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### RESEARCH ARTICLE

#### ROLE AND POSITION OF INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INSTITUTIONS IN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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#### Abstract

Problems regarding global environmental issues have become the focus of attention of developed and developing countries. Because the issue of environmental damage certainly has quite a broad impact, namely regarding the exploitation of Natural Resources (SDA) on land, sea and air on a massive scale which then arises threats such as the depletion of the atmosphere and uncertain climate change, especially as the rate increases. population growth that is increasingly unmanageable transnationally. This destruction certainly requires an alternative solution through international legal instruments to be later adopted by other countries through international environmental institutions. Like the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) as an organization originating from the United Nations (UN) in the environmental sector and several other institutions have the ability to handle global environmental problems by inviting each country to study dominant problems, such as forest fires, water pollution, or degradation of soil quality. Through international environmental institutions, of course it has become the focus of in-depth studies regarding its position and role in influencing environmental prevention and preservation in all countries around the world. The results of this research show that international institutions through their respective authorities are able to suppress policies in each country in cooperative activities to achieve global environmental protection programs.

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#### Introduction:-

Environmental issues cannot be separated from problems that have a comprehensive impact, such as exploitation which results in a decline in the quality of the atmosphere, oceans, or Natural Resources (SDA) due to global warming and actions that lead to transnational. Destruction of course arises from arbitrary human actions from one country, and then develops into the focus of attention in most countries in the world. The impact of destruction on a national scale has become a priority for international level institutions dealing with the environment. Several international environmental institutions such as the WorldWide Fund for Nature, United Nations Environment Program, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Global Environment Facility, Earth System Governance Project, and The World Nature Organization are expected to provide effective environmental prevention and control. Even though these institutions already exist, problems still arise when not all countries in the world join in the

structuring of international institutions in the field of environmental management, so that the environmental management policies that are presented cannot be implemented evenly in all countries in the world.<sup>1</sup>

The existence of a development regarding the environment is essentially a close unity with the world-scale actions that are being carried out, because attention to the environment will always be a priority considering the problems that are increasingly occurring that must be overcome so that the survival of future generations is well guaranteed.<sup>2</sup> Solving the problem of environmental damage is an essence that means life, which consists of a system of life and its existing values, is part of the continuity of preserving every ecosystem which is a source of life. Careful study of environmental problems between developed and developing countries in such a way is something that must always be done because the increase in population in the world, especially in countries that are in the developing or underdeveloped category, creates increasingly complex problems regarding environmental aspects. The massive rate of population growth is increasingly posing a threat to environmental sustainability due to economic and social activities. Not to mention that the food needs of each citizen result in overcrowding in housing, education, health and employment opportunities, which drastically erodes the environment. Therefore, if the intensity of exploitation of Natural Resources (SDA) increases, it will be followed by major changes in the decline in the quality of the environment. For example, in the food aspect, most humans need food as a daily thing to be fulfilled. There is a tendency for people to find it difficult to obtain food from excessive exploitation of nature which threatens the ecosystem of living creatures.<sup>3</sup>

The decline in the quality of the environment is something that threatens the environment in a comprehensive way for human life, so there is a need for cooperation on a global scale to find threats as risk mapping. The existence of lines that limit the basis of environmental issues is of course involved in domestic politics and politics involving the international realm. This decline turns the environment into a conflict between countries that is related to more serious international cooperation, because this degradation is no longer an ordinary problem, but leads to serious threats whose impact does not only affect one country but humanity as a whole. The existence of pressure on countries to solve problems certainly results in an increase in problems that never subsides in both developing and developed countries, resulting in the emergence of a factual idea, namely a policy instrument from international institutions.<sup>4</sup>

In terms of the background above, the author takes the problem related to the extent of the role of environmental institutions in the international realm by looking at their position to overcome environmental damage, because in fact these institutions have the ability to support environmental management activities through policies that are proposed to standardize all country. Thus, coordination between countries regarding international environmental institutions requires effectiveness regarding state cooperation to resolve environmental problems on a global scale.

### **Method:-**

The research method used is normative juridical which is based on literature study using primary and secondary sources in the form of books, journals, documents and other sources related to the topic you wish to research. Legal issues discussed regarding the environment internationally are developing in Indonesia and have the potential to preserve the environment. So the approach used is also a multidisciplinary approach and an analytical approach to symptoms. As well as using argumentative research and then analyzing and formulating.

### **Discussions:-**

#### **The Relevance Of International Institutions On Environmental Issues**

The conception of the sovereignty of an international institution cannot be separated from its meaning as an autonomous region which has the authority to form legal instruments based on a certain hierarchy with its control in implementing instruments that influence other countries as a form of environmental recognition by forming

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<sup>1</sup> A Sonny Keraf, *Environmental Ethics* (Jakarta: Kompas Book Publishers, 2010), p. 29.

<sup>2</sup> Muhamad Erwin, *Environmental Law: In the Environmental Development Policy System* (Bandung: Rafika Aditama, 2008), p. 8

<sup>3</sup> Otto Soemarwoto, *Environmental Ecology and Development* (Jakarta: Djangkat, 1991), p. 40

<sup>4</sup> Raden Siti Sumartini and Suhendi Salidja, "Application of the Principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibility Linked to the Principle of State Responsibility in Enforcement of International Environmental Law," *Gema Wiralodra* 13, no. 1 (2022).

regulations. In essence, in providing guarantees for environmental protection in the international domain, these institutions rely on a sovereignty that has influence through its public image, then international legal instruments are adopted by states based on power, supervision and resources as a form of support for territories that control and trigger regulations. related to environmental ecological issues. In history at the beginning of the 20th century, there was global public awareness of environmental problems with serious impacts that created problems in overcoming them. As is the case regarding damage to the environment such as greenhouse gas emissions and warming or global warnings that never stop coming from daily human activities that do not pay attention to the environment. The problem was then triggered by global warming as the main environmental problem. This is actually not only due to natural factors that cannot be avoided, but also because global warming is largely caused by human activities that take place continuously. Environmental aspects first emerged as a main topic of discussion in 1972 with an agenda in Stockholm called the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm

The context of the discussion discussed is about crossing environmental boundaries by referring to natural resources in various countries, where there is an activity in the marine scope with activities such as mining, shipping goods between countries, or the movement of migration carried out by several countries making the sea a path media which is then susceptible to pollution.<sup>5</sup> The impacts that then arise are not only experienced by one country, so they need to be a common concern to be discussed on international agendas. However, there are several countries in an agreement agreed upon by countries under the United Nations (UN), known as the Kyoto Protocol in Japan in December 1977, so that the existence of countries that have not yet ratified means that there are many countries whose people do not really pay attention to ecosystem damage. currently, even though the agreement is aimed at a common interest related to the maintenance and preservation of life for all humans. It can be said to be a global issue related to the environment because there is a reality of the problem with the reasons for the global impact as follows, first regarding the variety of diseases which then increase accompanied by holes in the ozone layer that are increasingly opening up, which is none other than because the use of CFCs (Chlorofluorocarbons) causes global warming.<sup>6</sup> Second, there are acts of exploitation of Natural Resources (SDA) in most countries in the marine and air pollution scope itself. Ketifa, environmentalism that actually occurs transnationally. Fourth, the decline in the quality of the environment occurs in the local, national and international domains in several countries around the world, the majority of the damage then makes the environment a global issue.

In the recorded development of the ozone layer, the holes in the ozone layer are getting bigger and bigger, which has the consequence of global warming because there is increased UV-B radiation, resulting in a decline in the natural protection system of living things.<sup>7</sup> Of course the main problem is triggered by materials that damage the ozone layer in the form of chemical compounds with contents that are not easily decomposed with unstable components, then have an effect on the atmosphere layer with chlorine compounds and. or bromine, and carbon. The continuous exploitation of the marine environment has resulted in changes in global resources in marine ecology with the creation of a drastic increase in carbon dioxide gas emissions, a decrease in the pH of sea water, and an increase in the temperature of the sea water itself. The emergence of a consequence which then has an effect on the marine environment is of course inseparable from activities that lead to the exploitation of marine resources, such as fishing with explosives such as poison or bombs, the impact of which is to widely damage the structure of other ecosystems.<sup>8</sup>

Apart from that, certain types of fish being caught, such as hunting for shark fins by forcefully cutting off sharks on a large scale for economic benefits, will actually damage the food chain due to the scarcity of sharks. This then also disrupts the flow of energy in the coral reef environment and other food webs. Problems that then arise as a result of human activity are of course often associated with a transnational basis in a country, because the damage

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<sup>5</sup> Muhammad Wirya Pratama and Reni Windiani, "Indonesia's Compliance with International Agreements Concerning Environmental Issues That Impact Climate Change, Case Study: Jambi and Riau Deforestation," *Journal of International Relations* 6, no. 4 (2020).

<sup>6</sup>Pramesti Cahyani Hedhi Ningsih, "Indonesia-Norway Environmental Diplomacy Through the REDD+ Agreement," *Insignia: Journal of International Relations* 6, no. 2 (2019).

<sup>7</sup> Richard V Waas, "Legal Protection of Environmental Rights Viewed from the Perspective of International Law and Indonesian National Law," *Jurnal Sasi* 20, no. 1 (2014).

<sup>8</sup> Mas Achmad Santosa and Margaretha Quina, "Indonesian Environmental Law Reform Movement and the Realization of Good Environmental Governance in a Democratic Country," *Indonesian Environmental Law Journal* 1, no. 1 (2014).

experienced does not only impact that country but also other countries whose territories are close to it. An example can be taken such as forest fires such as those in the Kalimantan region, where the smoke from these fires will disrupt flight traffic between countries. These things become affordable not only in the local domain but also reach the international scope with actions in certain areas, then grow until they can be considered as one of the problems of global scope.<sup>9</sup>

Then other problems in decreasing quality are also visible, such as land degradation which causes erosion, deforestation, and water pollution in several populated areas. Clearly, this damage poses a threat to life which is of course an inseparable part of supporting human survival, so there is a need for cooperation through global agreements to overcome these various types of threats. Therefore, the increasing number of problems in developing and developed countries creates an idea through international institutions that plays a much more effective role which is then implemented in all countries.<sup>10</sup>

Viewed from an international environmental perspective, basically the position of the environment can be manifested by understanding the institutional basis through the establishment of international regimes and organizations called Institutions for the Earth. In essence, the existence of a position is something that does not hinder cooperation regarding the international environment, in fact its presence makes the quality of cooperation activities better, when each country will provide a solution to the problems that occur. However, international institutions in the field of environmental management actually do not have the power to influence the policies or laws of a country, so that this implementation occurs when there is coordination between countries through their role in creating effective cooperation to overcome problematic environmental issues on a global scale. The role of international institutions will reach its effectiveness when all countries and their governments participate in their concern for protected environmental issues.

Thus, in realizing this goal, international environmental institutions become a means that provides facilities for activities or activities between countries to study and develop policies that become standardization for other countries, with the hope that they can overcome environmental issues as a whole, both nationally or international.

### **Position And Role Of International Environmental Institutions**

#### **World Wide Fund For Nature (WWF)**

The organization known as WWF is an international, non-governmental organization to address various problems relating to research, conservation and environmental restoration which was initially formed by Prince Bernhard in Switzerland together with Lippe Biesterfeld, Julian Huxley, Max Nicholson, Peter Scott, Guy Mountfort, and Godfrey A, that previously WWF had the abbreviation World Wildlife Fund which currently has the official name in the United States and Canada. Then, over time, WWF developed into an independent organization with the largest conservation organization in the world with the participation of 5 million supporters in all countries working in 100 countries to implement a total of 1,300 projects related to environmental issues. Of course, since its inception as a foundation, in 2010 WWF found funding of 57 percent from individuals and inheritance from international sources amounting to 11 percent. The current agenda is mostly focused on the conservation of three studies containing biodiversity consisting of oceans in the form of beaches, freshwater ecosystems and forests. Then there is WWF's handling of the problems of endangered plant and animal species and ecosystems that are polluted due to pollution and climate change.<sup>11</sup>

#### **United Nations Environment Programme(UNEP)**

UNEP was founded in 1972 and is headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya. Its mission is to coordinate efforts to assist developing countries in implementing environmental policies and advancing sustainable development worldwide. In the environmental sector, UNEP is the main UN agency that carries out monitoring and scientific research at the national, regional and international levels as well as making policy recommendations to the government. The organization works to address national, regional, and international trends in environmental conditions of concern. Another initiative is to strengthen institutions involved in implementing environmental management and creating

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<sup>9</sup> Baginda Parsaulian, "Policy Analysis in Environmental Law Enforcement Efforts in Indonesia," *Journal of Administrative Reform: Scientific Journal for Realizing Civil Society* 7, no. 1 (2020).

<sup>10</sup> Dewa Gede Sudika Mangku, "Protection and Preservation of the Marine Environment According to International Law," *Tanjungpura Law Journal* 4, no. 2 (2020)

<sup>11</sup> Mark Allan Gray, "The United Nations Environment Programme: An Assessment," *Envtl. L.* 20, no. 4 (1990).

national and international environmental instruments that are environmentally sound. In addition to promoting consistent implementation of the environmental dimensions of sustainable development within the United Nations system, UNEP has emerged to provide a leading voice for environmental protection on a global scale. UNEP's mission is to inspire, inform and empower all peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising current or future generations to provide leadership and promote cooperation in protecting the environment.<sup>12</sup>

The UN Environment Assembly, the world's highest-level environmental decision-making body, and its 193 member countries, as well as representatives of civil society, business and other important groups and stakeholders, set the global environmental agenda through multilateral environmental agreements. In addition to offering member countries the tools and technologies necessary to protect and restore the environment, UNEP assists member countries in ensuring that environmental conservation supports development planning and investment. The presence of UNEP certainly provides support for member countries to be able to guarantee that the environment is preserved as reflected in how each country makes development and investment policy plans accompanied by tools and technology according to the needs of these countries to carry out recovery. and guarantee of protection for these countries.<sup>13</sup>

Climate change, disaster events and conflicts, environmental conservation, ecological governance, chemicals and waste, resource efficiency, and the environment under review are just a few of the seven broad thematic categories that UNEP uses to classify its activities. Every two years, the UN Environment Assembly holds a meeting to achieve global environmental policy and set global environmental policy priorities. The Environmental Assembly is the world's top environmental decision-making body and deals with the most pressing environmental issues. We can realize and restore the environment into the 2030 Sustainable Development agenda by understanding these difficulties.

Based on the analysis that environmental institutions of international organizations are required to be active and involved in dealing with management problems, this can explain that the institution that has the most important role in managing the environment globally is UNEP. The existence of UNEP is considered very important, because UNEP has a big goal, namely dealing with world environmental issues which it is felt are currently not receiving more attention. In order to realize this goal, UNEP has a mission to provide leadership and encourage internal collaboration to protect the environment, which is done through inspiration and knowledge to improve the quality of life. Based on the program concept and activities that UNEP has, this can have a big impact on world survival. UNEP was formed in 1972 together with environmental institutions throughout the world at which time the first international conference was being held to discuss environmental issues. Several environmental issues that were topics of discussion at the conference included the atmosphere, land and marine ecosystems and at that time it was also felt that The UN has an important role in generating agreements on the international stage that can be implemented in the form of policies and cooperation between member countries.

UNEP is also one of the many institutions that is very active in handling environmental problems. UNEP has activities that can be said to be very active in holding meetings or activities involving other international organizations with the aim of saving the world's environment, one of the meetings that has been held. held was the Montreal Protocol meeting of the Vienna Convention in 1987, where the meeting discussed environmental management in protecting the ozone layer, another meeting was held in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, at this meeting an international agreement was held called the Earth Summit , this agreement was made to prevent and overcome environmental degradation by strengthening national and international efforts, apart from that, this agreement aims to promote sustainable development in each country. The meeting resulted in many achievements for UNEP, because UNEP produced several new efforts in environmental issues, these achievements were produced through two conventions that had been held and new commissions, namely the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as the establishment of the UN Commission on sustainability. development.

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<sup>12</sup> Carol Annette Petsonk, "Role of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in the Development of International Environmental Law," *Am. UJ Int'l L. & Pol'y* 5, no. 6 (1989).

<sup>13</sup>ürgen Maier, *UNEP–United Nations Environment Programme, A Concise Encyclopedia of the United Nations* (California: Brill Nijhoff, 2010).

The contributions that have been made by UNEP have had a huge impact in dealing with environmental problems, besides that the impact of the programs that have been implemented by UNEP is not only felt by UN member countries from developed countries, but also felt by UN members from developing countries. , one of which is Indonesia, a developing country that has the third largest forest area, is really feeling the impact of the world-scale UNEP program to save the environment.

### **Intergovernmental Panel On Climate Change (IPCC)**

The organization known as the IPCC is a scientific study facility that was founded in 1988 with two UN organizations, including UNEP and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Regarding the existence of an IPCC activity, of course it cannot be separated from funding on a local, national and transnational scale originating from public, private or alternative funding sources with the existence of mitigation support that has action to obtain solutions to implemented climate change. The presence of the IPCC is of course inseparable from its aim of carrying out evaluations related to climate change which is increasingly causing bad consequences for humans, with research on all components based on literature that is prepared in a technically scientific manner with studies and publications by the parties concerned.

That the report from the IPCC will later become a very important reference in providing negotiations on climate change on an international scale with the content of providing a summary regarding how negotiations on climate change will be comprehensive regarding what should be provided for solutions regarding climate change and its consequences in the future, then adaptation and prevention can be attempted to reduce the existing potential. To date, the IPC consists of 195 members who are representatives from each country with a structure consisting of the Government, Observer Organizations Nominate, and Bureau members who have the role of preparing report support to the IPCC through the secretariat and other units as technical support and task groups, so that later Existing countries through a representative can hold a meeting regarding issues experienced during the year through a Plenary Panel Session.<sup>14</sup>

### **Global Environment Facility**

The Global Environment Facility or commonly referred to as GEF was formed in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, at which time the Rio conference was being held bringing together 184 countries in partnership with international institutions, which at the conference discussed how to overcome global environmental problems while supporting national sustainable development initiative, since that meeting the GEF has provided almost \$20.5 billion in free grants and mobilized an additional \$112 billion in co-financing for more than 4,800 projects in 170 countries. Through the Small Grants Program (SGP), the GEF has providing support to nearly 24,000 community and civil society initiatives in 133 countries.

GEF implements additional financial mechanisms or additional financing (incremental) from the basic financing of recipient countries, which is expected to be a catalyst for accelerating existing programs so that they can bring benefits to environmental management in general globally (global environmental benefits). In principle, the GEF provides financing for two main activities as part of sustainable development priorities, namely: Investment for global environmental benefits and technical support. The establishment of the GEF as a financial mechanism is based on the Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. GEF also works closely with the Montreal Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Ozone-Depleting Substances, the Convention to Combat Desertification and many other regional and international water agreements. funded projects In the field of GEF ozone depletion, international waters and climate change Deterioration of soil quality and biodiversity.<sup>15</sup>

Climate change mitigation is included in the GEF climate change mitigation strategy, which aims to support developing countries in the transition period to low emissions and sustainable development. As for Action Resources can promote innovation and technology transfer, a system capable of demonstrating and creating the effects of mitigation actions Requirements for integrating operations into sustainable development strategies.Regarding adaptation measures as shown in the climate change Adapt GEF-6 strategy, the aim is to

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<sup>14</sup> Shardul Agrawala, "Context And Early Origins Of The Intergovernmental Panel On Climate Change," Climatic Change 39, no. 4 (1998)

<sup>15</sup> David V Budescu, Stephen Broomell, and Han-Hui Por, "Improving Communication Of Uncertainty In The Reports Of The Intergovernmental Panel On Climate Change," Psychological Science 20, no. 3 (2009).

increase resilience to the impacts of climate change in developing countries by measuring industrial adaptation. The impact on regions and communities in both the short and long term. Measures are implemented to reduce vulnerabilities and increase institutional and technical capabilities as well as the inclusion of climate change adaptation in policies, designs and related development processes.

In order to achieve GEF's goals, GEF collaborates with 18 institutions, namely, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Asian Development Bank (ADB), African Development Bank (AfDB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), World Wildlife Fund-US (WWF- US), Conservation International (CI), West African Development Bank (BOAD), Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO), Foreign Economic Cooperation Office, Ministry of Environmental Protection of China (FECO), Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). GEF is a financial organization that operates independently, providing grants for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, persistent organic pollutants (POPs), mercury, sustainable forest management, food security and sustainable cities

### **Conclusions:-**

Global issues related to the environment have become the focus of attention based on the following global impacts, first regarding the variety of diseases which then increase accompanied by holes in the ozone layer that are increasingly opening up, which is none other than because the use of CFCs (Chlorofluorocarbons) causes global warming. Second, there are acts of exploitation of Natural Resources (SDA) in most countries in the marine and air pollution scope itself. Third, environmentalism that actually occurs transnationally. Fourth, the decline in the quality of the environment occurs in the local, national and international domains in several countries around the world, the majority of the damage then makes the environment a global issue. In essence, the existence of international environmental institutions, through their roles and positions, will form cooperation regarding the international environment, which begins with scientific studies to find solutions to problems that occur. Later, a joint agreement will be born containing parameters for all countries to realize environmental conservation on a global scale.

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