

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter was going to explain about important things in term of this undergraduate thesis. It explained shortly about the background of problem that caused as the problem appearance. Furthermore, the writer would explore about the theory which would be used to respond the research question and eventually got the hypothesis. This chapter was also explaining about the purpose of research, methodology of research, scope of research, and writing system.

A. Background

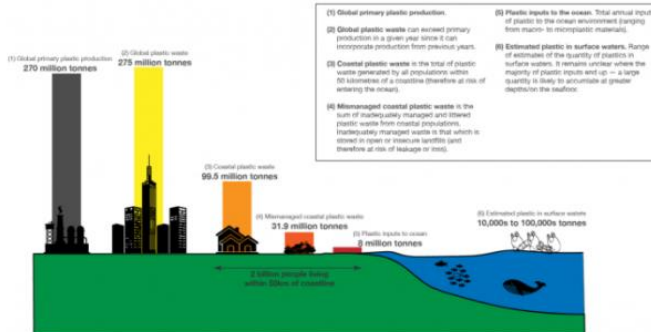
4Ocean was basically a based of profit company from United States that sold jewelry made from recycled materials. 4Ocean history was actually inspired by plastic dumps issues. Plastic originally found in Olmec nation in Mexico about 150 years before ad. At that time, Olmec people used to play ball made from other polymers, namely rubber. In the development of polymers, other better materials were found namely synthetic plastic. Exactly on February 5, 1907, the first synthetic plastic was found with the material known as “bakelite. Plastic was considered as the primary option for people because of it’s cheapness, strength, flexibility, and good for draining heat/electricity. (Pratama, 2019)

Plastic became one of important objectives since the products were difficult to be decomposed, contain harmful particles. Recycling process had not been effective yet and most of plastic products were still end up on landfills or in the environment. (DisasterChannel.co, 2019)

Figure 1 Global plastics entering the ocean in 2010

How much plastic enters the world's oceans?

Estimates of global plastics entering the oceans in 2010 based on the pathway from primary production through to marine plastic inputs. Data is based on global estimates from Jambeck et al. (2015) based on plastic waste generation rates, coastal population sizes, and waste management practices by country. Estimates of plastic pollution in surface waters are derived from Eriksen et al. (2014).



Source: data based on Jambeck et al. (2015) and Eriksen et al. (2014). Icon graphics from Noun Project. This is a visualization from OurWorldinData.org, where first data and research on how the world is changing.

Licensed under CC BY-SA by Hannah Ritchie and Max Roser (2016).

Source : Based on Jambeck et al. (2015) and Eriksen et al. (2014). Icon graphic from Noun Project

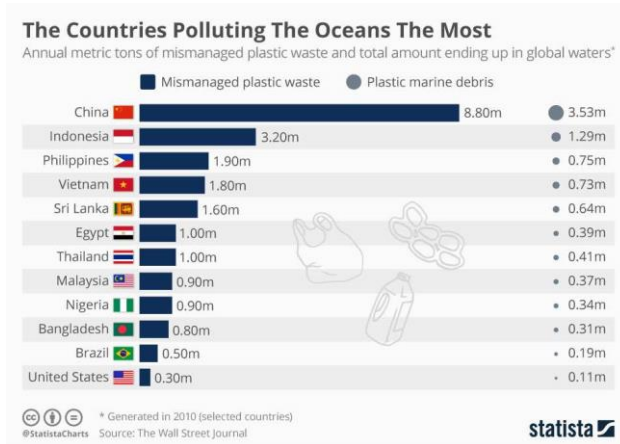
In the 2010 data and visualization above, people could see the total plastic waste overview had reached until 275 million tones (and could surpass annual primary production through waste of plastic from previous years), global primary production of plastic was 270 million tones, and the most risky plastic waste was produced by the coastal population (99.5 million tones coastal plastic waste amounted in 2010). From land based and marine sources, plastic in the ocean could arise. Globally, 80% of ocean plastics was estimated from land-based sources, and the rest 20% was from marine sources. Around 10% arose from fishing fleets (nets, lines, and abandoned vessels) were included in the 20% of ocean plastic marine sources. This made United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) suggested to abandon, lost, or discard fishing gear that contributed in polluting the ocean. (Plastic Pollution, 2018)

In the beginning of December 2017, United Nations Environment Agency in Nairobi, Kenya, declared a resolution

on plastic and microplastic at ocean. Fundamentally, some countries agreed to prevent and reduce marine pollution significantly by 2025. International working group was formed to examine the options for handling waste in the ocean that was legally binding as the follow up action. Undoubtedly, the action received wide acceptance because the crisis of plastic waste in the ocean became a new obstacle whose rapidly increased impact. The main objective of this internal working group was to find ways to eliminate marine waste in the long run. Every year, around eight million tons of plastic waste was found and went into the ocean. Mostly, ocean transports plastic waste deposited to the surface then make various marine species threatened. Since 1950, nine million tons of plastic have been produced worldwide, and still left around 7 million tons of trash. Recent research showed the number of microplastic spreaded in the environment reached around 51 trillion grains, equivalent to 236 thousand metric tons.

The amount of plastic production was very large, and expected to continue to increase in the future. In 2014, world packaging plastic production was amounted at \$270 billion and predicted to increase more to \$275 by 2013. The impact of it did not only make marine species as the only living things affected. Human survival was also the victim of plastic waste threat, especially for the 400 million populations whose food depended on marine animals (fish, shellfish, oysters, etc.). This far, the fisheries sector had been threatened by over-exploitation and climate change added with plastic dumps that made worse. Below is the graphic of the countries polluting the oceans the most :

Figure 2 The percentage of countries those pollute oceans the most



Source : Lebreton et al. (2017)

A research led by Professor Jenna Jambeck from University of Georgia found the fact if Asian countries were the largest plastic waste contributors in the ocean. With a donation of 3.2 million metric tons of plastic waste, Indonesia was the second largest country after China which contributed to pollution in the oceans with an estimated 1.29 million metric tons of waste produced each year. (Cicilia, Indonesia Penghasil Sampah Plastik Terbesar Kedua di Dunia, 2018) Plastic waste that filled rivers and oceans had caused problems for years such as clogging waterways in cities, increasing the risk of flooding, injuring or killing marine animals that were ingested or trapped by plastic waste.

There were numerous issues identified with wrong plastic waste management. In addition to the fact that it was displeasing to the eye, it additionally presented significant dangers to individuals, and our valuable condition. In Bali, Indonesia plastic waste was regularly scorched in open spots.

Emanations from consumed squander including methane, benzene, dioxins, and nitrogen dioxide have been identified with many significant concerns and more with the impacts of a worldwide temperature alteration. A part of the concerns identified with these emanations incorporate expanded malignant growth rates (for the most part lung, throat, prostate), changes in the advancement of the male regenerative framework, insusceptible framework glitches, conceptive/birth absconds, kidney ailment, and numerous respiratory ailments, for example, bronchitis. Waste could likewise jeopardize nearby conduits and impact marine life. Unseemly, waste administration was a wide spread issues in Bali, and a critical matter in Indonesia. It is an issue that should be tended to as quickly as time permitted to counteract further harm and spare people most important asset, the earth. (Bali's Waste Crisis, 2013)

Bali is located in the middle of the Indonesian Throughflow, a current that streamed from the Pacific Ocean into the Indian Ocean through the straits of Indonesia. This meant that plastic waste could either be local or brought in from as far away as the Pacific Ocean. As an island frequented by foreign tourists, the problem of waste pollution in Bali was very important. The waste problem in Bali was worsen during the rainy season, when strong winds pushed garbage from the ocean to the coast and the overflowing river water brought garbage from the riverbank to the beach. (Crew, 2018)

According to Mr. I Gede Hendrawan, a scientist from Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Science, Universitas Udayana, stated that problem in Bali's ocean and coastlines were very threatening. Aesthetically, rubbish would be displeasing tourists, but plastic waste had a far more serious impact. Microplastic could contaminate fish which would be eaten by human then cause health. Bali's beaches that had been long becoming favorite place of tourists looking for the sun and surfing, but now the coastline disappeared under the mountains

of rubbish. Plastic straws and food packaging were scattered among the sunbathing tourists, while surfers were tossed behind the waves avoiding the garbage that flowed out of the river or carried by swirling currents. (Sartika, 2017)

This serious environmental problem in Bali became more concerned with one of international non-governmental organizations, 4Ocean. The World Bank defined international non-governmental organizations as private organizations that carried out activities to complete, alleviate poverty, improve the environment, provide basic social services or carry out community development activities in international scope and the outposts around the world to deal with specific issues in many countries. In an important document of the World Bank, working with international non-governmental organizations in a broader context, the term of international non-governmental organizations could be interpreted as all non-profit organizations which was not related to government. International non-governmental organizations in general was value-based organizations that prioritize, in whole or in part, charitable assistance and voluntary services.

International non-governmental organization was a kind of organization that was established by individuals or groups of people who voluntarily provide services to the general public without aiming to benefit from their activities internationally. Whereas in language, referring to the Large Indonesian Language Dictionary (KBBI), self-help means power / power alone. So, the writer could say, NGOs was institution whose business is with community power / strength. Legally regulated, NGOs were included in the category of community organizations contained in Law No. 8 of 1985 and PP No. 18 1986.

The story began when Alex Schulze and Andrew Cooper took a surf trip to Bali, Indonesia that would inevitably change their lives and the fate of the ocean. In 2015, Florida surfers Andrew Cooper and Alex Schulze embarked on a post-

college trip to Bali in search of big waves. What they found were beaches buried in garbage. When Cooper and Schulze arrived, they were immediately struck by the massive pollution that choked Bali's beaches with trash that washed up from the ocean. The amount of trash they saw floating in the ocean was disturbing to say the least and it sparked both to take action when they returned to their native Florida.

Andrew Cooper and Alex Schulze set out to find out why no one was doing anything about it. One afternoon they came across an old fishing village where fishermen were literally pushing their boat through piles of plastic that had washed up on shore. The two surfers realized that the proliferation of plastic threatened both the ocean environment and the fishermen's livelihood. Since that, they had an idea for-profit business that pulled plastic and glass waste from oceans around the world in order to repurpose it by making bracelets out of those recycled materials.

4Ocean sold each bracelet for \$20 with the promise that the money from each purchase would fund one pound of trash removal within 12 months from the time of purchase. 4ocean was a non-governmental organization actively removing trash from the ocean and coastlines while inspiring individuals to work together for cleaner oceans, one pound at a time. 4ocean defined the term "trash" as any man-made material that did not belong in the ocean or was damaging to the environment.

The operation was funded by the sale of bracelets and products made from recovered materials but 4Ocean's work and goals were much more complex and grandiose than simply selling jewelry made of ocean trash. Schulze and Cooper were driven problem solvers, rife with solutions to beloved ocean's plastic problem and they were ambitious enough to see them through.

The 4 O.C.E.A.N Pillars was as the foundation, at 4ocean pledge to clean the ocean and coastlines

one pound at a time, such as the first, optimizing technology by utilizing the latest technology to prevent, intercept, and remove trash from the ocean and coastlines. Second, creating jobs by having full-time captains and crews that were cleaning the ocean and coastlines 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Third, education & awareness by striving to educate individuals, corporations, and governments on the impact that plastic has on the ocean. They hosted cleanups all over the world, both above and below the water, to raise awareness and change behavior. The last was new global economies, by giving ocean plastic a value, the team are creating a new economy for the removal of trash. (4 ocean, 2019)

With the recent launch of a 135-foot boat destined for the filthiest river mouths in the world in an attempt to cut off plastic pollution at its source, and planned to build demand for raw materials made from the recovered plastic, 4Ocean was diversifying their ocean cleanup strategies.

Surfer called up Alex Schulze and Andrew Cooper, the recent 2018 SURFER Awards recipients of the “Agents of Change” award, to learn more about 4Ocean’s fast-growing operation that has already pulled 2.6 million pounds of trash from seas. In July, Boca Raton, Florida-based 4Ocean announced that it had pulled more than 1 million pounds of plastic, glass and other trash from the ocean since the company launched in January 2017. Cooper and Schulze said 4Ocean has sold just more than \$30 million worth of recycled bracelets to fund their ongoing cleanup efforts. They still have a long way to go.

In Florida where 4Ocean was headquartered, the number of plastic bags in the ocean was a direct threat to an already dwindling sea turtle population. Turtles often mistake the bags for their primary food source, jellyfish, and the results are disastrous. (Magazine, 2018) Roughly 8 million tons of plastic waste was dumped in the world’s oceans each year, according to one study, and Indonesia accounts for more than

10 percent of that total. At the beginning of 2018, Bali's government declared a "garbage emergency" after local cleanup efforts on the island of more than 4 million people failed to mitigate the coastal trash problem despite workers sometimes hauling away as much as 100 tons of garbage per day. The biggest reason for the massive amount of refuse that enters the world's oceans was a swelling global population that produced more waste, while a whopping 91 percent of the world's plastic waste had never been recycled, according to a study published in 2017. Pollution problems were especially bad in developing countries such as Indonesia, which lack of necessary infrastructure to handle it. (Jr, 2018)

Bali, commonly known as the 'Island of the gods', had always boasted stunning natural landscapes including lush green tropical rainforests, majestic mountains, and pristine beaches; as well as gracious and friendly locals. Local Balinese traditionally used only organic materials leaving no waste behind. With the introduction of plastics, non-degradable waste was now harmed Bali. In Southern Bali only, the quantity of solid waste produced exceeds 240 tonnes every day. (Bali's Waste Crisis)

Representing the Indonesian Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi, Director General of ASEAN Cooperation, Ambassador of Tavares, officially opened East Asia Summit (EAS) Conference to Combat Plastic Waste in Bali, 6-7 September 2017. Meanwhile, Coordinating Minister for Marine Affairs, Luhut Panjaitan, represented by Deputy of Human Resources, Science and Technology and Maritime Culture, Dr. Safri Burhanuddin, in his keynote speech explained about Indonesia's efforts in handling plastic waste, for example through the creation of the National Plastic Waste Action Plan. This was related to Indonesia's commitment to reduce 70% of Indonesia's contribution to plastic waste at sea before 2025.

The East Asia Summit (EAS) Conference to Combat Plastic Waste in the Sea was hosted by Indonesia and New Zealand, attended by more than 85 participants from EAS participating countries, both from track I (government) and track II (private sector, academicians, NGOs, representatives of ASEAN Secretariat, and others).

In the conference, the Indonesian Delegation conveyed several measures that had been taken by Indonesia to combat plastic waste at sea, such as the issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 16 Year 2017 on The Policy of Indonesian Maritime (February 2017) and National Action Plan on Marine Plastic Debris 2017-2025 (May 2017), Combating Marine Plastic Debris Campaign and Reduction Plastic Bag Production and Use.

The Indonesian Government was also promoting a policy of converting waste into energy resources. Currently, 15 cities in Indonesia (including Denpasar) were taking part in a study on overcoming plastic waste in the sea, including for example the first plastic tar street construction project at University of Udayana, which was part of government action plan to manage plastic waste. In addition, other government action plans include: the development of bio-plastics from cassava and seaweed, waste management to energy, and the empowerment of waste banks.

The conference discussed the current challenges and constraints faced in managing plastic waste at sea and highlighting the innovative solutions, as well as local and national policies, private, public and educational partnerships for community behavioral change to play an active role in combating plastic waste. The Conference speakers came from experts, academicians, representatives of international organizations, as well as business actors and entrepreneurs from various countries. During 2 (two) days of activity, the participants will exchange their perspective on the problems and handling of waste in the sea, as well as visiting plastic

waste utilization project in the form of plastic tar road developed by Universitas Udayana Bali.

This conference was an implementation of EAS Statement on Enhancing Regional Maritime Cooperation which was initiated by Indonesia in 2015. EAS was a regional forum that served as a platform for dialogue and strategic cooperation of leaders from 18 countries in facing the various key challenges in the region. The 18 EAS member countries were 10 member countries of ASEAN, USA, Australia, India, Japan, South Korea, China, Russia and New Zealand. (Combating Marine Plastic Waste, Indonesia and New Zealand Hosted East Asia Summit Conference , 2017)

B. Research Question

From the background of problem that has been explained, the writer found the main problem, such :
How does the advocacy of 4Ocean for addressing the plastic dumps issues in Bali, Indonesia?

C. Theoretical Framework

To answer the problem formulation that has been proposed for research on how 4Ocean does the advocacy for addressing the plastic dumps issue in Bali, Indonesia, it could be analyzed by using the transnational advocacy network concept.

Advocacy is an effort to improve or change public policy in accordance with the hopes or interests of those who are pushing for these changes. The word advocacy comes from the English language to advocate, which means 'to defend' (to defend a case in court - to defend), to 'advance' or 'to promote', to try to 'create' a new one that has never existed, or it can also mean to make 'changes' in an organized and systematic way (to change). So, the main objective of advocacy is to change the public policy.

Advocacy is a process in which there are a number of activities that are shown to influence decision making. Advocacy is only one of the tools and processes of democracy that citizens can undertake to monitor and protect their interests in relation to policies imposed by the government. Advocacy is not a revolutionary process that aims to seize political power and then make changes to the overall system and structure of society. Unlike the revolution, advocacy is based on the assumption that changes in the system and structure of the wider community can be done through changes in public policies in stages (gradual and incremental changes). (Azizah, Advokasi Kuota Perempuan di Indonesia, 2013)

Advocacy activities must consider and follow appropriate processes, such as: the process of legislation and jurisdiction, the political and mobilization process, the process of socialization and bureaucracy. The purpose of advocacy activities, especially in the context of forming public opinion and raising people, is not merely to make people 'just know' but also 'want to get involved' and act. Thus, advocacy activities are engaged in all types and processes of public policy formation that are targeted so advocacy activities require the involvement of many parties with different expertise specifications but systematically organized. Advocacy activities at the local, national and international levels involve various parties, local, national and international levels involve various parties or organizations. (Azizah, Advokasi Kuota Perempuan di Indonesia, 2013)

The Transnational Advocacy Network

In the concept of Transnational Advocacy Networks by Margaret E. Keck & Kathryn Sikkink, it explains that Transnational Advocacy Networks is a network of international actors working on an issue, with a linkage to share valued common discourse, and having a dense intensity in the exchange of information and services (Keck & Sikkink, 1998).

In a situation as for conditions that make Transnational Advocacy Networks arise because:

1. The delay or disconnection of a structure that connected between local groups and government, where the presence of a connecting structure that was less good then created a situation that was not effective in solving problem, so that a boomerang situation pattern that affected the characteristics of the network appears

2. Activists or political entrepreneurs believed that the existing network could advance their missions and campaigns, and actively promote them. Provide a container for forming and strengthening networks

3. International conference and various forms of international interactions that provided a forum for forming and strengthening networks.

Advocacy networks were significant transnationally, regionally and domestically. They may be key contributors to a convergence of social and cultural norms able to support processes of regional and international integration. By building new links among actors in civil societies, states and international organizations, they multiply the opportunities for dialogue and exchange. In issue areas such as the environment and human rights, they also make international resources available to new actors in domestic political and social struggles.

Scholars have been slow to recognize either the rationality or the significance of activist networks. Motivated by values rather than by material concerns or professional norms, they fall outside our accustomed categories. Yet more than other kinds of transnational networks, advocacy networks often reach beyond policy change to advocate and instigate changes in the institutional and principled bases of international interactions. When they succeed, they are an important part of an explanation for changes in world politics. A transnational advocacy network includes those actors working

internationally on an issue, who are bound together by shared values, a common discourse, and dense exchanges of information and services. Such networks are most prevalent in issue areas characterized by high value content and informational uncertainty, although the value content of an issue is both a prerequisite and a result of network activity.

Simultaneously principled and strategic actors, transnational advocacy networks 'frame' issues to make them comprehensible to target audiences, to attract attention and encourage action, and to 'fit' with favourable institutional venues. By framing, it means 'conscious strategic efforts by groups of people to fashion shared understandings of the world and of themselves that legitimate and motivate collective action'.

In its implementation, the transnational advocacy network has several strategies used to carry out advocacy, namely:

1. *Political information*, the ability to transfer with political information that is useful and has credibility, to a place that will get the most powerful benefits. Many exchanges of information are through the media such as telephone calls, e-mails, fax communications, newspapers, pamphlets and bulletins. They provide information that has never been published before and from sources that may not have been heard. In order to make the public understand and understand a situation that occurs and make public opinion based on its geographic location or even beyond its geography. Information in advocacy networks not only provides facts, but also testimony of stories so activists can persuade people and encourage the public to take action.

The process of persuasion takes place intentionally, in an activist group advocacy network identifying parties related to the issue and then providing a reasonable solution in accordance with the issue. In identifying an issue and party, it

requires a message that is strong, clear and usually has an impact on a policy. The activities of non-government actors are very dependent on information, with this information making non-government actors legitimate actors in the international world. Information obtained is very necessary for their activities, broadens their legitimacy, and helps to mobilize certain policy targets. Media is an important partner in information politics that is to attract the attention of the press more broadly. With the media, information can be delivered in a timely and dramatic manner. In addition, the media can interpret facts and testimonies so that the goal is to persuade people and encourage them to take action.

2. *Symbolic politics*, the ability to give a strong impression through symbols, actions, or stories that will reflect considerations or responses, while the individual targets are at great distances. This is part of the process of persuasion where networks create awareness and expand constituencies. In raising awareness of the issue of advocacy networks using symbolic events to reshape understanding of an issue raised.

3. *Political leverage*, the ability to reflect while actors who have power can control, while actors who do not have power appear to have no influence. Activists in advocacy networks often involve some policy changes targeting the government, but perhaps also internationally, or private actors such as transnational companies. In order to make policy changes, advocacy networks must both persuade and suppress more powerful actors. To get a strong influence the advocacy network must look for stronger advocacy / actor organizations. By utilizing stronger actors, weak groups will gain influence that far exceeds their ability to directly influence the state. In democracy, the potential for influencing actors provides large profit advocacy groups in lobbying for policy changes.

4. *Political accountability*, the effort used to help actors empower to act or act in the policies or principles they support. In political accountability, an advocacy network that

works in an issue tries to influence important actors in a country. Where in a government there is a policy and principle applied by the government. When the policies and principles are implemented and the state becomes worse or policies and principles are not implemented, then this is where the opportunity for advocacy networks takes on a role. The advocacy network here provides demands regarding these principles and policies. These demands are in the form of opposition to government policies and principles. (Sikkink, 1999)

With the concept of Transnational Advocacy Networks, it can explain how an advocacy network acts in response to a problem issue. 4Ocean as an NGO has one of its tasks to provide an understanding of the case of plastic waste that pollutes the Bali ocean and coastlines. 4Ocean in its role will reflect 4 ways to realize advocacy goals according to Keck & Sikkink namely Information politics, Symbolic politics, Leverage politics and Accountability Politics.

By using *TANs* as an analysis tool would be able show the contribution of international actors in advocating this issue. It is the belief local community has not been enough to tackle the issue and still needs intervention from stronger external actors to push the local government that restricts the local community movement. Moreover, sophisticated technology and the phenomena of globalization make one individual can easily to be connected nowadays. Therefore, by using the concept of transnational advocacy it can portrait the scheme about the process of advocating the gendecide issue with the cooperation of local communities and international actors. (Amalia & Azizah, 2019) Activists consider that networking is the way to extend their campaigns and missions, especially in promoting issue through networking.

In applying this transnational advocacy concept, 4Ocean activity can be seen more specific. One of 4Ocean's ways is to provide information about the great danger of plastic

waste in Bali's ocean and coastlines. With this information, 4Ocean aims to make the relationship between advocacy networks interrelate with each other and is expected to help in realizing the 4Ocean goal itself, such as reducing marine damage due to pollution of plastic waste. With the support of other advocacy networks, this makes 4Ocean easier to realize its goals. This can also influence where the advocacy network is located, such as advocacy networks that provide support that are located in different countries with 4 Ocean activities. The advocacy network can also influence their government for the country where 4Ocean is active.

D. Hypothesis

The advocacy of 4Ocean for addressing the plastic dumps issues in Bali could be implemented by using the concept of Transnational Advocacy Concept, such as:

1. *Information Politics* : Giving latest update about 4Ocean Bali Activities through their official social media
2. *Symbolic Politics* : Hosting events to celebrate big certain days, ex : World Oceans Day
3. *Leverage Politics* : Collaboration with Canggu and Jembrana local government, Faculty of Language and Arts (FBS) of Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Red Planet Hotels
4. *Accountability Politics* : Controlling some areas of Bali ocean, river, and coastlines as the proof that 4Ocean is serious in handling the plastic waste issue

4Ocean believed that networking would further their missions and campaigns, and actively promote them, international conferences and other forms of international contacts created arenas for forming and strengthening networks.

E. Purpose of Research

1. To enrich the international relations knowledge related to the writing.
2. To prove the answer from the research question and truth with relevant concept and data.
3. To find out how big the advocacy influence and strategy carried out by 4Ocean in handling the plastic dumps issues in Bali, Indonesia.

F. Research Methodology

In this research, writer used quantitative and qualitative research method. Quantitative research method used in a study that relied on the use of numbers, tables, graphs, diagrams and so on to facilitate reports in this research. Qualitative research method used for analysis that was done deeper, which could then be understood and taken important points about an event or social problem in the community. In addition, understanding the topics raised could be obtained widely and in more detail using the method. Qualitative research emphasized the research process compared to the results achieved. In addition, this qualitative research method used more data sources from the field.

The data collection in this research was taken from written data sourced from news, reports, journals and books. Furthermore, the author described the facts as they were, by sorting them out, categorizing them, interpreting them and describing them to get an overview to answer the questions from the research question already mentioned.

G. Scope of Research

Giving limitation to the writing to minimize discussion that was not related and the possibility of evasion problems. With the limitation in accordance with the problem, it aimed to facilitate the author in finding data. The scope of research was needed to avoid any discrepancies in the discussion and verification of the hypothesis and subject matter that had been

proposed. The scope of writing in this thesis was not widely general. This research took limit in 2017 to 2019, also this research only explained about the advocacy role and methods of 4Ocean as International Non-governmental Organization to reduce plastic dumps in Bali, Indonesia.

H. Writing System

The writing system of this thesis used a descriptive writing system by making sub-points that could describe the advocacy of 4Ocean to reduce plastic dumps issues in Bali, Indonesia to answer the main problem.

In the Chapter I, examining the introduction which contained: background, research question, theoretical framework, hypothesis, scope of research, research methodology, purpose of research, and writing system.

Chapter II, describing the plastic dumps issues in Bali's ocean and coastlines

Chapter III, describing the dynamic of 4Ocean as International Non-Governmental Organization

Chapter IV, describing the advocacy strategies of 4Ocean in Bali, Indonesia

Chapter V, as the closing or the last chapter that consisted of conclusion from the entire paper as a whole.