

Analysis of Indonesia's Foreign Policy in the Face of Climate Change: A Review from an International Relations Perspective

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Informasi Artikel	Abstract
E-ISSN : 3026-6874 Vol: 2 No: 4 April 2024 Halaman : 41-48	<i>This research analyzes Indonesia's role in addressing the challenges of climate change from a foreign policy perspective, highlighting the factors that influence policy formation, the diplomacy strategies implemented, as well as their impact at the global level. With a comprehensive review, this research aims to provide insights into how Indonesia interacts with the international community in an effort to address the global environmental crisis. Through an exploration of the internal and external factors that influence foreign policy on climate change, the article identifies the challenges faced as well as the opportunities that exist for Indonesia to play a more active role in shaping the global environmental agenda. By highlighting Indonesia's contributions to climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as its environmental diplomacy efforts, this article provides a better understanding of the complex dynamics between Indonesia's foreign policy and climate change issues in the context of international relations.</i>
Keywords: Climate Change, International Relations, Indonesia	

Abstrak

Penelitian ini menganalisis peran Indonesia dalam menjawab tantangan perubahan iklim dari perspektif kebijakan luar negeri, dengan menyoroti faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi pembentukan kebijakan, strategi diplomasi yang diterapkan, serta dampaknya di tingkat global. Dengan tinjauan yang komprehensif, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan wawasan tentang bagaimana Indonesia berinteraksi dengan komunitas internasional dalam upaya mengatasi krisis lingkungan global. Melalui eksplorasi faktor internal dan eksternal yang mempengaruhi kebijakan luar negeri Indonesia terkait perubahan iklim, artikel ini mengidentifikasi tantangan yang dihadapi serta peluang yang ada bagi Indonesia untuk memainkan peran yang lebih aktif dalam membentuk agenda lingkungan global. Dengan menyoroti kontribusi Indonesia dalam mitigasi dan adaptasi perubahan iklim serta upaya diplomasi lingkungan, artikel ini memberikan pemahaman yang lebih baik mengenai dinamika yang kompleks antara kebijakan luar negeri Indonesia dan isu-isu perubahan iklim dalam konteks hubungan internasional.

Kata Kunci : Hubungan Internasional, Perubahan Iklim, Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

Climate change has become one of the biggest challenges faced by humanity in the 21st century. This phenomenon has altered global weather patterns, causing an increase in the Earth's average temperature, melting ice in the North and South Poles, and triggering increasingly frequent and damaging extreme weather events (Fawzy et al., 2020). The impacts of climate change are not only limited to environmental aspects, but also extend to the economic, social and political sectors, both at the national and international levels (Gernaat et al., 2021). Indonesia, as an archipelago with abundant natural resources, is directly affected by climate change. The islands located between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean make Indonesia vulnerable to the threats of rising sea levels, extreme weather, and ecosystem damage (Yamamoto et al., 2021).

The impacts of climate change in Indonesia are already visible in the form of widespread forest and land fires, economic losses due to crop failure, and forced migration of people due to the submergence of small islands (Djalante et al., 2021). In facing these challenges, Indonesia's foreign policy has a very important role (Sinaga, 2020). A country's foreign policy no longer only pays attention to conventional matters such as trade and political diplomacy, but must also take into account global issues

such as climate change (Sinaga, 2020). The issue of climate change is an integral part of Indonesia's foreign policy agenda, both in a regional and global context (Wangke, 2021).

From an international relations perspective, Indonesia's foreign policy in dealing with climate change shows a number of dynamics and complexities (Djalante et al., 2021). As a developing country with a large population and a growing economy, Indonesia is faced with the challenge of maintaining a balance between the interests of economic development and environmental protection (Sinaga, 2020). On the other hand, Indonesia is also expected to actively contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts at the global level, considering that Indonesia has an important role in the international community as a country of megadiversity and has the third largest tropical forest in the world (Rosyidin, 2017).

Since joining the UNFCCC, Indonesia has a role in the climate change regime that involves a commitment to reduce carbon emissions and respond to climate change (Rosyidin, 2017). This commitment is demonstrated by urging developed countries to realize carbon emission reduction commitments, as required by the Kyoto Protocol (Poerwantika et al., 2022). Indonesia's main interest in dealing with climate change, especially sea level rise, is to maintain the existence of state sovereignty from the threat of sinking islands in the outer regions of Indonesia (Yustiningrum et al., 2023). This requires more specific strategies and programs to respond to this phenomenon. In the context of international relations, Indonesia plays an active role in the UN convention framework and faces various international treaty and agreement decisions in dealing with the climate change regime (Djalante et al., 2021). Indonesia's foreign policy that is beneficial both in the short and long term is the main focus.

Therefore, an in-depth analysis of Indonesia's foreign policy in dealing with climate change is needed, taking an international relations perspective. This research aims to review Indonesia's foreign policy on climate change, analyze the factors that influence the formation of the policy, and evaluate the impact and effectiveness of the policy implementation in a global context. In addition, Indonesia also faces challenges in balancing the needs of economic development with environmental protection and carbon emission reduction (Mustaqim, 2021). This demands innovative and sustainable approaches to resource management and technology. Indonesia also committed to end deforestation by 2030, in line with the pledges of over a hundred other countries at the COP26 Summit (Prasodjo, 2023). This commitment includes nearly US\$19.2 billion in aid to restore forests and support the existence of indigenous peoples. However, challenges remain in achieving this goal, including the growing demand for products such as meat that contribute to deforestation (Prasodjo, 2023). It is hoped that this research will create a better understanding of Indonesia's role in dealing with climate change from an international relations perspective, and contribute to the development of more effective and sustainable policies in the face of this increasingly complex global challenge.

METHOD

This research uses a descriptive Qualitative Method by conducting a literature study related to this research. Literature study is an effective approach in research to collect, observe, analyze, and synthesize relevant information from various existing literature sources.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Indonesia's Role in Global Climate Diplomacy

Indonesia has a significant role in global climate diplomacy, covering various aspects including carbon emissions mitigation, adaptation to climate change, and water resources management. Indonesia has demonstrated a commitment to reducing carbon emissions and responding to climate change through ratification of the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris agreement (Siahaan, 2020). As a country that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, Indonesia needs to address the issue of access to clean water and irrigation and address the issue of water access equity at the global level. One of these efforts can be done through water diplomacy. Indonesia has made efforts to reduce pollution in the Citarum watershed in West Java as part of a global effort to reduce carbon emissions (Muluk et al., 2022).

Indonesia has also held consultation meetings with stakeholders such as investors, local governments and communities as one of the pre-event of the World Water Forum, which is one way to strengthen water diplomacy. Indonesia together with the UN launched the Water Scarcity Program as a means of sharing information on solutions to overcome water scarcity problems in Asia Pacific countries (Kusumartono & Rizal, 2019). This initiative shows Indonesia's efforts to bring together the potential of sustainable water management at the global level. Indonesia also chaired the 10th World Water Forum (WWF) in Bali on May 18-24, 2024, which was held to bridge cooperation in the water and sanitation sector in the long term, especially to connect stakeholders (Adimaja, 2023).

At the regional and global level, Indonesia can leverage initiatives such as the Water Scarcity Program to bring together the potential of sustainable water management from the grassroots level and become a support system for policy making (Aguilar et al., 2022). In the context of environmental diplomacy, Indonesia needs to improve its capabilities more, such as by sending researchers and policy makers to global institutions related to the water sector such as the Global Water Partnership (GWP), Water Hub, and others (Hanin Dary et al., 2019). Indonesia also needs to ensure equitable access to water for the poor by avoiding approaches that risk preventing them from moving out of poverty, such as water and sanitation microcredit assistance from the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (Odagiri et al., 2020). Climate change is increasing the risk of water scarcity, and Indonesia must address this with programs that ensure equitable access to water for all communities (Djalante et al., 2021). Thus, Indonesia's role in global climate diplomacy covers a wide range of aspects, from carbon emission reduction to water resources management and water access equity, all of which are essential for responding to the global challenges of climate change.

Internal Factors Affecting Indonesia's Foreign Policy

The internal factors influencing Indonesia's foreign policy on climate change are complex and diverse. First of all, domestic political dynamics play an important role in shaping the policy. Indonesia is a democratic country with a dynamic political process, where the political interests of different parties often clash. The formation of Indonesia's foreign policy on climate change is influenced by the diverse views of political parties, interest groups and other political actors seeking to advance their agendas (Rosyidin, 2017).

Economic factors have a major impact on the formation of Indonesia's foreign policy on climate change (M. Rahman, 2013). Rapid economic growth and national development are the main focus of the government in order to improve people's welfare. However, efforts to achieve economic growth often conflict with environmental protection efforts (Mukhlis & Perdana, 2022). Most sectors of the Indonesian economy are still heavily dependent on natural resources, such as agriculture, forestry and mining, which can lead to conflicts between economic needs and environmental sustainability. National development policies also influence the direction of Indonesia's foreign policy on climate change (Ningsih, 2019). Indonesia has various development policies aimed at improving people's welfare, such as poverty alleviation programs, infrastructure development, and industrialization. In this context, Indonesia's foreign policy on climate change must be in line with national development priorities, which can create challenges in integrating environmental aspects into the development agenda.

The capacity of government institutions also plays a key role in shaping foreign policy on climate change (Wangke, 2021). Effective policies in response to climate change require strong coordination and collaboration between various government agencies, including the ministries of environment, foreign affairs, trade, agriculture and energy (M. Rahman, 2013). Challenges particularly arise when there is a

lack of diversity of views and interests between agencies, as well as a lack of coordination in responding to climate change quickly and efficiently.

Cultural and social factors also influence the formation of Indonesia's foreign policy on climate change (Subiyanto et al., 2018). Indonesia has a diverse society with various beliefs, values and traditions. Understanding of the environment and climate change can be influenced by these cultural and social factors. In addition, this diversity can also affect the level of public awareness and participation in climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts. National security issues can also play a role in shaping Indonesia's foreign policy on climate change. Climate change can increase the risk of social and political conflict, and cause regional and global instability (Subiyanto et al., 2018). Therefore, Indonesia's foreign policy on climate change should also take into account national security aspects, including efforts to prevent conflicts over natural resources and forced migration due to climate change.

Historical and geopolitical factors can also influence the direction of Indonesia's foreign policy on climate change (Legionosuko et al., 2019). The history of colonialism, imperialism and regional conflicts can shape Indonesia's perceptions and strategies in dealing with global environmental issues. In addition, Indonesia's strategic geographical position as an archipelago between two oceans also influences Indonesia's role in global environmental diplomacy (Legionosuko et al., 2019). Public participation and opinion also play a role in shaping Indonesia's foreign policy on climate change (Fawzy et al., 2020). Indonesians are increasingly aware of the importance of environmental protection and climate change, and pressure from public opinion can influence the government's political agenda and policies (Legionosuko et al., 2019). Therefore, the Indonesian government must take into account the aspirations and interests of the public in formulating foreign policies related to climate change. The internal factors that influence Indonesia's foreign policy on climate change are diverse and complex.

Domestic political dynamics, economic factors, national development policies, the capacity of government institutions, cultural and social factors, national security issues, historical and geopolitical factors, and public participation and opinion all play an important role in shaping Indonesia's foreign policy on climate change (Ratna Poerwantika et al., 2022). Therefore, good coordination and integration between these various factors is crucial in formulating an effective and sustainable foreign policy in the face of global environmental challenges.

Indonesia's Environmental Diplomacy Strategy

Indonesia's environmental diplomacy strategy is an active effort in fighting for global environmental interests through various international forums and bilateral cooperation. One of the main strategies implemented is multilateral diplomacy, where Indonesia plays a role in various forums such as the UN Climate Change Conference (COP), the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the G20 Summit (Ratna Poerwantika et al., 2022). Through this participation, Indonesia seeks to champion a progressive environmental agenda and build global consensus to address climate change. In addition to multilateral diplomacy, Indonesia also carries out bilateral diplomacy with strategic partner countries. Through bilateral meetings and cooperation agreements, Indonesia seeks to build strong relationships with other countries to address climate change together (Ningsih, 2019). For example, Indonesia can cooperate in renewable energy technology, knowledge exchange, or climate change adaptation projects in vulnerable areas.

Furthermore, Indonesia also utilizes regional diplomacy to strengthen cooperation in order to deal with climate change. As an ASEAN member state and an important actor in the Asia Pacific region, Indonesia has the opportunity to promote the environmental agenda at the regional level (Wangke, 2021). Through ASEAN and other regional frameworks, Indonesia seeks to build consensus and

cooperation among member states to increase resilience to climate change and reduce carbon emissions in the region. Finally, Indonesia also implements environmental diplomacy through cooperation with non-governmental actors and the private sector. Through partnerships with international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and companies, Indonesia can expand the reach of environmental diplomacy and strengthen joint efforts in addressing climate change (Rosyidin, 2017). This cross-sector collaboration is important in facing complex environmental challenges that require participation from various parties. Overall, Indonesia's environmental diplomacy strategy includes multilateral, bilateral, regional diplomacy and cross-sector partnerships to champion global environmental interests. Through various forums and cooperation, Indonesia seeks to build strong global understanding and increase joint efforts in addressing climate change for the realization of a sustainable future for all humanity.

Indonesia's Contribution to Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

Indonesia plays a significant role in climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts at the global level. One of Indonesia's main contributions lies in the preservation of tropical forests, which are the largest natural carbon store in the world. Through the REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) program, Indonesia seeks to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and improve sustainable forest management (Ningsih, 2019). This not only helps reduce carbon emissions, but also strengthens ecosystem resilience and biodiversity.

In addition, Indonesia is also active in developing renewable energy as an alternative to reduce dependence on fossil fuels. The Indonesian government has launched various programs and policies to increase the use of renewable energy such as solar, wind, and biomass (Rahman et al., 2021). By expanding renewable energy infrastructure and reducing subsidies for fossil energy, Indonesia seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support the transition to a sustainable economy. According to Rahman et al. (2021), Indonesia also plays a role in climate change adaptation efforts, especially in the face of impacts that are already inevitable. As an archipelago vulnerable to sea level rise, Indonesia has taken steps to build sea walls, rehabilitate mangroves, and improve disaster early warning (Bataranotti & Adipratama, 2022). The government is also active in developing climate change adaptation plans at the national and local levels to reduce the vulnerability of communities to natural disasters and climate change.

Indonesia's contribution lies in its active role in global environmental diplomacy. Indonesia has participated in various international and regional forums to champion the interests of developing countries, especially in terms of access to finance and technology for climate change mitigation and adaptation (Kuswardini et al., 2022). Through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, Indonesia seeks to strengthen the capacity and resilience of developing countries in facing global environmental challenges. Overall, Indonesia's contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation is critical to achieving global goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and build resilience to the impacts of climate change (Ratna Poerwantika et al., 2022). By engaging various sectors and championing the interests of developing countries, Indonesia plays a crucial role in the collective effort to protect the planet and improve the quality of life for future generations.

Reporting from the official website of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia's contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation can be proven through several initiatives and policies that have been implemented:

- 1) Carbon Emission Reduction: Indonesia has taken steps to reduce carbon emissions, including by adopting environmentally friendly technologies and developing renewable energy programs.

These programs help the Indonesian government to achieve its international commitment to reduce emissions by 29% by 2030.

- 2) **Forest Conservation:** Forest conservation is an effort to restore, maintain and improve the function of forests to ensure the sustainability of all forms of life ecosystems that exist within and are related to them, including current and future generations. Effective forest and land conservation has a significant contribution to efforts to address climate change
- 3) **Indigenous Peoples' Initiative:** Indigenous peoples' practices according to local wisdom basically always preserve nature. Many initiatives in the regions carried out by both individuals and community groups can be used as examples for communities in the center, namely environmental actions that prioritize community welfare and the preservation of forests and animals in them
- 4) **Natural Resource Management:** Indonesia has taken steps to better manage its natural resources, including by reducing pollution and improving water use efficiency. Local community initiatives have become a lesson for many who want to get involved in real environmental management.

Tangible evidence of Indonesia's contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation can be seen through various programs and initiatives that have been implemented by the government and communities in Indonesia (Nugroho et al., 2019). These include various initiatives designed to reduce carbon emissions, improve the efficiency of natural resource use, and help communities adapt to climate change.

The Impact of Indonesia's Foreign Policy on Climate Change

The impact of Indonesia's foreign policy on climate change is significant, both at the regional and global levels. One of the most striking impacts is Indonesia's reputation as a global leader on environmental issues. Through active participation in international forums such as the UN Climate Change Conference (COP) and cooperation with other countries, Indonesia has strengthened its positive image as a country concerned with environmental protection and committed to global efforts to address climate change (Mustaqim, 2021). In addition, Indonesia's foreign policy on climate change also has a real impact on efforts to mitigate global carbon emissions. Through tropical forest conservation programs and renewable energy development, Indonesia has succeeded in reducing the amount of carbon emissions released into the atmosphere (Bataranotti & Adipratama, 2022). This contribution is not only beneficial for Indonesia itself, but also for the rest of the world in an effort to maintain global climate balance and reduce the impacts of climate change.

At the regional level, Indonesia's foreign policy has had a positive impact in strengthening regional cooperation in the face of climate change. Through ASEAN and other regional frameworks, Indonesia has built consensus and cooperation among member states to increase resilience to climate change and reduce its negative impacts (Fawzy et al., 2020). This creates a more solid regional environment in addressing increasingly pressing environmental challenges. Finally, Indonesia's foreign policy on climate change also has an impact on building global partnerships for innovation and capacity building. Through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, Indonesia has strengthened its ties with developed countries and international organizations in terms of climate change-related technology, financing and research. This not only strengthens Indonesia's capacity to deal with climate change, but also enables knowledge and technology transfer that benefits other developing countries..

CONCLUSION

Indonesia has a significant role in addressing climate change challenges at the global level through proactive and strategic foreign policy. In the face of complex dynamics of international relations, Indonesia has demonstrated a commitment to championing the environmental agenda, including through multilateral diplomacy, regional cooperation and international partnerships. Although there are still a number of challenges that need to be overcome, this article highlights Indonesia's great potential to play a more active role in formulating global environmental policies and championing the interests of developing countries in the face of an increasingly urgent environmental crisis.

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