

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

ENLIT: International Youth Conference 2026



**Global & Local
Collaboration to Promote
SDGs in Urban Areas**

**Enhancing Literacy, Inquiry, and Thought Youth
Conference
(ENLIT)
2026**

Book of Abstract

**“Global & Local Collaboration to Promote SDGs in
Urban Areas”**

Organized by:

Laboratorium of International Relations (LABIRIN)
Universitas Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran” Jawa Timur
Surabaya, June 18 2026

WIMAYA Twin Tower

Table of Content

PANEL 1 5 - 13

PANEL 215 - 23

PANEL 325 - 33

PANEL 435 - 42

PANEL 544 - 51

PANEL 653 - 60

CONFERENCE POSTER

LABIRIN |
Laboratorium of International Relations
UPN "Veteran" Jawa Timur

Handaruan Institute

ENLIT

International Youth Conference

2026

Poster and Paper Presentation

Global & Local Collaboration
to Promote SDGs in Urban
Areas

Moderator
Muhammad Indrawan Jatmika
S.I.P., M.A.
Lecturer in International Relations at
UPN "Veteran" Jawa Timur

Keynote Speaker
Christine Bui
Deputy Consul-General
of Australia in Surabaya

Expert Speaker
Raihan Tarunajaya & Dina Putu Ayu Kristiyanti
Master's Student in International
Relations at Universitas Airlangga | Educator at SMAK
Santo Paulus Jember

Ranitya Nurita
Founder
Wastehub

Journal Partner

WIMAYA
Interdisciplinary Journal of International Affairs

18 June 2026
07.30-END (WIB)

Twin Tower B,
11th & 12th Floor
UPN "Veteran" Jawa Timur

Media Partner

[@labirin.upn](https://www.instagram.com/labirin.upn)
[@labirin_institute](https://www.instagram.com/labirin_institute)
[@handaruan.institute](https://www.instagram.com/handaruan.institute)
[@pijarfoundation](https://www.instagram.com/pijarfoundation)
[@townhallmuda.id](https://www.instagram.com/townhallmuda.id)

✉ labirin@upnjatim.ac.id

ENLIT: International Youth Conference 2026

PANEL 1

International Political Economy and Global Business

Global & Local
Collaboration to Promote
SDGs in Urban Areas

The Role of Disperinaker Surabaya as a Facilitator in Promoting Local Entrepreneurship Through the Surabaya Industrial and Labour (SIL) Event: A Qualitative Study on Business Matching and Export Readiness

Alfarel Josi A.P.*, Hexsa Alden A., Gladia Dwi P., Siti Rabbani, Elsada Kristin P.

UPN "Veteran" Jawa Timur

*Corresponding Author, Email: Alfarel955@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Local Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) increasingly face challenges in accessing international markets due to limited networks, information, and institutional support. This study examines the role of the Surabaya Department of Industry and Manpower (Disperinaker Surabaya) as a governmental facilitator in bridging local SMEs with foreign buyers through the Surabaya Industrial Labor (SIL) Fest 2026. SIL Fest 2026 is a strategic initiative to strengthen the industrial and labor ecosystem while simultaneously promoting local entrepreneurship through direct engagement with foreign investment opportunities. Adopting a qualitative research approach, data were collected through direct observation, official documentation, and selected interviews with key stakeholders. The findings highlight how SIL functions as a strategic business matching platform that connects local entrepreneurs with international buyers, while the Export Center Surabaya serves as a supporting instrument in enhancing the export readiness of local businesses. This study contributes to the discourse on promoting local entrepreneurship through institutional facilitation and suggests that government-led matchmaking initiatives play a significant role in sustainable local economic development.

Keywords: Surabaya Industrial Labor Fest, Entrepreneurship, Export Center Surabaya, Disperinaker, SME

PT. Perkebunan Nasional's Adaptation to the Implementation of the EUDR Through the Java Coffee Estate Program

**Ilmi Zulfani, Iftitah Rizqi Alifiyanurani, Aulia Nisa Azhara, Ghina Salwa Widiyanie, Siti
Sharibah Muhammad**

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur

24044010023@student.upnjatim.ac.id, 24044010028@student.upnjatim.ac.id,
24044010082@student.upnjatim.ac.id, 24044010089@student.upnjatim.ac.id,
24044010136@student.upnjatim.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze how PT Perkebunan Nusantara (PTPN), through its Java Coffee Estate program, responds to institutional pressures stemming from the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR). The EUDR, which took effect in June 2023, requires that agribusiness products entering the European Union market be free from deforestation and meet standards of legality and traceability. This pressure is viewed as a form of coercive pressure that compels companies to adapt in order to gain legitimacy and maintain access to international markets. The research framework employs the concept of "Strategic Response to Institutional Processes" proposed by Christine Oliver (1991). Oliver identifies five forms of organizational response to external pressure: acquiescence, compromise, avoidance, defiance, and manipulation. In the context of PTPN, the chosen strategy is acquiescence, specifically in the form of compliance—that is, explicit adherence to formal rules. This is reflected in the implementation of land geolocation for the traceability system, Rainforest Alliance certification as a form of mimetic pressure, and replanting programs to enhance the sustainability of coffee production.

Keywords: EUDR, Institutional Pressure, Java Coffee Estate, Rainforest Alliance Certification, Strategic Response, Traceability.

**FOREIGN AID CINA KEPADA LAOS DALAM UPAYA MEMBERANTAS
PERDAGANGAN OBAT-OBATAN TERLARANG DI WILAYAH
GOLDEN TRIANGLE MELALUI SAFE MEKONG JOINT OPERATION
PERIODE 2022-2025**

**David Junior Tanujaya, Adelita Diaz Sasangka, Muhammad Hanif Abidin, Vania Faadhilah
Khansa, Daelisya Nafica Putri**

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur

24044010067@student.upnjatim.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Transnational organized crime, such as illegal drugs, appears recently as a modern, non-traditional threat in the Southeast Asia region, especially in the hub of crime, Golden Triangle. The Golden Triangle includes Myanmar, Laos, and Thailand, and became the second largest production center for opium, heroin, and methamphetamine in the world right after Afghanistan. The drug trafficking happening in the Golden Triangle region utilizes the Mekong River as its main route when doing criminal activity. Geographically, the downstream part of the Mekong River located in China's territory has resulted in them joining an initiative to build collaborative forces with Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, and Cambodia, and to be involved in a joint patrol activities on the Mekong River called the Safe Mekong Joint Operation. China's contribution to the Safe Mekong Joint Operation can be seen, among other things, through the provision of assistance or foreign aid to the countries involved. This research focuses on analyzing the form of Chinese assistance to Laos as a member country in the implementation of the Safe Mekong Joint Operation for the 2022-2025 period. The analysis of the implementation of China's foreign aid to Laos in this study was done and researched based on the concept of foreign aid declared by Hans Morgenthau, by categorizing it into subsistence aid as one of the many types of foreign aid in the form of public service development and funding. This research is conducted using a descriptive qualitative research method with the main sources coming from secondary sources, such as books, journal articles, internet sites, and report documents.

Keywords: Foreign Aid, China, Laos, Drugs, Golden Triangle, Southeast Asia.

Analysis of Indonesia's Motives for Providing Foreign Aid to Vanuatu from 2019 - 2024

Tiara Zahirah Lutfianti¹, Mochammad Nurba'a Safaro Akli², Putri Aulia Hidayat³, Maulida Choirun Nisa⁴, Arsa Bima Wiratama⁵

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur

24044010002@student.upnjatim.ac.id¹, 24044010003@student.upnjatim.ac.id²,
24044010043@student.upnjatim.ac.id³, 24044010072@student.upnjatim.ac.id⁴,
24044010150@student.upnjatim.ac.id⁵

ABSTRACT

Indonesia is increasingly active in sending foreign aid to Pacific countries in response to the rising climate vulnerability and natural disasters occurring in the region. Vanuatu, as one of the countries in the Pacific region often receives foreign aid from Indonesia, demonstrating Indonesia's efforts to strengthen bilateral relations and solidarity in the Pacific region. This study examines the motives behind Indonesia's foreign aid to Vanuatu during the 2019–2024 period, which are not only related to humanitarian reasons but also involve specific objectives and goals. Utilizing Maria Andersson's (2011) framework, a qualitative method with a descriptive-analytical approach is applied to explore the motives behind Indonesia's aid to Vanuatu. This involves a deep analysis of humanitarian, economic, strategic, ideological, identity, and environmental factors through literature review and document analysis. Through these analyses, the delivery of aid to Vanuatu serves a dual purpose because its motives are not only a form of empathy but also an instrument of diplomatic strategy and international recognition. Therefore, Indonesia's foreign aid to Vanuatu is not just about humanitarian reasons, because other motives serve as part of a diplomatic strategy to secure international recognition in the Pacific region.

Keywords: Aid Motives, Indonesia Foreign Aid, Vanuatu

Faktor-Faktor Kebijakan Luar Negeri India dalam Pembentukan Asia-Africa Growth Corridor di Afrika sebagai Respons Terhadap Belt Road Initiatives (2017-2023)

ABSTRACT

China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), launched in 2013, has transformed connectivity and strategic influence in the Indo-Pacific region, including the Indian Ocean, which is a vital area of interest for India. Between 2017 and 2020, India explicitly rejected participation in the BRI, primarily because the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) crossed the disputed Kashmir territory and due to concerns over China's economic dominance and "debt-trap diplomacy." This study examines how the Government of India responded strategically to China's BRI during the 2017-2020 period. The research applies a qualitative approach using policy analysis methods and secondary sources, including official government documents, academic studies, and think tank reports. The study employs Edward N. Luttwak's concept of geoeconomics, which views economic instruments such as regulation, investment, and infrastructure as tools of interstate competition and power projection. The findings indicate that India adopted a combination of defensive and offensive geoeconomic balancing strategies. These included formal opposition to the CPEC, restrictions on Chinese investment following the 2020 Galwan clash, and the development of alternative connectivity initiatives such as the Asia-Africa Growth Corridor (AAGC), International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC), and participation in the Blue Dot Network. India's response demonstrates an effort to preserve economic autonomy and strategic sovereignty in the Indian Ocean region through defensive geoeconomic policies.

Keywords: Geoeconomics, Belt and Road Initiative, India, China, Counterbalancing.

Strategi Indonesia dalam Menarik Fdi China pada Industri Nikel Tahun 2020-2024

Zoya Aisah Hartono, Keyshita Armevia, Adhelia Dwi Oktaviani, Adrian Haichal, Abd Naufal Almubarak, Kharis Ibrah Kahfiansyah

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jawa Timur

zoyaaisyhart@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Nickel is one of the primary components in battery production, which is currently widely used as a renewable energy source, while Indonesia is a country rich in natural resources, including the world's largest nickel reserves. This opportunity makes the Indonesian government began implementing a ban on nickel ore exports in 2020, with a focus on domestic nickel production. This study examines Indonesia's strategy for attracting China as a primary investor in the country's nickel industry, with the expectation that China will invest capital to develop the nickel industry and boost the national economy. This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach and utilizes secondary data based on journals and reports on the nickel industry in Indonesia. The theory used in this study is Dirk Willem te Velde's theory of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to analyze the Indonesian government's strategy in attracting investors to the nickel industry. This study shows that the policy banning nickel ore exports, the promotion of domestic processing industries to enhance investment appeal, and other factors such as the availability of natural resources, government policies, and a competitive investment environment all play a role. The results of this study indicate that the success in attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) from China in the nickel industry sector is not solely determined by the availability of natural resources, but is significantly influenced by the government's strategy to establish stable and structured regulations.

Keywords: Indonesia, China, Nickel, FDI, Government Strategy.

Analisis Strategi Marketing Mix 7P Huawei di Thailand Tahun 2020-2024

Soffy Eka Saputri, Annabalerina Florencia, Dea Ananda, Maulida Isti'anah P. I. J., Zaskia Putri Hapsari

UPN Veteran Jawa Timur

24044010011@student.upnjatim.ac.id, 24044010054@student.upnjatim.ac.id,
24044010068@student.upnjatim.ac.id, 24044010087@student.upnjatim.ac.id,
244044010132@student.upnjatim.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Huawei has faced increasing restrictions in Western markets due to political pressure and policies from the United States. These conditions prompted Huawei to position Thailand as a strategic hub in Southeast Asia, where Huawei initiated its expansion through telecommunication and digital infrastructure development in 2018. Following this initial phase, Huawei's operations in Thailand reached a stabilized stage by 2020. Therefore, this study focuses on analyzing how Huawei's marketing strategy is implemented in Thailand during the settled period of 2020-2024. This study employs a qualitative approach with a case study method on Huawei in Thailand during the 2020–2024 period, utilizing secondary data analysis based on the 7P marketing mix strategy framework. This research adopts the 7P marketing mix concept which provides a comprehensive framework for analyzing key marketing elements to examine how Huawei strategically integrates product, price, place, promotion, people, process, and physical evidence in the context of its expansion in Thailand. This study finds that Huawei implemented its 7P marketing strategy in Thailand through strategic partnerships with local operators AIS and True Corp in 5G infrastructure development and data center investment worth 700 million baht. This strategy successfully positioned Huawei as a leader in Thailand's telecommunications market in response to its exclusion from Western markets due to US-driven pressure.

Keywords: 7P Marketing Mix, Huawei, Thailand, 5G

Analysis of Huawei's Penetration Strategy in the National Telecommunications Infrastructure in the United Kingdom 2012–2019

**M. Adam Al Fatih¹, Nadya Cristabel², Talita Nur Hidayah³, Nazwa Riandari⁴, and Nabila
Amalya Arsy⁵**

UPN "Veteran" East Java

Email: 24044010111@student.upnjatim.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The growing demand for telecommunications infrastructure in the United Kingdom has driven the entry of various global technology companies, including Huawei, into the construction of national 4G and 5G networks. The presence of Huawei as a Chinese company raised concerns regarding national security and technological dependency on foreign entities within the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, Huawei succeeded in expanding its involvement in British telecommunications infrastructure during the period of 2012–2019. This study aims to analyze Huawei's penetration strategies within the United Kingdom's national telecommunications infrastructure during that period. This research employs a qualitative method with a case study approach, utilizing data collection techniques based on literature review drawn from academic journals, government reports, corporate documents, and publications from relevant institutions. This study applies the concepts of market entry strategy and the marketing mix (4Ps) to explain Huawei's strategies in entering and consolidating its position in the United Kingdom's telecommunications market. The findings indicate that Huawei achieved market penetration through strategic alliances with local telecommunications operators, enabling the gradual integration of its technology into the national network. Furthermore, this penetration was reinforced through the provision of high-quality technology at competitive prices, partnership-based distribution channels, and promotional efforts emphasizing economic legitimacy and contributions to the development of the United Kingdom's digital infrastructure.

Keywords: Huawei, Market Entry Strategy, Marketing Mix, Telecommunications, United Kingdom.

Petronas' Global Marketing Strategy Through Its Partnership with Mercedes-AMG F1 Team Within the Strategic Alliance Framework (2019–2023)

Princess Nauly, Adinda Septia Azzahra, Kalina Locretia Nareswari, Rahmenia Widyastuti

UPN "Veteran" Jawa Timur

Email: 24044010041@student.upnjatim.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Petronas, a state-owned oil and gas company from Malaysia, has established its partnership with the Mercedes-AMG F1 Team since 2010 as the primary platform of its global marketing strategy in strengthening brand positioning in the global market. Although this partnership has lasted for more than a decade, no study has systematically analyzed the mechanism of this partnership as a global marketing strategy within the Strategic Alliance framework. The research question of this study is how Petronas implements its global marketing strategy through its partnership with Mercedes-AMG in Formula 1 during the period 2019–2023. The method employed is qualitative-descriptive. This study applies the concept of Strategic Alliance as developed by Kale and Singh (2009), which positions the Petronas with Mercedes-AMG partnership as a noncompetitive alliance in the form of contractual arrangements, further developed into a nontraditional contractual partnership manifested in two dimensions: joint R&D and joint marketing. This is further supported by the concept of Global Business Strategy according to Refik Culpan (2002), which places Strategic Alliance as one of the forms of global business strategy. The findings indicate that the Petronas with Mercedes-AMG F1 partnership represents an implementation of Strategic Alliance through joint R&D and joint marketing. Through joint R&D, Petronas develops a technology called Fluid Technology Solutions in collaboration with the Mercedes-AMG technical team, producing innovations in lubricants and fuel. Through joint marketing, Formula 1 is utilized as a co-branding platform with Mercedes-AMG, expanding Petronas' brand reach while simultaneously strengthening its brand positioning.

Keywords: Strategic Alliance, Nontraditional Contractual Partnership, Global Business Strategy, Brand Positioning, Formula 1

ENLIT: International Youth Conference 2026

PANEL 2

Localizing Global Agendas: Paradiplomacy and Sustainable Development

Global & Local
Collaboration to Promote
SDGs in Urban Areas

Revitalizing Surabaya's Old Town as Urban Heritage Site: Surabaya City Government's Strategy in Promoting Sustainable Tourism through City Diplomacy (2023-2024)

Evania Agatha Naomi¹, Winanda Kartika Christy², Febyanti Ravita Dewi³, Trirahayu Pujihastuti⁴

^{1 2 3 4}UPN "Veteran" Jawa Timur

vaniaagtha9@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The revitalization of Surabaya's Old Town is one of the key strategies for promoting sustainable tourism at the local and global levels. This study aims to analyze how the Surabaya City Government's efforts to revitalize Surabaya's Old Town as urban heritage serve as a city diplomacy strategy to promote sustainable tourism during the 2023–2024 period. The conceptual framework used is the concept of city diplomacy developed by Rogier van der Pluijm and Jan Melissen. Of the six main dimensions, this study emphasizes the four most relevant dimensions, namely economy, culture, representation, and development. This study employs a qualitative approach using a descriptive method. Qualitative data were obtained through interviews with relevant parties as well as an analysis of policy documents and the Surabaya's Old Town revitalization program. Data analysis was conducted through three main components: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions to understand the relationship between revitalization strategies and city diplomacy practices. The results of the study indicate that the revitalization of Surabaya's Old Town serves not only as a cultural preservation effort but also as a strategic instrument for enhancing tourism appeal, strengthening the city's identity, and building Surabaya's global image. In addition, this revitalization initiative supports sustainable urban development by boosting the local economy and improving the quality of public spaces. This study contributes to the body of research on the relationship between urban heritage preservation and sustainable tourism development through the city diplomacy approach, particularly regarding the role of city diplomacy in revitalizing urban heritage to support sustainable tourism and the achievement of the SDGs in urban areas.

Keywords: Surabaya's Old Town, Revitalization, City Diplomacy, Surabaya City Government, SDGs

Glocalizing Sustainable Development: A Study of the "Kampung Surabaya Hebat" as a Catalyst for SDG 11 in 2021-2024

Michelle Librianora Simangasing¹, Krisanti Nur Lathifa Ramadhani^{2*}

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur

*krisanlathif@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The global mandate of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development requires a seamless translation of universal goals into localized actions. This research examines the glocalization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically Goal 11 " (Sustainable Cities and Communities), through the lens of the "Kampung Surabaya Hebat" (KSH) program in Surabaya, Indonesia from 2021 to 2024. Using Roland Robertson's Glocalization theory, this study analyzes how the Surabaya City Government bridges the gap .between international environmental standards and local grassroots participation. This research employs a qualitative descriptive-analytical approach, utilizing secondary data from the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) and policy documents, supplemented by observations of the KSH competition framework. The findings suggest that the success of glocalization in Surabaya is driven by the strategic integration of gotong royong (communal cooperation) with modern urban governance. By transforming technical global targets into community-based competitions, the city has fostered a "glocal" identity among residents, where waste management and urban farming are viewed both as local cultural practices and contributions to a global movement. Furthermore, this study highlights the role of political economy in resource allocation and the use of digital monitoring to validate local progress for global reporting. The research concludes that the Surabaya model offers a scalable blueprint for cities in the Global South, demonstrating that sustainable urban transformation is most effective when global norms are filtered through local socio-economic wisdom, ensuring that international policies are not. merely adopted, but culturally assimilated.

Keywords: Glocalization, SDGs, Surabaya, Sustainable Development

Local Governments and The SDGs: Paradiplomacy Practices in The Jakarta-Berlin Sister City Cooperation

Shinta Nur Sa'diyah, Mutiara Amaly Ramadhani

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur

23044010073@student.upnjatim.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This research examines the role of local governments and subnational actors in promoting the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through paradiplomacy, focusing on the case study of the Jakarta-Berlin Sister City cooperation. Although city-to-city cooperation is widely recognized as a key instrument for achieving the SDGs, existing studies often emphasize normative statements without thoroughly analyzing the effectiveness of governance. This study utilizes Nahuel Oddone's concept of Paradiplomacy as the primary analytical framework to examine the patterns and achievements of cooperation between the two cities. Employing a descriptive qualitative method with a case study approach, this research utilizes secondary data, including official government documents, policy reports, and relevant academic literature. The findings indicate that the Jakarta-Berlin sister city cooperation has contributed to the localization of the SDGs, particularly SDGs 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) and SDGs 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), through various concrete programs such as Smart Change and Jakarta Future City Hub. This paper contributes to the study of city diplomacy by highlighting the importance of paradiplomacy in the localization of the SDGs, as an effort to strengthen regional integration and enhance the effectiveness of urban governance in addressing global challenges.

Keywords: City Diplomacy, Jakarta-Berlin Partnership, Paradiplomacy, SDGs Localization, Urban Governance.

Analisis Efektivitas Konten Instagram @musea.surabaya dalam Promosi Urban Heritage Surabaya menggunakan Model AIDA.

Amalia Prasetya Wijayanti^{1*}, Sahrul Nurkholis², Melysa Angeli Permata³, Annisa Nurrahma Putri Setiyawan⁴

^{1 2 3 4}Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur

Email: 23044010007@student.upnjatim.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Urban heritage preservation is now seen as an important part of creating sustainable urban tourism and helping reach the Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goal 11, which focuses on making cities and communities more sustainable. In today's digital world, social media sites like Instagram are important in helping people learn about and connect with cultural heritage. This study looks at how Instagram posts from @musea.surabaya help promote Surabaya's urban heritage. It uses the AIDA model (Attention, Interest, Desire, Action) as a way to analyze the content. The research uses a qualitative descriptive approach, looking at specific posts, the visual stories they tell, how people interact with them, and how much they engage with the content. The results show that the account grabs attention well because it uses good visuals and shows a lot of cultural elements. It also builds interest and wanting to know more by using clear captions and stories that highlight the historical importance and the local culture. However, turning ideas into real actions isn't happening well enough, because clear persuasive messages and strong call-to-action methods aren't used consistently. This study shows how important it is to combine smart digital communication with efforts to promote heritage in order to help develop tourism in a sustainable way. It helps in the conversation about local digital efforts that support global sustainability goals by using new and inclusive methods.

Subnational Paradiplomacy Practices in the Localization of SDG 14: A Case Study of Labuan Bajo as a Sustainable Tourism Destination 2020–2024

Nailah 'Adila Anam¹, Aprisilia Dea², Fasya Zahira³

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur.

Email: adilanailah08@gmail.com¹, aprisiliadeakn@gmail.com², fasyazahira101@gmail.com³

ABSTRACT

Labuan Bajo is a national tourist destination that exemplifies how economic development, tourism, and environmental conservation coexist. The development of this area is not solely focused on increasing tourist numbers but also poses serious challenges to the sustainability of the marine ecosystem, such as increased waste generation and potentially damaging tourism activities. Therefore, subnational paradiplomacy is crucial, particularly in supporting the localization of SDG 14 in Labuan Bajo. This study employs three interrelated core concepts. Paradiplomacy explains how subnational actors conduct international relations independently. This concept serves as an entry point for understanding the localization of the SDGs, which is the process of adapting global targets to local contexts through regional policies. Both concepts converge on sustainable tourism as the framework for implementing SDG 14 in Labuan Bajo. This study adopts a qualitative method with two data collection techniques. First, primary data were obtained through online interviews with key informants relevant to the research topic. Second, secondary data were collected through documentation studies of official government reports, international cooperation documents, and scientific journals. The study finds that BPOLBF practiced paradiplomacy during 2020–2024 through targeted international engagements aligned with SDG 14 targets, including UNDP's Marine Plastic Litter Reduction Project in partnership with KOICA, collaboration with international NGOs such as WWF and Trash Hero Komodo for marine ecosystem conservation, and the implementation of Nature-Based Solutions including coral reef and mangrove restoration programs. These practices collectively contributed to the localization of SDG 14 through sustainable tourism governance and marine conservation policies at the local level.

Keywords: Paradiplomacy, SDG 14, Sustainable Tourism, Labuan Bajo

Optimizing Sustainable Tourism for Economic Development and SDGs Achievement in Tosari Village

**Zahra Pribadi Ayuningtyas*, Letta Frinzkyu Novanda Putri, Febi Diah Ayuningtyas, Daffa
Agustiansyah Kusuma Nugraha**

UPN "Veteran" Jawa Timur

*zapribadi@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Tosari Village, located in the Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park area, holds abundant natural resources that can attract tourists. Its distinctive landscapes, along with the local community's culture, serve as important assets in developing a sustainable tourism-based village. However, this potential has not yet been fully optimized due to limited digital promotion, low human resource capacity, and a lack of collaboration between local and global actors. On the other hand, development strategies are not only focused on the economic sector but also on social and environmental sustainability. This study aims to examine the village's potential in supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through an economic and sustainable tourism approach in Tosari Tourism Village. The research is grounded in the principle that sustainable tourism emphasizes local economic growth, community welfare, and environmental preservation. The method used is a literature review based on previous studies. The results show that Tosari Village has significant economic potential through the development of local businesses, the creation of tourism-based employment opportunities, and increased community income. From a social perspective, community involvement and the preservation of local culture are key strengths in supporting sustainable tourism. However, the optimization of these potentials still faces challenges in strengthening community capacity, integrating digital technology, and fostering synergy among stakeholders. This study contributes by emphasizing the importance of collaboration as a key strategy in integrating the SDGs agenda with community-based sustainable tourism development, particularly in driving economic growth.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals, Sustainable Tourism, Tosari Village.

Daikin and Kyoto University Collaboration on Sustainable Tourism Development in Ketandan Village (2025)

Rimby Nadziroh¹, Adinda Mutia Aulia Rahma², Caren Ade Putri³, Amanda Febrianty⁴,
Athiyyah Nadhifa Zahrah⁵

^{1 2 3 4 5}Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur

*Corresponding Author, Email: 23044010059@student.upnjatim.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Ketandan Village in Surabaya is an urban village that relies on tourism as a key of its local economy, supported by its strategic location in the city center. However, the significant rise of urban temperature has become an issue that is affecting the residents' daily lives, particularly through the decrease in the number of daytime tourist visitors. In response to the issue, Daikin and Kyoto University initiated a collaboration by renovating one of the public spaces in Ketandan Village by incorporating efficient cooling technology. This research applies the Sustainable Development framework by Jennifer A. Elliot (2006) that emphasizes three interrelated main pillars: environmental, economic, and social, with a specific case study on achieving goals of SDGs 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities. This research applies the qualitative descriptive method using a case study approach, by collecting the primer data through field observations in Ketandan Village, and in-depth interviews with local residents and tourism operators, and were analyzed thematically to identify patterns linking thermal comfort with socio-economic conditions of the community. Preliminary findings indicate that the use of more efficient cooling technologies such as comparing the inverter and non-inverter systems, improve the thermal comfort in public spaces. This collaboration also enhances the management of public facilities. Overall, this initiative collaboration highlights the importance of integrating urban heritage and sustainable tourism, positioning the RW Community Hall as a community hub and cultural asset that supports urban development.

Keywords: Ketandan, Sustainable Development, Thermal Comfort, Collaboration

Paradiplomacy and SDG Localization: A Case Study of the Surabaya-Kitakyushu Green Sister City Partnership in Urban Waste Management

Sari Lustina Simanullang

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur

sarisimanullang2005@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Southeast Asian cities face unprecedented challenges in municipal solid waste management, with generation rates increasing by approximately 4% annually, a critical barrier to achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 12: Responsible Consumption and Production. While international environmental cooperation traditionally occurs at the national level, subnational actors possess unique capacities to identify local, context-specific solutions through direct international engagement. Utilizing the theoretical framework of paradiplomacy, this research examines city-level diplomatic engagement as a driver for environmental capacity building. This study employs a qualitative case study approach, analyzing partnership agreements, technical documentation, and secondary sources. The research focuses on the Surabaya-Kitakyushu partnership, specifically following the formalization of the Green Sister City agreement in 2012. The findings demonstrate that this formalized cooperation has served as a robust framework for sustaining urban environmental initiatives, including the wide scale implementation of the Takura Composting technology which contributed up to 30% reduction in Surabaya's municipal solid waste generation. This partnership exemplifies how paradiplomacy serves as a vital alternative mechanism for SDG localization in urban areas. By bridging the gap between global goals and local action, the study provides practical lessons for youth leaders and local governments in developing countries to advance urban sustainability through city to city cooperation.

Diplomasi Budaya Pemerintah Indonesia melalui Festival Indonesia di Korea Selatan pada Tahun 2023-2025

Syam Rezala Harahap, Moh Basith Thomas Romadlony, Lukita Landis Famila, R. Ananda Satria Juliano, Arifa Nur Azizah, Revallita Ivonna Felisha

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur

*Corresponding Author, Email: syamrezala@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study examines the Indonesian government's cultural diplomacy in South Korea through the Indonesia Festival during the period of 2023–2025. The Indonesia Festival serves as a key platform for cultural diplomacy, which the Indonesian government utilizes to promote culture, showcase fashion and food products, foster people-to-people exchanges, and introduce literature. The research question for this study is: How does the Indonesian government conduct cultural diplomacy through the Indonesia Festival in South Korea from 2023 to 2025. This study employs a descriptive qualitative method with data collection techniques from various sources, such as social media, YouTube platforms, and news articles related to the organization of the Indonesian Festival in South Korea. The analysis of this study uses Simon Mark's conceptual framework of cultural diplomacy, which consists of four main aspects: actor and government involvement, objectives, activities, and audiences. The results of this study indicate that the Indonesian government's cultural diplomacy strategy through the Indonesian Festival has evolved in accordance with the prevailing situation and reality. In this context, the Indonesia Festival in South Korea serves as an adaptive and strategic form of cultural diplomacy in strengthening Indonesia-South Korea relations.

Keywords: Cultural Diplomacy, Festival Indonesia, Indonesia, South Korea.

ENLIT: International Youth Conference 2026

PANEL 3

Entrepreneurship, Economic Governance, and Geoeconomic Change

Global & Local
Collaboration to Promote
SDGs in Urban Areas

The Paradox of China's 15th Five-Year Plan: Navigating Market Concentration and the Structural Dilemma of Urban SMEs in Promoting Local Entrepreneurship

¹Nabila Aisyah Putri*, ²Arvian Ijlal Adhipratama

¹Department of International Relations, Universitas Airlangga

²Law Program, Faculty of Law, Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Terbuka

*nabila.aisyah.putri-2024@fisip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

China's 15th Five-Year Plan advances a new development pattern centered on a strategic pivot toward a unified national market and domestic demand expansion as a precursor to its moderately developed economy by 2035. At the same time, the state formally guarantees equal access to factors of production for both State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and private actors, including Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs). Despite formal guarantees, a structural paradox emerges: domestic expansion occurs within a state-mediated market that reinforces asymmetric advantages for large firms. Guided by Global Political Economy and state capitalism perspectives, this research examines how formal institutional frameworks interact with structural realities of market concentration in shaping SME participation in urban economies. This research utilizes a layered qualitative approach by combining critical policy analysis with process tracing and exploratory structural and market analysis, the study reveals the tensions between formal institutional commitments to inclusivity and pre-existing patterns of market concentration, highlighting the structural constraints shaping substantive market access in China's domestic market transformation under the 15th Five-Year Plan. The preliminary presumption indicates that, despite formal commitments to equal access, structural constraints and the advantages of SOEs limit SMEs effective participation. This paper argues that the advancement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 8, 9, and 16 in urban China depends on translating China's demand expansion into substantive SMEs market access within its state-led economic framework. This study offers a nuanced perspective on how state-led market integration may inadvertently marginalize local entrepreneurship despite egalitarian policy rhetoric.

Keywords: China, 15th Five-Year Plan, Local Entrepreneurship, State-Owned Enterprises

Strengthening Sustainable Economic Growth as an Employment Strategy of Disperinaker Surabaya City via Surabaya Industrial & Labour (SIL) 2026 and Grand Job Fair as an Instrument of Sub-National Industrial Relations

¹Hilmar Kristofer Marpaung, ²Prabu Cakra Ningrat, ³Reinaldo De Sonler Male,
⁴Muhammad Athallah Fathendra, ⁵Dimas Akbar Tjakra Wijaya

¹²³⁴⁵Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur

ABSTRACT

The disparity between the growth of the labor force and the capacity for labor absorption constitutes a structural challenge faced by industrial cities in Indonesia, including Surabaya. In response, Surabaya Municipal Office of Industry and Labour (Disperinaker) has formulated two strategic employment policy instruments, namely Surabaya Industrial & Labour (SIL) 2026 and Grand Job Fair, which are oriented not merely as job placement mechanisms, but also as platforms for strengthening sustainable economic growth within the framework of achieving SDGs 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). This paper analyzes how both events function as sub-national industrial relations instruments that contribute to the internalization of the global SDGs agenda into local employment policy. A qualitative approach is employed through a case study method, supported by policy documentation studies, in-depth interviews with stakeholders, and an analysis of current employment data from Surabaya City. This study applies the Triple Helix Theory developed by Loet Leydesdorff (2012) to analyze the synergy among government, the industrial sector, and educational institutions within the SIL 2026 and Grand Job Fair programs as efforts to promote the strengthening of sustainable economic growth and increase labor absorption at the sub-national level. The findings indicate that SIL 2026 operates as a platform that consolidates relations among government, NGOs, and the workforce in a structured manner, thereby advancing the fulfillment of SDGs indicators 8.3 and 8.5. Meanwhile, Grand Job Fair serves as an accelerating pillar of labor absorption with a direct impact on reducing the Open Unemployment Rate, in alignment with SDGs target 8.6. Furthermore, both instruments synergize in positioning Disperinaker Surabaya City as an actor capable of aligning local interests with global sustainable development commitments, engaging thousands of participants from the Surabaya urban community. This paper contributes to the strengthening of sub-national discourse in International Relations studies, particularly in the dimensions of employment and inclusive development at the city level.

Keywords: SDGs 8; Sustainable Economic Growth; Disperinaker Surabaya; SIL 2026; Job Fair

Securitizing the Geoeconomic Enclave: The Replication of China's 'Safe City' Standards and the Export of Surveillance Norms in Sihanoukville, Cambodia

²Arvian Ijlal Adhipratama*, ¹Nabila Aisyah Putri

¹Department of International Relations, Universitas Airlangga

²Law Program, Faculty of Law, Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Terbuka

*arvian.ijlal.adhipratama-2024@fisip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

China's massive investment through Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has transformed the geoeconomic landscape of Sihanoukville, Cambodia, leading to a drastic surge in local security vulnerabilities. To mitigate this crisis, the local government established a partnership by adopting "Safe City" surveillance technology from China. This research investigates the dynamics of adopting foreign security architecture that clashes with protection of civil rights and local rule of law. This study is qualitatively designed using 'Securitization theory' (Copenhagen School) to analyze threat construction, 'Norm Diffusion' to track the transmission of authoritarian governance, and 'Territorial Legal Pluralism' to dissect the hegemony of foreign corporate standards in urban spaces. Methodologically, this research implements Systematic Literature Review (SLR) by adopting the PRISMA protocol. Data extraction was performed on literature published within the last ten years from reputable academic databases (Scopus and Web of Science). Through thematic synthesis assisted by qualitative analysis software, articles meeting the inclusion criteria were dissected to map discourse trends, theoretical biases, and literature gaps. The hypothesized findings indicate that the majority of global literature confirms the "Safe City" partnership does not merely operate as a neutral tool, but functions as a transmission vector for authoritarian norms that normalize the suspension of public privacy for the sake of commercial stability. This study provides a theoretical contribution by proving literature asymmetry regarding achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This synthesis highlights the paradox where the achievement of safe urban infrastructure (SDG 11) is systematically reported to sideline indicators of civil liberty and institutional justice (SDG 16) in developing countries.

Keywords: China, Cambodia, Safe City, Securitization, Norm Diffusion

From Local Innovation to National Replication: The Role of Malang Creative Center in Advancing SDG 11

Monica Marchelina Iskandar

University of Muhammadiyah Malang

marchelinamonica@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The growing urgency of sustainable urban development necessitates innovative strategies that foster inclusive, resilient, and creative cities. In line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11, creative centers have emerged as strategic platforms for empowering local communities and strengthening urban ecosystems. This study examines the role of the Malang Creative Center (MCC) in supporting sustainable urban development and explores its potential as a replicable model for other cities in Indonesia. Grounded in Sustainable Urban Development theory, this research employs a qualitative case study approach through the analysis of policy documents, institutional reports, and relevant academic literature. The findings indicate that MCC plays a significant role in providing inclusive creative spaces, empowering local talent, fostering innovation, and strengthening the creative economy in Malang. These contributions support the realization of SDG 11 by enhancing urban livability, economic vitality, and social inclusivity. Despite challenges related to accessibility, program sustainability, and policy integration, MCC demonstrates strong potential as a scalable and adaptable model. This study proposes a conceptual and policy oriented framework for the development of creative centers that can be replicated across Indonesian cities, contributing to national urban sustainability agendas and broader global discussions on sustainable urban futures.

Keywords: Creative Center, Sustainable Urban Development, SDG 11, Creative Economy, Urban Governance

Bridging Global Agendas and Local Implementation: The Role of KAS-RPA in Promoting Urban Entrepreneurship in Advancing SDGs in Surabaya

Nadindra Pramesi Ken Nareswari, Veronica Natasya Debora, Chelsea Najswa Keisa, Carlita Sheva Putri Naura, Aisya Zahiyya Fikrin

UPN "Veteran" Jawa Timur

Email: nadindrapramesikn@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Urban areas play a crucial role in achieving the Sustainable development Goals (SDGs), particularly regarding inclusive economic growth and gender equality. However, the development of local entrepreneurship for women in urban settings still faces various challenges, making it necessary to study community-driven initiatives such as KAS-RPA (Kampung Arek Surabaya Ramah Perempuan dan Anak) in Surabaya, Indonesia. This research is guided by a conceptual framework that integrates SDG targets on gender equality and sustainable cities with theories of community empowerment and local entrepreneurship, positioning urban governance as a vital bridge between global agendas and context-sensitive local actions. Using a qualitative case study design, this research collected data from literature reviews and secondary sources like KAS-RPA policy documents and program reports. A descriptive qualitative analysis was conducted to understand how community empowerment, women's participation, and local economic development operate within the program. Findings show that KAS-RPA, through Surabaya's DP3APPKB, boosted protection for women and children alongside family resilience. The results also indicate increased public awareness of issues related to violence, improved complaint services and victim support, as well as greater participation by women in social and economic activities. Family planning and birth control programs have also been shown to improve reproductive health. In terms of its contribution, this study enriches the SDG discourse by linking urban entrepreneurship and gender responsive development. Furthermore, this study offers concrete insights for inclusive urban governance and highlights the importance of global-local collaboration in strengthening community initiatives for equitable and sustainable progress.

Keywords: Urban Entrepreneurship, Women's Empowerment, KAS-RPA, SDGs, Local Economic.

An Analysis of H&M's Market Re-entry Strategy in China Following the Chinese Government's Xinjiang Cotton Boycott (2021-2024)

Arsenio Nathaniel¹, Sabrina Ruk², Fira Rahmatul³, Dani Zaida Inayah⁴, Intan Auliya⁵

^{1 2 3 4 5}Internasional Relation University of Pembangunan Veteran Nasional Veteran Jawa Timur

24044010135@student.upnjatim.ac.id

ABSTRACT

In March 2021, H&M faced a major state-sponsored boycott in China following its refusal to use Xinjiang cotton, resulting in the closure of dozens of stores and removal from major e-commerce platforms. Despite suffering heavy financial losses, H&M opted for a strategic market re-entry into China rather than a complete withdrawal. This study aims to analyze how multinational corporations can achieve market recovery after facing extreme political pressure. This research employs a qualitative single case study design using process tracing of annual reports, BHRRC documents, and credible media coverage from 2021 to 2024. The analysis applies and extends the Market Re-entry Strategy framework by Surdu et al. (2018), which emphasizes prior market experience and institutional quality. The findings reveal that H&M successfully recovered through three phases: crisis signaling, digital reestablishment via Tmall, and design localization, resulting in 75 percent growth by August 2024. This study concludes that political coercion serves as a new critical determinant in global market re-entry strategies.

Keywords: Market Re-entry Strategy, H&M, Xinjiang Cotton Boycott
Lecalization China

TSMC's International Expansion Strategy in Response to United States Regulations 2022-2025

Ani Maiyuni*, Axlinno Rendra Walgunadi, Ahmad Sendang Iman, Oktouvan Lazuardi, Shafwan Duve Fradila

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur

*24044010052@student.upnjatim.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Geopolitical tensions between the United States and China, alongside post-pandemic supply chain disruptions, have forced a major restructuring within the global semiconductor industry. This phenomenon drove Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company (TSMC) to launch a massive expansion in Arizona as an adaptive response to technology export restrictions that implemented by the United States to safeguard national interests and revitalize its domestic chip manufacturing. This study aims to analyze TSMC's expansion into the U.S. as a strategic response to these regulatory shifts during the 2022-2025 period. Using a descriptive qualitative method and secondary data analysis, this research utilizes John Dunning's Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) framework, specifically the OLI paradigm focusing on market-seeking motive to evaluate the company strategy by using proximity to its primary consumer base. The findings reveal that the expansion effectively secures TSMC's dominance by providing localized production for tech giants like Apple and Nvidia, reducing distribution lead times. Furthermore, the strategy allows TSMC to align its operations directly with US industrial policies. In conclusion, TSMC's expansion is a proactive maneuver to lock in its primary consumer base within a fragmented global landscape. In conclusion, TSMC's expansion is a proactive maneuver to lock in its primary consumer base. This research contributes to a broader understanding of how multinational enterprises navigate the delicate balance between economic logic and international political pressure.

Keywords: TSMC, FDI, Semiconductors, Supply Chain, US

An Analysis of U.S. Economic Sanctions Motives Toward Venezuela (2022–2025): A Foreign Policy Analysis Using the Rational Actor Model

Dwifreya Saschiadiva Suek¹, Ardhi Wiratama², Rafika Aisyah Kuncoro³, Thallya Florisita⁴

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran” Jawa Timur

*Corresponding Author, Email 24044010120@student.upnjatim.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Economic sanctions policy is one of the instruments of foreign policy used by a state to influence the behavior of other states. In the context of international relations, economic sanctions have been imposed by the United States on Venezuela as a response to the political and economic conditions under the leadership of Nicolás Maduro. This study aims to examine the reasons behind the United States' implementation of economic sanctions during the period 2022–2025. This research employs a qualitative method using a literature study approach, including academic studies related to the case, official documents, and government reports. The theoretical framework used in this study is Foreign Policy Analysis (FPA), applying the Rational Actor Model, which assumes that states make decisions rationally based on national interests. The findings show that foreign policy in the form of economic sanctions is considered a rational instrument because it can exert pressure without generating direct conflict. In addition, the sanctions policy implemented by the United States is driven by political, geopolitical, and economic motives. Therefore, the economic sanctions imposed on Venezuela can be understood as a rational decision by the United States to maximize its national interests.

Keywords : Economic Sanctions, Foreign Policy Analysis, Rational Actor Model, United State,

Implementasi Ekspor Impor Qatar-Turki selama Blokade Ekonomi oleh Negara-Negara Kuartet Anti Qatar Tahun 2017-2021

**Laudy Echy Suwandi*, Lutfiyah Rifqa, Kamilia Rahma Assabila, Falerina Cahya
Ramadhani, Madania Nuraini Fauzi**

UPN "Veteran" Jawa Timur

*Corresponding Author, Email: 24044010053@student.upnjatim.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The economic blockade imposed by the Quartet countries on Qatar since 2017 has caused significant disruption to trade and logistics distribution, prompting Qatar to strengthen its export-import cooperation with Turkey. The objective of this study is to analyze how export and import activities between Qatar and Turkey were implemented during the economic blockade imposed by the Anti-Qatar Quartet countries from 2017 to 2021 by identifying the forms of trade cooperation established in response to these restrictions. The research method employed is qualitative descriptive, focusing on an in-depth analysis of case studies using data obtained from various official websites and a review of prior literature. This study employs the concept of Complex Interdependence proposed by Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye to analyze the cooperative relationship between Qatar and Turkey during the economic blockade period. This concept explains the interdependence between nations across various dimensions, particularly the economic dimension. The findings of this study indicate that export-import cooperation between Qatar and Turkey not only serves as a response to the pressure of the blockade but also reflects a relationship of mutual dependence between the two countries in meeting their respective economic needs, thereby strengthening a reciprocal and mutually beneficial trade interdependence. Qatar increased food imports from Turkey to maintain domestic resilience following the blockade, while Turkey expanded its export market to Qatar while gaining strategic access to energy resources such as LNG.

Keywords: Blockade, Qatar, Turkey, Exports - Imports, Bilateral Cooperation

ENLIT: International Youth Conference 2026

PANEL 4

Global Governance, Security, and Sustainable Development

Global & Local
Collaboration to Promote
SDGs in Urban Areas

The Local Dimensions of The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) In Southeast Asia: Paradiplomatic Strategies of Chinese Municipalities In Promoting Sustainable Infrastructure

¹Amabel Puan Raya*, ¹²Arvian Ijlal Adhipratama, ¹Mir'atuzzaqiah

¹Department of International Relations, Universitas Airlangga

²Law Program, Faculty of Law, Social Sciences, and Political Sciences, Universitas Terbuka

*amabel.puan.raya-2024@fisip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The dominant discourse of Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) often hindered by the orthodoxy of state-centrism, where this initiative is reductively viewed as a monolithic geopolitical instrument controlled centralistically by Beijing. This research deconstructs the macro chronicle by shifting the locus of analysis to a sub-national level, specifically investigating the role and paradiplomatic strategy from China's municipalities in promoting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This research is designed in a qualitative explorative chassis through a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) using the theoretical framework of paradiplomacy theory, multi-level governance, and complex interdependence. This theoretical framework was chosen on account of its ability to expound China's paradiplomatic interaction with other sub-state actors, shaping an interdependence in promoting SDGs, particularly SDG 8, 11, and 17. This research argues that the municipal-level government in China operates not merely as a passive executor of the Beijing government, but instead as a semi-autonomous policy entrepreneur. Through sustainable infrastructure promotion, these municipalities actively design capital movement, export green technology standards, and initiate smart-city projects through the sister-city mechanism. This research hypothesizes that BRI is not a top-down corridor, but solely functions flexibly to accommodate geo-economic competition and municipal-level capital expansion. The contribution of this research focuses on the new theoretical lens of how the future and ecological sustainability of BRI projects in Southeast Asia are not determined only and only by a high-level interstate diplomacy, but also through micro-diplomatic maneuvers from political elites and municipal-level corporations.

Keywords: Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), Paradiplomacy, Global Governance, Sustainable Infrastructure.

The Maluku–New Zealand Partnership as a Green Paradiplomacy Model for Accelerating the SDGs in Indonesia’s Archipelagic Regions

Oktaviani Rosmala¹, Sulis Ariska Novrianti², Halimatul Hafidzhah³, Muhammad Naufal Helga Fikri⁴, dan Herie Saksono⁵

¹Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Jember, Jember, East Java, Indonesia

^{2 3}Faculty of Administrative Sciences, Brawijaya University, Malang, East Java, Indonesia

⁴Faculty of Administrative Sciences, University of Indonesia, Depok, West Java, Indonesia

⁵Faculty of Economics and Business, Islamic University of Al-Azhar (UNIZAR), Mataram, West Nusa Tenggara and Research Center for Domestic Governance, National Research and Innovation Agency (PR PDN BRIN), Indonesia

e-mail addresses: 230910101114@mail.unej.ac.id; sulisarsk@gmail.com; hlmthlfzhh@student.ub.ac.id; naufalhelga271004@gmail.com; and herie.saksono26@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Subnational paradiplomacy has evolved beyond ceremonial diplomatic activities to become a strategic instrument capable of accelerating the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the local level. However, the available literature reveals a critical gap in understanding the effectiveness of subnational foreign cooperation in non-Javanese archipelagic regions, which are structurally distinct. This study addresses this gap by introducing the concept of “Green Paradiplomacy,” an analytical framework that defines subnational paradiplomacy explicitly oriented toward energy transition, climate resilience, and inclusive sustainable development. By examining the cooperation between the Province of Maluku and New Zealand, this research has three objectives: to conceptualize Green Paradiplomacy as an emerging paradigm in the literature of International Relations; to analyze the trajectory of the Maluku and New Zealand partnership trajectory from ceremonial paradiplomacy toward substantive collaboration; and formulating a sustainability model for Green Paradiplomacy in island regions to meet SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 13 (Climate Action). Methodologically, this study employs a qualitative approach based on secondary data analysis and process tracing. These findings contribute theoretically through the development of a Green Paradiplomacy Model for Archipelagic Regions and offer concrete policy implications, including regulatory reform of subnational foreign affairs, strengthening diplomatic capacity in eastern Indonesia, and integrating Green Paradiplomacy into long-term regional development planning. This model has significant replication potential for other Indonesian island provinces seeking to advance international cooperation for energy transition and climate resilience

Keywords: Green Paradiplomacy, Sub-National Paradiplomacy, Climate Diplomacy Energy Transformation, Archipelago, SDGs, Climate Resilience

Vaccine Diplomacy in the Response to COVID-19: China's Soft Power Strategy in Malaysia, 2020–2022

Raka Pratama Oemara*, Ibrahim Rafsanjani, Ananta Raka Ismunandar, Muhammad Alexander Agung, Satrio Nur Firmansyah

International Relations UPN "Veteran" Jawa Timur

*rakananta220905@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine China's implementation of vaccine diplomacy toward Malaysia during the COVID-19 pandemic. China promptly took steps to mitigate the impact of the pandemic through vaccine diplomacy. This form of diplomacy has become a key instrument in China's foreign policy to advance its political interests and strengthen its influence through a soft power approach, particularly in the Southeast Asian region. By the end of 2020, China selected Malaysia as one of its primary targets due to geopolitical and economic interests, as well as the close bilateral ties that have been established between the two nations. This study employs a qualitative method with a descriptive approach through a literature review of various journals and official reports, utilizing the concept of "Vaccine Diplomacy" proposed by Peter J. Hotez. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of China's vaccine diplomacy in Malaysia is carried out through several mechanisms, namely the provision and distribution of vaccines (supply and distribution diplomacy), the delivery of medical aid such as pharmaceutical supplies and medical equipment, and multi-stakeholder cooperation involving various actors in supporting pandemic response efforts. Additionally, technical and scientific cooperation also forms part of the diplomatic strategy that strengthens bilateral relations between the two countries. Thus, vaccine diplomacy not only plays a role in managing the health crisis but also serves as an effective strategy for China to expand its influence and advance its national interests in Malaysia.

Keywords: China, Malaysia, Vaccine Diplomacy

Digital Transformation of Urban Parking: Leveraging QRIS Collaborations for a secure Surabaya

M. Rafly Wiyono*, M. Ghifari Arya Sasmita, Rafi Sandy Arlianta

International Relations UPN "Veteran" Jawa Timur

*raflywiyono2@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Surabaya, a significant urban area in Indonesia, encounters security challenges related to unauthorized parking supervisors, referred to as Juru Parkir Liar, which contributes to public safety concerns and theft. This study emphasizes the importance of collaborative partnerships among various stakeholders to legitimize these informal services, thereby promoting urban safety and transparency. Based on the theories of Human Security and Digital Diplomacy, this research examines how technological innovations could turn informal sectors into regulated urban resources while preventing corruption. Utilizing a qualitative approach, information is collected from secondary sources, such as official documents from the Surabaya City Government, transportation regulations, and digital media analysis reflecting community responses between 2024 and 2026. The outcomes indicate that the introduction of QRIS-based (Quick Response Code Indonesia Standard) parking payment represents crucial cooperation between the Surabaya Transportation Agency, financial institutions, and local parking organizations. This shift to digital significantly decreases illegal fees, promotes financial transparency, and creates digital identities for attendants, which in turn improves the physical and financial security of urban populations. This analysis adds to Sustainable Development Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities) and Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). It offers a replicable framework for emerging urban areas to reduce urban dispute and bolster public safety through technological advancements and community partnerships.

Keywords: Urban Security, Illegal Parking, Informal Sector, Strategic Partnership.

The Philippines' Strategic Hedging towards China in the Era of President Marcos Jr.'s Leadership (2022-2025)

**Muhammad Chesta Adabi*, Jefry Herdiansyah, Jordhan Adira Bhakti Nusantara,
Muhammad Rafi Affandi**

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur

*24044010084@student.upnjatim.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The dynamics of the relationship between the Philippines and China indicate a tendency toward contradictory behavior during Ferdinand Marcos Jr.'s leadership era, particularly in aspects of security and economy. On one hand, the Philippines has reinforced cooperation with the United States to assert its position on territorial security issues, while on the other hand, it maintains economic relations with China. Based on this situation, this study formulates questions regarding how the Philippines conducts strategic hedging toward China during the 2022–2025 period. This study employs a qualitative method with a descriptive approach through the analysis of secondary data from various relevant sources. The hedging framework proposed by Alfred Gerstl is used to analyze risk mitigation strategies through five main components, namely, the leader's perception of risks and opportunities in relation to the hedging target, political-diplomatic engagement, economic engagement, limited balancing (internal means & soft balancing), as well as limited bandwagoning, which explains the reasons and forms of hedging implementation. The research results indicate that the Philippines engages in hedging driven by Marcos Jr.'s perception as the President of the Philippines, who sees China as a potential partner in the economic field while also as a threat to sovereignty, particularly in the South China Sea issue. This is reflected in political-diplomatic engagement through continuous bilateral interactions, as well as economic engagement through trade and infrastructure cooperation. On the other hand, the Philippines strengthens limited balancing through the modernization of military capacities and non-military partnerships with other countries, and also shows limited bandwagoning practices toward China on certain issues. These findings confirm that the Philippines implements a hedging strategy to strengthen security interests without disregarding economic interests.

Keywords: Philippines, China, Hedging, Ferdinand Marcos Jr.

Russia's Cyber Warfare Strategy in the 2022 Ukraine Conflict

Syaakirah Nur Airin, Anak Ayu Nindya Rastyrania, Rania Asweta Hirra, Ni Nyoman Dinda,
Ayudya Putri Kirana, Najmi Aulia Haritzmi Putri

International Relations, UPN 'Veteran' Jawa Timur

24044010057@student.upnjatim.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The evolution of digital technology has transformed the nature of international conflict, with cyberspace emerging as a strategic domain alongside conventional military operations. This study analyzes how Russia implemented cyber warfare strategies in the 2022 conflict with Ukraine, using the theoretical framework of Thomas Rid in 2012, which categorizes cyber operations into espionage, sabotage, and subversion. The research adopts a qualitative descriptive approach, relying on secondary data from academic literature, policy reports, and credible media sources. The findings indicate that Russia's cyber operations are not only directed at disrupting critical infrastructure (sabotage), but also at gathering strategic intelligence (espionage) and shaping public perception through disinformation (subversion). These activities demonstrate that cyber warfare functions as an integral component of hybrid warfare, supporting broader military and political objectives. These findings confirm that cyber warfare plays a strategic role as an integral component of hybrid warfare in contemporary interstate conflict.

Keywords: Cyber Warfare, Russia, Ukraine, Hybrid Warfare.

Russia as Mediator in The Armenia-Azerbaijan Border Conflict 2020-2024

**Putra Valerian Abhinaya, Revita Mayla Yolanda, Haniyyah Rahmaningtyas, Revalina
Rosshanti Bagus Putri, Salwa Tuada.**

International Relations, UPN 'Veteran' Jawa Timur

24044010156@student.upnjatim.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This study focuses on Russia's role as mediator for Armenia and Azerbaijan whose conflict about the border in South Caucasus, specifically Nagorno-Karabakh. These two nations have been in conflict ever since their independence from the Uni Soviet, and Russia has been a constant presence, being mediator as well as military supplier to both countries. This study purpose is to review how Russia's mediation failed in the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict from 2020-2024, using the model contingency by Jacob Bercovitch in 2011 as a theoretical framework. This study adopts a qualitative descriptive approach, relying on secondary data from academic literature, policy reports, and credible media resources. The findings indicate that Russia it's been helping Armenia and Azerbaijan in their conflict about territory on Nagorno-Karabakh for several years, Russia has been helped as mediator and a way of militaries. These activities demonstrate that peace agreements require a third party to achieve one resolution, and Russia has been the mediation platform for both countries trying to reconcile their conflict.

Keywords: Russia, Mediation, Armenia and Azerbaijan, Model Contingency, South Caucasus.

Analysis of the Role of Global Governance in the Implementation of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) to Address Climate Change in Vanuatu from 2020 to 2022

Niken Ayu Saputri¹, Jihan Ratu Allysa Padrawana², Rasha Amalia Putri³, Shasy Kirana Nadhira⁴, Tabitha Aisyah Putri Gunawan⁵

^{1 2 3 4 5} Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur

Email: 24044010045@student.upnjatim.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Vanuatu is one of the Pacific island nations that experiences disasters caused by extreme climate change almost every year. As part of its efforts to address the damage caused by climate change, the Government of Vanuatu is implementing the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) through global governance involving multiple stakeholders. This study aims to analyze the role of global governance in implementing the FRDP in Vanuatu between 2020–2022. This study employs the concepts of Climate Change and Global Governance to examine the steps taken to address existing issues in Vanuatu. Data were collected qualitatively from reports, journals, and news narratives from 2020 to 2022. The results indicate that the implementation of the FRDP in Vanuatu through global governance has driven climate change mitigation efforts through structural, interactive, and process-based indicators. However, challenges such as the COVID-19 and Tropical Cyclone Harold have hindered the achievement of desired outcomes. Therefore, Vanuatu requires adaptation and collaboration with multi-stakeholder global governance actors to successfully implement the FRDP amidst these challenges.

Keywords: Climate Change, FRDP, Global Governance, Vanuatu

ENLIT: International Youth Conference 2026

PANEL 5

International Organizations, Human Security, and Development

Global & Local
Collaboration to Promote
SDGs in Urban Areas

CHINA'S GEOPOLITICAL SECURITY ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: SUBNATIONAL MULTILATERALISM MITIGATING TRANSNATIONAL CRIME IN KASHGAR SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE, XINJIANG PROVINCE

^{1,2}Arvian Ijlal Adhipratama*, ¹Nabila Aisyah Putri

¹Department of International Relations, Universitas Airlangga

²Law Program, Faculty of Law, Social, and Political Sciences, Universitas Terbuka

*arvian.ijlal.adhipratama-2024@fisip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The development of Kashgar Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Xinjiang Province, China, represents a paradox between ambition of economic liberalization and the imperative of national security within the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). This research aims to analyze how the mechanism of sub-national multilateralism within the framework of collaboration among city authorities, local law enforcement agencies, and cross-border partnerships functions as a new security architecture in mitigating the risk of transnational crime. Utilizing the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method, this study evaluates academic literature, policy documents, and international legal treaties over the last ten years (2016-2026) indexed in global databases. The analysis is focused on application of the Regional Security Complex Theory (RSCT) to dissect how urban security in Kashgar is no longer purely domestic, due to its interdependence with the stability of Central Asian region. The research hypothesis indicates that synergy between Kashgar city government and multilateral organizations such as Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) at the local level has created an integrative model of "preventive security." This paper argues that the success of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 11 (Sustainable Cities) and SDG 16 (Peace and Strong Institutions) in border regions relies heavily on the ability of sub-national actors to conduct legal harmonization between China's domestic regulations and international legal standards regarding transnational organized crime. This study provides theoretical contributions to security studies and international law within the dynamics of international relations.

Keywords: China, Kashgar Special Economic Zone, Subnational Multilateralism, Transnational Crime, Urban Security

IMPLEMENTANTATION OF UNICEF IN ADDRESSING CHILD MARRIAGE IN BANGLADESH (2020-2023)

**Rahma Vitra Az Zahra*, Alya Lintang Boru Capah, Mashita Ghaita, Felicia
Litani Yoan Ozora, Sayyidah Khaula Imran**

UPN "Veteran" Jawa Timur

*24044010133@student.upnjatim.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This study examines the issue of child marriage in Bangladesh, a country with one of the highest rates globally, where approximately 51% of women marry before the age of 18. It applies Jutta Joachim's concept of international organization implementation. This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach using a literature review of relevant books, reports, and academic sources to analyze the implementation of UNICEF programs in addressing child marriage in Bangladesh during 2020–2023 through a managerial approach, encompassing monitoring, capacity building, and problem-solving mechanisms. Monitoring supports data collection, policymaking, and stakeholder accountability. The problem-solving mechanism functions to identify and address challenges arising in efforts to prevent child marriage. Meanwhile, capacity building is carried out through strengthening institutional capabilities, technical assistance, and knowledge transfer to ensure program sustainability. Technical assistance includes the provision of expertise, knowledge transfer, and support to overcome administrative and technical non-compliance barriers. In addition, financial assistance is provided to address fiscal constraints through program funding, grants, and other support schemes. The findings indicate a significant decline in child marriage rates in Bangladesh. Thus, UNICEF, as an international organization, plays a crucial role in addressing child marriage in Bangladesh.

Keywords: Child Marriage, UNICEF, Bangladesh

UNICEF's Role and Strategy in Addressing Stunting in Indonesia 2020-2025

Vania Nanda Shafira^{1*}, Shakila Zaiz Hafizah², Syauqy Albani R.N.F.³, An Namira Rafa⁴,
Wahda Intan Tamara⁵, Nur Athamyra Vynanda W Puteri⁶

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur

*Corresponding Author, Email:

24044010163@student.upnjatim.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Stunting remains a serious problem in Indonesia. Based on the Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey (SSGI), the prevalence of stunting in toddlers was recorded at 24.4% in 2021, declining to 21.6% in 2022 and 21.5% in 2023. However, this figure is still above the national target and standards set by the World Health Organization (WHO). Stunting is a health and human development problem because it impacts the quality of human resources and human security in the future. This study aims to analyze the United Nations Children's Fund's strategy in addressing stunting in Indonesia in the 2020-2025 period. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach with secondary data. The conceptual framework used includes the Foreign Aid concept from Finn Tarp, the Human Security concept from Mahbub ul Haq. The results show that UNICEF implements various strategies, including strengthening maternal and child nutrition, public health education, improving sanitation and clean water access, behavior change campaigns, and collaboration with the Indonesian government. UNICEF also plays a role in policy advocacy and strengthening community-based health service systems. This research confirms that stunting is not only a health issue but also relates to human security and sustainable development, thus requiring a cross-sectoral approach and ongoing collaboration. UNICEF's interventions not only contribute to reducing stunting rates but also to strengthening the quality of human resources in Indonesia for a more prosperous future.

Keywords: Stunting, UNICEF, Foreign Aid, Human Security, Indonesia

Analisis Peran ASEAN dalam Membantu Indonesia, Malaysia, dan Singapura Menangani Meningkatnya Ancaman Maritim di Selat Malaka

Melvin Darrell Anargya*, Raditya Lucky Maheswara, Madeline Chloe Thessalonica, Viktor Giovany Aron Purba, Aufa Akbar Ramadhan, Karin Grace Airene Pakpahan

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur

melvindarrellanargya@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research highlights the strategic importance of the Malacca Strait as a vital international trade route, as well as ASEAN's role as a regional facilitator for Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore in addressing increasing maritime threats from 2018 to 2025 in the Malaccan Strait. Using a qualitative approach based on document analysis, This study adopts Richard W. Mansbach's perspective to conceptualize ASEAN as a regional facilitating institution, while also using Robert Keohane's view of Liberal Institutionalism to explain how such institutions enable cooperation through interdependence, norm-building, and coordinated mechanisms among states. three key components: Interdependency, Regional institutions as a facilitator, and cooperation between nations go hand in hand to achieve the same goal. This study argues that ASEAN functions as a facilitating institution by promoting trust-building, capacity-building, and norm-building among member states. Through mechanisms such as the Malacca Strait Patrol (MSP), Eyes in the Sky, and the Intelligence Exchange Group (IEG), ASEAN enables coordinated responses to transnational maritime threats. This study contributes to the literature by highlighting ASEAN's role not merely as a passive regional forum, but as an active facilitator of maritime security cooperation, while also underlining the structural limitations inherent in its institutional design

Keywords: Malaccan Strait, ASEAN, Regional Institutions, Maritime Security

Barriers to Indonesia's Humanitarian Aid Distribution to Myanmar through Bilateral Channels after the 2021 Military Coup

Mochammad Arif^{1*}, Regi Erlangga², Evandra Ramadhan Putra Susilo³, Zulfi Adam Fadli⁴

^{1 2 3 4}Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur

*Corresponding Author, Email: 24044010034@student.upnjatim.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The 2021 military coup in Myanmar triggered a prolonged political and humanitarian crisis, resulting in mass displacement, deteriorating public services, and increasing dependence on humanitarian assistance. In response to this situation, Indonesia has continued distributing humanitarian aid to Myanmar through bilateral channels despite various political and operational obstacles. This study analyzes the barriers faced by Indonesia in distributing humanitarian aid to Myanmar through bilateral mechanisms during the post-coup period from 2021 to 2025. The research applies the concept of Lean Supply Chain for Humanitarian Aid proposed by David Taylor and Stephen Pettit to examine humanitarian logistics efficiency, coordination, and operational constraints in conflict situations. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method based on secondary data obtained from academic journals, institutional reports, and international news sources related to humanitarian assistance and the Myanmar crisis. The findings indicate that although bilateral mechanisms are intended to simplify coordination and accelerate aid distribution, their implementation remains hindered by political instability, legitimacy disputes between the State Administration Council (SAC) and the National Unity Government (NUG), military restrictions, and limited access to conflict-affected areas. In practice, Indonesia's aid distribution also depends on intermediary actors such as regional and international humanitarian organizations to maintain operational access and delivery effectiveness. This research contributes to the study of humanitarian diplomacy by demonstrating that humanitarian aid distribution in conflict areas involves not only logistical and technical challenges, but also political negotiation and legitimacy issues.

Keywords: Humanitarian Aid, Bilateral Mechanism, Myanmar Coup, Indonesia, Humanitarian Logistics

Analysis of U.S. Troop Withdrawal from Afghanistan in the Early Biden Administration (January-April 2021)

Avelyn Almas Nafiisa*, Alyah Fitrah Permata, Satria Nugroho Wicaksono

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur Indonesia

*Corresponding Author, Email : 24044010013@student.upnjatim.ac.id

ABSTRACT

At the beginning of Joe Biden's administration, the withdrawal of US military forces from Afghanistan in 2021 was a significant foreign policy decision. This decision ended two decades of US military involvement since 2001 and raised questions about the factors behind the policy. This study aims to analyze the factors influencing Joe Biden's decision to withdraw US military forces from Afghanistan early in his administration. To address the above questions, we employed a qualitative methodology with secondary data collection techniques. To analyze how this phenomenon occurred, we employed William D. Coplin's Foreign Policy Analysis (FPA) theoretical framework, which focuses on the role of decision-makers and the variables that influence them. The research findings indicate that the withdrawal decision was driven by high levels of war fatigue in the domestic political sphere, as well as the burden of economic-military capabilities that were no longer commensurate with the effectiveness of stability in Afghanistan. Ultimately, Joe Biden's strategic calculations as a decision-maker were heavily influenced by the changing international context, where the United States had to shift its focus and budget to address the more pressing geopolitical competition against China and Russia.

Keywords: Foreign Policy Analysis, Joe Biden, Troop Withdrawal, Afghanistan, Decision Maker.

Examining the Implementation of UNICEF's WASH Program to Improve Access to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene in South Sulawesi (2021–2025)

Dhia Adlina Aziz*, Resti Suci Damayanti, Syakirana Ramadhina Wicaksono, Nada El Fajry, Nabila Mukaromatun Nazwa

UPN "Veteran" Jawa Timur

*Corresponding Author, Email: 24044010081@student.upnjatim.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Sanitation issues in Indonesia remain a critical concern, significantly affecting public health, environmental quality, and socio-economic development. In South Sulawesi, several challenges persist in ensuring equitable access to WASH services, especially in rural and underserved communities, which continue to affect public health and quality of life. UNICEF collaborates with the Government of Indonesia to promote access to adequate and safe sanitation through various programs. This study analyzes the implementation of the WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) program by UNICEF to improve access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene in South Sulawesi from 2021 to 2025. This research adopts a qualitative approach by analyzing secondary data from official reports, policy documents, and publications related to UNICEF's WASH programs, complemented by relevant literature. Furthermore, this study applies the International Organization Implementation theory proposed by Jutta Joachim, with a particular focus on managerial approach including monitoring, capacity building, and problem-solving. The findings indicate that UNICEF's WASH program has contributed to improving access to clean water and sanitation facilities, increasing hygiene awareness, and strengthening institutional capacity through multi-stakeholder collaboration.

Keywords: UNICEF, WASH, South Sulawesi, Sanitation, Clean Water

AN ANALYSIS OF THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME'S IMPLEMENTATION IN COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE SUB-MEKONG REGION (2019–2023)

Shafina Rahmadina Mecca^{1*}, Rosmashinta Putri Anandiyanto², Septi Wulanda Ramadlani³,
Nabila Putri Cantika⁴

Department of International Relations, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jawa Timur

*Corresponding Author, Email: shafinarhm@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Human trafficking in the Sub-Mekong region (Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Myanmar) has increased from 2019 to 2023 due to cross-border mobility, post-pandemic cyber-enabled trafficking, and weak victim identification mechanisms that delay protection. UNODC plays a crucial role through technical assistance and regional coordination. However, its effectiveness requires further analysis given variations in country capacities. This study examines how UNODC implements its support for victim identification and protection in the Sub-Mekong region (2019–2023). Using a qualitative approach based on secondary data from UNODC reports and related publications, the study also draws on the theory of international organization implementation proposed by Joachim, Reinalda, and Verbeek (2007). The findings indicate that UNODC predominantly adopts a management-oriented approach, including monitoring through GLO.ACT regional reports and ASEAN workshops to assess anti-trafficking policies. Capacity building efforts are carried out through officer training, victim identification tools, and cross-border task forces such as the ERN, while problem-solving is facilitated through SOPs, NRM, and COMMIT coordination mechanisms (SPA, SOM, TRM).

Keywords: Human Trafficking, Sub-Mekong, International Organization Implementation, Management Approach, UNODC

ENLIT: International Youth Conference 2026

PANEL 6

Migration, Humanitarian Action, and International Cooperation

Global & Local
Collaboration to Promote
SDGs in Urban Areas

Between Aspiration and Exclusion: West African Youth Migration to European Urban Areas Implications for Global-Local Collaboration on the SDGs

Ebrima Jabbi, Ebrima Bah*, Youmandja Arif Riyak Thiombiano

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jawa Timur

*Corresponding Author Email: jabbieebrima600@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study examines the complex intersection of youth migration from West Africa to European urban centers, framed within the tension between personal aspiration and systemic exclusion. As the global community strives to meet the 2030 Agenda, this study investigates how decentralized cooperation or paradiplomacy can bridge the gap between local realities and international goals. The research adopts a post-colonial theoretical framework to examine why West African youth pursue "the European dream" despite significant barriers to integration. It situates these movements not merely as a crisis, but as a catalyst for rethinking global-local collaborations. This study utilizes a qualitative meta-analysis of secondary data, synthesizing academic literature, NGO reports, and policy briefs. This approach allows for a broad comparison of urban integration strategies across different European and West African municipal contexts. Findings indicate that top-down migration policies often fail because they ignore the potential of paradiplomacy. Successful integration and migration management are best achieved when city-to-city partnerships focus on promoting local entrepreneurship and leveraging urban heritage as a driver for sustainable tourism. Furthermore, enhancing security is most effective when framed as a community partnership rather than as a purely restrictive measure. The study concludes that empowering local governments to lead SDG initiatives fosters a more inclusive global landscape. It offers a roadmap for stakeholders to transition from exclusionary practices toward collaborative systems that honor both the aspirations of youth and the sustainability of urban environments.

Keywords: Paradiplomacy, West African Migration, Sustainable

From Curitiba to Makassar: Transnational Policy Diffusion and Local Adaptation Contributing to SDG 11 Acceleration in Indonesian Cities

Naylah Matondang*,

Airlangga University

*naylah.r.a.matondang-2023@fisip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Urban waste management remains as one of the most unevenly addressed problems in Global South countries. As part of the dimension of SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, efforts in creating an effective waste management system can be seen through policy creation and implementation. Part of the process is through policy diffusion from successful city subjects. In the case of Indonesia, specifically Surabaya, part of the waste management system in some cities is adapted from successful cases in cities across the world. Indonesia's decentralized governance system allows cities to create and adapt policies according to the local needs, providing accessibility to adjust the needs on local conditions. In several cases, successful local policies are then re-diffused in different locations, like the case of Makassar. This paper traces the transnational diffusion of waste management policy along a three-node pathway: from Curitiba, Brazil to Surabaya, East Java then subsequently to Makassar, South Sulawesi. Using process tracing, the study reconstructs the causal mechanisms through which policy ideas were transferred, adapted, and re-diffused, with attention to how local institutional and governance conditions shaped adaptation at each node. This paper argues that successful policy diffusion is not a matter of direct replication but of deliberate local adaptation. Surabaya's transformation of Curitiba's model through community-based programs suggests that intermediary "adapter cities" play a crucial role in SDG acceleration networks. Thus, contributing to debates on policy transfer, urban sustainability governance, and SDG localization in Southeast Asia, offering transferable lessons for developing-country cities pursuing cross-city learning strategies.

Keywords: Policy Adaptation, Policy Diffusion, Policy Transfer, SDG Localization, Urban Waste Management

The Australia Indonesia Health Security Partnership Role in Strengthening Rabies Health Security in Bali Between 2019-2023

Jeconia Meriel O. Simanungkalit*, Oktaviola Kusdiana, Anna Gabriella F. Mokodompit

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur

*Corresponding Author, Email: 23044010057@student.upnjatim.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The first rabies outbreak in Bali occurred in November 2008, and by 2023, the outbreak had continued to see a significant increase in cases and spread. In 2023, a total of 3,736 positive rabies cases were recorded in dogs and 212 cases in humans, and the disease has spread to the northern regions of Denpasar, Tabanan, and Gianyar, with a total of 19 villages designated as red zones. Rabies not only impacts public health but also affects social, cultural, security, and community well-being. This paper aims to analyze the role of the Australia Indonesia Health Security Partnership (AIHSP) in strengthening the Health Security framework in Bali through rabies prevention and control. The Human Security paradigm is used to dissect non-traditional health threats. Through the concept of Health Security by Rushton and Youde, it is emphasized that cross-border threats require structured international governance. The implementation of the AIHSP in rabies management in Bali demonstrates how bilateral collaboration strengthens domestic capacity and mitigates zoonotic risks to enhance regional health security resilience. This study employs a descriptive qualitative methodology. The research data were obtained through a comprehensive literature review of Indonesia-Australia cooperation efforts in rabies control. Cooperation between Indonesia and Australia under the AIHSP is carried out through the establishment of an integrated task force, the implementation of mass vaccination campaigns, enhanced public education, and the control of rabies-carrying animal populations, all of which contribute to efforts to reduce cases and strengthen public health responses at the local level.

Keywords: Human Security, Health Security, Rabies, Bali, Australia-Indonesia Health Security Partnership.

Implementation of WFP in Reducing Food Insecurity through Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JPRWEE) in Ethiopia (2014-2021)

Alya Yohana Alfira¹, Faradisa Nur Aini², Harmony Indira Rambu Day Waha Daud³, Arifa Primsa Tarigan⁴, Dita Sari Maretha Br. Perangin-Angin⁵

UPN "Veteran" Jawa Timur

24044010056@student.upnjatim.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Sanitation issues in Indonesia remain a critical concern, significantly affecting public health, environmental quality, and socio-economic development. In South Sulawesi, several challenges persist in ensuring equitable access to WASH services, especially in rural and underserved communities, which continue to affect public health and quality of life. UNICEF collaborates with the Government of Indonesia to promote access to adequate and safe sanitation through various programs. This study analyzes the implementation of the WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) program by UNICEF to improve access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene in South Sulawesi from 2021 to 2025. This research adopts a qualitative approach by analyzing secondary data from official reports, policy documents, and publications related to UNICEF's WASH programs, complemented by relevant literature. Furthermore, this study applies the International Organization Implementation theory proposed by Jutta Joachim, with a particular focus on managerial approach including monitoring, capacity building, and problem-solving. The findings indicate that UNICEF's WASH program has contributed to improving access to clean water and sanitation facilities, increasing hygiene awareness, and strengthening institutional capacity through multi-stakeholder collaboration.

Keywords: UNICEF, WASH, South Sulawesi, Sanitation, Clean Water

Analisis Motif Indonesia dalam Memberikan Bantuan Kemanusiaan terhadap Fiji Pasca Badai Winston 2016

Yohanes Juan Botha*, Ahmad Fathur Rohman, Kirania Maulidina, Elisabeth Irene

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur

*Corresponding Author, Email: 24044010017@student.upnjatim.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The Tropical Cyclone Winston in 2016 caused severe damage to infrastructure, and livelihoods in Fiji, prompting international responses, including foreign aid from Indonesia. This study aims to analyze the motives behind Indonesia's foreign aid to Fiji in the aftermath of the disaster by using the concept of foreign aid by Anderson, which classifies foreign aid motives into several categories. This study focuses on three relevant motives: strategic, identity, and environmental. These three relevant motives are used to interpret how Indonesia's aid can reflect broader interests beyond humanitarian concerns. The study employs a descriptive qualitative method, utilizing secondary data from official government reports, academic literature, and international organizations report. The analysis examines the context and characteristics of Indonesia's foreign aid to identify the presence of the three serves not only as humanitarian assistance but also as a tool for broader international engagement. This study contributes by providing a structured interpretation of Indonesia's foreign aid motives, particularly in the context of disaster response and regional diplomacy. The findings suggest that Indonesia's foreign aid to Fiji is driven by a mix of strategic goals, including strengthening diplomatic ties in the Pacific, shaping its identity as an active and responsible regional player, and addressing environmental concerns related to natural disasters. Together, these motives show that foreign aid functions as both humanitarian response and an instrument of international engagement.

Keyword: Indonesia, Fiji, Foreign aid, Cyclone Winston

UNICEF'S EFFORTS TO PROMOTE CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IN SURABAYA, 2022–2025

Diva Titah Hawa Hariono Putri^{1*}, Sabila Izzatil Ishmah², Adristi Nanda Rahmawati³,
Jonathan Edgar Siregar³, Farelia Intan Ramadhani Ektaputri⁴

UPN "Veteran" Jawa Timur

*Corresponding Author, Email: 24044010039@student.upnjatim.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Child well-being is a crucial aspect of social life; however, globally and even in Indonesia, it continues to face various challenges, including violence, exploitation, and the growing risk of online harm in the digital space. These conditions have prompted UNICEF's involvement in strengthening the dissemination of children's rights norms, including at the local level such as in the City of Surabaya through the Child-Friendly Cities Initiative (CFCI) program, which has been implemented since 2022. In response to this phenomenon, the researchers will address the research question: "How has UNICEF worked to disseminate children's rights norms in the City of Surabaya from 2022 to 2025?" This study employs Jutta Joachim's concept of "International Organization Implementation" combined with Karen Healy's concept of "Participation and Child Protection." The research argument posits that UNICEF functions not only as a disseminator of global norms but also as a facilitator that adapts these norms to local conditions. Preliminary findings indicate that UNICEF fulfills this role by enhancing child participation, strengthening the capacity of local institutions, and integrating child protection principles into local policies. In conclusion, UNICEF's efforts to disseminate children's rights norms in Surabaya are carried out through a collaborative approach that translates global norms into local practice.

Keywords: International Organization, UNICEF, Children's Right, CFCI, Surabaya.

Analisis Perubahan Kebijakan Migrasi Pada Pemerintahan Joe Biden Terkait CBP One Tahun 2021-2023

Maya Vanesa Marpaung¹ Maria Joana² Hikmal Maulana³ Tiara Inarsih Usra⁴ Wa Ode Aulia
Maharani Salihin⁵

UPN "Veteran" Jawa Timur

*Corresponding Author, Email: mariaaajoanaaaa@gmail.com

Amerika Serikat dikenal sebagai salah satu negara dengan arus migrasi yang besar, serta Meksiko adalah salah satu negara asal para imigran. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis bagaimana perubahan kebijakan migrasi Presiden Joe Biden melalui aplikasi CBP One pada tahun 2021-2025. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif serta kerangka teori *Foreign Policy Change* oleh Joakim Eidenfalk. Menurut Eidenfalk, interaksi faktor domestik dan internasional dapat memengaruhi perubahan kebijakan luar negeri, yang menghasilkan *window of opportunity* sebagai kesempatan politik bagi pemerintah untuk melakukan perubahan kebijakan. Hasil penelitian menjelaskan bahwa faktor domestik yang mendorong penghentian aplikasi CBP One adalah tekanan politik dalam negeri, opini publik, kebutuhan akan kebijakan yang efektif, serta kebutuhan pemerintah terkait legitimasi. Selain itu ada masalah yang terdapat pada aplikasi seperti gangguan sistem, fitur pengenalan wajah yang tidak baik, dan keterbatasan bahasa yang semakin mendorong penghentian aplikasi tersebut. Faktor internasional yang menjadi pendorong adalah meningkatkan arus migrasi, pencari suaka yang menghadapi tekanan kemanusiaan, serta dampak kebijakan bagi stabilitas kawasan. Kondisi ini membuat masyarakat menuntut pemerintahan Biden untuk menyesuaikan kebijakan migrasi. Maka, penghentian aplikasi CBP One adalah sebuah kebijakan yang didorong oleh faktor domestik dan internasional yang kemudian menghasilkan perubahan kebijakan luar negeri Amerika Serikat.

Analysis of Changes in Iran's Foreign Policy Toward the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) After 2020

Aisya Meyla P.P.S, Nail Nazri, Aliya Mahira, Imelda Amelia, Zul Khairuddin

UPN "Veteran" Jawa Timur

*Corresponding Author Email: aisyameylapramudya@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Iran's nuclear program has long been a significant issue in international security, particularly since the discovery of uranium enrichment activities in 2003, which later led to the establishment of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) in 2015 as a non-proliferation instrument. However, the dynamics of international politics, especially the withdrawal of the United States from the JCPOA in 2018, triggered substantial changes in Iran's foreign policy toward the agreement. This study aims to explain why Iran altered its policy toward the JCPOA after 2020. It employs a qualitative method with a literature review and document analysis approach. The analytical framework refers to the concept of Foreign Policy Change by Bourantonis and Blavoukos (2014), which identifies four parameters of policy change. The findings indicate that Iran's policy shift is primarily influenced by domestic structural factors, particularly the dominance of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) and the strengthening of the resistance bloc, both of which foster a skeptical stance toward the JCPOA. Additionally, international structural factors namely systemic pressure from United States policies under Donald Trump, including withdrawal from the agreement and the reimposition of sanctions also play a crucial role. Meanwhile, conjunctural factors are not found to be significant variables in explaining this policy change.

Keywords: Foreign Policy Change, Iran, Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), United States, Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC).

