



INDONESIA FOREIGN POLICY ON CLIMATE CHANGE POST-PARIS AGREEMENT

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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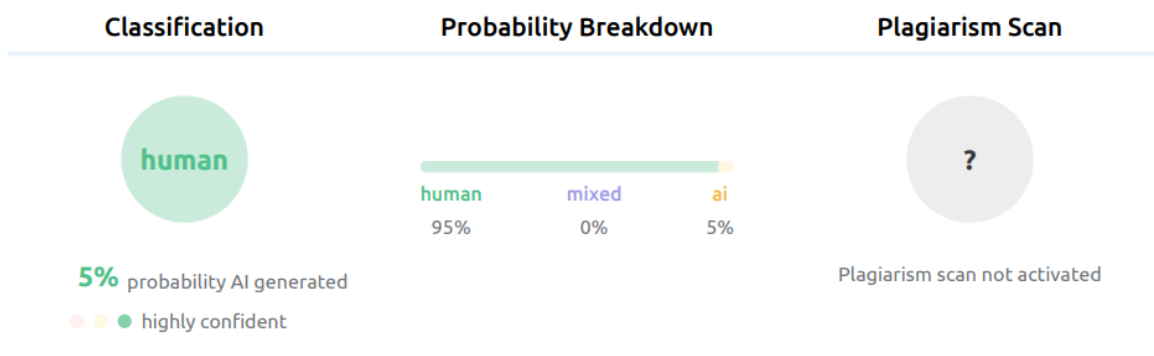
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ABSTRACT

This study examines Indonesia's foreign policy related to climate change after the ratification of the Paris Agreement, which was adopted in 2015 and is binding but retains its flexibility for countries to mitigate climate change below 2°C and seeks to limit the rise in global temperature to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. To support this, Indonesia showed its commitment by ratifying the Agreement through Law No. 16 of 2016 and integrating its goals into the national development plan. The study focuses on how Indonesia's climate diplomacy aligns with the National Determined Contribution (NDC) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 29% by its efforts and by up to 41% with international support by 2030. The study also explores strategic collaborations between Indonesia and international partners, emphasizing diplomacy as a tool to secure technology transfer, funding, and capacity-building initiatives. Qualitative methods are used in this study, by evaluating documents from the Government of Indonesia, especially the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other research journals as additional analysis materials. This study evaluates the implementation of Indonesia's policies as well as their effectiveness in achieving climate change mitigation goals, by providing results that show that Indonesia's active participation in global forums such as the G20, MIKTA, and UNFFCCC shows that Indonesia is strongly committed to supporting change and meeting the targets that have been set in the NDC itself. This research can conclude that climate diplomacy in Indonesia has two main objectives, which are to play a role as a door and its key in terms of establishing international cooperation with other countries, aim to provide support for the implementation of climate change commitments in Indonesia

Keywords: Climate Diplomacy, Indonesia Foreign Policy, Paris Agreement, Climate Change Mitigation.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji kebijakan luar negeri Indonesia terkait dengan perubahan iklim pasca-ratifikasi Perjanjian Paris, yang mana perjanjian tersebut diadopsi pada tahun 2015 dan bersifat mengikat namun mempertahankan fleksibilitasnya bagi negara-negara untuk melakukan mitigasi perubahan iklim di bawah 2°C dan berupaya untuk membatasi kenaikan suhu bumi hingga 1,5°C di atas tingkat pra-industri. Untuk mendukung hal tersebut, Indonesia menunjukkan komitmennya dengan meratifikasi Perjanjian tersebut melalui Undang-Undang No.16 Tahun 2016 dan mengintegrasikan tujuannya ke dalam rencana pembangunan nasional. Penelitian ini berfokus pada bagaimana diplomasi iklim Indonesia selaras dengan National Determined Contribution (NDC) untuk mengurangi emisi gas rumah kaca sebesar 29% dengan usaha sendiri dan hingga 41% dengan dukungan internasional pada tahun 2030. Penelitian ini juga mengeksplorasi kolaborasi strategis antara Indonesia dan mitra Internasional, dengan menekankan diplomasi sebagai alat untuk mendapatkan transfer teknologi, pendanaan, dan inisiatif pengembangan kapasitas. Metode kualitatif digunakan dalam studi ini, dengan mengevaluasi dokumen-dokumen dari Pemerintah Indonesia khususnya Kementerian Luar Negeri, dan jurnal-jurnal riset lainnya sebagai bahan analisis tambahan. Studi ini mengevaluasi implementasi kebijakan Indonesia serta efektivitasnya dalam mencapai tujuan mitigasi perubahan iklim, dengan memberikan hasil yang menunjukkan bahwa partisipasi aktif Indonesia dalam forum global seperti G20, MIKTA dan UNFFCCC menunjukkan bahwa Indonesia berkomitmen kuat mendukung perubahan dan pemenuhan target yang telah ditetapkan dalam NDC itu sendiri. Penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa diplomasi iklim di Indonesia memiliki dua tujuan utama, yaitu sebagai pintu dan kunci, dalam menjalin kerja sama internasional dengan negara lain untuk memberikan dukungan terhadap pelaksanaan komitmen perubahan iklim di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: Diplomasi Iklim, Kebijakan Luar Negeri Indonesia, Perjanjian Paris, Mitigasi Perubahan Iklim

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Back again, the purpose of this research was created because I found we as a human being especially gen-z who lived in this world must be aware that our world is not young anymore, and increasingly vulnerable over time added with the fact that our activities as human beings’ lot of negatives impacts on the earth sustainability. Therefore, to raising the awareness of society especially in Indonesia, I had views that I need to build research which can raising their awareness of what kind of mitigation that the government already carried out in order to mitigate the climate change.

During the preparation of this research, I experienced many obstacles, but thanks to help, guidance, and cooperation of various parties, I was able to complete this research well. So, with humility and respect, the author would like to thank:

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

APBN	: Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara
BAU	: Business As Usual
BAPPENAS	: Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional Republik Indonesia
CBD	: Convention on Biodiversity
COP21	: Conference of the Parties
CNG	: Compressed Natural Gas
CTI CFF	: Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security
ENDC	: Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution
EU	: European Union
FPA	: Foreign Policy Analysis
FOLU	: Forest and Other Land Use
GBFF	: Global Biodiversity Framework Fund
GEF	: Global Environment Facility
GHG	: Greenhouse Gas
IBSAP	: Indonesia Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
IISF	: Indonesia International Sustainability Forum
IKU	: Indikator Kinerja Utama
IPCC	: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU	: Industrial Process and Product Use
JCM	: Joint Credit Mechanism
JCC	: Jakarta Convention Center
KfW	: Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (German Development Bank)
LCD	: Low Carbon Development
LTS-LCCR	: Long-Term Strategy on Low Carbon and Climate Resilience
MIKTA	: Mexico, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Türkiye, and Australia
MLG	: MIKTA Leaders' Gathering

MOFA	: Ministry of Foreign Affairs
M4CR	: Mangrove for Coastal Resilience Program
NAMA	: Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NDC	: Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organizations
PCA	: Partnership and Cooperation Agreement
PEA	: Project Executing Agency
RPJP	: Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang
RPJMN	: Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional
SBY	: Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
SDGs	: Sustainable Development Goals
SOP	: Standard Operating Procedures
UAE	: United Arab Emirates
UNFCCC	: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN	: United Nation
WMC	: World Mangrove Center