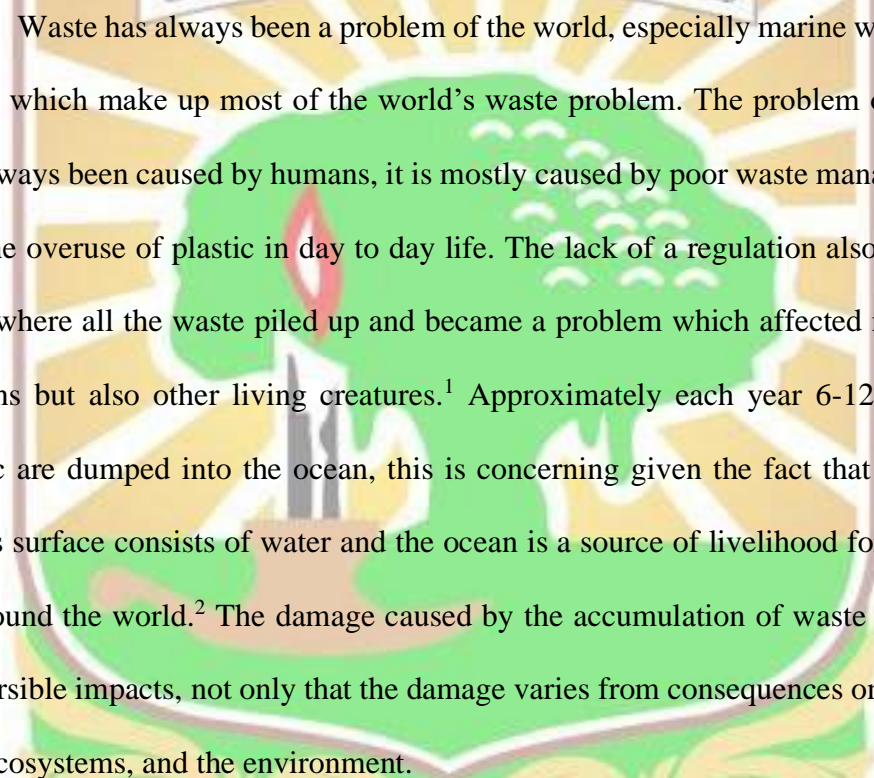


CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background



Waste has always been a problem of the world, especially marine waste and debris which make up most of the world's waste problem. The problem of waste has always been caused by humans, it is mostly caused by poor waste management and the overuse of plastic in day to day life. The lack of a regulation also did not help, where all the waste piled up and became a problem which affected not only humans but also other living creatures.¹ Approximately each year 6-12 tons of plastic are dumped into the ocean, this is concerning given the fact that 70% of earth's surface consists of water and the ocean is a source of livelihood for people all around the world.² The damage caused by the accumulation of waste also has irreversible impacts, not only that the damage varies from consequences on marine life, ecosystems, and the environment.

Plastic material is a very convenient and versatile commodity, this is why plastic is used on a global scale with a lot of different applications ranging from electronics, healthcare, transportation, construction, and most significantly,

¹ Sapto Hermawan, "Law and Economic Approach to Reduce Marine Plastic Litter in Indonesia," *Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Globalization of Law and Local Wisdom (ICGLOW 2019)*, 2019, doi:10.2991/icglow-19.2019.56.

² Damos Dumoli Agusman, "The Dynamic Development on Indonesia's Attitude toward International Law," *Indonesian Journal of International Law* 13, no. 1 (October 31, 2015), doi:10.17304/ijil.vol13.1.640.

packaging.³ The global use of plastic in the year 2021 is equivalent to almost 400 million metric tons per year.⁴ The use of plastic is embedded in day to day life, where the public is accustomed to using plastic in their daily activity, this habit of using plastic is what leading to the amount of plastic emitted to the sea.

Southeast Asia as a thriving region also faces significant problems when it comes to waste, especially in oceans. Statistics shows that 6 out of 11 Southeast Asia countries are in the top 20 who have mismanaged their plastic waste globally, where Indonesia ranked 2nd, followed by the Philippines, Vietnam consequently, Thailand places 6th, Malaysia 8th, and to round up Myanmar on 17th.⁵ This is concerning due to the fact that Southeast Asia countries geographical location is surrounded by the ocean, this means Southeast Asia countries have a big potential to thrive economically, given that their countries usually control global shipping routes for international trade. Not only that, countries in Southeast Asia usually also rely on their marine resources as a part of their main source of economic activity.⁶

In some Southeast Asian countries, the ocean economy constitutes a 20% share of GDP, and an estimated 625 million people in the region depend on the

³ “The Establishment of ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris: The Role of Shared Knowledge,” *Global: Jurnal Politik Internasional* 24, no. 1 (July 30, 2022), doi:10.7454/global.v24i1.668.

⁴ Gema Sancho-Miñana Bertomeu and Vinh Prag, “Breaking the Waves: Kickstarting the Global Sustainable Blue Economy in Southeast Asia,” SEADS, accessed January 30, 2024, <https://seads.adb.org/solutions/breaking-waves-kickstarting-global-sustainable-blue-economy-southeast-asia>.

⁵ Arifin Sudirman et al., “The Impact of Weak Marine Debris Governance on the Increased Environmental Insecurity in Southeast Asia,” *POLITIKA: Jurnal Ilmu Politik*, 2023, 14, no. 1 (April 30, 2023): 142–59.

⁶ Hanim Kamaruddin et al., “Legal Aspect of Plastic Waste Management in Indonesia and Malaysia: Addressing Marine Plastic Debris,” *Sustainability* 14, no. 12 (June 7, 2022): 6985, doi:10.3390/su14126985.

ocean for their livelihoods, significantly higher than most other regions around the world.⁷ Without a proper way to handle the problem of waste, the Southeast Asia region could face a real threat for their main source of economic activity. To effectively combat the problem of marine debris in Southeast Asia, the region needs to create a collective effort to combat the problem. ASEAN as a regional cooperation combat the problem of marine debris by creating the ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris. This initiative could come into fruition in 2017 after the ASEAN conference on Reducing Marine Debris in the ASEAN region, the result of the conference was the creation of the ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris (AFAMD). The framework was then finalized and translated into an action plan in 2019, named ASEAN Regional Action Plan for Combating Marine Debris in the ASEAN Member States 2021-2025 as a concrete framework of action.

This framework acts as a guideline that ASEAN member states could refer to in order to harmonize the views that ASEAN states have and to commit to create action that could combat the problem of marine debris as a region. It should be noted that as a region ASEAN have recognized that marine debris is a problem since 2010, although there is a global guideline in combating marine debris under the framework of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), but ASEAN as a regional cooperation only finalizes its framework of action in 2021, which was a

⁷ Sapto Hermawan and Wida Astuti, "Analysing Several ASEAN Countries' Policy for Combating Marine Plastic Litter," *Environmental Law Review* 23, no. 1 (March 2021): 9–22, doi:10.1177/1461452921991731.

fairly huge time gap between the emergence of an urgency in 2010.⁸ The ASEAN action plans do refer to existing guidelines in the global level on marine debris, namely the United Nation Environment Program's Regional Seas Programmes (RPS), which covers the issue of marine debris and how to combat it on a global level through cooperation between member states.⁹

The ASEAN Framework of Action provides four areas of priorities to combat marine debris problems, which are i) Policy Support and Planning; (ii) Research, Innovation, and Capacity Building; (iii) Public Awareness, Education, and Outreach; and (iv) Private Sector Engagement. Each priority consists of suggested activities that member states could follow in order to further the collaboration on the Southeast Asia region.¹⁰ Although this framework suggests action that states could take to combat the problem of marine debris, it is not a definitive framework in which member states should follow. Therefore, regardless of the existence of a joint framework, the action that states take will be determined by the state itself.

Indonesia, as the second highest country that mismanages their waste globally, has made efforts in order to combat the problem of waste, especially marine debris. In 2017, the Indonesian government was committed to reducing

⁸ Damos Dumoli Agusman, "The Dynamic Development on Indonesia's Attitude toward International Law," *Indonesian Journal of International Law* 13, no. 1 (October 31, 2015), doi:10.17304/ijil.vol13.1.640.

⁹ "The Establishment of ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris: The Role of Shared Knowledge," *Global: Jurnal Politik Internasional* 24, no. 1 (July 30, 2022), doi:10.7454/global.v24i1.668.

¹⁰ Arifin Sudirman et al., "The Impact of Weak Marine Debris Governance on the Increased Environmental Insecurity in Southeast Asia," *POLITIKA: Jurnal Ilmu Politik*, 2023, 14, no. 1 (April 30, 2023): 142–59.

marine debris by 70% by the year 2025, through Indonesia's Plan of Action on Marine Plastic Debris. The Indonesian government also has committed to create a National Plan of Action (NPoA) for Marine Plastic Debris, which is a national framework that Indonesia government is committed to do in order to combat or at least minimize the effect of marine debris in Indonesia. This national framework of action consists of step by step effort that Indonesia's government would take to combat the problem. Including behavioral changes in society to programs that directly combat the problem such as preventing waste leaks and river waste management.¹¹ The writer finds it interesting to research about the implementation of ASEAN framework of action on marine debris in Indonesia to combat marine debris, since Indonesia have taken serious steps in order to fully commit to the eradication of marine debris.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris was established in 2017 after the ASEAN conference on Reducing Marine Debris in the ASEAN region, but the framework came into action plan and finalized in 2019. The Framework of action acts as a general guideline that countries in Southeast Asia should follow to combat the problem of marine debris. Indonesia as one of the country members in ASEAN is actively putting effort in combating the problem of

¹¹ "Indonesia Brings ASEAN and the Pacific Closer through Cooperation on Marine Plastic Debris Management: Portal Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia," Indonesia Brings Asean And The Pacific Closer Through Cooperation On Marine Plastic Debris Management | Portal Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia, accessed January 30, 2024, <https://kemlu.go.id/portal/en/read/4846/berita/indonesia-brings-asean-and-the-pacific-closer-through-cooperation-on-marine-plastic-debris-management>.

marine debris in accordance to the ASEAN framework of action, notably creating a National Action Plan for Marine Plastic Debris. Since the ASEAN framework is not legally binding, where it only acts as a guideline of action, the writer finds it interesting to see the implementation of ASEAN Framework of Action in Indonesia.

1.3 Research Question

Based on the background and the statement of the problem stated above, writer decides to frame the research question as following: “How is the implementation of ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris in Indonesia in order to combat the problem of marine debris?”

1.4 Purpose of Research

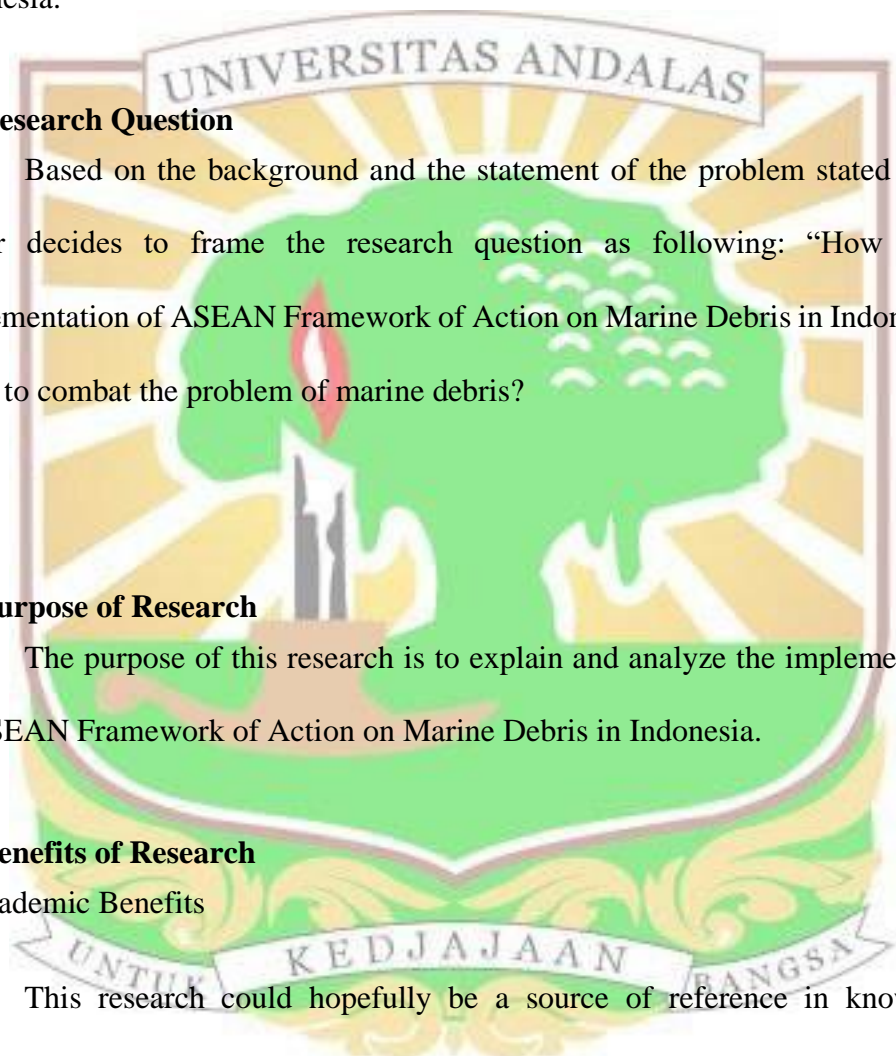
The purpose of this research is to explain and analyze the implementation of ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris in Indonesia.

1.5 Benefits of Research

1. Academic Benefits

This research could hopefully be a source of reference in knowledge development of IRs students but not limited to other majors in the context of Indonesia’s implementation of the AFAMD.

2. Practical Benefits



1. This thesis can hopefully partake in enriching readers' insight and knowledge regarding the issue of Indonesia's implementation of the AFAMD
2. This thesis can hopefully be useful for the citizens in understanding the implementation of Indonesia's implementation of the AFAMD

1.6 Literature Review

In analyzing this research, the writer adopted several previous researches regarding the topic of the research. These researches will be used as a benchmark and framework by the writer in writing and developing the research scope.

The first literature used by the writer is "The Establishment of ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris: The Role of Shared Knowledge" by Rizky Anggia Putri and Maula Hudaya.¹² This literature explains how in order to combat the problem of marine debris, since it is a transboundary problem, a collective action is needed as a region is needed to fully eliminate the problem. The literature then explains how the establishment of ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris is important to acts as a guideline for all states members to harmonize their effort to eliminate the problem, therefore sharing knowledge is important. The literature highlighted how the problem of marine debris has always been a problem in the Southeast Asia region, the problem arose since 2010 where the issue is a concerning issue for all state, but ASEAN did not immediately respond to the problem as a collective. At the early stages ASEAN did not from a collective action

¹² "The Establishment of ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris: The Role of Shared Knowledge," *Global: Jurnal Politik Internasional* 24, no. 1 (July 30, 2022), doi:10.7454/global.v24i1.668.

to overcome this problem, the AFAMD only took place in 2019. The reason as to why a collective action hadn't been established sooner by ASEAN according to cognitivism approach in knowledge-based theory, is that a regime will only be formed when the countries involved have the same understanding and interpretation of knowledge of the issue that needs to be addressed. The AFAMD was only formed in ASEAN after a conference held about reducing marine debris, which is a form of knowledge-sharing process since it could be categorized as a process of socialization. The significance of this literature to be used in this research is because the literature tries to explain the establishment process of AFAMD, this will give the writer knowledge to understand the reason of the establishment of AFAMD. The difference between this literature and the writer's research is that the writer's research will focus on the implementation of AFAMD in Indonesia, rather than explaining the reason as to why the AFAMD is established.

The second literature used by the writer is "The Impact of Weak Marine Debris Governance on the Increased Environmental Insecurity in Southeast Asia" By Arfin Sudirman, Idris, Gusman Siwandi, Huala Adolf, Edta Muhammad, Mursal Maulana and Falhan Hakiki.¹³ This literature explains the problem of marine debris in Southeast Asia through the framework of environmental security, where marine debris is considered to create environmental insecurity if not handled correctly. According to this literature, environmental security is a framework that proposes that environmental problem does not only poses as a threat to the ecosystem or the

¹³ Arifin Sudirman et al., "The Impact of Weak Marine Debris Governance on the Increased Environmental Insecurity in Southeast Asia," *POLITIKA: Jurnal Ilmu Politik*, 2023, 14, no. 1 (April 30, 2023): 142–159.

environment, rather it also poses as a threat to other aspects such as socio-economic welfare, this is because if the environment is damaged one of the things that it could lead to is the limitation of resources that could be used in order to sustain human life. Therefore, environmental problems such as marine debris problems could be considered as an issue of environmental security. In the issue of marine debris in Southeast Asia, according to this literature there isn't a presence of a strong governance that focuses on the problem of marine debris, since marine debris is a transboundary problem, a strong governance is needed in order to combat the problem. Although Southeast Asia has responded through various efforts such as the ASEAN framework, but the literature suggests that it is not sufficient to be seen as a strong governance system. The literature suggests that the issue of marine debris has created a situation of environmental insecurity in the Southeast Asia region which creates a problem of insufficient resources in the region. The significance of this literature to the research is that it highlights that a presence of a strong governance system is needed to combat the problem of marine debris. The difference between the writer's research and this literature is that the main focus of this literature is to criticize the lack of a strong governance in combating marine debris, whereas the main focus of the writer's research is to see the implementation of AFAMD in Indonesia

The third literature used by the writer is "Legal Aspect of Plastic Waste Management in Indonesia and Malaysia: Addressing Marine Plastic Debris" by Hanim Kamaruddin, Maskun, Frida Patittingi, Hasbi Assidiq, Siti Nurhaliza and

Nurul Habaib.¹⁴ This article explains the problem of marine debris through the lens of plastic waste management in Indonesia and Malaysia through its legal aspect. The literature explains how in Indonesia and Malaysia the problem of plastic waste is increasing due to several factor, such as the increase rate of consumption, inadequate waste management issue, and both countries being a destination for plastic waste import. In terms of legal action taken to combat the problem of plastic waste, Indonesia has created several laws in order to regulate the problem of plastic waste, but it is not in a form of a uniform approach, where it varies based on the location in the country. This has resulted as a challenge for Indonesia to truly combat the problem of plastic waste. Malaysia, on the other hand does not have any specific laws and regulations to govern the matter of plastic waste, making plastic waste management in the country also is not a uniform approach. The literature also highlighted that the ASEAN also does not have a strong legally binding capabilities to regulates countries about the problem of waste management, making the matter more difficult to overcome as a region. This literature is used by the writer to help the writer understand legal efforts made by Indonesia in order to combat the problem of plastic waste and marine debris. The difference between this literature and the writer's research is that the research will not only focuses on the aspect of legal action, rather the writer will also explain all form of efforts that the Indonesian government made to combat the problem of marine debris.

¹⁴ Hanim Kamaruddin et al., "Legal Aspect of Plastic Waste Management in Indonesia and Malaysia: Addressing Marine Plastic Debris," *Sustainability* 14, no. 12 (June 7, 2022): 6985, doi:10.3390/su14126985.

The fourth literature used by the writer is “Law and Economic Approach to Reduce Marine Plastic Litter in Indonesia” by Sapto Hermawan.¹⁵ This literature talks about the efforts made by the Indonesian government to establish rules and regulations to combat marine debris and also the economic aspect to combating marine debris. According to this article, the laws and regulation that is the most prominent in Indonesia about marine debris is the Presidential Regulation on Marine Litter Handling Number 83 the Year 2018, this law however have its strength and weakness. The strength of this regulation is that it is legally binding, meaning it is imperative and have sanctioned, therefore a violation of the law is subject to be given a sanction. Though the weakness of this law is that it does not touch the economic approach and public meaningful involvement, therefore it is hard to measure the success of the law. The literature also points out that in order to really counter the problem of marine debris, the government of Indonesia should also focuses on its economic approach, with the current efforts, the economic approach solely focuses on the governmental budget, the literature suggest that Indonesia should tap into other form of economic approaches such as engaging with the private sector. This literature helps the writer to understand deeply about the approach that Indonesia has taken to combat marine debris through law and economic approach. The difference with the writer’s research is that the writer’s research focusing on the effort of Indonesian government and then evaluate those effort with the implementation AFAMD.

¹⁵ Sapto Hermawan, “Law and Economic Approach to Reduce Marine Plastic Litter in Indonesia,” *Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Globalization of Law and Local Wisdom (ICGLOW 2019)*, 2019, doi:10.2991/icglow-19.2019.56.

The last literature used by the writer is “Strategy On Marine Debris Reduction In Indonesia: a Review and Recommendation” by Prabwa FY, Adi NS, Pranowo WS, Sukoharjo SS, Gautama BG and Suhelmi IR.¹⁶ This article explains into details the effort that Indonesia has mad to counter marine debris. This article focuses on the effort taken by the Indonesian government in the Jakarta city area, the programs that is accessed is the waste processing center, TPS 3R processing units, and Waste reducer facility. The findings of the article is that the programs that is conducted has resulted into the reduction of an average 18,3% of marine debris per year. Although this is an improvement, the Indonesian government still needs to do a lot more in order to achieve its target by 2025, this could be done by activating stakeholders that is involved in the problem of marine debris, such as the society, and private sector. The literature also suggest that Indonesia needs to made more collaborations with trans provincial, state – regional scope, and multi-stakeholders. The significant of this literature is to help the writer understands the action that Indonesian has taken to combat marine debris in a more detailed manner. The difference with the writer’s research is that the writer research focuses more on the effort of Indonesian government as an implementation of AFAMD.

1.7 Conceptual Framework

Having a conceptual framework is important in order to have a base guideline to navigate the research. In this research the writer chooses the

¹⁶ FY Prabawa et al., “Strategy on Marine Debris Reduction in Indonesia: A Review and Recommendation,” IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 925, no. 1 (November 1, 2021): 012027, doi:10.1088/1755-1315/925/1/012027.

frameworks of AFAMD to analyze the implementation of AFAMD in Indonesia. The frameworks is chosen since it acts as the exact parameter on how the implementation is done by countries in ASEAN.¹⁷

1.7.1 The Four Frameworks of AFAMD

As a framework that acts as a guideline for the ASEAN member states to handle the problem of marine debris, it included four main frameworks of action that member state should focus on in order to effectively combat the problem of marine debris in the region which are:

1. Policy Support and Planning
2. Research, Innovation and Capacity Building
3. Public Awareness, Education and Outreach
4. Private Sector Engagement

Each of these frameworks have their own focus and their suggested activities that ASEAN member state could refer to in order to combat the problem of marine waste. The first framework which is Policy Support and Planning have four main focus, which are :

- a. Promote regional policy dialogue on prevention and reduction of marine debris from land- and sea-based activities by highlighting the issue, sharing information and knowledge, and strengthening regional coordination.

¹⁷ ASEAN Secretariat, *ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris* (Phuket: ASEAN Secretariat, 2019), <https://asean.org/book/asean-framework-of-action-on-marine-debris/>.

- b. Mainstream multi-sectoral policy measures to address marine debris in national and ASEAN's development agenda and priorities.
- c. Encourage ASEAN Member States to implement relevant international laws and agreements related to waste management- such as MARPOL Annex V ship generated waste, Basel Convention, and UN Environment Assembly resolutions 3/7 on Marine Litter and Microplastics.
- d. Develop a regional action plan on combating marine debris in the ASEAN Region by applying integrated land-to-sea policy approaches.

The Second framework which is Research, Innovation and Capacity Building also have four main focus, which are:

- a. Compile regional baseline on status and impacts of marine debris in the ASEAN Region.
- b. Strengthen regional, national and local capacities to develop and implement national action plans/initiatives.
- c. Enhance scientific knowledge, transfer marine technology and promote innovative solution to combat marine debris.
- d. Promote integration and application of scientific knowledge to enhance science-based decisions and policies on marine debris prevention and management.

The third framework which is Public Awareness, Education and Outreach have three main focus, which are:

- a. Promote public awareness on status and impacts of marine debris and microplastics.
- b. Accelerate advocacy strategy/programme to promote behavior change to combat marine debris, and to incorporate marine debris issue into ASEAN's Culture of Prevention Initiative.
- c. Promote platforms for knowledge sharing, innovative solutions and best practices to combat marine debris.

Lastly, the fourth framework which is Private Sector Engagement have two main focus, which are:

- a. Promote collaborative actions with private sector and industry associations to implement measures to address marine debris issues.
- b. Encourage private sector investment in and contribution to combat marine debris.

These four framework cover every possible area that is needed to be covered in order to fully combat the problem of marine debris, the member state have the option to follow and to implement in their respective national level. Not only that the framework has their main focus, the AFAMD also have suggested activities that the nation can choose to follow. These focus and suggested activities would then be used by the writer to determine the implementation of AFAMD in Indonesia through analyzing the efforts done by the Indonesian government.

1.8 Research Methodology

Research methodology is the approach that the writer would take in order to analyze the research. Methodology is important in order to have a guide in conducting the research.

1.8.1 Research Type and Approach

The type of proposed research is descriptive analysis where the writer would like to utilize it to explain the phenomenon and describe it systematically, factually, and accurately regarding the implementation of AFAMD in Indonesia. The explanation firstly takes place in defining the problem roughly and takes a possible case to be examined in order to formulate the explanation. Then, the writer will examine further appropriate cases to establish how well the collected data fits the hypothetical explanation. The next phase is sorting and categorizing data and further the data analysis is used to advance a working framework benchmarking to the existing literature and continued to process of reviewing, understanding, and explaining the phenomenon researched in this writing. This research utilizes qualitative method in order to explain the data collected from scientific writings, reports, articles, journals, essays, thesis, and books which will highlight the search for the meaning process behind social reality. ¹⁸

¹⁸ Iskandar. Metodologi penelitian Pendidikan dan Sosial: Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif(Jakarta. Gaung Persamda Press. 2008), 186

1.8.2 Research Limitation

In order to focus this research into a specific issue, writers limit the research from 2019 to 2023. The reason behind choosing 2019 as the starting point is because the AFAMD is enacted in ASEAN in 2019, and the reason as to why 2023 is chosen to be the limit is because there's a decrease on numbers of marine debris in Indonesia starting from 2019 to 2023.

1.8.3 Unit and Level of Analysis

Unit of analysis, unit of explanation, independent variable, and dependent variable are the fundamental aspects to analyze units. All of those fundamental units are divided into two categories which are effects and causation. Unit of analysis and dependent variable is categorized as unit of effects, it indicates that both units are objects to be analyzed. Hence, the unit of explanation and independent variable fall under the category of causation, meaning that they are the causes of the object of the research. since the implementation of AFAMD in Indonesia is being analyzed in the research, meaning Indonesia is the unit analysis of the research. The unit of explanation of this research is AFAMD, since the treaty is being analyzed as an causation towards Indonesia. Level of analysis is where the unit analysis is being analyzed. in this research, the level of analysis is on the national system level, since this research focus on the implementation of ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris in Indonesia, which would affect Indonesia to combat the problem of marine debris.

1.8.5 Data Collection

In analyzing this research, the writer utilizes library research methods by collecting facts and written data from various sources concerning the implementation of ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris in Indonesia, how Indonesia have created programs or other efforts as an implementation of AFAMD. The data that are being collected are from academic writings and official reports or documents from the government of Indonesia and also other government official documents related to the implementation of ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris in Indonesia, such as “Laporan Pencapaian Rencana Aksi Nasional Penanganan Sampah Laut” throughout the year, published by Tim Koordinasi Nasional Penanganan Sampah Laut, and data taken from reputable data collection organization, such as Badan Pusat Statistik.

1.8.6 Data Analysis and Processing

This research uses a secondary data method which means this research will use the data that already exist to answer the research question which is the data that is collected from both qualitative and quantitative research that will be chosen in accordance to the needs of this research. The processing of the data will be done through collecting the existing data and choosing relevant information to this research. then the data that is collected will be categorized into independent and dependent variables, and the data will be interpreted to find a pattern from each category. The data that is collected, such as the number of marine debris in Indonesia, the number of policies made to decrease marine debris, and campaigns

related to marine debris would then be analyzed and put in accordance to the concept used in the research. Since the concept used is the treaty itself, the data that is collected that is mentioned above would then be mechanized into the four AFAMD framework.

1.9 Thesis Structure

CHAPTER I – Introduction

In this chapter writer introduces the issue of the research and dissect the issue through background, statement of problem, research question, purpose of the research, benefit of the research, literature review as the source of data and comparison, conceptual framework as the means to analyze the research, methodology, unit and level analysis, collecting of the data, and analysis and processing of the data.

CHAPTER II – The ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris

This chapter will explain further ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris, from the cause of why the framework of action is made, the condition of the problem in the region and the solution made under the AFAMD. In this chapter the writer will go into details about the framework that are made.

CHAPTER III – Indonesia Efforts and Programs to Combat Marine Debris

This chapter will explain about the programs and efforts that Indonesian government have created as an implementation of AFAMD to combat the problem of marine debris. Not only that, in this chapter the writer will also explains the condition of the marine debris problem in Indonesia, including the cause and the severity of the problem.

CHAPTER IV – Analysis of the Implementation of ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris in Indonesia

In this chapter, the writer will focus on answering the question of the research which is *How is the implementation of ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris in Indonesia in order to combat the problem of marine debris?* Which is done by elaborating the indicators that the AFAMD provides.

CHAPTER V - Conclusion and Recommendation

The most important and fundamental results, conclusions, and contributions will be presented in this chapter, deriving from the research and writers thinking process towards the topic.

