

Climate Justice as Norm Entrepreneur: Development and Influence on the Political and Economic Conditions of the International Community

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Abstract

Climate change is an issue that the global community will continue to face. The Earth itself has experienced a significant increase in average temperature to date. This raises concerns about the sustainability of human life because of the impacts on food, health, and more. Climate change is also a political issue that has been widely discussed. The establishment of the UNFCCC and its frameworks such as the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement are proof that the international community must begin to be sensitive to the problem of climate change. In its implementation, there is also one norm formed, namely Climate Justice, which is the topic that the author wants to discuss about how it develops and its process of becoming an entrepreneurial norm accepted by the international community. Climate justice here also wants to be discussed about what is the main formation of this norm and how the process is accepted as an entrepreneur norm. The author also wants to discuss the norm life cycle process experienced by this norm so that it can be accepted and applied to the policies of countries in the world that discuss climate change

Keywords: *Climate change; UNFCCC; Climate Justice; Norms*

1. INTRODUCTION

Climate change is a problem that is no longer faced by a country but has risen to the global level. Climate change is an important problem and a serious threat to all humans on this earth (Silfia Ainurrohmah 2022). In recent decades, the increase in the global climate has increased significantly enough that it can no longer be considered a trivial problem. Climate change that has increased has certainly had a lot of impacts on the health, social, and political sectors. In health itself, extreme climate change can affect human lungs, skin and also the subsequent effects can cause serious effects on human health (Susilawati 2021). Therefore, the problem of climate change has become a global issue and a problem that must be solved by the entire international community

Climate change justice or climate justice is a concept and framework in the UNFCCC that discusses climate change that is happening must be the concern of the whole world and all countries in the world that follow or ratify the UNFCCC must be committed to implementing it. Climate Change Justice was originally introduced by many activists and academics due to a protest incident in 1982 in the United States over the issue of soil pollution (David Schoberg 2014). Then the concept of climate justice began to develop into something that was widely adopted by countries in the world. Climate change has also developed into one of the things that is not only discussed by fellow researchers engaged in the field of natural knowledge, but climate change or climate change has become a tool in politics and also a tool in conducting diplomacy by the state. This can be proven as Indonesia conducts environmental diplomacy that discusses the issue of climate change mitigation (Aos Yuli Firdaus 2022).

This research aims to examine how Climate Change Justice can be identified as an entrepreneurial norm. The norm entrepreneur itself has several stages that must be

carried out so that a concept put forward by certain international organizations can develop into an entrepreneur norm which is followed by other actors, among the processes are: 1. Norm emergence, 2. Norm cascade, 3. Internalization. In this study, we will discuss further how this concept can become an entrepreneur norm that is accepted by the international community.

The focus on climate change that is of concern to the world will also be studied research based on this argument. This proves that the issue of climate change and its concept is a common thing to be studied and solutions are sought for how countries behave and act in dealing with climate change cases which have become a global issue that has received high attention by every actor in the international system

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative research method by collecting data from literature studies and making the existing data as secondary data. This research also uses library research or literature studies, collecting data by finding sources and constructing from various sources such as books, journals, and existing research research (Fadli 2021). This method is expected to obtain Literature materials from various sources that will be used and analyzed critically and in-depth in order to be a support in generating propositions and also new ideas that will be the product results in the implementation of a research. This study also uses literature studies to explore the phenomena that occur and the development of cases that occur. This is expected to create a new perspective that will support research on this in the future.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Climate change is a condition in which the climate on earth has a change in its stability, whether it is down or up. The Earth itself has experienced several extreme climate changes in its life cycle. In this modern era, climate change has received serious attention, because climate change continues to show its instability and has received attention from the global community because they feel the impact caused by climate change. In the change, groups experiencing increased risks and dangers from climate include the world's youngest and oldest populations, as well as low- and high-income communities, black, white, brown people, and urban and indigenous peoples, as climate change exacerbates age-based physical-ecological vulnerabilities and increases existing social, economic, and welfare injustices (Carle D. Trott 2023).

Climate justice is basically a notion of paying attention to how climate change impacts humans differently, unevenly, and disproportionately, and correcting the resulting injustices in a fair and equal way (Lina Lefstad 2024). The issue of justice has been on the rise since the issue of climate change has entered the world political arena. Since the issue of climate change has received high attention in the lives of international people, many small poor countries or developing countries have been the most critical and severe impacts of the impact of climate change, criticizing that they are getting a severe impact even though the ones that have a major contribution to climate change are industrialized developed countries. who have their production and factory domains which are one of the triggers for the change in the world's climate.

The inequality between developed and developing countries is also the reason why climate justice must be the concern of the entire international community. In addition to health, the economic sector is also one of the sectors affected by climate change. According to (Barry S. Levy 2015), As long as global temperatures continue to rise, economies in developed countries will continue to grow, while economies in poor

countries will be severely affected and continue to grow more than ever before. This will be greatly felt by poor countries if developed countries continue to turn a blind eye and continue to run "business" among themselves and continue to raise their own economies. The next reason why these small and developing countries continue to voice climate justice is because most of these developing and poor countries have agriculture, marine, and livestock sectors. This is certainly very influential because an inappropriate and unstable climate will greatly affect the agricultural sector. The largest economic sector in the agricultural sector is one of the reasons why economies in developing countries and poor countries are seriously affected.

The Paris Agreement is a working agreement within the framework of the UNFCCC itself which aims to address world climate change caused by the greenhouse effect. On December 12, 2015, 195 countries reached an agreement on a new climate agreement, which was described by UN secretary-general Ban Ki-Moon as one of the most valuable achievements or has the term "a monumental triumph for people and our planet" (Falkner 2016). According to him, the Paris Agreement is an extraordinary reversal of direction for climate negotiations sponsored by the United Nations. The Paris Agreement states that all parties or member states will undertake and communicate ambitious efforts to achieve long-term temperature goals including peak global greenhouse gas emissions (Chukwumerije Okereke 2016).

Climate Justice was introduced in line with the Paris Agreement itself which still focuses on the justice that must be achieved due to the increase in global climate itself. Explicitly, the Paris Agreement itself recognizes the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, which means that developed countries that have a long history and play a major role in increasing global climate change, must take greater steps in reducing and anticipating it and provide financial assistance to developing countries. Through the Paris Agreement, climate justice also puts the main element, that developing countries not only need financial support for mitigation, but developed countries must provide financial assistance to mitigate the impacts of climate change that have occurred or are expected to occur in the future.

The development of climate justice, which was introduced in its concept with a policy framework by the UNFCCC, has apparently contained many countries in the world, especially some developed countries, following and accepting the norm by making policies in their countries that can help prevent or become mitigation efforts that are packaged into a preventive step in dealing with the consequences of world climate change. For example, South Korea has made policies on addressing climate change through the Framework Act on Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth which is set with the aim of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, and there is also the country of Mexico which has a General Law on Climate Change which also sets carbon emission reduction targets and also encourages renewable energy that will also support sustainable development (Kusuma 2024). Once again, this is proof that the case of climate change has become a concern for countries in the world by proving the implementation of policies that can help to create preventive measures and participate in mitigation efforts.

However, there are several challenges faced by several countries in the world in adopting or doing things that must be done in accordance with the Paris Agreement on climate justice. The first challenge is the injustice that is felt historically, developed countries and developing countries that are problematic are the main problem. Developed countries, which are considered to be major contributors to greenhouse gas emissions, are often reluctant to meet their commitments to climate finance, such as a pledge to provide \$100 billion a year since 2009. This creates dissatisfaction among

developing countries that feel disadvantaged by the impact of climate change that they are not even the ones who cause it to happen, but developed countries that have contributed greatly to raising the global climate.

The next challenge is when there are technical and ideological obstacles in a country that cause difficulties in the process of negotiation and diplomacy. Countries around the world that do this are often caught up in debates about the emission reduction mechanisms that should be implemented, as well as the huge cost incursions that they feel could disrupt their political stability, plus there are still many developing countries that have to allocate their national funds to the more primary focus of human empowerment and helping their citizens. The norms that have been accepted are not necessarily able to be implemented properly and smoothly due to these obstacles.

But what is important is that this norm regarding climate justice has begun to be widely accepted by the international community through a process that was carried out decades ago. This climate problem is also one of the things that has been paid attention to by almost all global communities because they think about the survival of citizens and also their economic resilience in the future which is threatened by this climate problem. People who are aware also continue to campaign for this, especially so that developed countries can implement the principle of Shared Responsibility as written in the Paris Agreement.

4. CONCLUSION

Climate justice can be said to be a form of empowerment of developing countries that want to feel justice in carrying out their responsibilities regarding climate change that occurs in the world. Developed countries, which are the biggest contributors to world climate change, are expected to have a great sense of responsibility in helping developing countries as well as poor countries because they are the ones who receive the most impact from climate change itself. Developing countries and poor countries, most of which have large agricultural and agricultural sectors, certainly have greater concerns about climate change which continues to increase in intensity and also need shared responsibility in the process of safeguarding it.

Climate justice, which has been adopted as the norm, also affects countries in the world in making domestic policies in their countries that are directly related to climate change that occurs in the world. Indonesia is one of the countries that implements this.

It is hoped that Climate justice can continue to develop and more countries adopt it so that this can be a successful preventive measure and can ensure that the life that takes place on earth is more decent and prosperous.

5. REFERENCE

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