Green Journalism Facing Climate Change in Sustainable Development: The Role of the Alliance of Independent Journalists of Indonesia (AJII)

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ABSTRACT

Climate change is a condition of changing temperatures and weather patterns over a long time that negatively impacts society for a long time. Journalists play a role in overcoming climate change from the news side. On the other hand, journalists have several limitations regarding knowledge, media policies, and scientific climate change issues. This study aims to describe how the Alliance of Independent Journalists of Indonesia (AJII) constructs the issue among journalists in achieving sustainable development. The research used a qualitative method by conducting in-depth interviews with the management, Secretariat, and members of the AJII organization. The results of this study show how AJII agreed upon the construction of green journalism among journalists to achieve sustainable development. The construction was built based on social practices within the organization and between AJII internally with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and donors. AJII cooperates with CSOs and donors to establish a form of green journalism. Empowering journalists related to climate change issues indirectly contributes to more quality knowledge to the community.

Keywords: Climate Change, Green Journalism, Journalists, Structuration.

INTRODUCTION

Green journalism has little place in Indonesian media. Not many mainstream media have highlighted environmental issues. This issue is often packaged by the mainstream media towards economic and political issues, so the coverage carried out by journalists is less in-depth as it is trapped in a political economy perspective. Environmental issues in the news media still cannot be aligned with more commercial issues such as politics, economics, sports, and entertainment, even though the mass media is still the primary source of information for the public regarding environmental issues in Indonesia. Not many mass media have a special environmental section, although green journalism has been popular in Indonesia since 1992 (Abrar, 2020; Putri, 2017). Political and public policy observer Andrinof Chaniago said that the Government does not take the issue of environmental problems seriously (Fitryarini, 2013; Iqbal et al., 2020).

Ideally, green journalism can persuade the public with a variety of content that encourages changes in community behavior, and national government policies to create a better environment. Through green journalism, it can encourage the achievement of sustainable development in 2016-2030, one of which is handling climate change. Through sustainable development goals, member countries of the United Nations are jointly committed both globally and nationally to strive for the community's welfare so that they can live safely and adequately while still protecting the earth in 2030 (Raharjo, 2020).

Climate change is a long-term change in the makeup of weather in the tropics to the poles, which is a global threat and has begun to put pressure on various sectors (Abbass et al., 2022). Climate change occurs globally, including in Indonesia. In Indonesia, climate change occurs rapidly, which is made possible by the activities and lifestyles of its population, such as urbanization, deforestation, and industrialization. Human activities and lifestyles that damage the environment can cause an increase in temperature. Several indications signal climate change: increasing air temperatures, floods, droughts, short rainy seasons, rising sea levels, and extreme climate change (Ainurrohmah & Sudarti, 2022;

Ruminta & Handoko, 2016).

Climate change includes increasing temperatures in many parts of the world (Schäfer & Painter, 2021). With the rapid growth of global warming since the 1980s, temperatures have begun to rise globally, resulting in tremendous changes in rainfall and evaporation in various countries (Abbass et al., 2022). Climate change is an important issue that can seriously threaten all living things, especially humans. So, knowledge about climate change issues is needed at various levels of society (Luthfia, 2019; Nuraisah & Budi, 2019).

One of the community groups that can play a role as an agent in addressing climate change issues is the Alliance of Independent Journalists of Indonesia (AJII). This organization has journalists from various media as its members. AJII is one of the journalist professional organizations established on August 7, 1994, in Bogor, Indonesia. AJII, as a professional organization, also positions itself as part of the public, so it is committed to fighting for the public's rights to information and freedom of the press. AJII's two commitments lead to the fulfillment of objective information needs to the public.

Journalists are still affected by various fundamental weaknesses regarding climate change issues. Many factors cause journalists not to actively raise the issue in the mainstream of mass media coverage. These factors include a) the ability of journalists to produce news related to climate change, b) climate change issues are complex and cannot be understood quickly by journalists, c) not feeling honored to be an environmental journalist, d) more satisfied covering political news, e) different media editorial policies, and f) lack of access to accurate information about environmental realities from both Government and private agencies.

There has been quite a lot of research related to green journalism. However, it is more dominant in discussing the practice or application of green journalism in the news, be it the application in online media coverage, the application in photo news, the application of green journalism in films (Chakraborty & Basu, 2022; Kohle, 2022; Noor & Zafar, 2023; Victory, 2025). Meanwhile, few studies are related to empowering journalists related to climate change issues, especially in Indonesia. This study fills the research gap and focuses on empowering journalists in green journalism.

Journalists must learn about climate change issues to produce factual environmental news that the public can easily understand. Without special training, it is difficult for journalists to understand how to apply green journalism correctly, so the news delivered may lack credibility (Iqbal et al., 2020). Seeing the factors that hinder journalists in producing news on climate change issues, raises research questions related to activities carried out by AJII; i) how AJII's role as a professional organization for journalists constructs climate change issues, ii) how AJII provides knowledge provision as an effort to increase journalists' resources in the work of green journalists.

Based on background and research questions, this study aims to explore the role of the AJII in constructing climate change issues and educating journalists on green journalism. This study uses Anthony Giddens' Structuration framework (Kolasi, 2020), where AJII will be seen as an agent in its role between agent and structure.

The research method uses an ethnographic study approach, where the author makes direct observations and explores information (Reeves et al., 2013; FitzGerald & Mills, 2022). Data acquisition was carried out by conducting in-depth interviews with five informants from AJII. Participants have filled out the consent form agreeing to provide answers to the interviews conducted. The author interviewed each AJI informant about climate change, how they build the issue in the Indonesian journalist environment, and how they empower journalists.

The researcher interviewed the informant face-to-face at the AJII secretariat office. However, due to the informants' limitations, the interview process did not allow for physical meetings, so interviews were conducted via Zoom Meeting.

The sampling technique is based on criteria adjusted to the researcher's justification; the informants chosen are those who are members of AJII, both those in the management structure as well as ordinary members. In addition, they are involved in AJII activities related to climate change issues. Based on these criteria, the author chose five informants: the chairman, the secretary general, AJII members directly involved in climate change theme activities, and the director of the AJII secretariat. The interviews were conducted from March to May 2024.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Result
Climate Change Issue in Achieving Sustainable Development

AJII's administrators have different knowledge and backgrounds, possibly varying perceptions of climate change issues. Increased emissions will result in climate change, which ultimately harms the community or the public. Serious environmental changes need more attention, especially from journalists, not only because of their duties and responsibilities to the public but also because of the lives of journalists themselves. Journalists, as humans, also feel the adverse effects of climate change in their lives.

The issue of climate change is not easy to explain to the public, so it requires the ability of a journalist to explain the condition so that it is easily understood. If the public understands what climate change means, it will be easier for people to overcome it daily.

Climate change creates a condition that must be anticipated by the state and society. The Government and journalists must make their contribution to avoid the impact of climate change. So that the earth does not become hotter, does not flood, agricultural land is productive, food is not disturbed, and the earth becomes more friendly to live in. These contributions include the issuance of climate change policies by the Government, a more environmentally friendly attitude in the community, media, or journalists providing education for the public and policymakers.

Internally, AJII administrators and members do not have different perceptions about climate change issues. AJII approaches reporting on climate change issues to the public according to the organization's mandate. Education or capacity building for journalists can help unify understanding of climate change among journalists and the public in general.

The results of interviews with informants showed that the issue of climate change in achieving sustainable development is an issue about the condition of environmental changes that occur in the long term due to increased emissions and other causes. This condition has a dangerous impact on humans. This issue is also in the world's spotlight and is included in the sustainable development goals agreed upon by countries, including Indonesia. AJII sees that this issue needs attention, so journalists are expected to contribute to reducing the impact of climate change.

For climate change journalistic reports to be true for the benefit of the wider community and be easily understood, AJII also strives to produce professional journalists who write climate change news according to the vision and mission of the organization. AJII believes that the understanding of climate change issues is not evenly distributed among everyone, including journalists. The diverse backgrounds of journalists create different scientific understandings of what climate change means for each journalist, but in general, within the organization, they have the same perspective on the issue of climate change, that this condition is actual. This common perception makes the organization need to create as many resources as possible for journalists and the public to understand this issue.

AJII's Construction of Climate Change Issues among Journalists

The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda is a global agenda agreed upon by 190 countries and endorsed by the United Nations on September 25, 2015, in New York, United States. The Indonesian Government adopted this global agreement into national development goals and asked all stakeholders to play a role in achieving these sustainable development goals by 2030. AJII, as one of the journalist organizations, also took part in the sustainable development goals. One of AJII's roles is to mitigate climate change through various capacity-building activities for journalists.

Climate change mitigation carried out by AJII is carried out using a multidisciplinary approach. So, although the big theme of the activity is not always climate change, it ultimately boils down to the issue. AJII once collaborated with the Australian Embassy to organize a Go Green Journalism Climate Change workshop in 2010 in Jakarta (Dee, 2010). The workshop, which included 20 journalists, was held to better understand climate change and offer practical strategies for writing about it. The workshop included speakers from the Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) Indonesia and the Environmental Journalists. AJII conducted the workshop as part of its effort to improve the professionalism of journalists, especially in environmental issues.

In 2014, AJII again collaborated on green journalism with the Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) Indonesia under 'Better Journalism for Better Environmental'. This collaboration aims to build and strengthen Civil Society Organization (CSO) networks and create a joint scheme to drive open, responsible, and fair natural resource management through mainstreaming natural resources and environmental issues in the mass media. 'Better Journalism for Better Environmental' was created to increase the media's and journalists' capacity to cover natural resource governance and policy issues, including energy security, food security, clean water security, etc. The cooperation carried out for one year in 10 cities in Indonesia is in the form of Training of Trainers (ToT), short courses, journalist awards, journalist camps, training, and distribution of environmental issues.

Through ToT, journalists will be provided with training materials for becoming mentors in short courses, training, and others. AJII selects ToT participants based on several criteria, such as senior journalists who have experience covering environmental issues, have the ability as trainers, and actively participate in training on the environment. Later, the selected ToT participants will be facilitated to become trainers in short courses or training held by AJI in various regions. The Chairman of AJII in 2014 stated that the collaboration could create a deeper dialog between AJI and WWF. AJII hopes that WWF can be a source of accurate data on the condition of natural resources in Indonesia.

The dialogs conducted by AJI with other institutions concerned about environmental conditions reveal that environmental issues and climate change are still issues that have not received a proportional portion in the mass media. There are several reasons why the issue of climate change has not been maximized by either journalists or the mass media, namely: 1) the minimal ability of journalists on the issue of climate change, especially journalists in the regions, because the media in the regions have not all provided essential journalistic briefings to their journalists, 2) the issue of climate change is complicated and very scientific, making it difficult for journalists to understand the issue, and 3) journalists find it difficult to write about this issue because it clashes with the interests of their media companies.

AJII has a responsibility to both the public and journalists on the issue of climate change. This responsibility is stated in AJII's vision, which wants to realize press freedom, a professional and prosperous press, and democracy. AJII, as a journalism organization, considers climate change a very important issue. AJII's construction of the climate change issue is towards the creation of Green Journalism. AJII views climate change and green journalism as an inseparable unity. Climate change is one of many issues in green journalism. AJII wants to realize green journalism to overcome climate change by creating and running several activities. Various AJII activities, including work programs related to climate change, are prepared once a year.

In general, AJII carries out four activities to realize its goals, including: 1) The editor roundtable, an activity carried out by AJII to gather information about policy issues in the newsroom of each media, including climate change issues. Usually, this meeting invites editor-in-chiefs and editors in the media. This activity is also carried out to determine media companies' interests and to what extent the media is pro-environmental issues such as climate change; this includes the knowledge capacity of journalists within the company on climate change issues, 2) AJII organizes training or capacity-building for journalists; this activity can be held offline or online, with journalists from various regions participating. It can be regular training or training followed by scholarships AJII.

AJII goes through a process before creating a training activity. It begins with simple research by analyzing news circulating in the last period through meetings with CSOs, media newsroom members, and others. The research is conducted to determine the main idea of the training theme to be created, the limitations of the training, and the source of funds or donors who finance the training. The idea for the theme and form of training is often initiated by AJII or other organizations related to the environment. Often, other organizations involved in the idea and creation of training programs are organizations that will fund the program or are called donors.

After finding an idea, the board develops a big theme for the training, the number of participants, criteria for training participants, materials, and the budget for the activity, through the education division. If the activity design is mutually agreed upon in the meeting, it is then submitted to the Secretariat to be formed as an activity proposal. If the AJII budget is considered sufficient to fund the activity, then the design will be submitted to the AJII secretariat through the Chairman and Secretary to be implemented. However, if the idea of the activity arises from the donor, the idea and design of the activity are made

after meeting with the donor. There are two types of donors: donors who come directly to AJII and donors who openly announce donations for certain environmental projects.

Ideas that are collaborated with donors are adjusted to the interests of both parties. Donors generally have specific issues that AJII must also pay attention to. So far, the control held by the donor is only limited to the focus of the specific theme of the training activities to be carried out. There is no special bond between AJII and each activity donor. Donors often provide funding support for in-depth, advanced journalism training or specific issues such as climate change. Donors never provide funding support for basic journalism training.

AJII is also selective in choosing donors who can collaborate with it in capacity-building programs for journalists on climate change. Any funds used by AJII must not be public funds, and the donor must not have a black record in environmental matters. Thus, the Indonesian Government has never been involved as a donor in any process of journalist capacity training activities. The Government's involvement is more in filling in the material that becomes the theme of the training. The program must follow AJII's vision, mission, and code of ethics. AJII has the right to resign and refuse to continue the activities that have been running if it is known that the donor is included in the prohibition list at AJII.

Previously, AJII had received donors from mining companies. This receiving eventually caused cons among AJI members, so it was brought to the Organizational Advisory Council and Ethics Council. The results of the Organizational Advisory Council recommendations made the national board formulate a negative list and other rules for green journalism training, including climate change. Cooperation is often carried out with foreign institutions; currently, the issue of climate change is still receiving little attention from relevant local parties.

Suppose the program plan and source of financing have reached the final. In that case, the Chairperson and Secretary will coordinate with the Secretariat to start the technical implementation of climate change mitigation activities. The technical implementation includes recruiting journalist participants, determining trainers or mentors, and contacting parties who can become keynote speakers. The selection of journalist participants is carried out according to the criteria established jointly by the program division with the Chairman and Secretary of AJII. Usually, AJII uses a number of criteria to determine prospective participants. Determining criteria also facilitates the publication of the coverage results in the media where participants work.

Green journalism training is the main activity in mitigating climate change; it is related by AJII's three primary missions: i) encouraging press freedom, ii) journalist professionalism, and iii) journalist welfare in income and social protection. Encouraging professional journalists to report on specific issues of public interest means that the coverage must be of high quality and meet journalism standards.

The third mitigation of climate change is scholarship of training program. This activity is usually a continuation of the training activities carried out by AJII. After the training, participants will be given the opportunity to get a scholarship, based on the results of covering climate change issues to be published in their respective media. Scholarships are awarded to several participants with the best coverage ideas that AJII has selected. In this activity, selected participants will receive more in-depth training materials, assignments due, and assistance from mentors provided by AJII. AJII scholarship recipients will create a contract binding the fellowship participants' obligations during training. Participant obligations include attendance at all training sessions and going to the field to complete coverage. The contract ensures that the scholarship journalists' coverage can be published in their media.

Regarding trainers, AJII usually empowers its administrators to become trainers or mentors for the participants. The trainers are selected based on their expertise in writing issues such as climate change or other environmental issues. Each AJII board usually has a specialty in issue mastery, which usually arises from their respective backgrounds working in certain fields in the media. Then, for speakers, AJII will involve other parties who can raise the theme. However, the mentor may not be from the AJII management. Mentors can also be AJI members who are not involved in the management.

The selection of trainers is usually also seen from the prospective trainer's track record. Does the trainer have a background in environmental and climate change issues? The selection is made by discussing with the Chairperson and Secretary as well as from the education division. Trainers or mentors also sign a contract for each activity. It is to ensure that mentors carry out their duties and responsibilities and regulate the rewards they get for their work. The role of mentors in training is very important for increasing the capacity of journalists on climate change issues.

AJII has proper equipment and a learning system for the implementation of training. Both for online and offline training. Offline training is often conducted outside the AJII office, such as in hotels or multipurpose buildings, so the equipment provided has been adjusted to meet AJII training standards. While in online training, mentors are also supported by supporting tools that can be accessed through the Secretariat. Meanwhile, journalist participants usually use personal equipment but will be reimbursed for internet fees during the training. AJII also has a Learning Management System (LSM) for learning modules and collecting assignments for trainees.

The fourth mitigation of climate change activity is book publishing, either electronic or printed. The book possible contain the results of the scholarship journalists' coverage or a guidebook covering specific climate change issues.

In principle, these activities are a continuum. When AJII carries out these activities from pre- to post-activities in the organizational environment, they perform communication actions. The communication built by AJII during its role in overcoming climate change occurs in social interactions between fellow AJII administrators and between AJII and parties outside the organization. Such as AJII with media editorials through editor round table activities, AJII with other Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) engaged in the environment, AJII with donors, and AJII with journalists, both AJI member journalists and those who are not.

AJII's Social Practice in Creating Climate Change Training Programs

The communication process occurs when agents carry out social practices. The climate change training program involves agents; it is known that there are at least three parties within AJII who are directly involved in climate change training programs for journalists. These activities start with determining the main theme of the training, determining mentors, determining the criteria for participating journalists, and meeting with donors. The three parties are:

Chairman and Secretary

The Chairperson and Secretary of AJII are the determinants of whether a climate change training program can be carried out or not, although in the process, both the Chairperson and Secretary still open for discussion with other administrators, especially the education and secretariat divisions. Each executor of the climate change training program is also obliged to provide further information on the design of the activity program until the accountability report when the program ends.

Education division

AJII's education division has several tasks, including creating programs related to capacity building for journalists, whether they are members of AJI. Climate change training is mainly handled by this division, considering that its several members include national administrators who have specific abilities on environmental issues.

Secretariat

The Secretariat plays an important role during the implementation of the training program, starting with submitting proposals to donors. Then, it reaches out to selected journalists as participants, ensures that the training and mentoring process runs well, and continues to build relationships with donors.

These agents also communicate online. AJII management has a regular meeting schedule when running the organization. The regular meeting is scheduled for Tuesday every week. The national board meeting can occur offline at the AJII office or online through Zoom meetings. The AJII board carries out every stage of the process, from implementing editor roundtable activities, training, and fellowships to book publishing. The social practices carried out by each research informant provide an understanding of the meaning of climate change and how to construct it together among journalists (figure 1).

Figure 1. Journalist Workshop: Climate Change and Community Wellbeing
Source: aji.or.id

AJII's construction of the issue of climate change among journalists in achieving sustainable development with the form of green journalism refers to a number of conditions: the minimal ability of journalists about climate change, complicated climate change issues, and media interests.

Then, AJII derived the green journalism construct through several sustainable activities for journalists. The program starts with an editor roundtable to determine the extent of the media's attitude towards climate change issues and policies on the editorial desk. Then, there is training that is packaged with the provision of coverage scholarships to book publishing. This activity involves several AJII administrators, AJII members, and AJII secretariats experienced in climate change issues, as well as several external parties such as donors, CSOs, and journalists.

Five informants are individual agents who are always involved in AJII's climate change programs from the internal side of AJII. However, other agents outside the organization also have a role in the construction of green journalism that AJI seeks among journalists.

Social practices that recur throughout space and time among informants give rise to a relationship of mutual influence regarding climate change and how to overcome it from the scope of the AJII organization. This influence is also obtained from social practices with outside organizations, such as meetings with CSOs and other environment-related organizations. Then, with this common perception, the organization that oversees the informants (AJII) took a role in overcoming climate change among journalists through several training activities.

Discussion

The results explain how AJII constructs the issue of climate change among journalists, a process that is inseparable from communication. The skills and activities of its organizational members can be analyzed through the lens of Giddens' structuration theory. Structuration is the process of producing and reproducing social systems using the existing rules and resources of organizational members in interaction (Chatterjee et al., 2019). This study illustrates how AJII's social practices are produced and reproduced through the use of rules and resources by each individual to understand what climate change issues are and how they are constructed among journalists.

From the journalists, climate change information is disseminated to the public through the products of the journalists who participate in the activity. With structuration, a description of the process of social structure that shapes the actions of individuals is obtained. At the same time, the social structure is also shaped by the actions of these individuals. This process is called the duality of structure, which includes acts of production and reproduction. This study focuses on interaction as the arena where the process of structuration takes place and clarifies communication as a process (Pratama, 2018).

The AJII management and Secretariat carry out social practices, both outside and within the organization, such as meetings with CSOs, internal board meetings regarding work programs, and meetings in planning climate change training. The social practices carried out by each board and Secretariat in their environment influence their construction of climate change issues, which leads to how the AJII organization agrees upon the construction of climate change issues. These social practices also contribute to AJII building and constructing green journalism training for journalists.

When the AJII management and Secretariat met CSOs and donors, the idea emerged to create training classes and scholarships for green journalism. AJII internal meetings were held to formulate programs related to climate change journalism training. Regular meetings occur between fellow administrators, the chairman and secretary, the Secretariat, internal field meetings, and donors. The involvement between agents and structures can be seen at these meetings.

The results show how the AJII organization's leading agents communicate to understand the climate change issue and how it is constructed among journalists through the design of organizational activities. Communication or relationships are not only between members of the organization but also between them and other interrelated groups or organizations. AJII's agency also impacts the ease of cooperation with other organizations, such as CSOs and donors.

Through its various programs, AJII creates new social practices for journalists to increase their knowledge and public knowledge about climate change. AJII's programs addressing climate change include climate change journalism training, scholarships for journalists, and book publishing. All social practices carried out by AJII throughout space and time eventually fostered a common understanding among the board and Secretariat about climate change and how the organization constructs the issue among journalists.

There are two basic concepts of structuration theory: agents and structures (Lacroix, 2012). AJII administrators who play a direct role in social practices related to understanding climate change issues and how to construct them among journalists can be said to be agents. These agents are individuals from the AJII management and Secretariat. These agents have power over what will be done to form structures so that agents can create conflict or social order. Meanwhile, structure is a set of rules and resources from agents involved in social practice. Rules are agreed principles that can be used together to guide people in their actions. At the same time, resources can be used in action, ranging from material, such as budgets and equipment, and non-material, such as skills, knowledge, etc. Agents use these structures in processing the production and reproduction of practices and systems. Agent and structure are dualities that influence each other to form a dynamic structure (Denanda et al., 2021).

Understanding the issue of climate change and how to construct it through efforts to create a climate change training program involves various parties, both within the AJII organization and with outside organizations—from the initial idea to the implementation of the training. Communication can be seen from the structural framework that connects the organization (structure) with the management, Secretariat, donors, and CSOs (agents) in a dialectical interaction. There are three major clusters of structures in the duality of structures: (1) the structure of significance or the structure that concerns the discourse, mention, symbols, and meanings that are highlighted. In this study, green journalism is derived in the form of climate change journalism training and scholarships, including the AJII Chairperson, Secretary, Education Division, Secretariat, donors, CSOs, and mentors; (2) domination structure which includes control of people (authoritative) and goods (allocative).

Authoritative resources allow human domination over the social world, such as the organization of space and time; in this study, the position of AJII Chairman and Secretary and their power relations with the division of education, Secretariat, CSOs/donors are examined. Allocative resources allow domination or control of goods, such as raw materials, production equipment, technology, knowledge, and others. This control of goods (allocative) is related to the economy, in this case, the donor and the CSO.

The third cluster of structures is the legitimacy structure related to normative regulations or organizational law, namely the sanctions and ethics of AJII organizational members, including the management, namely the Ethics Council and the Organizational Advisory Council (Pramono, 2017).

The Chairperson, Secretary, donors, and CSOs have become dominant structures that utilize existing resources to influence other agents on the issue of climate change. The resources, such as knowledge utilized by the AJII Chairman and Secretary General, influence other agents within the organization regarding the perception of climate change. The Chairman and Secretary of AJII can influence other agents, such as having a work program in the form of climate change training for journalists.

To run the program, the Chairman and Secretary of AJII use their authority to involve other agents within the organization, such as the education division. The dominance structure ensures that the agent makes a thing run; in other words, it includes the agent's control over people, goods, or things (Astuti et al., 2020).

AJII members in education are often involved in the journalism training program because they are experienced and proficient in the issue. The knowledge and authority of agents in the education sector can be used to influence other areas of AJII management through social practices within the organization. Meanwhile, donors or CSOs as the dominant structure also have power or influence in funding (economic factors), theme ideas, and knowledge resources. Through social practices carried out by CSOs or donors, they influence terms of knowledge of environmental issues or, specifically, climate change issues. They dominate the AJII organization through knowledge sharing and offering ideas for cooperation in journalism training with their fund.

Social practices conducted by AJII with journalists also influence the approach to environmental themes, raising local issues where participating journalists are domiciled. AJII conducts green journalism training with different themes in each region, tailored to the needs and conditions that occur in each region.

With the construction of green journalism, AJII created several work programs. One of them is a training program for climate change journalism, which, in the planning process, is an interpretative framework and administrative facility for legal rules and norms.

The existing AJII relationships are not too tied like bureaucratic relationships in general; in its implementation, it still upholds democratic values, but the management still takes decision-making with the highest position. Programs on climate change issues run with several categories of actors. The category is described by the actor typology table 1.

Table 1. Agent Typology of AJII's Climate Change Journalism Training and Scholarship Program

Category	Characteristics	Position
Initiator	• The decision-making committee in creating the Climate Change Journalism Scholarship training program. • Giving ideas and directions related to the training program.	• Chairman and Secretary • Division of Education • CSOs/Donors
Executor	• Management/Secretariat team directly appointed as the implementation trainer of the Climate Change Fellowship Training Program. • Organizations appointed as implementation and program actors (presenters/resource persons)	• AJII Secretariat • Mentors (AJII management / members) • Resource persons (AJII / donors / other organizations)

The agents, through various social practices, have the same understanding. However, in achieving the construction of the issue, AJII has a restrictive structure regarding cooperation with parties outside the organization. Every activity carried out by AJII as an agent, including on climate change, must not violate its independence. AJII's independence is retrieved from the vision and mission, code of ethics, and code of conduct, which states that financial assistance should not be received from organizations that destroy the environment. AJII accepts donors in climate change activities with the rule that donors are not included in the negative list by the journalistic code of ethics that applies in AJII.

Donors or CSOs, as allocative resources, bring up new rules by which they can exercise control over the AJII work programs. They can determine specific themes regarding climate change training. The agent can realize his actions not only with his motivation and desire but also through an adaptation of the structure, and the structure gives him the empowerment to realize his actions. This duality relationship continues to be reproduced through ongoing training and scholarship programs between AJII and donors/CSOs (Amriwan, 2021).

To keep the program running, AJII makes a negative list that is mutually agreed upon and changed according to management's development. The relationship between the agent and the structure influences each other so that the actor's dimension appears towards the structure. AJII's attitude is interpreted as a dimension of discursive awareness in Giddens' analysis (Šubrt, 2017). Discursive consciousness or reasoning refers to the capacity of agents/individuals to reflect on and explain their actions explicitly (Suminar, 2020).

AJII created a journalism training and scholarship program to build climate change awareness among journalists. In its implementation, AJII involves donors by approaching directly or accepting donor proposals; as a non-profit organization, AJII experiences budget limitations. Ideas for training collaborations are also obtained through social practices with other organizations outside AJII, outside parties can initiate activities related to environmental issues.

Training activities have become routine, and agents no longer question why climate change training must be conducted or why cooperation with donors is still needed in its implementation. This is called the practical awareness dimension in AJII, which refers to a cluster of practical knowledge that cannot always be decomposed and becomes routine. Discursive and practical awareness have no boundaries because both can be changed by various aspects of the agent's learning experience and socialization (Octavianto, 2014).

Unconscious motivation is concerned with needs or desires that have the potential to lead to action but not the action itself. In this study, agents in AJII created a climate change training program responsible for disseminating information that educates the public about climate change. However, these trainings are often created to increase journalists' knowledge or capacity on climate change. Ayu et al. (2024) states the importance of public awareness programs to educate citizens in responding to natural disasters. The empirics that cognitive elaboration is included in the persuasive process should worry the message sender trying to convince the receiver (Venus et al., 2023).

Agents can be self-introspecting, meaning some may repeat the discursive awareness or reasoning phase. This discursive awareness usually happens when agents' knowledge changes due to social activities that they carry out regularly. Their knowledge changes because agents pay attention to the social and physical aspects of the surrounding environment. The knowledge that emerges can move the agent's behavior. Questions can arise as a form of introspection (Utama et al., 2022).

CONCLUSION

The AJII organization views climate change as a natural event that negatively impacts the wider population, and despite members' diverse backgrounds and experiences, shared social practices within and beyond the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) Indonesia produce a common perception of the issue. AJII's construction of climate change is shaped by other agents—such as environment-focused CSOs—and by organizational experience, with external funding for trainings and scholarships positioning outside parties as a dominant structure that introduces new rules in AJII (a structuration dynamic). The duality of agent and structure is evident: each influences the other, and AJII's structure is not only restrictive but also enabling through the agents' social practices, giving rise to agentive dimensions like unconscious motivation and practical awareness. To promote green journalism, AJII has developed comprehensive activities, including trainings and coverage scholarships, to build journalists' capacity on environmental and climate issues so they can produce climate reporting that enhances public understanding. The study implies that the Indonesian government should encourage and equip journalists on climate change issues, thereby indirectly strengthening public knowledge.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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