## CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS POSSIBLE SECURITY IMPLICATIONS INDONESIA

## Background

- The UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) fourth report<sup>1</sup> predicts that global warming will trigger enormous physical and social changes. Physical effects that include among others higher average surface and ocean temperatures and rising sea levels could trigger adverse socio-economic impacts such as famine and drought, shifts in economic output and migration patterns.
- 2. According to the IPCC, the projected regional impacts ines0 si45a extreme to the other such as decreased water availability to increased flooding. Most of the impacts will have serious consequences for coastal and river basin areas, which at present are already heavily populated.

3.

Much of Indonesia's population, industries, infrastructure, and most fertile agricultural lands are concentrated in low-lying coastal areas. Approximately 60% of all Indonesians live in coastal areas and low-lying coastal cities. Receding coastlines and submergence of large areas could result in mass internal migration, amplifying existing population pressures.

b. Agricultural productivity and decreased incomes: Climate change-induced food production losses could drastically increase the number of undernourished people and hinder progress against poverty and food insecurity. In Indonesia, a delay in the wet season and a temperature increase beyond 2.5°C is projected to management approach to promote resilience, in the effort to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change on the ocean. These sectoral initiatives must be an integral part of the multi-pronged approach and feed into the global efforts in addressing climate change under the UNFCCC. In this context, the need for financial resources and incentives to further assist developing countries' efforts in promoting diversified, environmentally sustainable livelihood options for forest and coastal communities most vulnerable to climate change should not be overlooked.

## Security and Climate Change

- 8. The security dimension of climate change should not be seen exclusively in terms of military conflict, endangering and threatening *international* peace and security that requires the attention of the Security Council. Indonesia is cognizant that the impact of climate change is multi dimensional and may include possible security implications. However, Indonesia does not fully share the view that there is therefore an automatic and direct impact of climate change to *international* peace and security. First and foremost, there is a need to clearly identify the security dimension of climate change, including whether it is in fact of such magnitude to threaten international peace and security, thereby warranting Security Council's attention. Gathering the relevant data and establishing a direct link between climate change and its security implications, requires further study and cooperation by all nations.
- 9. Indonesia is of the view that the security dimension of climate change relates principally to its *developmental* consequences. The departing point of the security dimension of climate change must come from the recognition that at the heart of climate change is a core development challenge that carries potentially serious implications to development efforts.
- 10. To illustrate, food security is a critical area which is expected to be impacted by climate change and should receive the highest priority. Indonesia has taken some steps to address food security on a national scale and at the international level. We recognize that food security entails an integrated approach which should include effective management of land and marine resources. As part of Indonesia's national food security efforts, targets on self-sufficiency for several important foodshou96 Tw[

change could be one of the avenues to stimulate more efforts into new and renewable sources of energy, thus contributing to global energy security.

## Conclusion

- 12. The global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities as well as their social and economic conditions.
- 13. It is critical that this issue be continually be discussed with a broad perspective, inclusive of all stakeholders in a multilateral forum. The United Nations is the most effective and inclusive forum to discuss climate and the set of related global challenges it poses, with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change as the leading institution of the UN that should address this issue.
- 14. The relevant organs of the United Nations should intensify their efforts in considering and addressing climate change including its possible security implications as appropriate and within their respective mandates.

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