CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A.   Background

Diversity issues in international relations formely has dominated by war between the countries. But today, the issues in international relations has been spreading through a wide range of issues such as environment, human rights, security, economic and political issues. It has been reasonable currently, because the international issues has dominated from the students of international relations. But, other than the issues above, the role of some Non-Govermental Organization (NGO) also becomes the lesson for International Relations. Besides dominated by the state, currently, the dynamics of International Relations also tinged with the Non Governmental Organization (NGO) as one of the roots of International Relations. Some Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) has spread the world to develop in social development, which becomes concern for the society especially academian because of the growth of NGO in countries in the world.

The development of a nation is highly determined by the quality of the power possessed, both natural resources and human resources. The development will be quickly achieved if supported by sufficient natural resources and human resources quality. On the other hand, a nation development would be late if the natural resources and human resources is relatively limited. Natural resources are unrenewable and the existence is highly dependent on the quality of human resources who manage them.

When human resources have the quality of being superior, using natural resources can be processed in such a way that provide benefits and major contributions for human development. High quality of human resources are produced generally come up through the process of good education institutional quality education.

Indonesia is a country that has a very wide area. The region consists of oceans with the mainland in the form of islands from Sabang to Merauke. More, Indonesia is a developing country, so there are still many problems that occur both in the economic, social, political, etc. Problems that occur in Indonesia are related to each other. The government continues to reduce the problem and evaluate it. However, the support and participation of the community is needed to accelerate the resolution of all existing problems.

Indonesia has made significant progress in sustainable development. From 1970 to 2010, Indonesia was one of the top ten biggest upward movers in UNDP's Human Development Index. Between 2000 and 2015, the proportion of Indonesians living below the national poverty line fell from 19 per cent to less than 11 per cent. Indonesia's 2014 Human Development Index value of 0.684 represents a remarkable progress from 0.474 in 1980, reflecting considerable improvements in life expectancy, access to education, and incomes (UNDP, 2015).

Indonesia is challenged by various development problems. But, if we can see the reality that happen in Indonesia, some of the main problem are education, health and economic. First, in education aspect. As we know, education in Indonesia has

not been equal. Not all children have access to get education (Rachman, 2015).

Second, in health aspect. Not only physically, but also mentally, socially, and they

could not be separated from the development of the spiritual aspect (Abidin, 2015).

Then, in economic aspect. Lack of employment is one of the economic problems

that exists in Indonesia. It can slow down the rate of economic growth.

After the end of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Sustainable

Development Goals (SDGs) concept is necessary as a new development framework

that accommodates all the changes that occur after 2015. SDGs continue the

development concept of the MDGs in which the concept was already ended in 2015.

Thus, the development framework relating to changes in the world situation that

originally used the concept of MDGs is now replaced by SDGs (From MDGs to

SDGs, 2015).

The actor responsible for the problems in Indonesia does not only come from

the government. All aspects should help the government to successing the UN

SDGs program, it means vise versa from the government and the other actors like

community, NGO, even the citizens themself. Then, one of the actors who can help

the government is NGO. NGO should have the program which supports the

programs proposed by the government and the UN SGDs.

One of the NGOs that supports the UN SDGs is Yayasan Cinta Anak

(YCAB). YCAB, established on August 13, 1999, was established by came from

the figure of Veronica Colondam. She was concerned about the number of young

people who engage in risky behavior also the millions of young people dropping out of school (Kisah Kami, 2016).

YCAB is an international organization which mission is empowering young people who are marginalized to become self-sufficient through education, economy, and creation of prosperity for a sustainable and better future. Moreover, this NGO focuses on the issues of youth empowerment by promoting social development in Indonesia.

The core value in YCAB is IREAP (Nilai-nilai Dasar Kami, 2017). It is Integrity, Resilience, Exellence, Adaptive and Passionate. These values are created as a guide for YCAB to act and behave to achieve YCAB's vision.

YCAB focuses on the development of children (Misi Kami, 2017). It believes that economic independence can be built with youth coaching. Therefore, YCAB empowers the youths to become self-financing through the provision of education, economic aid, and the creation of well-being for the sake of a sustainable and better future. YCAB now takes part in the provision of education and economic empowerment. Education can help young people to choose a healthy lifestyle, including drug-free living, healthy dating, life skills, leadership and education for school drop outs. It is hoped that this will be a way for youth towards self-reliance and responsibility.

This organization is originally a nonprofit organization. However in 2007, it evolved into a social enterprise (Partnership for Sustainable Community, 2015). Social enterprise is an organization that applies business strategies to support social

activities. As a social enterprise, YCAB is engaged both socially and financially. The social programs in YCAB are aspects of education and health and YCAB also moves in order to support the financial economy of the education and health aspects.

The emergence of YCAB has made social change for Indonesia. We can see from their program. From their program, the main problem in Indonesia is education. Almost all aspects of the problem begins with education. Their health or economic problems can been seen from the high or low education in the environment. Therefore, YCAB aims to help the society to get the economic prosperity, a decent education and good health.

YCAB which has now entered into international organizations has an impact in several countries. Much has been done by YCAB and many awards they have achieved, one of which is in the 2013 YCAB get into The Top 100 NGOs (Nothias, 2013).

B.   Research Question

From the phenomena that has been explained on the background, the research question which this undergraduate thesis would like to answer is: **"How is the role of Yayasan Cinta Anak Bangsa (YCAB) on social development to support United Nations Sustainable Development Goals agenda?"**

C.   Theoretical Framework

In order to obtain corresponding relation over writing this thesis, it requires several concepts that could support the thesis to provide a simple and clear about the contents of thesis, namely:

1.   Concept of NGO

The study of international relations has changed; it is no longer state-centric paradigm. The assumption that international relations is state to state relations has shifted significally with the inclusion of non-governmental actor, especially NGOs. Currently, they have taken into account the role of international relations.

NGO is a broad term that is used somewhat loosely to refer to all organizations that are neither an official part of government (at any level) nor a private, for profit-eenterprise (Yazid & Doh, 2009).

Based on World Bank (Malena, 1995), NGO is a private organizations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services or undertake community development.

NGO is not part of government but is an element of a civil society that bridges between communities and the government to take real action and is an independent organization that is social.

The NGO is also said to be a manifestation of interest for civil society institutions. Civil society itself is defined as an association of regional and independent actions of state and market, where the people can manage to achieve the goals that are important to them either individually or in groups. Civil society

also refers to "third sector" or the sector "non-profit", often used to describe aspects of the community that goes beyond the public and private sectors.

Furthermore, NGOs have a role in the development to run aid program (logistics management), to help for development (strategic management), interdependent others in the global community, and initiate solve the isues.

Like what is raised by Boutros Ghali (1995) who put forward more specific about the role of NGOs in international relations:

> "Non-governmental organizations are a basic element in the representation of the modern world. And their participation in international organizations is in a way a guarantee of the latter's political legitimacy. From the stand point of global democratization, we need the participation of international public opinion and the mobilizing powers of non-governmental organizations."

Based on this definition, NGOs are basic elements in the representation of the modern world. The contribution of NGOs in International Relations is viewed as guarantee for the political legitimacy. In a brief, NGO organization is founded by individuals or group of people who voluntarily provide services to the general public without aiming to benefit from its activities.

Among the wide variety of roles that NGOs play, the following five can be identified as important, at the risk of generalization (William, 1991):

a. Development and Operation of Infrastructure: Community-based organizations and cooperatives can acquire, subdivide and develop land, construct housing, provide infrastructure and operate and maintain infrastructure such as wells or public toilets and solid waste collection services. They can also develop building material supply centres and other

community-based economic enterprises. In many cases, they will need technical assistance or advice from governmental agencies or higher-level NGOs.

b.   Supporting Innovation, Demonstration and Pilot Projects: NGO have the advantage of selecting particular places for innovative projects and specify in advance the length of time which they will be supporting the project - overcoming some of the shortcomings that governments face in this respect. NGOs can also be pilots for larger government projects by virtue of their ability to act more quickly than the government bureaucracy.

c.   Facilitating Communication: NGOs use interpersonal methods of communication, and study the right entry points whereby they ga in the trust of the community they seek to benefit. They would also have a good idea of the feasibility of the projects they take up. The significance of this role to the government is that NGOs can communicate to the policy-making levels of government, information bout the lives, capabilities, attitudes and cultural characteristics of people at the local level. NGOs can facilitate communication upward from people tot he government and downward from the government tot he people. Communication upward involves informing government about what local people are thinking, doing and feeling while communication downward involves informing local people about what the government is planning and doing. NGOs are also in a unique position to share information horizontally, networking between other organizations doing similar work.

d. Research, Monitoring and Evaluation: Innovative activities need to be carefully documented and shared - effective participatory monitoring would permit the sharing of results with the people themselves as well as with the project staff.

e. Advocacy for and with the poor: NGOs become spokespersons or ombudsmen for the poor and attempt to influence government policies and programmes on their behalf. This may be done through a variety of means ranging from demonstration and pilot projects to participation in public forums and the formulation of government policy and plans, to publicizing research results and case studies of the poor. Thus NGOs play roles from advocates for the poor to implementers of government programmes; from agitators and critics to partners and advisors; from sponsors of pilot projects to mediators.

What is done by YCAB Indonesia is a reflection of role as an organization that cares about the environment and sustainability. In achieving these goals, through the programs, YCAB Indonesia educates the society.

YCAB Indonesia is capable of providing the influence of the other parties, but not control, and is able to cooperate with the existing resources in order to respond to the occuring problems. Cooperation is not limited to the grass roots but also with the government. Thus, the project can be run in line with development national system.

Based on the explanation above, the success of NGOs in this concept can be seen from how the ability of YCAB to position itself in relation to its program target. As performed by the YCAB in placing itself as a bridge between people and government and develop the quality of society.

2.   Sustainable Development Concept

Sustainable development is a concept of development that can take place continuously and consistently by maintaining the quality of life without damaging the environment and consider the existing resource reserves for future needs. Sustainable development should note the use of the environment and preservation of the environment so that environmental quality is maintained. Unattended environmental sustainability will cause reduced environmental carrying capacity. It may also extinct.

The establishment of the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) is carried out to further discuss related to sustainable development. In "Our Common Future" published by the WCED in 1987, sustainable development is defined as "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet reviews their own needs (Sustainable Development - Concept and Action, 2005)."

This definition states implicitly that development should not only concern on the present generation but also consider the rights of future generations. This is an important concept in sustainable development. The definition containes two ideas that are the idea of the needs and the idea of limitations. The idea of the need in this case refers to the essential needs of the poor that should be given top priority. Meanwhile,

the idea of limitations refers to the limitations rooted in technological and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs.

One of the factor that must be achieved in sustainable development is how to improve the environmental destruction without compromising the needs of economic development and social justice. The concepts and the results of WECD are then discussed and developed by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Earth Summit in 1992. The results achieved in the Earth Summit were The Rio Declaration, Agenda 21, Convention on climate change, The Convention on biological diversity, and The principles of the forest (Sustainable Development - Concept and Action, 2005).

The outcome of the Earth Summit was resulted again in the World Summit of Sustainable Development in 2002, which resulted in the Declaration of Johannesburg. This declaration was held on September 4, 2002 and generated political commitment of all levels of the international community to implement sustainable development at all levels as well as the basics that should be used as reference in strengthening the three pillars of sustainability.

The report of the World Summit 2005, which lays out that sustainable development consists of three main pillars (economic, social, and environmental) that mutually dependent and reinforcing (Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002). Sustainable development requires the society to meet human needs by increasing the productive potential in ways that are environmentally friendly, as well as to ensure the availability of equitable opportunities for all parties (Report of the World Commission on Environment and

Development: Our Common Future, 1987). Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development is to identify aspects of ecological, economic and social as the three pillars of sustainable development that must be addressed holistically (Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002). Therefore, the real wealth of a nation is its people, the purpose of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy healthy and creative living a long (Human Development Report, 1999).

For most people, sustainable development is closely related to economic growth and how to find a way to advance the economy in the long term, without spending a capital nature. But for some others, the concept of "economic growth" itself is problematic because of the limited resources of the earth itself.

Sustainable development does not just concentrate on environmental issues. wider than the scope of sustainable development includes three policies: economic development, social development and environmental protection.

YCAB puts the points contained in the UN SDGs program as a foundation they use in order to succeed of the program. YCAB also makes a great influence to Indonesia. YCAB wants to succeed the UN SDGs program.

D.   Hypothesis

The background and the main issues have been mentioned before on the the theoretical framework and giving the result of hypothesis:

YCAB as one of an NGO in Indonesia which has a role in their program. First, the role of YCAB are supporting innovation and as a pilot project for some program that related to UN SDGs.

Second, YCAB also facilitating communication with some actor in Indonesia such as government and company in Indonesia. In every program, YCAB using the UN SDGs platform to run their program.

E.   Research Purpose

In broad outline, there are three objectives of this thesis:

1.   To describe the YCAB social development program in Indonesia that support UN SDGs;

2.   To apply the theories;

3.   To fulfil the requirement for Bachelor Degree.

F.   Method of Research

This research used qualitative method to seek the information related to the title of this research. Moreover, most of the data are taken from books, scientific papers, magazines, newspapers, websites, electronic journals, and other relevant data. The writer choose the website as one of the source to support the writer to

keep up date with the data relates to this research, because the writer finds that there will be another data and also the latest news relates to the thesis. This research use qualitative method to seek the information relates to the title of this research. The writer also use books as media to find other specific data that give explanation about the theories. The writer use the data from books, websites, and also the other sources for preparing to have a discussion with th experts.

G.   Scope of Research

In this research, the writer will explain about vission, mission, and program in YCAB to solve the problem in Indonesia and the related programs to UN SDGs to social development.

H.   Systematic of Writing

This reserach proposal is systematically written based on the rules that applied in a scientific writing. It is divided into several chapters with different discussion within its own territory but interrelated. In order to facilitate in interpreting the topic issue, this research proposal will be divided into four chapters that consist of:

Chapter I This chapter elaborates the background of the research, research question, theoretical framework for analyzing the research question, hypothesis, purpose of the research, method of research, the scope of research, and the systematic of writing.

Chapter II This chapter discusses about the YCAB as the actor of UN SDGs and transformation from MDGs to SDGs to solve the problem.

Chapter III This chapter explains about the role of YCAB as an NGO take action to succeed the social development agenda in UN SGDs.

Chapter IV This chapter figures out the conclusion coming from Chapter I until Chapter III as a form of affirmation of this research. This chapter will also give a suggestion that could be used for further research.