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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

Global warming has become news that attracts the attention throughout the community. There are causes of global warming, one of which is the loss of green space due to most of it being converted into urban buildings. If the impact of global warming is not handled thoughtfully and sustainably, then the effect can be very fatal. Sustainability means meeting the needs of the current generation without sacrificing the needs of future generations.¹ Large cities generally have large and densely populated neighborhoods, as they are transformed into industrial cities due to rapid economic growth and the construction of many large buildings. Surabaya is one of the largest cities in Indonesia, and it faces various environmental obstacles that affect the surrounding in their quality of life.

Problems faced by the Surabaya community include declining water quality due to soil erosion, increasing population and construction density, and issues with waste disposal into rivers. The density of settlements causes household waste disposal to become a serious problem, such as the waters in the Kalimas River experiencing household waste pollution in the form of liquid detergent and other household waste. Obstacles for the Surabaya government in dealing with environmental problems are

¹ Riyanto, 'Strategi Mengatasi Pemanasan Global (Global Warming)', *Http://Jurnal.Unimus.Ac.Id*, 3.02, pp. 67–79.

due to limited skills and technology. Assistance must be provided by the Surabaya government in dealing with these issues. The Surabaya government can partner with the Kitakyushu government to solve environmental problems in the Surabaya area to realize Surabaya green city.²

This cooperation is motivated by Kitakyushu which has been awarded by the United Nations Eleven Environmental Program's (UNEP) Global 500 awards. Surabaya commits to focusing on green cities and learning from Kitakyushu's experience in realizing effective policies and programs. Cooperation between cities in other countries in international relations is called sister-city cooperation. In general, the existence of sister cities as a formal diplomacy between two cities in different countries is a means for both countries to solve environmental problems in the Surabaya area. This is by the concept of paradiplomacy which is defined as activities carried out by local governments or sub-national entities in developing diplomatic activities and strengthening bilateral relations with foreign partners. Therefore, the state is no longer the only actor. Still, local actors begin to take over and participate in activities in the field of International relations for the benefit of all relevant actors.

In the context of cooperation, it is essential to have an intermediary to run the program that will be made. The realization of sister city partnership cooperation between Japan and Indonesia through the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM), JCM will provide mutual support by providing financial support, technology transfer, and human

² Ario Bimo Utomo Fany Widiana¹, 'Menuju Surabaya Green City Melalui Kerjasama Kota Kembar Surabaya - Kitakyushu', *Jurnal Transformasi Global* [2021] *Universitas Brawijaya*, Vol. 8 No. 1 (2021), pp. 86–96.

resources, as stated in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) Agreement on the principles of JCM.³ Furthermore, this mechanism will incentivize Japanese companies to increase investment projects in Indonesia. Indonesia also sees significant economic and environmental benefits from cooperation with JCM Indonesia. Indonesia also sees significant economic and environmental benefits in JCM cooperation.⁴ The Japanese government assisted the Surabaya government by transferring the necessary equipment and labor, while the Surabaya side only prepared the place and the workforce.

This concept of cooperation is contained in Islam and is permissible as long as it does not conflict with Islamic law. One of how humans need to depend on and help each other fulfill their needs is by cooperating with an agreement.⁵ Likewise, in a sister-city relationship, this collaboration can increase mutual benefits while adhering to ethical standards in Islam. It has been explained in the Qur'an regarding the basis of mutual assistance among fellow Muslims in Surah Al-Maidah: 2 which reads:

وَلَا تَعَاوُنُوا عَلَى الْإِثْمِ وَالْعُدْوَانِ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ شَدِيدُ الْعِقَابِ

“Help one another in doing good and piety. And do not help each other in sin and enmity. Fear Allah SWT, actually the torment of Allah SWT is very painful.” (QS. Al Maidah: 2).

³ Hidayat Chusnul Chotimah¹ Tiffany Setyo Pratiwi Puguh Toko Arisanto², 'Bilateral Agreement of Indonesia – Japan for Low Carbon Growth Cooperation: An Analysis of the Effectiveness and the Compliance Level', *Nation State: Journal of International Studies*, 3.02 (2020), pp. 99–113.

⁴ Liana Hasanah Viani Puspitasari, 'Kerja Sama Indonesia-Jepang Dalam Joint Credit Mechanism (JCM) Pada Pembangunan Rendah Karbon Di Indonesia', 01.02 (2019), pp. 142–55.

⁵ Abdullah bin Muhammad ath-Thayyar et al, *Ensiklopedi Muamalah* (Maktabah al-Hanif, 2009).

This research discusses the cooperation between the Surabaya government and Kitakyushu in realizing Surabaya green city. The urgency of this research is in the science of International relations and how important cooperation of sister cities can benefit both cities and the people concerned. In the case of sister city cooperation, it is motivated by environmental problems in Surabaya where the Surabaya government wants to change the lousy environment caused by an increase in population, as well as flooding which caused by excessive accumulation of waste into an environmentally friendly Surabaya green city. A novelty that can be taken from several journals and books concerned is the absence of strategies such as contributions, challenges, and opportunities made by the Surabaya government during sister city cooperation.

1.2 Research Question

How is the cooperation of sister city between Surabaya and Kitakyushu to realizing Surabaya Green City through a Joint Crediting Mechanism?

1.3 Research Purpose

This research aims to analyze the cooperation of sister city between Surabaya and Kitakyushu to realizing Surabaya green city by Joint Crediting Mechanism.

1.4 Research Uses

1.4.1 Academic Uses

The benefits of the results of this study for academics include:

1. To provide an understanding of various phenomena and information related to sister city cooperation between Surabaya and Kitakyushu.

2. To provide additional knowledge for international relations scholars, especially those interested in International business.

1.4.2 Practical Uses

This research can be practically useful as follows: The results of this study are useful and provide benefits to be applied to all parties concerned with the problems the author examines and the objects discussed.

1.5 Literature Review

1.5.1 Previous Research

The first research that the author uses as comparative material in the previous research section is entitled “*Application of the Principles of Public Good Governance in International Relations through Sister City Agreements*” by Ica Aliani Kartini in 2015, a student of the Postgraduate Program at Gadjah Mada University, Faculty of Law.⁶ In her research, she used the example of Bandung City to discuss the application of the principles of good public governance through international relations in sister city agreements. Some of the obstacles and challenges that arise in sister cities are the installation and supervision of documentation along with supporting facilities and infrastructure to facilitate communication containing partnerships between sister cities. The similarity between the two studies lies in the sister-city cooperation relationship. The enactment of regional autonomy provides an opportunity for regions in Indonesia to mobilize foreign cooperation directly to develop their respective area and benefit

⁶ Ika Ariani Kartini, ‘Penerapan Prinsip Public Good Government Dalam Hubungan Internasional Melalui Perjanjian Sister City’, *JURNAL PENELITIAN HUKUM*, 02.01 (2015).

from the cooperation program. However, the author Ica Aliani Kartini discusses in more detail the Bandung City Government has the right to conduct foreign cooperative relations by prioritizing the good governance system or the application of public good governance principles as the creation of partners by local governments in other countries. In this study, the focus is on the Surabaya strategy to realize Surabaya Green City not only building the order of Bandung government governance as it is a sister city partner.

The second study by D.G.J Premakuntara published an article in the journal International Relations in 2012 with the title “***International Corporation Management of Organic Waste in Surabaya, Indonesia and Replication in Asian Cities***”,⁷ which includes the relationship between Surabaya and Kitakyushu which explains International cooperation. Surabaya, located in Southeast Asia, had many problems with organic waste and water pollution at the time. Surabaya faced a significant challenge in disposing of solid waste in an environmentally friendly way. To support the situation, Kitakyushu cooperated with various private institutions and research institutes, including the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Kitakyushu is introducing a new community-based waste management system. Therefore, the communities will support the realizing of an alternative waste management system. The similarity between the two studies is that they only focus on addressing the environmental issues by utilizing organic waste as a sister city cooperation program.

⁷ Premakumara Jagath DICKELLA GAMARALALAGE, *Kitakyushu City's International Cooperation for Organic Waste Management in Surabaya City, Indonesia and its Replication in Asian Cities* (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (Kitakyushu), 2012).

Meanwhile, the researcher not only focuses on waste management but also realizing several government policies to realize Surabaya Green City such as processing Sutorejo Super Depot waste, and so on.

Another journal entitled “*The Strategic Role of Sister City Concept Realizing in Creating Surabaya Green-City*” written by Inggang Perwangsa Nuralam in 2018 discusses the necessary role of sister cities in helping Surabaya become a green city. The sister city concept is a concept that aims to improve relations and cooperation between cities in the world. Sister cities can provide a transfer of technology, science, and experience that can be used in achieving the goals of Surabaya Green City. Sister city cooperation can assist Surabaya in developing a more efficient and environmentally friendly waste management system. In achieving the goal of Surabaya Green City, Surabaya can develop a natural resource management system, as well as the help in reducing the adverse effects of climate change. With cooperation and assistance from sister cities, Surabaya can become an example of a successful green city that can influence the global environment. This journal discusses the business value that can be derived from sister cities. The business projects do result in benefits such as an eco-city successfully attracts large investments.⁸ Previous researchers only explained the business opportunities of sister cities, which were carried out by the Surabaya government, not specifically which countries had established this sister city relationship. It only explains the development of infrastructure in the Surabaya area

⁸ Inggang Perwangsa Nuralam, ‘Peran Strategis Penerapan KONSEP Sister City Dalam Menciptakan Surabaya Green City’, *Journal of Applied Business Administration*, 02.01 (2018), pp. 143–51.

which is environmentally friendly and is the result of sister city cooperation. However, researchers want to discuss the Kitakyushu government establishing a sister city relationship with the Surabaya government in realizing Surabaya green city.

The next article is entitled “*Sister City Cooperation between Surabaya Government and Kitakyushu as Part of Paradiplomacy*” written by Faridatul Mu'arofa Fauzia in 2021. Paradiplomacy in this case is in the form of sister cities, namely long-term cooperation in various aspects between two cities in two different countries, where both governments focus on environmental aspects. The approach taken by the Surabaya Government is used to advance the interests of the city, namely to overcome various types of problems faced by the city. There are several strategies used by the Surabaya Government and Kitakyushu, namely; first, committing to a sister city relationship with a formal agreement (MoU) by the Surabaya government and the Kitakyushu government regarding the goals to be achieved to realize a green environment, recycling development, and capacity building. Second, holding meetings or coordination meetings conducted by the Surabaya government and the Kitakyushu government in planning and realizing the Surabaya Green City 2018 analyze through forest that the conservation and ecotourism development.⁹ In addition to analyzing the strategies carried out by the two cities, this journal examines the concepts of paradiplomacy and sustainable development in the realizing of their strategies. For this reason, green city functions for sustainable urban development to create a comfortable

⁹ Faridatul Mu'arofa Fauzia, 'Kerjasama Sister City Pemerintah Kota Surabaya Dan Kitakyushu Sebagai Bagian Dari Paradiplomasi', 1.2 (2021), pp. 116–41.

environment for current and future generations. Previous research focused on the sister city cooperation between Surabaya and Kitakyushu in the context of paradiplomacy with various strategies carried out in the project, while the latest research is related to the realizing of the strategies carried out not only from one project but from several work programs carried out to realize Surabaya green city.

The last journal from Zattil Husni entitled “***Indonesia-Japan Cooperation Through Joint Crediting Mechanism in Green Sister City Surabaya-Kitakyushu in 2013***”. This journal discusses the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) which is carried out by providing financial incentives and technology transfer by the Japanese Government for the realizing of low carbon development projects in Indonesia. Through the realizing of this mechanism, both countries are equally benefited, because for Indonesia itself, this helps the realizing of low-carbon development in the country. Meanwhile, Japan benefits by obtaining a carbon quota from the realizing of low-carbon development projects in Indonesia. Japan will get carbon credits from emission reduction by investing or buying emission reduction, while Indonesia will get investment, technology transfer, and carbon credit sharing from the project. Indonesia's cooperation with Japan aims to contribute to the main objectives of the United Nations Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC1) by facilitating global action to reduce or eliminate carbon emissions through JCM.

The author Zattil Husni here discusses the JCM scheme as a whole starting from the concept of low carbon development and how to realize a green city in Surabaya as a form of cooperation between the two mutually beneficial parties. In the journal, the

author identifies similar cases, namely sister city cooperation between Surabaya and Kitakyushu in 2013. This journal discusses similar things with researchers but with different years. The problem in this study is the strategic efforts made by both parties to achieve a green city in 2018. In addition, this journal uses nation-state analysis, in which the state is the strongest dominant actor in world interactions. Whereas in this study using paradiplomacy, it is no longer the state as the main actor but between cities in establishing the same partners in achieving goals.¹⁰

1.6 Conceptual Framework

1.6.1 Paradiplomacy Concept

International cooperation can be defined as a model of cooperation that crosses national borders based on a clear and unified structure that is expected to last and perform its tasks in a sustainable and institutionalized manner. The term 'paradiplomacy' was first launched into an academic debate by Basque scholar Panayotis Soldatos in the 1980s as an amalgamation of the term 'parallel diplomacy' into 'paradiplomacy'. According to Soldatos, the term paradiplomacy describes foreign activities which carried out by sub-national entities, one of which is local government.¹¹ In paradiplomacy, non-state actors, such as local governments or cities, cooperate with foreign parties to promote their specific interests.¹² The concept of paradiplomacy was originally proposed by Panavotis Sordieros and further developed

¹⁰ Zattil Husni, 'Kerjasama Indonesia-Jepang Melalui Joint Crediting Mechanism Dalam Green City Surabaya-Kitakyushu Tahun 2013', *JOM FISIP*, 4.02 (Oktober 20171), pp. 1-.

¹¹ Hans J. Michelmann Panayotis Soldatos, *Federalism and International Relations: The Role of Subnational Units*, (Oxford University Press).

¹² Takdir Ali Mukti, 'Politik Paradiplomasi Dan Isu Kedaulatan Di Indonesia' (The Phinisi Press 2, 2020).

by Ivo Duchacek. Then it became a common approach used by lower-level state actors to explain problems in international relations. According to Ivo Duchacek, paradiplomacy activities generally refer to institutional, formal, and informal relationships carried out by sub-state actors who are still geographically close.¹³ A diplomatic phenomenon where local governments in Indonesia cooperate with local governments of other countries, including sister cities.¹⁴ This implies that sister cities are a government effort at the sub-state level in conducting foreign relations.

Sister city cooperation is a form of paradiplomacy carried out by a city or regional government in one country with a city or regional government in another country. It is a long-term cooperation that involves various aspects such as politics, economy, culture, and environment. This can be achieved by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the two mayors, and establishing a working relationship based on the desire to cooperate by getting to know and helping each other. The concept of paradiplomacy in this research focuses on the environmental field with actors between the Kitakyushu government and the Surabaya government. Surabaya cooperates with Kitakyushu through sister city paradiplomacy to overcome environmental problems in Surabaya to realize Surabaya green city. The scope of the concept of paradiplomacy includes establishing bilateral relations between countries, city management governance, environment, sustainable development, and the

¹³ Ivo D Duchacek, "Perforated Sovereignities: Towards a Typology of New Actors in International Relations" Dalam Hans J. Michelman Dan Panayotis Soldatos (Ed), *Federalism and International Relations: The Role of Subnational Units*, (Clarendon Press., 1990).

¹⁴ Christy Damayanti, 'POTENSI PARADIPLOMASI DALAM MENDUKUNG KINERJA DIPLOMASI INDONESIA MENUJU KOMUNITAS ASEAN', *Transformasi* No 22, Vol.XIV (2012).

existence of interests in partnering. The orientation of the paradiplomacy concept focuses on sister city cooperation with projects carried out in the field of environmentally friendly waste management and clean wastewater treatment.

1.6.2 Green Growth Concept

According to Kasztelan, green growth is a measurement method to assess sustainability goals. Green growth focuses on growth outcomes without neglecting the availability of natural resources for future generations. Green growth measures the transition from a traditional economy to a green economy through the value of energy investments and carbon emission reductions.¹⁵ Green growth is defined as green growth through contributing to the sustainable use of natural resources, reducing or preventing pollution, developing environmentally friendly production, and also creating a green environment without harming the future. Green growth means taking steps to help the economy grow and develop by ensuring that natural resources can continue to support and contribute to a country's prosperity.

The scope of green growth is based on the sustainable use of the environment and the ability to address environmental issues accompanied by steps to create an environmentally friendly green environment. The focus of green growth in this context is on investment in sister city cooperation projects and innovations in the field of green environment that support sustainable development. Green growth is realizing in this research because it is an important part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

¹⁵ A. Kasztelan, 'Green Growth, Green Economy and Sustainable Development: Terminological and Relational Discourse', *Prague Economic Papers*, 26.4 (2017), pp. 487–99, doi:<https://doi.org/10.18267/j.pep.626>.

The political aspect contained in green growth plays an important role in providing policies to governments to pay more attention to environmentally friendly processes. Additionally, in the social aspect, it can be achieved if every individual in the community supports one another.¹⁶

Green growth has become the fundamental concept for various issues in Surabaya, such as the decline in carbon absorption capacity, water quality, preventing soil erosion, and reducing production waste from waste processing as an environmental issue in the Surabaya area. Seeing the collaboration between Surabaya and Kitakyushu in achieving a green city, focusing on waste processing into compost and converting waste into environmentally friendly electricity, makes green growth necessary to be linked as a strategy in the development of a green city in the Surabaya region. In addition, the Surabaya government shares training, seminars, and workshops with the surrounding community to enhance the knowledge and skills of stakeholders in green growth. Therefore, green growth is an appropriate concept for this research, as the alignment between green growth and green city will lead to the achievements of sister city cooperation that is committed to achieving sustainable development and addressing environmental issues.

1.7. Hypothesis

Surabaya is experiencing problems with environmental issues. The Surabaya government is trying to address these issues by making Surabaya a green city.

¹⁶ Melynia Ariningtyas Prabawati, 'KONSEP GREEN ECONOMY PADA POLA PRODUKSI DAN KONSUMSI SEBAGAI SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) BERKUALITAS BERBASIS EKOLOGI', *Jurnal Sains Edukatika Indonesia (JSEI)*, 4.1, pp. 36–42.

Kitakyushu's success in becoming a green city triggered Surabaya to emulate the efforts of the Kitakyushu government to realize a green city for sustainable development. The cooperation between Surabaya and Kitakyushu through the sister city framework can provide tangible results in the environmental sector to realize Surabaya as a green city. The initiative taken by the Kitakyushu government to the Surabaya government is to provide experience creativity, investment assistance support, and advanced and modern technology for sustainable development to realize Surabaya green city through Joint Crediting Mechanism. This research is based on two concepts as basic assumptions. The concept of paradiplomacy is a form of diplomacy carried out by the two local governments in establishing international relations to achieve more effective development goals. The concept of green growth aims to encourage emission reduction and inclusive development of environmentally friendly sustainable growth. Cooperation of sister city between Surabaya and Kitakyushu is a successful example of applying the concept of paradiplomacy as the main actor of cooperation in achieving green growth for sustainable development.

1.8. Research Methodology

1.8.1 Research Design

This research design uses a qualitative approach with case study techniques. According to Yves Chantal Gagnon, a case study is a research method for observing and analyzing a single phenomenon that uses a holistic approach, which can produce not only a detailed description of the observed event situation, but a deep understanding

of the actors involved, their feelings, and the interactions between them.¹⁷ This technique studies an event, situation, event or social phenomenon that aims to reveal the unique characteristics contained in the case under study. This research uses the example of issues related to the cooperation between Surabaya and Kitakyushu in achieving the goal of Surabaya green city. The author uses a deductive approach which means that the research starts from a general hypothesis and then leads to specific observations that are useful for designing and evaluating this research.¹⁸ The author uses this method to observe general issues related to the benefits of sister city cooperation and then applies it to specific cases such as the relationship between Surabaya and Kitakyushu.

1.8.2 Research Object

The object of this research focuses on the cooperation of sister city between Surabaya and Kitakyushu to realizing Surabaya green city by Joint Crediting Mechanism.

1.8.3 Data Collection Technique

In this research, data collection techniques will be carried out through literature analysis, documents and interviews. Data collection is carried out through the collection of various documents that are in line with the topics raised by researchers. The document study can be in the form of books, journals, theses, laws, official report files, and through verified sites related to research problems. Meanwhile, data obtained

¹⁷ Yves-Chantal Gagnon, *The Case Study as Research Method: A Practical Handbook* (Preses de l'Universite du Quebec, 2010).

¹⁸ Sutrisno Hadi, *Metodologi Research II Cet. XVI* (Yayasan Penerbitan Fak. Psikologi UGM, 1987).

through interviews can be used for preliminary studies, knowing respondents' matters in depth, and obtaining complete information. In the data processing technique, the documents obtained and the results of the interviews are analyzed, compared, and combined to form a systematic study.

1.8.4 Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique used in this study follows the Miles and Huberman model. This model involves three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and inference verification. In the first stage, researchers collected data from various documents such as academic journals, reports, relevant books websites, e-books, and news articles. After collecting extensive data, the researcher reduced or selected data that focused on aspects that were important to the research. The next stage is to present the reduced data in the form of descriptive paragraphs, followed by data verification and conclusions to answer the research questions. The results of the data analysis will be summarized comprehensively in Chapter 4 as the conclusion of this research.¹⁹

In this research, this technique is used to explain the sister city cooperation between Surabaya and Kitakyushu in realizing Surabaya green city through Joint Crediting Mechanism. Based on the theme under study, the technique according to Miles and Huberman is one of the appropriate methods to describe the data obtained in more depth. It is to analyze an activity carried out in order to prevent damage to the archive. This method was chosen because it is in accordance with the research

¹⁹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif Dan R&D*, Ed. Sutopo, 2nd Ed (ALFABETA cv, 2020).

objectives, namely using a qualitative descriptive method, namely by searching, collecting, and systematically compiling all information about the object of research.

1.9 Writing Systematic

The structure of this research writing consists of 4 sub-chapters:

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

This chapter will explain the research, problem formulation of the research problems, research objectives, benefit research methods used, and the concepts and theories that form the basis of the research. This chapter will also provide a brief overview of the urgency of the cooperation of sister city between Surabaya and Kitakyushu in achieving Surabaya Green City by JCM. At the end of the background paragraph, it also instills the importance of cooperation in the context of Islamization according to Surah Al-Maidah verse 2.

CHAPTER II: INITIATIVE OF SISTER CITY BETWEEN SURABAYA AND KITAKYUSHU BY JOINT CREDITING MECHANISM

This chapter analyzes the cooperation between Surabaya and Kitakyushu aimed at addressing issues in Surabaya, along with the various potentials and challenges faced by the Surabaya government in realizing Surabaya green city. The research discuss a wide range of phenomena, from the environmental conditions of both towns to the problems and solutions for addressing environmental issues, as well as the initiation of cooperation between Surabaya and Kitakyushu, and the developments following the signing of the MoU for Surabaya Green City. The collaboration between the two cities

is marked by the signing of an agreement known as the Joint Declaration Mechanism (JCM).

CHAPTER III: COOPERATION OF SISTER CITY BETWEEN SURABAYA AND KITAKYUSHU TO REALIZING SURABAYA GREEN CITY BY JOINT CREDITING MECHANISM

This chapter provides a brief overview of the cooperation behind the sister city relationship between Surabaya and Kitakyushu to realizing Surabaya as a green city. This chapter, explains using concepts from the study of the paradiplomacy framework and the concept of green growth as the reference concepts in this research. To present the results of the cooperation between the two cities, the researcher will explain in more detail the concepts and data obtained in the study.

CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION

In conclusion, summarizing the main findings of the research. With the conclusion, the researchers hope this paper is easy to understand and can serve as a review for other researchers.

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