

# Mendiplomasikan Lingkungan Hidup



Kementerian Luar Negeri  
Republik Indonesia

**Agustaviano Sofjan**

Direktur Pembangunan, Ekonomi, dan Lingkungan Hidup

**Direktorat Jenderal Kerja Sama Multilateral**

**UN**   
environment  
assembly

**THINK  
BEYOND**

The Fourth United Nations  
Environment Assembly  
of the United Nations  
Environment Programme

**LIVE  
WITHIN**





Kementerian Luar  
Negeri Republik  
Indonesia

# Outline

- Pandangan Umum
- Resolusi dari Indonesia
- Resolusi Lainnya
- Isu-Isu lainnya

# Pandangan Umum

Indonesia berhasil meloloskan seluruh Rancangan Resolusi yang diusung



Kementerian Luar  
Negeri Republik  
Indonesia

Pertemuan OECPR-4  
membahas *outcome  
document* yaitu:

**1 Ministerial Declaration,  
36 rancangan resolusi  
(Ranres), dan  
3 rancangan keputusan.**



**OECPR-4**

Menghasilkan draft  
**ministerial declaration;**

**7 ranres; dan  
1 keputusan**

**8 Ranres Withdraw**

Membahas **20 ranres, 2  
draft decision dan  
Ministerial Declaration.**



**Committee  
of the Whole**

Menghasilkan  
pembahasan **16 ranres**  
dan **2 keputusan**

**3 Ranres Withdraw**



**THINK  
BEYOND**

**LIVE  
WITHIN**

Mengadopsi  
**23 Resolusi,  
3 keputusan, dan  
1 Deklarasi Menteri**

# Pandangan Umum

## Key Turning Points



Kementerian Luar  
Negeri Republik  
Indonesia

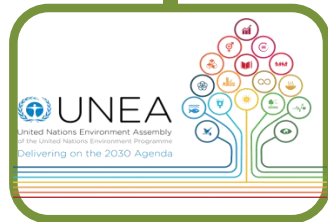
2014



**Mengadopsi  
17 Resolusi**

strengthening UNEP's role in promoting air quality, combating illegal trade in wildlife, and taking action on marine debris and microplastics.

2016



**Mengadopsi  
25 Resolusi**

spelling out the roles of UNEP and UNEA in the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by providing policyrelevant information through its assessment processes, supporting the work of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF).

2017



**Mengadopsi  
11 Resolusi**

indicated that GEO-6 would focus more on emerging issues and policy effectiveness than previous publications. Contentious issue on haze was debated.

2019



**Mengadopsi  
23 Resolusi**

indicated that GEO-6 would focus more on emerging issues and policy effectiveness than previous publications.

# Resolusi dari Indonesia

Hal – hal yang perlu diperhatikan dan tindak lanjutnya



Kementerian Luar  
Negeri Republik  
Indonesia

## Innovative Pathways to Achieve SCP

- a lack of evidence on the benefits of a circular economy approach, and cautioned against imposing a new concept
- Member States agreed to consider a “circular economy” approach as an example of sustainable economic models, and to refer also to other models, such as resource efficiency, sound materials management, and 3R approaches (reduce, reuse, and recycle).

### Tindak Lanjut

1. invites Member States to consider approaches and policies to achieve SCP, including but not limited to resource efficiency and circular economy
2. encourages Member States to:
  - a) use incentives and other market-based instruments to support SCP;
  - b) with relevant stakeholders, to promote the development and uptake of innovative sustainable business models; and
  - c) with relevant stakeholders, including manufacturers and retailers, to enhance their collaboration to enable consumers and public authorities to make informed choices



# Resolusi dari Indonesia

Hal – hal yang perlu diperhatikan dan tindak lanjutnya

## Sustainable management for global health of mangroves

Several delegates reserved on proposals to implement measures such as:

- Co-management plans for at least 50% of privately-owned mangroves, Restoration of degraded mangroves, and
- establishment of an ad hoc open-ended working group that would develop payment for ecosystem services and make recommendations for strengthening the legal framework for mangrove conservation

Debated whether it would be appropriate to refer to the importance of mangrove ecosystems for reaching the nationally determined contribution (NDC) targets under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

### Tindak Lanjut

1. encourages Member States and relevant stakeholders to strengthen and formulate policies to prevent waste disposal in mangrove ecosystems and minimize human-induced thermal, chemical, nutrient, and oil pollution;
2. invites Member States to take actions to prevent mangrove conversion and strengthen measures to maintain their integrity and to give priority to conserving the remaining areas of natural mangrove forests

# Resolusi dari Indonesia

Hal – hal yang perlu diperhatikan dan tindak lanjutnya



Kementerian Luar  
Negeri Republik  
Indonesia

## Conservation and sustainable management of peatlands

A developed country bracketed the entire text and suggested it could be merged with another resolution

one country opposed language linking peatland conservation and restoration with climate mitigation and adaptation, and with implementation of the SDGs

arguing that a proposal for UNEP to undertake a global peatland inventory and other actions duplicated work done under the Ramsar Convention

### Tindak Lanjut

1. Urges Member States and other stakeholders to give greater emphasis to the conservation, sustainable management, and restoration of peatlands worldwide
2. Encourages Member States and other stakeholders to enhance regional and international collaboration for the conservation and sustainable management of peatlands, including but not limited to:
  - a) sharing information and knowledge, and best practices;
  - b) continuing inter-disciplinary research;
  - c) capacity building for the conservation and sustainable management of peatlands; and
  - d) promotion of a multi-stakeholder approach for the conservation and sustainable management of peatlands, involving private landowners, business sectors, concession holders, and other relevant stakeholders

**Note: International Tropical Peatland Centre that was established in Indonesia has been recognized (Full Support is needed)**

# Resolusi dari Indonesia

Hal – hal yang perlu diperhatikan dan tindak lanjutnya



Kementerian Luar  
Negeri Republik  
Indonesia

## Protection of the marine environment from land-based activities

Some developed countries expressed concern about the potential budget implications of the proposed center and more information is needed about potential synergies with similar institutions, and warned against duplication of efforts

Debate over whether the center should be referred to as a “proposal” or an existing “initiative,” and whether it would be an “independent” or a “national” center

### Tindak Lanjut

1. It notes the ongoing initiative by Indonesia to establish an independent regional capacity center in Bali, Indonesia **recognized (Full Support is needed)**
2. Agreed to enhance the mainstreaming of the protection of coastal and marine ecosystems in policies, particularly those addressing environmental threats caused by increased nutrients, wastewater, marine litter, and microplastics;
  - a) enhance capacity building, know-how, lessons learned, and knowledge sharing through partnerships;
  - b) improve the coordination, engagement, and support for the work with Member States on land-based pollution;
  - c) invite Member States to take the initiative on protecting marine environment from land-based activities at both national and regional levels, by taking into account collaboration and technical cooperation, voluntary technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, capacity building, and exchange of best practices



# Resolusi dari Indonesia

Hal – hal yang perlu diperhatikan dan tindak lanjutnya



Kementerian Luar  
Negeri Republik  
Indonesia

## Sustainable coral reefs management

first debated what emphasis should be given to the importance of local actions vis-à-vis the impacts of climate change

Discussed whether negative impacts from reef fisheries should be qualified as “potential,” and whether UNEP should develop guidelines and an overview of funding on coral restoration

Agreed on most paragraphs, including mentioning “potential” negative impacts from reef fisheries, in particular the Live Reef Food Fish Trade.

Agreed UNEP should develop guidelines and an overview of funding on coral restoration “where appropriate for maintenance of ecosystem services and functions,” mentioning coastal defense and fish nursery areas as examples

### Tindak Lanjut

1. encourages Member States to engage in ICRI’s Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN), including through participation in regional networks and application of indicators and best practices identified through GCRMN, in order to produce the global report on the status of coral reefs in 2020
2. encourages Member States in collaboration with UNEP, ICRI, and other partners to build on the success of the International Year of the Reefs 2018 and continue their efforts in strengthening awareness about the ecological, economic, social, and cultural value of, and critical threats to, coral reefs and associated ecosystems



# Resolusi Lainnya

Hal – hal yang perlu diperhatikan dan tindak lanjutnya

## Addressing single-use plastic products pollution

issues dividing were whether to:

- “phase out,” “reduce” or “address” single-use plastics;
- apply the action to all, some, “certain” or “most problematic” single-use plastics;
- include a deadline, with India originally proposing 2025;
- how Member States should work with industry;
- target actions that include the design and production phases; and
- address consumers directly, and if so, what actions to recommend.

## Tindak Lanjut

1. encouraged Member States to develop and implement national or regional actions
2. encourages Member States to take actions, to promote the identification and development of environmentally friendly alternatives to single-use plastic products;
3. invites Member States to work together with industry to encourage the private sector to innovate and find affordable and environmentally friendly alternatives to single-use plastic products and to promote business models that take into account the full environmental impact of their products;
4. encourages governments and the private sector to promote more resource-efficient design, production, use, and sound management of plastics across their life cycle;
5. encourages Member States to carry out environmental education actions about the impact of plastic pollution, sustainable consumption patterns, and sustainable alternatives to single-use plastic products

# Resolusi Lainnya

Hal – hal yang perlu diperhatikan dan tindak lanjutnya



Kementerian Luar  
Negeri Republik  
Indonesia

## Marine plastic litter and microplastics

Issues on the of global governance

Establishment of Scientific Body

whether to create an Open-ended Working Group (OEWG) to prepare governance options for consideration at UNEA-5.

**UNEA extends the mandate of the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Expert Group on Marine Litter and Microplastics created by UNEA-3**

# Resolusi Lainnya

Hal – hal yang perlu diperhatikan dan tindak lanjutnya



Kementerian Luar  
Negeri Republik  
Indonesia

## Deforestation and agricultural commodity supply chains

first debated on “discriminatory” towards tropical and subtropical regions and towards the agricultural sector.

Addressed remaining issues including a proposal by a developing country to narrow the resolution to refer to “illegal” deforestation.

Propose of the draft text should be shorter and “more positive” in tone

Contentious points included a reference to SDG target 15.2 on sustainable forest management, which considered too specific

**Note: EU withdrew the resolution in the final COW plenary**



# Isu-Isu Lainnya

## Hal-hal yang perlu dipertimbangkan



Perlu dipertimbangkan dalam penyusunan rujukan pada salah satu target goals, seperti SDGs dan Aichi Biodiversity.



Dalam forum yang membahas banyak resolusi, perlu untuk menjaga seluruh resolusi guna mengantisipasi munculnya isu yang kontradiktif pada resolusi yang lain.



Atas pengajuan center untuk dicantumkan pada resolusi. Perlunya segala sumber daya untuk mewujudkan eksistensi keberadaan centre



*Agreed term* dan justifikasi dalam *proposed text*

# Interaksi dalam Kerja Sama Internasional

Works to do pasca UNEA-4



Kementerian Luar  
Negeri Republik  
Indonesia



Peluang untuk menggali data dan informasi, serta pemanfaatan tugas yang diembankan kepada UNEP



Perlunya koordinasi yang jelas, baik antar K/L maupun antar satker dalam hal inisiatif melibatkan lebih dari satu pihak



Perlunya melakukan harmonisasi antara inisiatif guna implementasi resolusi UNEA-4 dengan ketentuan dan peraturan nasional



# Interaksi dalam Kerja Sama Internasional

## What Indonesia can shape in environmental field

**Engine of Regional Sustainability Growth, at the same time as Regional Leader**

Essential to transforming national economies, including energy, water, land use, and green cities.

**Gripping benefits and maximum opportunities**

National interest be included in resolutions and decisions in various environmental international fora.



**A growth that is characterized by a balance of economic growth and environmental sustainability**

We should no longer see sustainability and growth as trade-offs, there are opportunities to achieve both.

**True Partner of  
SDGs**

**Mindset shifting from Assistance to self-dependent**

Robust policies and institutional frameworks are essential to drive sustainable finance

# Interaksi dalam Kerja Sama Internasional

The weakest is the strongest



Kementerian Luar  
Negeri Republik  
Indonesia

Financing mechanism  
Incl scale up and crowd in  
private investment and  
finance

Global Governance set-up  
and Establishment of  
Scientific Bodies

National Implementation  
especially timeline, phasing-  
out, etc

Marine Litter but not  
Waste Water and  
Nutrient

Effectiveness of the  
works of UNEP





Kementerian Luar  
Negeri Republik  
Indonesia

# Terima Kasih