Indonesia’s Intervention for Item 2 and 3 (ESCAP/APPC(7)/3)

Impacts of Climate Change on Population and Development in Asia and the Pacific

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference
Bangkok, 15–17 November 2023

Thank you, Chair.

1. In mitigating climate change, Indonesia has integrated Low Carbon Development and Climate Resilience into the National Priority agenda in the 2020-2024 National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN). The climate resilience actions in Indonesia were able to reduce economic losses by IDR 85.4 trillion from the target of IDR 164.05 trillion or by 52 percent, while the percentage reduction in GHG emissions against the baseline was 27.82%. We will continually strive for an even more ambitious climate target by integrating Low Carbon Development and Climate Resilience in the 2025-2045 Long-Term National Development Plan (RPJPN) document.

2. Climate change also impacts food resilience and the population. Indonesia addresses these issues using two approaches: adaptive and mitigative. The adaptive strategy enhances resilience to climate change to secure sustainable food sovereignty. The mitigative approach involves developing environmentally friendly agriculture, aiming to increase productivity, enhance resilience to climate change, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

3. Recognizing the growing impact of human activities on the environment, Indonesia stands ready to support the success and implementation of the outcomes of COP 28 in December.

4. To increase adaptation and resilience capacities, especially for countries vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, Indonesia also urges the realization of global commitments for climate change mitigation and adaptation funding; and encourages developed countries to lead emission reduction commitments through financial support, technology transfer, and capacity building – including through South-South and Triangular cooperation frameworks.
5. On the other hand, Indonesia considers that “evidence-based communication about climate change” is challenging, as different stakeholders may interpret the evidence differently based on their perspectives, biases, or interests. Thus, discussions on climate change need to acknowledge the limitations of the evidence while adapting to the specific context and needs of countries.

6. Indonesia also underlines the need to ensure and regulate the protection of geo-coded, geospatial, and climate data to serve its intended purposes in accordance with national regulations.

7. Furthermore, there is a specific part on the document that we would like to object, on how it laid out the factor of vulnerability, which currently includes people with diverse sexual orientation. Climate change affects everyone of us and when we define which part of the population that is most vulnerable, we should put more attention on how climate change directly affects them. While we can agree that some social factors such as age, gender, disability, income, and geographic locations may cause disproportionate impact of climate change, we do not view ‘sexual orientation’ as much. Therefore, we want it to be reflected in any part of the document.

8. Subsequently, on paragraph 65, while we agree that women and girls are particularly affected by the climate change, we do not want to expand further to persons with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities, as currently reflected on the half part of paragraph 65.

9. We also note that while the document puts attention on Indigenous Peoples and women, it has not been balanced out with the term of local communities. The common phrase that we use even at the UNFCCC COP when discussing about Indigenous Peoples, has always been Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples, so we would like this to be reflected as well.

Thank you.

Word count: 534