

# Blue Skies Jakarta Initiative

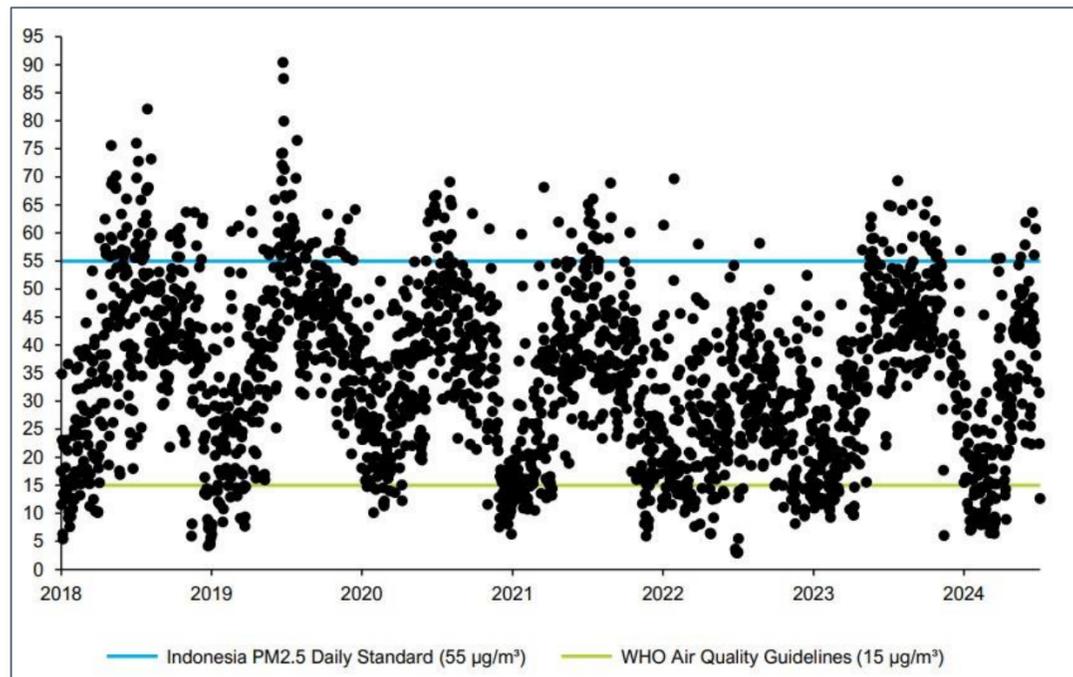
## “Role of Non-Governmental Organization in Air Quality Improvement in Indonesia”

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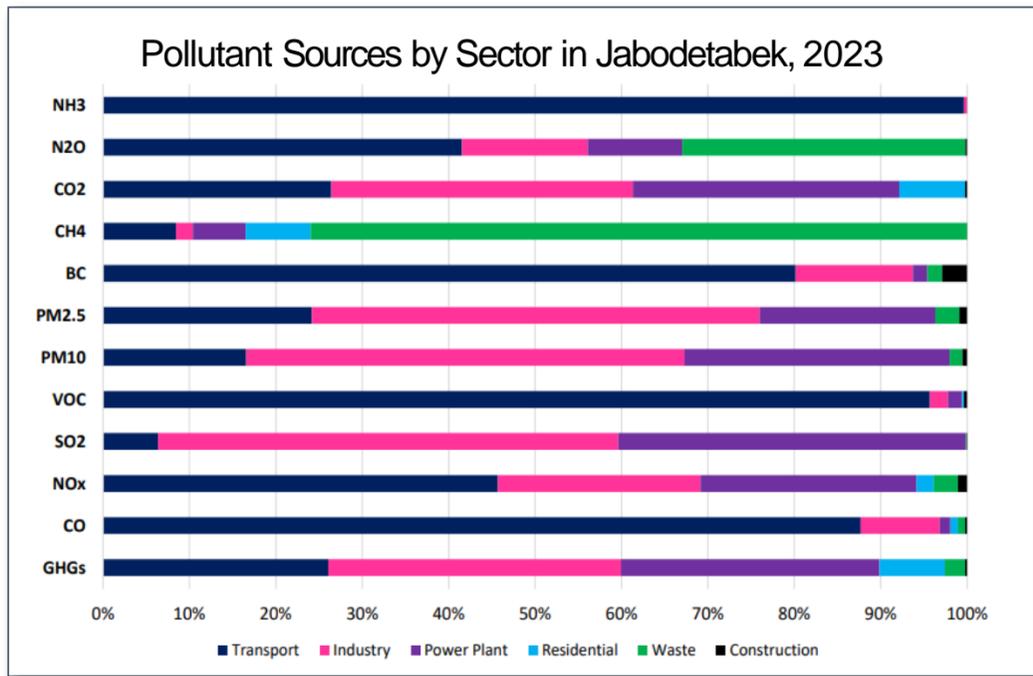
Thursday, 26 February 2026

# Silent Killer?



Source: Systemiq, 2024

Stemming primarily from **transport, industry, power plants and waste**



Source: ITB, 2024

Air pollution in Jakarta has **not improved** over the years

- >7,000 adverse health outcomes in children
- >10,000 deaths
- >5,000 hospitalizations

Source: Vital Strategies & ITB, 2023

Leading to **severe health consequences** each year

**Air quality poses a significant challenge for Jakarta....**

# Key Gaps Identification

Activities with government stakeholders highlighted the complexity of air governance structures in Indonesia:



## Sectoral Fragmentation

Addressing pollution involves various official institutions, such as Coordinating Ministries, Ministries, Government Agencies, and Provincial Governments. The Absence of a lead institution has resulted in fragmented actions and a lack of coordinated management.



## Critical Gaps

There is a disconnect between research-based studies and industrial needs. There are also currently no national standards for sensor technology and data.



## Fiscal Burden

Air quality intervention often do not provide immediate short-term economic results, making them a heavy burden for state and regional budgets (APBN/APBD).



# Existing NGO(s) Initiatives On Air Quality Issues

## NGO(s) Can Play a Significant Role in Tackling Air Quality Issues



### Research and Technical Assistance



NGOs often conduct studies and provide technical expertise to support evidence-based decision-making by local authorities.

### Public Awareness and Campaigns



NGOs run campaigns to raise awareness of health risks and promote sustainable practices to reduce air pollution to the wider audience.

### Policy Advocacy and Pressure Groups



NGOs act as watchdogs in monitoring real-time data and pressure groups to influence & peer-review government policies.

### Strategic Partnership



NGOs enable collaboration with other international, national, and local entities, driving maximum impacts on actions taken.

and many others...

# NGO(s) are Representatives of the Public

In practice, this representative mandate is exercised through three key functions within the policy process.



## Guardians of Democratic Transparency (Watchdog Function)

Safeguard transparency in air quality regulation by ensuring that policymaking processes remain open to public consultation and are not dominated by industrial or political interests



## Amplifiers of Vulnerable Voices (Representative Function)

Translate the lived experiences of pollution-affected communities into formal policy agendas, reframing air pollution from a technical issue into a matter of public health and social equity. Through this reframing, they influence agenda-setting, priority selection, and the distributional orientation of regulatory standards.



## Providers of Independent Evidence (Epistemic Function)

Contribute community-based monitoring and independent scientific assessments to align regulatory targets with credible health benchmarks and strengthen evidence-based policymaking.





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