen climate change mitigation efforts in the Asia-Pacific region.

This title was also selected due to the importance of exploring the implementation of the IAFCP as a tangible example of international cooperation addressing strategic issues such as deforestation, natural resource management, and carbon emission reduction. The program serves as concrete evidence of the commitment of both countries and can be seen as a model for other nations in developing partnerships to confront global climate change challenges.

Furthermore, this study aims to highlight the challenges and opportunities faced during the implementation of this cooperation, including issues of transparency, local community participation, and the differing priorities of developing countries like Indonesia and developed nations like Australia. By analyzing these aspects, the research is expected to contribute to the development of more effective and sustainable international cooperation policies.

The title also represents the combination of theoretical and practical aspects of international relations, particularly in the fields of environmental policy and climate change. The research seeks to offer recommendations to improve and enhance similar bilateral partnerships in the future.

1.2 Limitations and Problem Formulation

This study examines the implementation of the Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership (IAFCP) and its role in addressing climate change through forest conservation and carbon emission reduction. It focuses on how the partnership operates within deforestation mitigation and sustainable land use practices in Indonesia's tropical forests. The research will analyze the mechanisms, strategies, and tools used by both countries, the specific regions targeted for conservation, and the role of forest carbon management in reducing Indonesia's greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, it will assess the policy framework of the IAFCP, including agreements between both governments and their alignment with national and international climate objectives, such as the Paris Agreement.

The study will also explore challenges in implementing the IAFCP, such as coordination among stakeholders, funding adequacy, local community involvement, and political or economic barriers. Understanding these challenges is crucial for assessing the partnership's long-term sustainability and its potential as a model for other bilateral environmental agreements. While the research focuses on the Indonesia-Australia collaboration, it will not evaluate other international climate initiatives in the region. Instead, it aims to provide insights

into the effectiveness and impact of the IAFCP, offering lessons for future environmental cooperation and policy development.

Based on the above background, the research questions formulated in this study are as follows:

1. How has the Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership (IAFCP) been implemented in addressing climate change?

2. What challenges and barriers have affected the implementation of the Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership (IAFCP) in addressing climate change?

1.3 Research Objectives and Uses

Based on the background and problem formulation, the objectives and benefits of this research are as follows:

a. To analyze the Implementation of the Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership (IAFCP).

b. To identify the Challenges and Barriers in Implementing the IAFCP.

1.4 Library Review

1.4.1 International Diplomacy Theory

Diplomacy is one of the most important tools in pursuing a nation's national interests. As a key instrument in achieving national interests in relation to other countries or international organizations, diplomacy allows a country to build its image. In the context of interstate relations, diplomacy

usually begins at the earliest stage when a country wants to establish bilateral relations with another, continuing as both parties develop further relations (Chadijah et al., 2023).

Diplomacy can be understood as the practice of negotiation between countries carried out through official representatives. These representatives are appointed by the respective country without interference from third parties or other nations. International diplomacy encompasses the entire process of international relations, including foreign policy formulation and its implementation. The diplomatic process also includes operational techniques used to achieve national interests beyond a country's jurisdiction. The increasing level of interdependence among countries has led to an increase in international meetings and conferences that continue to take place today (Chadijah et al., 2023).

Diplomacy can also be viewed as a relationship, communication, and interaction between countries. It is an interactive two-way process conducted by two countries to achieve their respective foreign policy objectives. Diplomacy and foreign policy are often considered inseparable, as foreign policy serves as the substance within a country's external strategy, while diplomacy is the process of implementing that policy. Therefore, diplomacy and foreign policy are interconnected and mutually supportive (Dahlani & Widianto, 2024).

Diplomacy plays a very vital role as an alternative to peaceful resolution. Through diplomacy, a country seeks to fulfill its national interests. While

diplomacy is generally associated with peaceful activities, it can also take place during war or armed conflict, as the main task of diplomacy extends beyond conflict management to include change management and its preservation through continuous persuasion amidst dynamic circumstances (Julina, 2022).

To achieve its diplomatic goals, a country may pursue various means. Kautilya, in his book Kautilya's Concept of Diplomacy: A New Interpretation, states that the main objective of diplomacy is to protect a country's interests, which suggests that diplomacy aims to ensure maximum advantage for the nation. Other relevant interests include economic, trade, commercial interests, the protection of citizens abroad, cultural and ideological development, and the enhancement of prestige in relations with other nations (Huda & Afrita, 2023).

Diplomacy is fundamentally about the willingness to give and take to achieve mutual understanding between two or more countries. Bilateral diplomacy refers to relations between two countries where both parties negotiate and communicate directly to resolve shared interests. This process often involves a series of meetings, agreements, and dialogues aimed at building trust, strengthening relations, and reaching mutually beneficial agreements. For example, bilateral talks between Indonesia and Australia often address strategic issues like trade, security, and climate change (Manurung & Sa'adah, 2020).

Multilateral diplomacy, on the other hand, involves more than two countries and usually takes place within international organizations or regional forums. This approach allows countries to work together on more complex issues that require collective cooperation, such as climate change, regional security, and international trade. In multilateral diplomacy, countries negotiate agreements through international conferences or summits involving multiple parties (Winda Nur Khotimah, 2023). A notable example of multilateral diplomacy is the Paris Agreement on climate change, where many countries, including Indonesia and Australia, committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and jointly addressing the impacts of climate change. Multilateral diplomacy not only facilitates interaction between countries but also provides a platform to resolve conflicts and find more effective solutions to global challenges (Ismail, 2020).

Interdependence Theory refers to the understanding that countries worldwide are interdependent in various aspects, including economic, political, and social matters. In the context of climate change, this interdependence is crucial as its impacts know no borders. Natural disasters such as floods, droughts, and storms caused by climate change can affect countries across the globe, not just those located in directly impacted areas. For instance, greenhouse gas emissions from one country can contribute to climate change that impacts other nations, demonstrating how one country can influence global climate conditions, which in turn affects other nations (Nursafitri & Ramadhan, 2022).

In facing global challenges like climate change, countries need to establish strong and sustainable cooperation. For instance, countries with abundant natural resources, such as forests and wetlands, can play a key role in mitigation efforts by absorbing carbon dioxide. Conversely, industrial countries with high emissions must commit to reducing their carbon footprint. This creates a symbiotic relationship in which countries depend on each other to achieve shared goals in reducing climate change impacts. Such cooperation can involve the exchange of green technology, investment in renewable energy, and the development of policies that support sustainability (Nursafitri & Ramadhan, 2022).

Interdependence theory highlights the importance of a multilateral approach to addressing climate change issues. International forums like the Conference of the Parties (COP) under the United Nations (UN) provide a platform for countries to negotiate, share experiences, and find joint solutions. In this context, countries are not only individual actors but also part of a global community with a collective responsibility to protect the environment. In these negotiations, national interests often conflict with global needs, making diplomatic skills essential in reaching agreements that benefit all parties. Through such cooperation, countries can tackle climate change challenges more effectively and in a more coordinated manner.

1.4.2 Environmental Security Theory

Environmental security refers to efforts to protect the natural environment as well as the vital interests of citizens, communities, and states

from both internal and external negative impacts. This encompasses harmful processes and trends in development that potentially threaten human health, biodiversity, ecosystem sustainability, and human survival (Fikri & Amalia, 2020).

The term environmental security refers to various concerns that can be classified into three main categories (Fikri & Amalia, 2020):

1. Concerns about the negative impacts of human activities on the environment.

2. Concerns related to direct or indirect effects of various environmental changes that can trigger, exacerbate, or cause conflicts and instability, relevant to conventional security concepts.

3. Concerns about the insecurity experienced by individuals or groups as a result of environmental changes.

Environmental security describes a condition in which individuals, groups, or countries are systematically protected from environmental risks arising from mismanaged ecological processes, neglect, or planning errors.

The end of the Cold War and the increasing awareness of the adverse impacts of environmental degradation have strengthened efforts to find a more comprehensive security concept in scientific, political, and military communities. In this context, David Deudney argues that environmental threats are not analytically commensurate with organized violence or other traditional threats to security. The concept of environmental security must encompass broader spatial and temporal ranges, unlike traditional concerns

focused on direct threats to specific territories. Global environmental security is now considered a fundamental condition for human security (Rosy, 2020).

There are four strong reasons to link security with environmental changes caused by human activities. First, environmental degradation poses a serious threat to human security and life on Earth as a whole. Air and water pollution, deforestation, and soil erosion caused by civilian and military activities have the potential to dramatically alter living conditions. Second, environmental degradation can also be both a cause and consequence of violent conflicts. Lack of concern for sustainable natural resource management can lead to tensions within and between friendly nations (Rosy, 2020).

Non-war military activities also negatively impact the environment, such as pollution and excessive resource consumption, as well as more serious threats related to nuclear tests, accidents on nuclear-powered submarines, or disposal of radioactive waste in the ocean. Military preparedness itself can be a potential threat to environmental and individual security. However, there is also discussion about the potential use of the military in protecting the environment, such as preserving rainforests or protecting fish stocks from illegal fishing through international cooperation, which demonstrates a positive relationship between the military sector and the environment (Yudhistira et al., 2022).

Third, key elements of military security, such as predictability and control, are also relevant in the context of environmental preservation. According to Sverre Lodgaard, there is a conceptual relationship that allows for discussing

"security" in relation to the environment. In certain situations, irreversible environmental degradation or dramatic changes in ecosystems can increase the potential for violent conflict. Lodgaard's definition of environmental security includes sustainable utilization and protection of the environment, as well as minimizing risks from harmful environmental changes. This is often associated with industrial and technological activities that have the potential to significantly damage the environment (Yudhistira et al., 2022).

Securitization of the environment describes how environmental issues are treated as urgent threats requiring rapid responses at the highest political levels. Environmental issues perceived as direct threats to national security often attract the attention of politicians and motivate them to take action. In this regard, the concept of environmental security contributes politically by pushing environmental issues into the highest political agenda, although this does not necessarily lead to demilitarization of traditional security thinking (Marsingga, 2020).

Climate change has become one of the most significant security issues of the 21st century, with the potential for widespread impacts on political, economic, and social stability in various regions of the world. Environmental security theory states that environmental degradation, including climate change, can threaten human and state security in ways far more complex than traditional threats such as military aggression or terrorism. Historically, security concepts have often focused on protecting territories and sovereignty from external threats. However, in the context of climate change, these threats

are transnational, with natural disasters, sea level rise, and extreme weather patterns transcending national boundaries, creating global challenges that require a more holistic security approach. In this sense, climate change not only affects the physical environment but also impacts social and political stability, particularly in climate-vulnerable regions such as Southeast Asia (Ihsan & Jumlad, 2022).

In Southeast Asia, climate change has the potential to trigger political and social instability, especially in countries dependent on agriculture and fisheries sectors. The impacts of climate change, such as increased frequency and intensity of tropical storms, prolonged droughts, and sea level rise, can damage natural resources that are the economic backbone of local communities. When resources such as water, food, and agricultural land become increasingly scarce, the potential for resource conflicts increases, both in the form of internal conflicts between groups within a country and conflicts between countries competing for access to these resources. Additionally, climate change can exacerbate forced migration, where populations affected by natural disasters or loss of livelihood are forced to leave their homes. This phenomenon can trigger social and political tensions in destination countries struggling to accommodate and integrate migrant populations (Suryanti, 2021).

However, climate change is not only seen as a factor triggering conflict but also as an opportunity to strengthen regional cooperation. Countries in Southeast Asia and neighboring regions, such as Australia and Indonesia,

share common interests in addressing the impacts of climate change and ensuring regional stability. Environmental security theory in this context highlights the importance of multilateral cooperation to address climate change challenges (Hasan & Putra, 2020). This cooperation can take the form of coordination in transboundary water resource management, collaboration in green technology, or joint initiatives to reduce carbon emissions. Such programs not only help mitigate the impacts of climate change but also strengthen regional stability by creating networks of interdependence between countries. In other words, climate change can serve as a catalyst for closer regional cooperation in Southeast Asia.

One real example of how climate change can stimulate cooperation is through disaster mitigation initiatives. Southeast Asia often experiences natural disasters such as floods, typhoons, and earthquakes, exacerbated by climate change. Countries in this region, along with international partners like Australia, have developed regional mechanisms to collectively respond to disasters, such as the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA Centre). This initiative demonstrates that while climate change poses risks to regional security, coordinated responses can mitigate its negative impacts and enhance solidarity among countries. Such cooperation also encourages countries to share knowledge and technology in mitigation and adaptation to climate change, strengthening the region's capacity to face environmental threats in the future.

On the other hand, climate change is also altering geopolitical dynamics in the region. Countries with greater economic and technological power, such as Australia, have a strategic position to lead regional efforts in addressing climate change. As one of the developed countries in the Asia-Pacific region, Australia can play a key role in supporting developing countries in Southeast Asia through technical, financial, and diplomatic assistance. Climate diplomacy, efforts to influence other countries' environmental policies through international cooperation, is one of the important instruments in Australia's foreign policy. By promoting climate adaptation policies and clean energy transition, Australia can help Southeast Asian countries reduce their dependence on natural resources vulnerable to climate change, such as fossil fuels and conventional agriculture.

1.4.3 International Cooperation

International cooperation refers to relations between countries aimed at fulfilling their respective national interests. This cooperation encompasses a set of rules, principles, norms, and decision-making procedures that govern the international regime. Countries involved in international cooperation typically share common goals or interests because without such commonality, cooperation becomes difficult to achieve. According to K.J. Holsti, international cooperation arises from various national, regional, or global issues that require the attention of more than one country. The process involves each country proposing solutions to address the issues, followed by negotiations and deliberations, and substantiating one of the proposed

solutions. This process concludes with reaching an agreement that satisfies all parties involved (Syahrin et al., 2021).

According to K.J. Holsti in (Syahrin et al., 2021), international cooperation can be interpreted as follows:

- A view that two or more interests, values, or goals can meet and produce something that can be driven or fulfilled collectively by all involved parties.
- Expectation or belief that a country's policy taken by another country will help achieve its interests and values.
- Agreement between two or more countries on specific issues to exploit common or conflicting interests.
- Official or unofficial rules governing future transactions to implement an agreement.
- Inter-country transactions carried out to fulfill the agreed-upon terms.

Cooperation can occur among countries, organizations, or individuals. This is important due to interdependence and increasing complexity in international relations. International cooperation can cover various issues such as economics, security, environment, and others. Various actors participate in international cooperation, including states, non-governmental organizations, individuals, and companies. However, in the context of international relations, states are the main actors. Actions and foreign policies

of states in international cooperation are usually driven by national interests they aim to achieve (Alam & Sudirman, 2020).

International cooperation generally materializes due to shared interests and is based on mutually beneficial principles. This cooperation is divided into three main forms (Saputro, 2022):

- **Bilateral Cooperation**: Bilateral cooperation involves agreements made by two countries to directly address the interests of both parties.

- **Regional Cooperation**: Regional cooperation involves more than two countries within a region to tackle common issues.

- **Multilateral Cooperation**: Multilateral cooperation involves agreements that include several countries from different regions without specific geographical boundaries.

International cooperation in the context of the environment is a critically needed global response to address environmental issues that cross national borders. Issues such as climate change, environmental degradation, air and water pollution, and resource scarcity cannot be effectively solved by a single country alone (Djelantik, 2020). Models of international cooperation develop in various forms, both regionally through organizations like ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) and globally through forums like UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change). These models emphasize the importance of collaboration among countries to comprehensively address environmental issues, including the formulation of

collective policies, commitments to emission reductions, and sustainable mitigation and adaptation programs. International cooperation also plays a role in transferring technology and expertise from developed to developing countries, which are often more vulnerable to the impacts of environmental change (Avivi & Siagian, 2020).

ASEAN, as a regional organization, plays a crucial role in facilitating environmental cooperation in Southeast Asia. Through various high-level meetings, ASEAN has developed environmental policy frameworks focusing on climate change mitigation, disaster management, and natural resource protection. The ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) is a key pillar addressing environmental issues in the region. ASEAN member states collaborate to build capacities in disaster risk management, exacerbated by climate change impacts such as floods and typhoons. Additionally, ASEAN promotes environmental initiatives through the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution, aimed at addressing cross-border haze issues that are a serious problem in the region, especially during the dry season. Such cooperation serves as an important example of how countries in one region can devise joint solutions to interconnected environmental problems (Astuti, 2020).

In addition to regional cooperation, international forums such as UNFCCC play a central role in bringing together countries worldwide to address climate change issues. UNFCCC, through its series of Conference of the Parties (COP), has become the primary arena where countries negotiate to

reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase commitments to combat climate change. The Paris Agreement, resulting from COP21 in Paris in 2015, is one of the most significant outcomes of this forum, where countries agreed to limit global temperature rise to below 2 degrees Celsius. Under the UNFCCC framework, countries are also required to periodically report their mitigation efforts and provide financial and technical support to developing countries that are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. This international forum has become an important model for multilateral cooperation involving almost all countries in the world under one policy framework (Santoso et al., 2023).

A significant case study in international environmental cooperation is joint projects between Australia and Indonesia. Despite significant differences in economic size and social structure, Australia and Indonesia have forged strategic partnerships in climate change mitigation and environmental management efforts. The Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership (IAFCP) is an example of successful cooperation in addressing deforestation and forest degradation in Indonesia. The program focuses on conserving Indonesia's tropical forests, which play a crucial role in absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Through this project, Australia provides technical and financial support to help Indonesia reduce deforestation rates, which is one of the largest sources of carbon emissions in the country. This collaboration demonstrates how countries with different backgrounds can unite to address environmental challenges together.

In addition to the IAFCP project, cooperation between Australia and Indonesia has also expanded through other initiatives such as the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), involving several countries in the Asia-Pacific region. CTI is a multilateral project aimed at protecting marine biodiversity in the Coral Triangle region, which includes the waters of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, and the Solomon Islands. Australia plays a crucial role in providing technical support and resources to help CTI member countries manage their marine ecosystems sustainably. This initiative is not only important for environmental conservation but also contributes to the food security and economic resilience of coastal communities dependent on marine resources. The CTI project is a tangible example of how international cooperation can provide long-term benefits for environmental preservation while enhancing the socio-economic well-being of local communities.

1.5 Research methods

1.5.1 Types of research

This research will apply qualitative descriptive methods as the main approach to explore and understand the dynamics of climate diplomacy and environmental cooperation between Australia and Indonesia in dealing with climate change in the Southeast Asia region. The qualitative descriptive method was chosen because this approach allows researchers to gain an in-depth understanding of the strategies and actions taken by the two countries in the context of environmental cooperation. Through this approach,

the research will emphasize collecting rich and diverse data from various sources to describe in detail how Australia and Indonesia are collaborating in addressing the challenge of climate change. Data collected from official documents, and related literature will be analyzed to identify patterns, trends, and factors influencing cooperation between the two countries in the climate and environmental context.

1.5.2 Data source

The data that will be used in this research will be obtained from various secondary and primary sources relevant to climate diplomacy and environmental cooperation between Australia and Indonesia. The first data source is official documents from the governments of the two countries, including policies, agreements and reports regarding environmental cooperation. This document will provide context about the commitments and steps that have been taken by each country to address climate change. In addition, academic literature, research reports and related articles will be used as data sources to build a theoretical framework and provide broader context on the environmental issues faced by both countries.

1.5.3 Data analysis

In this study, data analysis will be conducted using a qualitative approach that allows researchers to explore in-depth the strategies and steps of climate diplomacy applied by Australia and Indonesia. Data collected from official documents, and related literature will be analyzed using content analysis techniques. This method will aid in identifying key themes, patterns, and

relationships among factors contributing to the success or challenges in environmental cooperation. Analysis of official documents findings will be systematic to ensure all relevant data is considered. This research aims to generate a comprehensive understanding of how both countries collaborate in addressing the impacts of climate change, as well as the factors influencing the effectiveness of such cooperation.

1.5.4 Research Procedures

The research procedure will involve a series of methodological steps to comprehensively examine the implementation of the Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership (IAFCP) in addressing climate change. The first step will be the collection of relevant official documents, policy papers, agreements, and reports related to the IAFCP from both Indonesian and Australian government sources, as well as international organizations involved in the partnership. These documents will provide critical insights into the objectives, mechanisms, and progress of the IAFCP. Following data collection, the research will proceed with a qualitative content analysis to identify key themes, implementation strategies, and collaborative outcomes. This analysis will help reveal the dynamics of the partnership, the challenges faced, and the extent to which the IAFCP has contributed to climate change mitigation efforts. The findings will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the IAFCP and to offer policy recommendations for enhancing bilateral cooperation on environmental issues. By focusing on the implementation of this specific partnership, the research aims to contribute to a deeper

understanding of international climate collaboration and its role in regional environmental governance.

1.6 Research Systematics

This research is divided into five chapters. The structure of this research includes:

Chapter I: Introduction. This chapter presents the background of the issue, explaining the urgency of researching climate diplomacy between Australia and Indonesia in addressing climate change in Southeast Asia. It also includes the problem statement, research objectives and benefits, and the research methods used.

Chapter II: Literature Review. This chapter reviews previous research relevant to climate diplomacy and environmental cooperation in Southeast Asia. It will also explain the concepts used in the study, including climate diplomacy, regional cooperation, and climate change adaptation.

Chapter III: Overview. This chapter provides an overview of diplomatic relations between Australia and Indonesia in the context of climate change. It also discusses the framework of regional and multilateral cooperation, including ASEAN's role in facilitating environmental and climate cooperation.

Chapter IV: Analysis and Research Findings. This chapter focuses on analyzing the roles of climate diplomacy by Australia and Indonesia, and how multilateral cooperation frameworks influence climate adaptation policy formation in Southeast Asia. It will also deeply explore the research findings related to the effectiveness of this cooperation.

Chapter V: Conclusion. This chapter presents the conclusions drawn from the research findings, along with recommendations for further research on climate diplomacy and environmental cooperation in Southeast Asia.

CHAPTER 2
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 International Diplomacy Theory

Diplomacy is a crucial instrument in the implementation of a country's national interests. It serves as an essential tool for achieving national objectives related to other nations and international organizations. Through diplomacy, a country can shape its image on the global stage. In inter-state relations, diplomacy generally begins at the earliest stages of establishing bilateral ties and continues as relationships evolve and develop further (Update, C. F., 2014).

Diplomacy refers to the practice of conducting negotiations between countries through official representatives. These representatives are selected by their respective states without external interference. Diplomacy encompasses the entire process of a country's foreign relations, from formulating foreign policy to its implementation. It is also considered an operational technique aimed at achieving national interests beyond territorial jurisdiction. As interdependence among nations increases, the number of international meetings and conferences has also risen significantly (Wicaksono, 2013).

Diplomacy is often defined as a process of interaction, communication, and negotiation between nations. It is a two-way process that seeks to achieve the foreign policy objectives of each country. Foreign policy and diplomacy are often regarded as two sides of the same coin—foreign policy dictates a country's

international agenda, while diplomacy serves as the mechanism for its execution. Therefore, both concepts are interdependent and mutually reinforcing (Davies, R., 2015).

As international interactions become more complex, diplomacy continues to evolve. One of the primary methods employed in diplomatic activities is negotiation, alongside other diplomatic efforts such as official meetings, state visits, and treaty agreements. Negotiation, in particular, is a fundamental diplomatic technique used to resolve disputes peacefully and promote national interests (IAFCP, 2013).

Diplomacy plays a pivotal role in conflict resolution by offering peaceful solutions. While diplomacy primarily involves non-violent activities, it can also occur in the context of war or armed conflict. The fundamental objective of diplomacy is not only to manage conflicts but also to facilitate change and maintain stability through continuous persuasion amid dynamic global conditions (Atmadja, 2014).

Thus, diplomacy can be regarded as both a science and an art, involving strategic negotiations to achieve political, economic, social, cultural, defense, and military objectives in international relations (Kim, 2016).

A nation's diplomatic goals can be pursued through various means. Kautilya, in his book *Kautilya's Concept of Diplomacy: A New Interpretation*, asserts that the primary purpose of diplomacy is to safeguard a nation's interests, ensuring maximum benefits for its own country. Other key diplomatic objectives

include economic and trade interests, protection of citizens abroad, cultural and ideological exchange, and fostering international friendships (Roswintiarti, 2013).

The essence of diplomacy lies in the willingness to engage in give-and-take negotiations to achieve mutual understanding between two or more nations. While diplomacy is typically conducted through formal governmental channels, it can also take place informally through non-governmental institutions or people-to-people interactions. Ideally, diplomacy should result in a better understanding or formal agreements on negotiated issues (Sari, 2015).

Negotiation is a crucial aspect of diplomacy, requiring skilled experts to represent their nation's interests effectively. Countries can achieve their diplomatic objectives through various strategies, including signing treaties, engaging in dialogue, and forming bilateral or multilateral agreements. Multilateral diplomacy involves negotiations among multiple nations, addressing global concerns and fostering international cooperation (Jackson, 2019).

2.2 Environmental Security Theory

Security concerns evolve alongside global challenges. Initially, security was primarily understood in military terms, particularly during the Cold War era. However, since the 1970s, the definition of security has broadened to include non-military aspects, such as environmental security (Kurnia, 2021).

Despite its recognition as a crucial concept, the definition of environmental security remains ambiguous. Key questions arise regarding its

primary focus: Should environmental security prioritize preventing conflicts over natural resources, or should it emphasize protecting environmental quality? If the latter, at what point does environmental degradation become a security concern? Who are the primary stakeholders—states, societies, or individuals? Moreover, can environmental security be achieved, given that environmental changes are a natural phenomenon throughout Earth's history? (Internasional Tropical Peatlands Center, 2021).

Recent research has sought to establish the connection between environmental degradation and violent conflict. While this approach helps move beyond theoretical discussions, it does not entirely resolve the complexities of environmental security. The fundamental question remains: Are we primarily concerned about environmental protection or conflict prevention? Viewing security exclusively through an environmental lens may be insufficient for understanding violent conflicts, just as focusing solely on conflict may not fully address environmental challenges in political and social contexts (Rosenberg, 2013).

This chapter argues that securitizing the environment requires a broader analysis of its relationship with economic and political transformations. While redefining security has introduced new dimensions to the concept, it has also resulted in the conflation of diverse issues under a singular security discourse. The assumption that unmet non-military security needs will inevitably lead to war or violence is increasingly being challenged. Instead, research suggests that

structural changes in the global economy could shift traditional resource conflicts into cooperative efforts for sustainability.

2.3 International Cooperation

International cooperation refers to the interaction between two or more entities to achieve common goals through agreements and established regulations. K.J. Holsti defines international cooperation as a process in which multiple parties with shared interests collaborate to develop policies that benefit all involved. Such cooperation can enhance a nation's ability to achieve its interests and values, particularly through negotiated agreements that align with common interests (Sinaga, 2010).

International cooperation is categorized into four main forms:

1. Bilateral Cooperation – Collaboration between two countries.
2. Regional Cooperation – Partnerships among multiple countries within a specific geographical region.
3. Multilateral Cooperation – Cooperation involving multiple nations, such as within the United Nations.
4. Global Cooperation – Collaboration among countries on a worldwide scale (Avivi & Siagian, 2020).

Nations engage in international cooperation because no country can operate in complete isolation. Cooperation is necessary for achieving national objectives, including economic growth, security, and environmental sustainability. For

example, Indonesia and Japan have a long-standing bilateral relationship that has significantly contributed to trade and development between the two nations (Sinta Listani, 2016).

International cooperation plays a vital role in fostering global stability, promoting economic growth, and addressing transnational challenges. By working together, countries can navigate complex international issues and ensure mutual benefits for all parties involved.