



SUBMISSION BY GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA

To:

Secretariat Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts (KCI), UNFCCC

Workplan Activity 9: “Identify and assess the impacts of the implementation of response measures taking into account intergenerational equity, gender considerations and the needs of local communities, indigenous peoples, youth and other people in vulnerable situations”

Droughts, floods and sea level rise, for example, have a greater impact on the poor and most vulnerable, taking into account intergenerational justice, gender considerations, and the needs of local communities, youth, and other people in vulnerable situations, especially because Indonesia has more than 17.000 islands which are prone to drowning due to the rising of sea level. Developing countries like Indonesia, of course, will also be affected.

Climate change is frequently framed as a problem of intergenerational equality, in which current consumption imposes costs on future generations. However, drastic mitigation now would reverse the problem, imposing direct costs on current generations while predominantly benefiting future generations.

Women, for example, account for 70% of the poorest and most vulnerable people. Despite the fact that women are disproportionately affected by climate change, they play an important role in adaptation and mitigation. Women have the knowledge and understanding of what it takes to adapt to changing environmental situations and find effective solutions. They remain, however, a largely unexplored resource. Land rights restrictions, a lack of financial resources, expertise, and technology, and limited access to political decision-making spheres all impede them from fully participating in society.

Developing countries require international aid to facilitate adaptation as part of national plans for long-term development, as well as increased capacity-building and technology transfer. To lower the risk of catastrophes and increase community resilience to growing extreme occurrences like as droughts, floods, and tropical cyclones, systematic planning and capacity-building are also required. Adaptation funding in developing nations must be adequate and consistent. Because of their exceptional vulnerability, least developed countries and small island developing states in particular require special attention.

Based on the Article 4.8 of the Paris Agreement, it is stated that the Parties should consider what actions were necessary under the Convention to meet the specific needs and concerns of developing country Parties arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures. Meanwhile Indonesia itself is included in *countries whose economies are highly dependent on income generated from the production, processing and export, and/or on consumption of fossil fuels and associated energy-intensive products*. As a country implementing many coal-fired power plants, Indonesia is facing some challenges especially

on controlling the carbon emissions while secure the energy security and affordability. Therefore, until certain time, Indonesia will still need to rely on the fossil fuels on its energy.

Further, the government needs to carry out an assessment and risk mitigation of climate change toward intergenerational equity, gender considerations and the needs of local communities, youth and other people in vulnerable situations.