

Kebijakan Iklim Yang Ambisius dan Serius untuk Wewujudkan Keadilan Antargenerasi dan Keadilan Iklim

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“Net” ZERO?

1. $+ \begin{array}{c} \text{0 Ton} \\ \text{CO}_2 \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{0 Ton} \\ \text{CO}_2 \end{array} = \text{net zero CO}_2$

2. $+ \begin{array}{c} \text{10} \\ \text{Tons} \\ \text{CO}_2 \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{10} \\ \text{Tons} \\ \text{CO}_2 \end{array} = \text{net zero CO}_2$

3. $+ \begin{array}{c} \text{100} \\ \text{Tons} \\ \text{CO}_2 \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{100} \\ \text{Tons} \\ \text{CO}_2 \end{array} = \text{net zero CO}_2$

All these illustrative emissions scenarios result in “net zero” tons of CO₂.

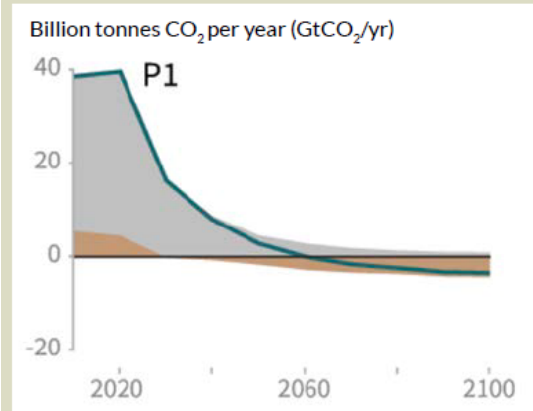
The **first** scenario involves no pollution.

The **second** scenario involves minimal pollution, and minimal CO₂ removal.

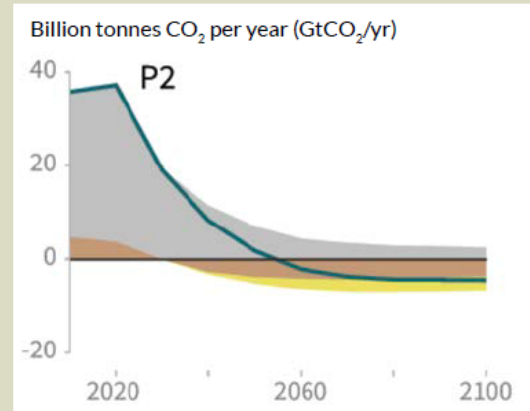
The **third** scenario involves significant CO₂ pollution, and requires a lot of removal of CO₂. Relying on CO₂ removal will bring huge social and ecological harm and technological challenges.

- “Net” zero 2070? Terlambat!
- Banyak celah untuk mengelak pengurangan emisi yang ambisius dan sering didominasi solusi palsu
- Jika offset, dagang karbon, bioenergy carbon capture and storage (BECC) dipilih untuk mencapai “net zero” dan untuk berada di bawah 1.5 derajat celcius, maka akan menambah beban penurunan emisi di negara berkembang. Negara berkembang harus mengurangi emisi untuk kompensasi dagang karbon dan mengurangi emisi untuk mencapai target yang tertuang dalam NDC masing-masing negara.

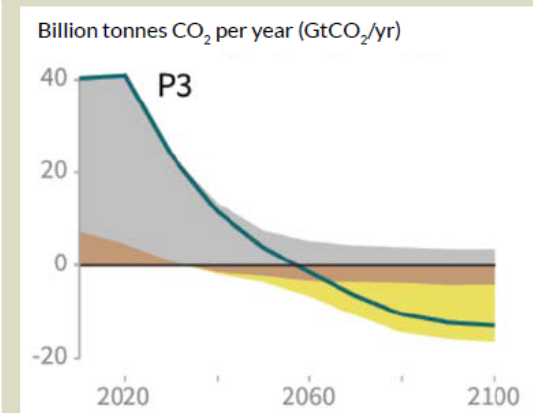
Key: ● Fossil fuel and Industry ● Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use ● Bio-energy with Carbon Capture and Storage



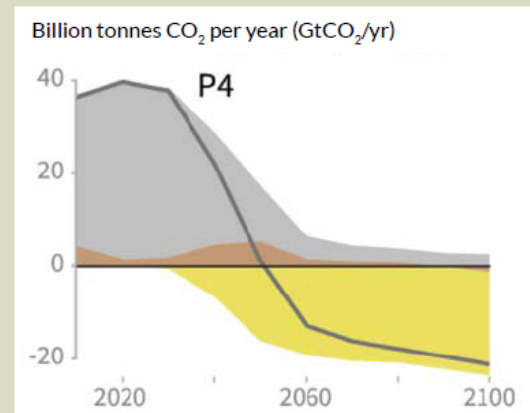
P1: A scenario in which social, business and technological innovations result in lower energy demand up to 2050 while living standards rise, especially in the global South. A downsized energy system enables rapid decarbonisation of energy supply. Afforestation is the only CDR option considered; neither fossil fuels with CCS nor BECCS are used.



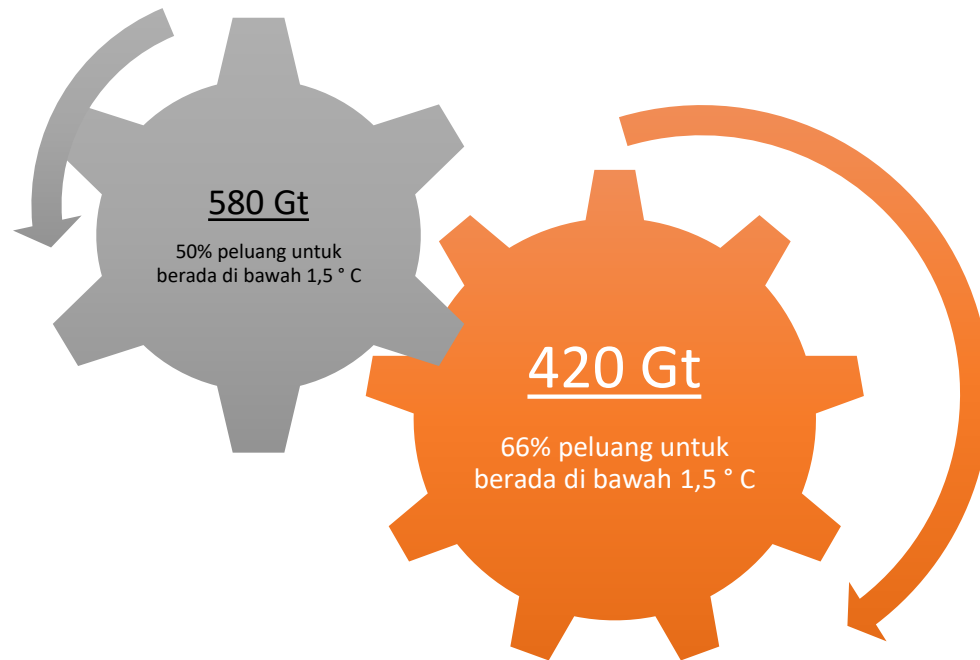
P2: A scenario with a broad focus on sustainability including energy intensity, human development, economic convergence and international cooperation, as well as shifts towards sustainable and healthy consumption patterns, low-carbon technology innovation, and well-managed land systems with limited societal acceptability for BECCS.



P3: A middle-of-the-road scenario in which societal as well as technological development follows historical patterns. Emissions reductions are mainly achieved by changing the way in which energy and products are produced, and to a lesser degree by reductions in demands.



P4: A resource- and energy-intensive scenario in which economic growth and globalization lead to widespread adoption of greenhouse-gas-intensive lifestyles, including high demand for transportation fuels and livestock products. Emissions reductions are mainly achieved through technological means, making strong use of CDR through the deployment of BECCS.



- Untuk menentukan anggaran karbon yang adil untuk Indonesia, prinsip *climate equity* ini harus diperhitungkan. Hickel (Hickel, 2020), memperkirakan bahwa 90% tanggung jawab atas kerusakan iklim yang terjadi berada pada negara-negara maju (Annex I).
- Didasarkan pada jumlah emisi yang dihasilkan oleh negara-negara maju telah melebihi batas yang seharusnya mereka miliki. Negara non-Annex sepatutnya memiliki 87,5% dari total anggaran karbon yang tersisa dari tahun 2011 (Alcaraz, et al. 2018).

14,8
Gt

Pada trayektori peluang sebesar 66% untuk menjaga kenaikan di bawah 1,5 ° C.

Mendekati nol karbon dalam 30 tahun.

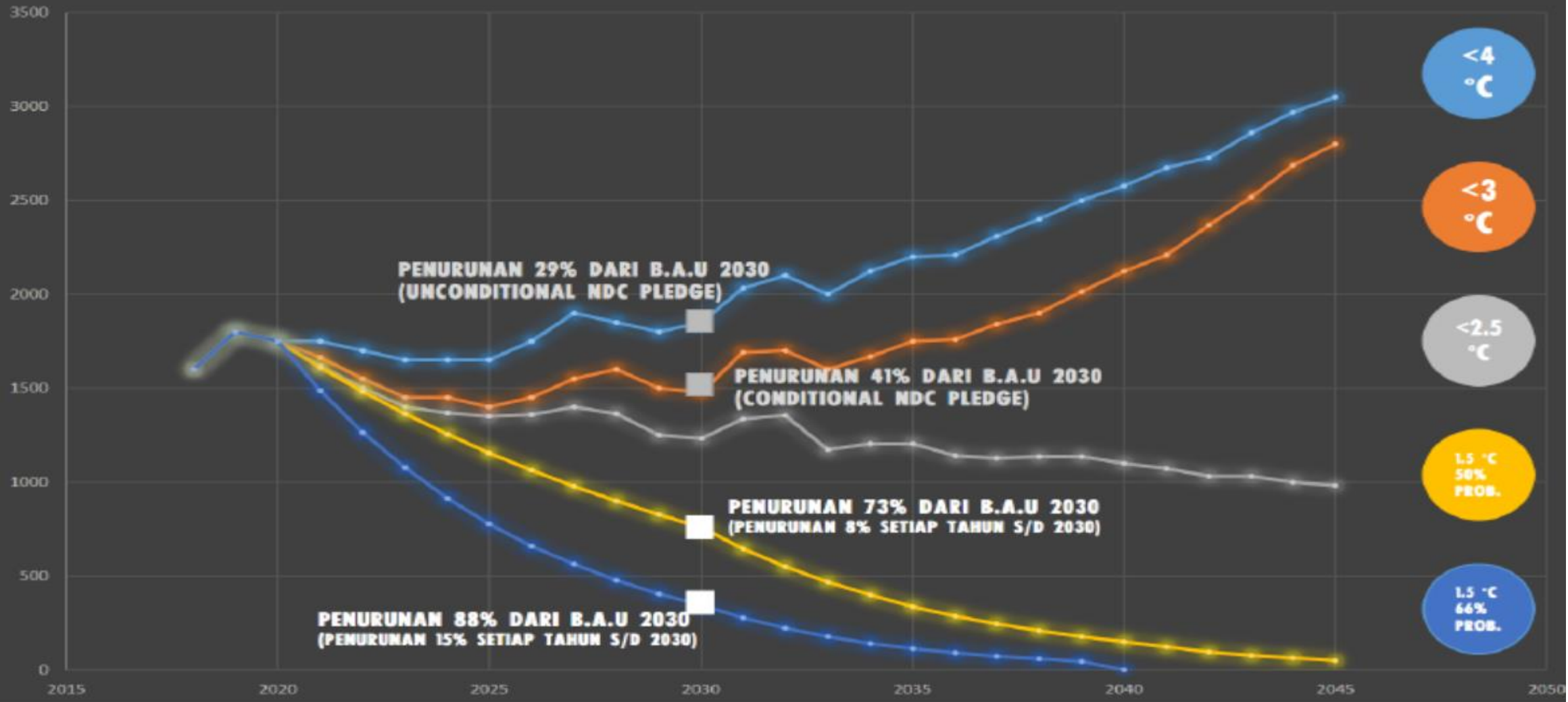
20,5
Gt

Pada trayektori peluang sebesar 50% untuk menjaga kenaikan di bawah 1,5 ° C.

Mendekati nol karbon dalam 20 tahun.

PROYEKSI EMISI INDONESIA 2018 - 2045

— LCDI Moderate — LCDI High — LCDI Plus — 1.5 °C 50% prob. — 1.5 °C 66% prob.





Sumber: Analisis kebijakan iklim Indonesia dalam perspektif keadilan antargenerasi

<https://www.walhi.or.id/desk-study-walhi-analisis-kesenjangan-kebijakan-iklim-indonesia-dalam-perspektif-keadilan-antargenerasi>