

Country :The Republic of Indonesia

Committee:United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization(UNESCO)

Agenda Item:Climate Change Education,Training and Public Awareness

Indonesia is ranked in the top third of countries in terms of climate risk, with high vulnerability to extreme weather events such as floods and droughts, and long-term changes from sea level rise, shifts in rainfall patterns, and increasing temperature. Taking urgent action to combat the risk of climate change and its devastating impacts must then be considered a crucial aspect of disaster risk reduction (DRR). Although, on a community level challenges to climate change adaptation often occur. Families, most vulnerable to the impact of disasters, have competing priorities such as earning a living, putting food on the table and their children's education.

Indonesia's coastal and marine industries are most likely to be impacted by climate change, followed by agriculture. Energy sector is the biggest emitting industries in Indonesia. Most people living along Gajah Wong River lives in overcrowded houses. The houses are often poorly made and easily affected by flooding. The intensity of these hazards is expected to grow as the climate changes. Without effective adaptation, population exposure will also rise. For example, the population exposed to an extreme river flood could grow by 1.4 million by 2035–2044. As the surface temperatures keep rising and as surface temperatures continue to rise and glaciers melt, Indonesia will be exposed to ever greater danger. Floods and droughts will continue to affect Indonesia very badly. If we do not put a stop to this, people who make their living from agriculture and similar sectors and build their homes next to water sources will continue to be victims. Not just in Indonesia, but all over the world. In 2009, together with five other countries, Indonesia launched the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) to preserve and conserve their 75,000 square kilometers of coral reef resources from the impact of climate change and simultaneously strengthen their food security through ecosystem approach fisheries resources management. Climate change is really important and many policy tools are available for dealing with this issue effectively. However, resources must be mobilized. On April 16, 30 countries offered US\$4.43 billion for the GEF 2014-2018 Programs to assist 140 developing countries, including Indonesia, to tackle issues related to climate change, biodiversity, oceans, lands, waters and food security.

The question is what can we do for this problem to come up to an end. For example: Indonesia thinks that: We can give more educational conferences and spreading them everywhere, making some kind courses for every age and doing it for free so anyone who wants it can join. We can give some money or advertise to companies that put filters in their factories and use environmentally friendly methods, expanding and increase the activities of cleaning beaches or natural areas and direct people to them., reducing the sale of plastic bags, bottles, metal cans and similar materials in the markets, replace them with environmentally friendly materials, or increasing and tightening programs that encourage people to recycle.