



# POLICY BRIEF

DECEMBER 2023

## COLLABORATION IS AN IMPORTANT KEY IN THE EARTH SAVING MISSION

### Introduction

Over the past three decades, climate change has developed into a global emergency and threatens thousands of lives. Even though there were new efforts from various countries before COP26 was held, in the current century, several researchers estimate that the increase in global temperature will rise to 2.7 degrees Celsius, which will cause major damage and thousands of natural disasters on planet Earth. In fact, UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres frankly described the climate disaster that occurred and was considered deadly in the world's most vulnerable regions, causing millions of people to be evacuated or killed in disasters made worse by climate changes. A temperature limit of 1.5 degrees Celsius is the only way to prevent further damage to the earth as desired by Guterres and hundreds of scientists in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Therefore, the world needs to halve greenhouse gas emissions over the next eight years in an effort to prevent higher temperatures from rising.

Most of the impacts of climate change will persist for centuries even if emissions are stopped immediately. Perhaps most troubling is that the current regulatory and financial regime guiding development continues to prioritize carbon-intensive and unsustainable options, over encouraging sustainable development, and making funding flows consistent with pathways towards low-GHG and climate-resilient alternatives, as pursued by 2015 Paris Agreement. Until now, there are still many countries that have not been able to meet the emission reduction targets, especially countries included in Annex I. The emission target that must be reduced is 5% from the baseline in 1990 in the Commitment I period. Emissions for each country In 1990, each country included in Annex I had a different commitment to reduce its emissions, for example, Austria was obliged to reduce its emissions levels by 13% compared to its emissions levels in 1990.



# Challenges

COP is an abbreviation for "Conference of the Parties", where the "parties" are the countries that signed the original UN climate agreement in 1992. The COP28 agreement highlighted the "growing gap" between the needs of developing countries and the funds provided for them. reducing emissions – but there is no requirement for developed countries to provide more support. The Paris commitments are critical to avoiding the most devastating impacts of climate change, according to the UN's climate agency, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

## Recognition Gap

## Technology

Digital economic development and green economic growth cannot occur simultaneously without comprehensive system action. This actually increases greenhouse gas emissions, worsens the climate crisis, and threatens humanity. Apart from greenhouse gas emissions, we should also worry about electronic waste. This waste is the remainder or byproduct of data center activities, accounting for 2% of dry waste and 70% of toxic waste in the United States. The Greenpeace East Asia and North China Electric Power University report explains that data centers in China produced 99 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> in 2018, or the equivalent of the emissions of 21 million cars driven in 1 year.

Some estimates show losses due to climate change have reached \$400 billion (Rp. 6,202 trillion) every year for developing countries. This value is about a thousand times the initial amount promised. While the initial funding may seem large, most analysts also agree that it still falls far short of the full scope of its impact. We should not assume that the promises made will result in a deposit of money. We can reflect on the Green Climate Fund. The fund, announced in 2009, is designed to help developing countries switch to fossil fuels and aid climate adaptation measures. The Fund includes a commitment for developed countries to provide \$100 billion per year by 2020. In reality, they have fallen short of this goal.

## Traumatized

Even while technology has exacerbated climate change, we can still cut net emissions and make the world a cleaner place by utilizing new and efficient technologies. More than 70% of today's emissions currently have readily available technical remedies. Electric vehicles are about to become commonplace, and renewable energy is now the most affordable energy source in many regions. Natural solutions give us "breathing room" while we work to decarbonize our economy in the meantime. By implementing these solutions, we may reduce our carbon footprint and simultaneously support biodiversity, freshwater access, enhanced livelihoods, healthy diets, and food security. Better farming techniques, conservation, land restoration, and greening food supply chains are examples of nature-based solutions. We can all accelerate the transition to a cleaner, more resilient world with the help of scalable new technology and solutions rooted in nature. Together, governments, corporations, civic society, youth, and academic institutions can build a green future that lessens suffering, upholds justice, and restores peace between humans and the environment.

# Youth in Climate Change

Both intentional and informed individual efforts as well as coordinated and concerted government action are needed to combat climate change. As a result, it's critical to improve both official and informal teaching about climate change and ethical living. Furthermore, it is imperative to encourage sustainable patterns of production and consumption and provide young people with support to act as environmental advocates in their communities. Governmental, intergovernmental, non-governmental, and youth organizations should collaborate on environmental projects in order to strengthen the potential of the youth to become future leaders and the engine of the new climate change regime.

The extraordinary global mobilization of youth demonstrates the enormous capacity that youth have to hold policymakers responsible. Their message is very clear: the younger generation will pay the price in full — with their own futures — for the elder generation's failure. Not all sufferers of climate change are young people. They are also important allies in the fight against climate change. They are innovators, entrepreneurs, and change agents. Young people are stepping up their efforts and applying their abilities to speed climate action, whether through science, technology, or education.

In addition to deliberate and informed efforts on the part of individuals, combating climate change necessitates organized, systematic government action. As a result, it is critical to improve education about climate change and sustainable lifestyles in both official and informal settings. Furthermore, it is imperative to endorse sustainable production and consumption practices and provide kids with support to act as environmental advocates in their local communities. Government, non-governmental, intergovernmental, and youth organizations should collaborate on environmental projects in order to empower young people to become future leaders and catalysts for a new climate change policy.



*"The main concern that we face on climate change issues in the young generation is that we don't have a platform to contribute, vocalize, and implement our innovation toward climate change. In most cases, the youth have ideas and innovation to do something correlated with sustainability or climate change. Still, they don't know how to do it, or they don't have a platform to share their ideas toward what matters"-Jasmine*

# Recommendations for Climate Action

## ACCOUNTABILITY IS INTEGRAL TO ALL ACTORS AND ALL TYPES OF GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTION

Contributions from the private sector can take several forms, such as conducting business operations with consideration for environmental, social, and governance issues (ESG). Funding is needed for business initiatives that prioritize the Triple Bottom Line — people, earth, and profit — in their development. In order to address the issue of climate change, non-state actors have become increasingly important in today's global climate governance. This is highlighted in the Paris Agreement, which signifies a change in the role of non-state actors. According to the Paris Agreement itself, non-state actors can increase the effectiveness of their efforts in accomplishing the agreement's goals and its overall efficiency, even though there are significant transaction costs associated with monitoring, implementation, and other things that non-state actors — rather than just UNFCCC member countries — use. The modifications included in the Paris Agreement thereby reinforce the type of "hybrid multilateralism" that blends the contributions and activities of two parties involved in international politics, namely state and non-state actors.

After the Paris Agreement in 2015, the global climate regime had not before taken into account how the world community as a whole cuts greenhouse gas emissions until the completion of the "Global Stocktake" at COP 28. Although governments acknowledged the need for "deep and rapid" emissions reductions and reached a pact to move away from fossil fuels at COP 28, this weak statement stands in stark contrast to the existing consensus as reported in the Global Stocktake report. In order to promote greater ambition and funding for nations so that zero emissions can be reached by 2050, negotiations are becoming longer. The location of the upcoming UN climate conference, COP 29, is in Azerbaijan, a country known for its terrible human rights record and significant oil and gas production. Russia has a strong influence on this nation. The main issue, meanwhile, is getting nations to step up their commitment to reducing emissions in order to preserve the 1.5°C safe global warming limit.

## LOSS AND DAMAGE

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As COP 27 came to an end, the sense of accomplishment in creating the support was tempered by the continuing discussion about who should support it, how to locate it, and who should be able to withdraw from it. "Without a real commitment to funding, we will probably just have an empty bank account," a delegate said. The flood catastrophe in Pakistan serves as one illustration of the significance of financing loss and damage. Since June 2022, hundreds have died as a result of the calamity, and countless more have been afflicted with illness. Many believe that the effects of climate change generally, rather than Pakistan's actions, are to blame for this tragedy. Although there are no strict timeframes or financial obligations, wealthy and heavily polluting nations nevertheless have a duty to assist marginalized people that are impacted by climate change. Concerns exist regarding the World Bank's supervision of the fund as well. The plan was rejected by developing countries in the lead-up to COP 28. They cast doubt on the World Bank's environmental credentials and operational transparency.

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