Indonesia to develop low carbon economy and contribute to international actions on global warming

Today, global warming and climate change are inevitable threats to humankind.

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), climate change has led to a rise in global temperatures, a rise in sea levels, the melting of Arctic sea ice, increasing extremities in weather patterns, such as storms, floods, and a long drought that has an adverse impact on countries across the globe. Indonesia that comprises more than 17,000 islands is very vulnerable to rising sea levels and floods, while erratic weather patterns have the potential to impact agricultural and fishery production which support many communities. If that happens, then this will disrupt the implementation of Indonesia's national development programs.

Global warming is caused by increasing concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, including carbon dioxide (CO2) in the earth's atmosphere. As scientists have found, the primary contributors to the rising CO2 levels are deforestation, fossil fuel use, and agriculture.

That's why the Indonesian government has made a decision to establish an independent office to coordinate efforts to reduce carbon emissions. The President's decree to establish the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) Ministerial Decree No. 59/M.HK/09/2009 and was later revised under Ministerial Decree No. 61, 2011, at the office of the agency. The launch was conducted in partnership with PAI-LIM-GIZ.

Raising awareness of farmers and fishing communities on climate change

The Indonesia Climate Change Fund (ICCF) began in September 2010 and is currently raising awareness of farmers and fishermen on climate change issues because they are among the most vulnerable sectors.

Agriculture Ministry and National Education and Culture Ministry.

Meanwhile, Indonesia is currently implementing a project called Implementation of Energy Conservation and CO2 Emission Reduction in Industrial Sector (Phase 1), the project implemented in Java and Sumatra is focused on the steel industry and pulp and paper industry through the substitution of fossil fuels and improving energy efficiency in various international forums on climate change issues and several national documents and many active initiatives (initiatives have been developed) while many funding schemes are available in connection with responses to climate change issues.

"Therefore, coordination of existing efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change is crucial to achieve the goals," the minister said.

She says that the ICCF fully supports the implementation of the Climate Change Indonesia Policy Coordination Forum which consists of various stakeholders such as the government, development partners, civil society organizations (CSOs), professional experts, etc. in the forum those stakeholders discuss and exchange information and knowledge related to climate change, Aliisyahbana concludes.

Raising awareness of farmers and fishing communities on climate change

The Indonesia Climate Change Fund (ICCF) began in September 2010 and is currently conducting awareness programs through training and education to reduce deforestation and forest degradation while advancing efforts to implement the sustainable management of peat lands and natural forest resources. This is part of efforts to reduce GHG emissions, promote sustainable agriculture, sustainable development, and ensure food security and higher adaptive capacity of the target communities.

Meanwhile, adaptation and resilience is aimed at anticipating the negative impacts of climate change and dealing with the risks and uncertainties of climate disruptions to ensure Indonesia's progress along a path to sustainable development.

"It is also aimed at raising the capacity of existing officers of climate change through training of trainers (ToT), integrating issues of climate change into the school curriculum, and increasing awareness on climate change for general public through various media channels," Endah said.

Apart from adaptation and resilience, the ICCF’s pilot projects are also focused on land-based mitigation and programs, including facilitating the emission reduction from sustainable land-based activities and improving information (technical assistance).

"The pilot project on land-based mitigation is being conducted with Indonesia’s peat land is one of the significant contributors to global emissions of greenhouse gases. The country's peat land covers an area of about 20 million hectares and stores more than 47 Gigatons of carbon. This huge fragile carbon can sadly emit CO2 through land clearing, burning and burning, and thus contribute to the greenhouse emissions and contribute to the greenhouse warming potential of climate change."