

# Indonesian Civil Organizations' Call for COP 28

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# THE WORLD NEEDS IMMEDIATE CLIMATE ACTION!

Climate change has entered a new era as a global crisis. The UN Secretary-General has described this period as a global boiling era. The impacts of the climate crisis are already significantly felt by the Indonesian society, ranging from the increased occurrence and intensity of disasters such as floods, typhoons, storms, high waves, droughts, and other extreme weather events. Other ramifications of the climate crisis that has been felt includes the exacerbation of forest fires that have ravaged 1 million hectares of land in 2023, crop failures, the emergence of new diseases and pandemics, damage to coral reefs and marine ecosystems, and even the sinking of various islands and regions within Indonesia.

As a tropical archipelagic country, Indonesia ranks third globally in vulnerability to the climate crisis impacts (World Bank, 2021). Should the climate crisis escalate, Indonesia's economy (GDP) is projected to decline by up to 7% by 2100. Furthermore, the most severe repercussions of the climate crisis would be disproportionately faced by vulnerable community groups, despite their minimal contribution to the crisis itself (IPCC AR6 Synthesis Report).



To avert the imminent perils of the climate crisis, urgent global climate action is imperative within this critical decade (2020-2030). Actions undertaken in this pivotal period will intricately shape the future of the Earth, humanity, and all its inhabitants for millennia to come. Beyond merely curtailing greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation), nations must also bolster communities' resilience in facing the climate crisis (adaptation) and address the profound losses and damages it incurs. Furthermore, these climate actions must exemplify fairness, striving to eradicate existing ecological, socio-economic, and political injustices while preventing the emergence of new disparities due to the implemented climate strategies.

Unfortunately, global climate commitments and actions remain far from sufficient to shield the world's communities from the perils of the climate crisis. The Initial Global Stocktake released by the UNFCCC on September 8, 2023, revealed that global emissions continue to rise, funding commitments from developed countries remain unfulfilled, and support for adaptation falls drastically short of adequacy (WRI, 2023).

Therefore, in this COP28 moment from November 30 to December 12, Indonesian civil society calls upon the Indonesian government and the world to issue firm political commitments and mandates to enhance real climate action in a just manner.





# The outcomes of COP28 should encompass the following 7 points

**1**

**Strengthened assistance for the most affected countries and communities, particularly that possessing the lowest capacity to respond to the climate crisis;**

The target amount of funds required to address the losses and damages resulting from the climate crisis (Loss & Damage) should be agreed on COP28. Based on the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibility (CBDR), developed countries must promptly allocate a fair, adequate, and new portion of funding so that the operationalization of the most effective Loss & Damage funds can be implemented immediately. The operationalization of the funding mechanism for Loss & Damage allocated to the countries and communities most in need should be based on vulnerability and capacity assessments, considering their adaptation limits. The funding mechanisms should be designed in a straightforward manner, avoiding complex bureaucratic processes, and made promptly accessible to the affected communities effectively and efficiently. The Loss & Damage should focus on reconstruction, restoration, and rehabilitation, providing financial support to communities that have lost their homes, both temporarily and permanently. Additionally, Loss & Damage should offer financial support for both economic and non-economic losses, such as the loss of cultural heritage and biodiversity.

**2**

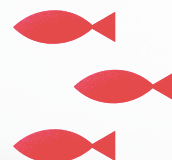
**Strong mandate for each country to enlarge and deepening their climate commitments (NDCs) in accordance with 2023 Global Stocktake outcomes;**

The Global Stocktake outcomes should serve as a reference to strengthen each country's climate commitments. It's also crucial for recalibrating each nation's trajectory in determining emission reductions and the formulation of subsequent NDC. The next NDCs must **close the emission gap by 20.3-23.9 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>e by 2030 without compromising adaptation capacities, especially in developing and impoverished countries, and continue safeguarding the human rights of local residents.** Moreover, this moment necessitates enhancing a more participatory and inclusive process involving Non-State Actors in revising the next NDCs.

**3**

**Adoption of global targets for *phasing out of all fossil fuels*;**

Ceasing the utilization of fossil fuels across all types and nations without exceptions, both on-grid and off-grid, including captive use, as we are already in a crisis situation. Therefore, **every nation is obliged to phase out fossil fuels and to just transition towards renewable energy.** This effort must be carried out in a just manner, safeguarding the rights of the most affected recipients and those contributing the least, including laborers, while considering gender and social rights, including land rights, and the right to a good and healthy environment.







# The outcomes of COP28 should encompass the following 7 points

**4**

## **Adoption of global target to halt degradation and restore all natural ecosystems, including forests, coastlines, mangroves, and oceans by 2030;**

Six out of nine planetary boundaries crucial for supporting life and human well-being on Earth have been surpassed, including changes in land systems due to the loss and degradation of forests and changes in freshwater systems. Therefore, **COP 28 must agree on global targets to halt the degradation and restore all natural ecosystems before all of Earth's planetary boundaries are exceeded.**

**5**

## **Radical systemic changes in food production, energy, forest and land use, and development plans;**

Implementing fundamental systemic changes to redirect the focus of food provision towards local-scale production, in contrast to the Green Revolution. The production and consumption patterns for food, energy, land utilization, and development should reflect the true emission values across the entire value chain. This includes the use of renewable energy and environmentally-friendly practices in forest and land management, aiming primarily to reduce carbon emissions and minimize adverse environmental impacts.

**6**

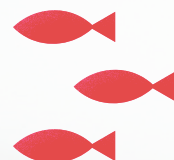
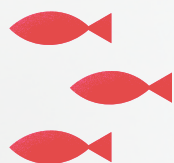
## **Recognition of the role and rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), as well as local solutions for climate actions;**

Recognizing the role and rights of indigenous communities should commence with securing tenure rights as a primary prerequisite before all else. Subsequently, ensuring direct funding, including the determination and fulfillment of specific targets for accessible funding by indigenous communities, local communities, coastal communities, and other vulnerable groups, including but not limited to persons with disabilities, the elderly, children, and youth, women including adolescent girls, farmers, fishermen, laborers, and workers. Ensuring that the solutions and support provided reflect the diversity of conditions and needs of the affected communities.

**7**

## **Acknowledgment of the failure of leadership by wealthy nations in preventing the Earth's destruction.**

Handing over leadership in negotiations to impoverished and most affected countries towards an economic transformation visioning on equal access and utilization of sustainable resources, relieving burdensome foreign debts that perpetuate climate colonialism, supporting the enjoyment of a select few in wealthy nations at the expense of resources, both natural and economic, of citizens in impoverished and most affected countries.





# 13 CALL FOR THE DELEGATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

## 1 RETURN TO GRASSROOT

Natural forests continue to be deforested, small islands are under imminent threats, unjust energy transitions damage the environment and strip away community rights, coastal destruction, damage to waters, coral reefs, and mangroves persist, resulting in the loss of local communities' economies. Civil society data notes that between 2011 and 2022, there has been a loss of 6.5 million hectares of natural forest cover, including mangroves. Among these, 176 thousand hectares disappeared in the last three years (Mapbiomas, 2023).

## 2 STRENGTHEN SECOND NDC

Follow-up and incorporate the results of the Global Stocktake **to reinforce Indonesia's Second NDC ambition in line with the 1.5°C pathway, ensuring a more transparent, accountable, inclusive, and meaningful participatory implementation.** The formulation process of the Second NDC should involve vulnerable and most affected groups, civil society, and stakeholders at the local level. The Second NDC should emphasize the responsibilities of mitigation, adaptation, and their funding on parties contributing the most to the crisis.

## 3 ALIGN ALL DEVELOPMENT PLANS WITH EFFORTS TO REDUCE GHGs EMISSION

Align all plans, policies, and development projects with efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance climate resilience in a fair manner, along with **fundamental corrections to high-carbon economic systems and models.** Halt development projects conflicting with climate crisis management, such as the National Strategic Projects for expanding land and forest-based businesses, including the Food Estate, road and dam infrastructure, the establishment of new economic industrial zones, mining, and facilitating policies and supporting facilities for National Strategic Projects that diminish community adaptive capacity, increase greenhouse gas emissions, and violate human rights.



## 4 ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES MUST BE IN CONJUNCTION

**Adaptation and mitigation strategies must not be pursued separately but always in conjunction**, ensuring that mitigation actions do not diminish adaptive capacity and that adaptation efforts contribute to emission reduction with a balanced allocation of financial resources.

## 5 IMPLEMENT FAIR AND INCLUSIVE ENERGY TRANSITION

Implement a **fair and inclusive energy transition, encompassing policies supporting ecosystems from upstream to downstream, financing, technological breakthroughs, human resource development, participation, enabling conditions, resource access, and support local and community-led energy transition efforts**. The energy transition strategies should incorporate alleviating existing injustices and move away from exploitative energy management systems. The significance of the energy transition should not solely focus on financial returns but also consider the social return on investment.

## 6 PROTECT AND RESTORE NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS

**Protect and restore natural ecosystems not limited to forests, peatlands, coastal and marine ecosystems but encompassing their biodiversity** by halting land conversions that reduce community adaptive capacity, triggering rapid wildlife extinctions incongruent with efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

## 7 PREPARE FOR AND ANTICIPATE INCREASINGLY FREQUENT CLIMATE DISASTERS

By promoting locally-led adaptation and establishing mechanisms for distributing Loss and Damage funds that can reach the local level. Additionally, the primary focus in this process should be on vulnerable groups, including but not limited to people with disabilities, the elderly, children, women including adolescent girls, indigenous communities, farmers, fishermen, laborers, and workers (formal and informal).

## 8 **RECOGNIZE AND PROTECT THE RIGHTS**

Of indigenous peoples, farmers, and local communities (IPFLCs), including land rights, as well as the rights of vulnerable groups as preconditions for effective adaptation and mitigation actions. Adaptation and mitigation actions based on the values of local wisdom and traditional knowledge of ICFLC need to be acknowledged and accommodated in line with the experiences and community learning from the past and present.

## 9 **PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF ALL CITIZENS**

Protect the rights of all citizens through a comprehensive human rights assessment in mitigation and adaptation activities. Protection also needs to be enforced by strengthening guarantees of human rights, including the right to decent work and livelihoods, especially for those affected by energy transitions, including sectors and non-formal actors impacted and unseen within the system. Labor regulation reforms, including the Job Creation Law, must lean towards safeguarding workers' rights and human rights as a necessity in executing energy transitions.

## 10 **STOP ALL THREATS AND INTIMIDATIONS**

Stop all forms of threats and intimidation against any individual striving to secure the right to a clean and healthy environment for the present and future generations.

## 11 **REDIRECT FUNDING FLOWS**

Redirect funding flows from carbon emission-intensive sectors to activities focused on environmental recovery and restoration. Provide climate funding that is not only equitable but also easily accessible to affected communities and youth networks wishing to engage in mitigation and adaptation efforts. Avoid falling into the 'debt trap' in climate funding.

## 12 **FORMULATE MORE AMBITIOUS CLIMATE ACTION PLAN**

The new government must be firmer in anticipating climate disaster risks and developing more ambitious and measurable climate action plans up to 2030.

## 13 **CLIMATE SOLUTION MUST HAVE TANGIBLE IMPACT**

Ensure that every proposed solution has a tangible impact on emissions reduction and halting global temperature rise. Handling solutions solely to market mechanisms and interest represent a step backward.





# THE WORLD NEEDS CLIMATE ACTION NOW!

