



**FRIEDRICH NAUMANN
FOUNDATION** For Freedom.

Indonesia



INDONESIAN YOUTH AND CLIMATE CHANGE





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Moh. Febri Thalani

INDONEISAN YOUTH, AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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Executive Summary

Do you believe that Climate Change is real? For many youth worldwide, climate change has become a priority issue and a significant problem that, if we fail to address it will lead to the collapse of biodiversity and the end of humanity and the planet as we know it. We are aware that from 2005-2015 the sea level increased by an average of 3.6mm every year due to global warming. Air pollution, forest fires, marine plastic debris are just the tip of the iceberg from the impact of climate change on our lives.

Greta Thunberg, a youth activist representing the climate movement at the 2019 UN Climate Action Summit, received mixed responses from her listeners. In her monumental speech, she said:

"This is all wrong. I shouldn't be up here. I have to go back to the school across the ocean. Yet all of you come to us young people to hope? How dare you! You have stolen my dreams and my childhood with your empty words. But I'm the lucky one."

Ironically, Greta is indeed one of the lucky ones. As a Swedish citizen, her country is the country closest to the ideal for GHG reduction according to the 2020 Climate Change Performance Index. Meanwhile, Indonesia is at the bottom of the list at 41, with many improvements to be made. However, someone from a country with the best performance still sees the frightening challenges ahead; of course, we can be optimistic that Indonesia will understand better the current conditions, right? Not really. In 2019, the YouGov-Cambridge Globalism Project conducted research that showed Indonesia was in the top position for countries that deny that climate change is man-made. Indonesia is up there for climate deniers at 18%, ahead of Saudi Arabia (16%) and the United States (13%).

The Climate Institute report: Indonesian Youth and Climate Change aim to explore young people's perspectives in understanding and engaging in fighting climate change. We highlight the critical role of youth, but the responses and knowledge of young people outside the environmental activism bubble that is rarely exposed to this activism movement.

This report offers input on how young people can be integrated effectively, both as individuals and agents of collective change in climate change adaptation and mitigation. As an essential tool in the climate change campaign, this book examines the learning process and internalization of climate issues by youth outside the bubble. We describe the ability of young people to draw correlations of environmental disasters in their daily lives, such as haze and floods, into climate issues.

Indonesian Youth and Climate Change is also a collaborative effort realized with input and involvement by other stakeholders in the movement against climate change. We involved various partners of FNF Indonesia and the Climate Institute in compiling joint correspondence with government officials, business people, academic institutions, and civil society that have a significant impact on youth engagement. In addition, we involve resource volunteers from three selected cities that we consider most suitable as our data sample to become the primary data source contributors.

Through carefully crafted contributions, we believe that this report reflects the actual conditions of the perspective of youth outside the bubble in understanding and addressing climate challenges. This paper provides an overview of how young people are exposed to (or lack exposure). However, given the limited volume of interviews, we are aware of the lack of a statistical approach and framework that can overshadow the perspectives of youth in Indonesia in general. We hope this book will spark a movement and further research by readers to explore and map the potential for youth engagement and ways to raise awareness to help create sustainable solutions. Hopefully, this report will be the beginning

of a youth movement to tackle climate change in a more inclusive, comprehensive, and embracing all layers of youth in Indonesia. Thanks, and happy reading.

Jonathan Davy

Program Manager
Friedrich Naumann Foundation Indonesia

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Climate Institute 2020

Overview

Introduce us, our Climate Institute. We are starting as a youth community that realize Indonesians youth have a very little information about climate change. It was the end of 2015 before realizing that we wanted to get serious and operate as a Foundation focused on climate change education in March 2017.

In 2018, the Climate Institute began a partnership with Friedrich Nauman Foundation Indonesia (FNF), an NGO focusing on political education and citizenship from Germany, one of the oldest foreign NGOs in Indonesia. This collaboration originated from our shared understanding that citizens need to be educated about their rights and obligations to achieve progress. Together with FNF Indonesia, the Climate Institute has conducted various workshops to increase the capacity of youth on climate change issues.

Climate change is the basic knowledge of a series of severe problems for the future of the world. Now there are still many who are do not understand about this problem. The fact is that more new problems arise than breakthroughs and solutions, a more ceremonial act is created, but on the one hand, we are not in harmony with facing the climate change problem. It feels that there is something wrong with the various approaches we have used so far. Based on these insights, the Climate Institute and FNF Indonesia continue to educate and identify problems with multiple programs. Our activities attempted to fill empty rooms that were not covered by various other institutions concerned about the same issue, especially those targeting youth.

Youth is significant. Some appear only as a political commodity for climate change in the future. For this reason, the Climate Institute and FNF Indonesia have carried out various activities for youth spread across Indonesia to become a superior resource. As a vital

network asset, this network can become a role model for prospective environmentally friendly living practices.

Activities that had become an series of collaborations with FNF Indonesia were workshops with the headings Climate Change Mitigation Standards, Climate Vloggers, Campus Seminars, Public Discussions, and Thematic Climate Youth Camps. Of course, we are trying proportionally to carry out various educational activities focused on climate change issues in different parts of Indonesia.

In 2020, together with FNF Indonesia, the Climate Institute try to adapt to the situation and conditions so that efforts to spread awareness of climate change shall continue. We are conducting our activity through online workshop and webinar. This uncertain condition initially slowed out pace a little, so we started our initial activities with a series of consecutive webinars starting from the theme; Smart Choice: Behavior Change and The Right to a Healthy Environment Amid The Covid-19 Pandemic (Thursday, 28 May 2020), The Importance of Implementing a Low Carbon Lifestyle in Fulfilling The Request to The Environment After The Pandemic (Tuesday, 30 June 2020), and The Right to Obtain a Climate Sustainable (Tuesday, 7 July 2020), Sustainable Urban Architectural Planning (Tuesday, 28 July 2020).

Apart from webinars, we conducted online workshops and it is very challenging. Still, to inform youth that the way we communicate climate change needs an evaluation immediately, we need to use a new approach, a popular approach. We believed that who cover information about climate change should be easy to digest. For this reason, we conducted an online workshop titled "Climate Journalism: Voicing Climate Justice through Popular Writing (Wednesday, 19 August 2020), as well as Youth Writing for Climate Justice (23-25 September 2020). As the result, this two event has collected of 25 articles from 25 young people who have the opportunity to take part in online workshop, which we published with the headline "Talking about Climate: Youth Writing for Climate Change."

We continued online classes, with various innovations collaborated with the FNF Indonesia team, we designed an activity called the Climate Institute Academy, an ambitious online workshop, we invited youth to remain concerned about climate change in this challenging time. The approach used is slightly different. What is the difference? Aren't all activities similar to those carried out by agencies that focus on the same issue? Maybe this is in the minds of readers, so we try to explain a little. We designed this workshop with many groups and independent activities.

Not only methods but the content of this online class is also carefully determined. We tried to focus on youth education and capacity building regarding climate change based on science. Still, we also tried to approach by inviting workshop participants to understand and engage consciously and fundamentally about why it is crucial. Because climate change is complex problem, its a legal problem, an economic problem, a problem of reason, and a humanitarian crisis.

We tailored this Climate Institute Academy activity with the various online platforms to create an engaging and dynamic workshop activity. The result, looking at participant feedback through the online evaluation forms, shows that participants gaved positive response to the workshop. The graduates of this activity are awarded as Climate Collaborator with a symbolic enamel pin, hoping that each participant can become an initial network in their immediate environment to produce education and climate action that will positively impact the environment.

Indonesian Youth and Climate Change

Activities in 2020 are indeed full of challenges. This year the Climate Institute and FNF Indonesia, in collaboration with Cothink Research, conducted interviews with young people in various cities in Indonesia driven by our curiosity about the level of knowledge about climate change in different provinces.

The selection of the interview location is utilizing a study and various considerations. Some considerations are taken by looking at the projection data of Indonesia's youth population (2019), from the top 10 GHG producing provinces (2010), and data on Indonesian youth-friendly cities (2017-2019).

Indonesian Youth Population Projection (2019)

No.	Provinces	Youth Population
1	West Java	12.154.010
2	East Java	8.840.890
3	Central Java	7.794.030
4	North Sumatera	3.556.920
5	Banten	3.242.160
6	DKI Jakarta	2.550.930
7	South Sulawesi	2.204.640
8	South Sumatera	2.058.060
9	Lampung	1.977.160
10	Riau	1.792.940

Source: Indonesia National Socio-Economic Household Survey 2019

Top 10 GHG Emitting Provinces (2010)

No.	Region
1	North Sumatra
2	Riau
3	East Java
4	Central Kalimantan
5	Lampung
6	Papua
7	West Kalimantan
8	South Sumatra
9	West Java
10	Bali

Source: Indonesia Climate Data Explorer (PINDAI)

Indonesian Youth-Friendly Cities (2017-2019)

No.	City	Region	Year Awarded
1	Bandung	West Java	2017
2	North Jakarta	DKI Jakarta	2017
3	Makassar	South Sulawesi	2017
4	Padang	West Sumatera	2017
5	Tangerang	Banten	2017
6	Ternate	North Maluku	2017
7	Banda Aceh	Aceh	2017
8	Pontianak	West Kalimantan	2017

9	South Tangerang	Banten	2017
10	Denpasar	Bali	2018
11	Bekasi	West Java	2018
12	Balikpapan	East Kalimantan	2019
13	Pekanbaru	Riau	2019

Source: Kementerian Pemuda dan Olahraga and various sources

Based on the data presented, several areas stated more than once: Riau (3 times), West Java (2 times), East Java (2 times), North Sumatra (2 times), Banten (2 times), DKI Jakarta (2 times), South Sulawesi (2 times), South Sumatra (2 times), Lampung (2 times), West Kalimantan (2 times), and Bali (2 times). Considering the social basis and various locations of the Climate Institute's previous activities, looking at the background of climate problems and political discourses in each province, our team decided to focus on three regions: Bali, DKI Jakarta, and Riau.

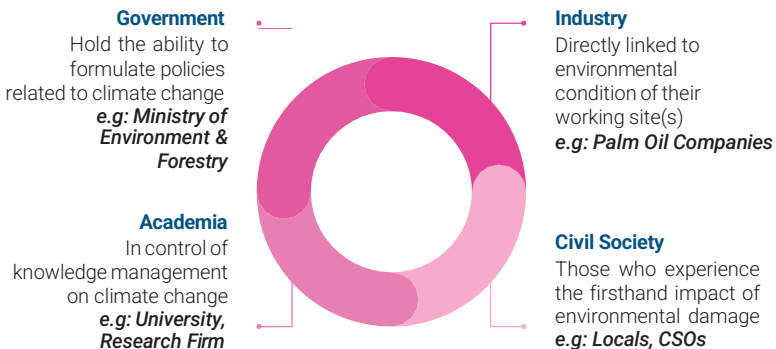
No	Provinsi	Reasons for choosing a location.
1	Bali	A world cultural tourism destination with a history of environmental damage due to the expansion of the tourism industry, with a history of land reclamation, and Bali province also has political tensions between civil society organizations, business owners, and the government..
2	DKI Jakarta	The nation's capital. The center of most political discussion on climate change with a history of reclamation, a regular flood, and one of the locations where young people are pioneers of the digital creative industry.
3	Riau	The region appears in the three data for consideration above; Riau also experiences frequent forest and land fires every year, catastrophic floods and haze, and recurring political tensions between civil society organizations, oil palm companies, and the government.

From here, we invited two youths at random from each selected region to become collaborators in in-depth interviews. There are many challenges from these activities, trying to find youth in the various areas, many of whom are reluctant to be interviewed. Still, thanks to solid cooperation and a team that is willing to work hard, we have succeeded in getting many perspectives from youths that we present in the writing of this report.

The target of this activity is the youth who are outside the “bubble” of the climate change movement, meaning youth who are not actively associated with organizations or collectives of climate change movements or activities of environmental movements in general. We chose young people outside the “bubble” as collaborators because of our ambition to get a lot of input, which we hope is different from people who already understand climate change. That way, we hope to provide new information that can provide a supplement for activists on environmental issues and climate change to establish new plans and strategies by knowing the general perspective of youth on this issue.

After the in-depth interview process with the youth was over, we continued the conversation with the four actors selected in the FGD (Focus Group Discussion). The selection of FGD participants was analyzed using The Quadruple Helix Model; “A framework that acknowledges the four major actors in the development and innovation agenda, namely government, academia (or university), industry, and civil society” (Schutz et al., 2019).

This framework is aligned with the Climate Institute’s mission to bring change to young Indonesians who play an active role in



tackling climate change. Through the collaboration between these four actors, we believe we can achieve our mission objective.

In this FGD activity with the four actors, we presented the results of our interviews with six young people outside this “bubble.” We started from the first information, namely how to internalize the value of climate change information on youth, perceptions, and causes. We are also looking for information on the impact of climate change on feelings, personal influences, and how young people see politics, government, and religious leaders in climate change issues. We discussed, listening to the actors, about their experiences and knowledge and then summarized in this report.

When we look at the process of internalizing climate change information (namely through reflecting on past experiences and comparing with the present), it means that youth have experienced the impacts of climate change directly in their daily lives. However, this awareness does not make young people actively involved in climate change activities or adopt an environmentally friendly lifestyle. According to them, climate change should be a significant concern of the government. They think that the government has never been heard to publicly discuss or make an initiative about climate change. Meanwhile, the government confirms that they had implemented various programs and mobilized community initiatives to deal with climate change. From the results of this discussion, we can see a “gap” of knowledge and perspectives between the actors we discuss how climate change is and from the standpoint of youth.

In this report, the compilation of writing is told by following a chronological journey and confirmation of knowledge by means of the following:

1. Journey Towards Climate Change Awareness

In general, it presents youth’s first encounter with issues and knowledge about climate change; explores information to what extent the youth’s concerns and threats regarding the impact of climate change on their own lives. Then we look into youth perspectives in the way the government addressing or dealing with climate change. Explore youth responses to views

of climate change denial; and at the end of this chapter, we discuss the personal attitudes of youth to climate change.

2. Personal and Political

Continue the discussion on youth trust degree on the subject of climate change and youth attitudes towards politics related to the climate change;

3. Participation and Care

Understand how youth care about climate change and what is their action.

The discussion results are not to corner any party or who is worse off and who is more progressive in addressing climate change. Our hope from this report is to provide new information to provide insight to all readers. So that institutions and individuals obtain information about the existing knowledge gap and which steps and strategies for campaigns or climate action are most effective in the future.

Moh. Febri Thalani

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Greenpeace Strike in Bundaran HI. ©Andrey Gromico/

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Journey Towards Climate Change Awareness

Greta Thunberg cries in class after seeing a starving polar bear. The fifteen-year-old teenager then decided to protest in front of the Swedish parliament building. Greta's parents persuaded her to stop the protest, her classmates refused to take part, but her stubbornness and consistency paid off. Last year, young people from 71 countries in 700 points worldwide took part in the climate change movement. The teen sparks fire that ignited the spirits of young people all over the world.

This imagination of a starving polar bear annoys many people. It presents threats as well as questions. What makes this top predator so skinny? What threatens them to become depressed and hungry? These questions then lead to even more gruesome findings. The ecosystem in which polar bears live is threatened. The ice is melting, the source of food is diminishing, and this change threatens the bear and humans.

One of our informants, N, a third-semester dentistry student at a university in Bandung, also had a similar collective experience. She recalls watching a program at National Geographic that depicts a glacier melting. Along with this picture, our informant saw a starving polar bear. "Poor, being alone, very skinny, having nowhere else to live, that's what makes me rich; wow," he said. Despite sharing traumatic collective experiences with polar bears, N is not motivated to participate in the climate change movement.

In Indonesia, the issue of climate change is still foreign to youth. Foreign here does not mean that there are no youth initiatives to

focus on climate change. However, so far, few significant social movements encourage youth to be motivated to make consistent changes. So far, climate-related activities have often been ceremonial and incidental, for example, during environmental days or when there is an earth hour celebration. After that, it was almost silent and nothing else.

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Since 2011 the discourse on climate change to be included in the education curriculum has not been realized. This year the address has resurfaced. Director-General of Climate Change Control at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (LHK) Ruandha Agung S said he had coordinated with relevant ministries to discuss this proposal. Including the Ministry of Education and Culture. "It doesn't have to be a new subject, but it is included in natural, social, or linguistic sciences," he said (katadata, 22 September 2020).

One Climate Institute resource person, R, who comes from Siak, Riau, admitted that it was the first time she heard climate change. He also never received information or knowledge related to climate change. However, when mentioned and given an explanation of climate change, this informant can recognize the impact. According to her, the most noticeable and visible are changes in the weather and the uncertain season. "A temperature change, the weather, indeed everyone will feel the impact, for example, the street vendors with this uncertain wheater condition will affect they (income)," she said.

So far, the source of knowledge of Indonesian youth regarding climate change comes from television programs such as Discovery Channel or National Geographic; they also get similar information from NGO social media accounts such as Greenpeace. Only two of the six informants admitted to remembering the subject matter of the greenhouse effect and its impact on climate change from schools. One resource person admitted to getting information about climate change from entertainment and meme sites such as 9gag or chat forum sites such as Reddit.

Our informant, M, an information technology student from Pekanbaru, answered that at first, he was exposed to information about climate change from 9gag. "In the beginning, it was at 9Gag. If the information is not satisfactory, then I look for another (search on another site)," he said. The understanding obtained is also limited to what climate change is and its causes. "Climate change is like extreme climate change that the area has not felt for a long time. Suddenly, you get it," he continued.

H, who comes from West Jakarta, said that climate change is limited to sudden changes in weather and affects routine disasters in Indonesia. "Climate change, in my opinion, is like extreme climate change. What a few years ago did not happen suddenly, such as a sudden hurricane or hurricane. The storm also used to be a week; now, it can be ten days, flooding, and warming temperatures. The sea level is rising, so many islands are in danger of sinking because the north pole is melting," he said.

The lack of education and access to information related to climate change has a severe impact. In 2019 a survey from the YouGov agency presented an alarming conclusion: respondents from Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, and the United States were in the top three, not believing that human activities caused climate change. The US is also the country with the most respondents rejecting the idea of global warming



Former settlement land resurfaced due to drought in the Jatigede reservoir area, Cipaku Village, Sumedang, West Java. ©**Andrey Gromico/Tirto.id**

compared to other developed countries. A total of 23 countries were surveyed by YouGov, involving 25,325 respondents.

The project is a collaboration between YouGov (data analytics and research company in the UK as part of the YouGov-Cambridge Globalism Project.), University of Cambridge researchers, and The Guardian. A total of 25 thousand people is surveyed from Europe, Africa, Asia, and America. Specifically for Indonesia, the number of people involved in this poll reached 1,001 people. Researchers asked questions regarding food, travel, technology, immigration, cultural beliefs, and the environment to understand global respondents' attitudes about populism and globalization.

Then what about the youth? Last September 2020, the Cerah Indonesia Foundation and change.org conducted research that included 8,374 respondents, with an average age of 20-30 years, both male and female, many of whom were students and private workers. The result is that around 90% are concerned or very worried about the impact of the climate crisis. Most encouragingly, none of the respondents have any doubts about the existence of a climate change crisis.

The research also found that young Indonesians consume the most information about the climate crisis through online media (72%), followed by online sites (54%), new social media, namely Instagram (46%), Youtube (42%), Twitter. (19%), and Facebook (18%). Meanwhile, only newspapers and magazines (17%) and (9%). This data reinforces the Climate Institute's findings that climate change is still not a comprehensive educational material in Indonesia. Most of the youth seek information independently on social media or rely on independent institutions such as the media or NGOs.

This optimism is expected to a serious movement. In an FGD conducted by the Climate Institute, J, a worker at SKK Migas, hopes Indonesian youths will continue to doubt the current condition, which is considered acceptable or status quo. According to him, the more young people who are moved by environmental problems, the better. In the future, the earth will uninhabited by a human; if they are silent and ignore climate change, the elders who

will soon die now will not give any concern.

"Because at the end of the day, they will stay on this earth longer than all of us. Young people have to know from the start they eat, live, and breathe. Live in Jakarta, where the air quality is far below the threshold, are they see they are slowly being killed in the city by their government? They should know," he said.

R, a consultant for UNDP and KLHK, said that social media could be a powerful engine for young Indonesians to understand climate change better. "Because we see, especially if we look at the current generation Z, everything is on social media. Then one info can spread fast. One person creates content, right? Generation Z likes to write content. One creates content, another; the cause matches his thought, one makes it, everyone creates it," she said.

This can be an impetus for communities and individuals to raise awareness, care, and start a movement knot. The understanding that was originally just a term has grown deeper. "So, the knowledge is not only on the surface, what is climate change? For example, the cause of flooding, so what can we do? Don't litter. Maybe there are bigger effects, such as industry. Sometimes, youth may not have access to information about bigger matters," she continued.

The problem of the lack of material for climate change education is significant to be addressed immediately. From the available data, material related to climate change still revolves around general knowledge, such as the greenhouse effect and global warming. Still, so far, there has been no education regarding the impact of climate change on humans. This results in a lack of awareness of the importance of the issue and concern for climate change issues.

Concerns and Threats

Iwan Simatupang finished writing a novel script titled *Kering* in 1961. The novel tells the story of a figure named Tokoh Kita who becomes a transmigrant. He tried to change the landscape of parched land, due to prolonged drought, into a beautiful city. Our hero makes significant changes only to be disappointed because the city he built is falling apart due to a rainstorm that occurs due to extreme weather changes. The novel could only be published in 1972, two years after Iwan Simatupang died.

Now, 48 years after the book was written, the weather depicted in the book has not changed. In Indonesia, climate change also causes extreme and unpredictable weather. The Directorate General of Climate Change Control of the Republic of Indonesia (DJPPI) reports the impact of this severe weather. In one area, there could be continuous rain accompanied by strong winds and causing flooding. Meanwhile, there was a prolonged drought in other regions that dried up the rice fields, fields, and water sources.

Not only on the environment, but the impacts of climate change also influence the human body. DJPPI said that extreme temperatures caused by the hot sun could burn the skin. Extreme weather, such as heavy rain that occurs continuously, will cause flooding. Flood conditions make the environment dirty and provide an excellent environment for disease-spreading mosquitoes and mosquitoes to live and reproduce. If this is allowed, malaria and dengue hemorrhagic fever will occur.

Currently, DJPPI's concerns have occurred; in an interview conducted by Cothink Research and the Climate Institute with six informants from young Indonesians found that the impacts of climate change have been felt directly. R said that extreme weather changes affected flooding in his city. "In Pekanbaru, for example, from heat to rain, it gets flooded. It's always the case when it rains in Pekanbaru; wherever it is, it must be flooded," he said. These floods drowned houses and washed away residents and, in some cases, resulted in death.

Another informant from West Jakarta also expressed similar

concerns. In Indonesia, according to him, the impact of climate change is different, even though the disasters that occur are getting more evenly distributed every year and gradually getting worse. "It's just for some very affected areas. For example, the coast, or Jakarta, is also affected because of changes in the weather, when the rain suddenly becomes heavy, it will become flooded. But Indonesia doesn't experience a heatwave in Australia, Europe; it causes a lot of people to die," he said.

Our informants also confirmed the current concerns that Indonesia will be increasingly vulnerable to extreme weather changes. He gave an example of the changes in the Continent of Europe and the Americas, where extreme hot weather and extreme cold weather killed many homeless people on the streets. "In Indonesia, the impact of flash floods is evident in various areas, and whether exposed by the mass media or not, there are also many flash floods, such as in Bandung, the surge can carry away a car. I can't imagine what it would be like to live in that area," he said.

M said that the practice of burning forests for oil palm land is damaging to the environment. The impact on changes in temperature and weather is uncontrollable. "Indeed, we in Riau have experienced hot weather for a long time. There are only times when the day is scorching. People don't dare go out. It could be suddenly, and people do not dare to leave the house," he said. This condition will worsen if there is oil palm land clearing, smoke disasters will occur due to forest fires, this damages the lungs and irritates the eyes. However, the informants considered the government's indecisiveness in its attitude to make these problems continue to occur.

On the other hand, R stated that this condition is widely regarded as something natural. She said she had long felt that Pekanbaru was a tropical city, an arid city, and scorching sun. The condition of society that accepts the heat as something normal is slowly starting to be challenged. Information about climate change and education make young people question their environmental conditions.

A, who lives in Bali, believes that the weather uncertainty in Bali has something to do with climate change. He talked about the changing patterns of the seasons, which were no longer the same as experienced from year to year. The endless summer causes forest fires in the highlands; meanwhile, when the rainy season occurs, floods occur in many points in Bali. He also said forest fires due to prolonged drought were disrupting tourism activities. Not only that, as a resident who lives near the forest, A feels that climate change has a severe impact on his village.

Forest fires at several points in Bali have resulted in local animals taking refuge in residential areas. This is exacerbated by deforestation, which triggers a conflict between animals and humans. "I originally lived in the countryside and was close to a forest that contained monkeys. There was even a forest being cleared to make a Pure (temple)," he said. So far, logging to get wood for the construction of temples has never resulted in problems, but due to prolonged drought and forest fires, monkeys have invaded human settlements. "It doesn't matter how much it (wood) is felled; the monkeys can also find them directly (attack) to the residents. Especially if they are burning the forest, the residents are also restless. Because it's pretty serious, if the animals don't have their habitat, it will affect (attack) us, I think that's it," he said.

In 2013, according to data from the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), during the 20th century, Indonesia experienced an increase in the average temperature of the air on the ground by 0.5 degrees Celsius. Compared to the 1961 to 1990 period, the average temperature in Indonesia is projected to increase by 0.8 to 1.0 degrees Celsius between 2020 and 2050. As long as there is no comprehensive policy and measurable control, this temperature increase will continue to occur. In December 2018, Indonesia, which is part of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), stated a future commitment to limit global temperature increases to below two degrees Celsius.

Interestingly, in 2019 the Indonesian government threatened to leave the Paris Agreement, an agreement within the UNFCCC framework that oversaw the effective reduction of carbon dioxide

emissions which will take effect in 2020. This threat was issued because the Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs, Luhut Binsar Panjaitan, considered the European Union discriminate against oil palm in RED II. Research from the University of Göttingen in 2017 found the palm oil industry triggered an increase in soil surface temperature. Based on scientists' observations between 2000 and 2015 in Jambi, forest conversion caused the average temperature to increase by 1.05 degrees Celsius, while temperatures in forest areas only increased by 0.45 degrees Celsius.

The destruction of nature, which impacts climate change, is a concern of young people who are still in school and professionals in government and NGOs. For example, NF, the UN consultant, feels sad because many forests and protected areas in Sumatra and Kalimantan have changed their function to become oil palm forests. As someone active in a nature lover's organization and regularly climbs mountains, she sees the expansion of oil palm negatively impacting forests. "I can't imagine if my child could go up the mountain and see the beauty of the forest that I used to enjoy. It hurts every time if I fly to Sumatra or Kalimantan because I can see only palm oil trees as far as the horizon. I used to be a forest child, and I really can cry," she said.

NF believes that climate change is a systemic problem that cannot be solved by one party alone. The issue of environmental destruction includes large corporations and transnational governments. She gave an example of his experience diving in Bali and finding plastic waste that did not come from local waste. "I also like diving, I see the trash, in Bali or anywhere else, in the sea of garbage, and it makes me feel bad. The garbage could be not from Bali, and it could be from the Pacific Ocean brought from Australia or somewhere, but the point is it's out there in the ocean," she said.

The Director-General of Climate Change Control of the Republic of Indonesia warned that extreme environmental conditions affect the human body's power so that it is easy to become sick. Meanwhile, due to the continuous increase in the earth's temperature, the dry season can cause bush and forest fires. Smoke generated

from forest fires for an hour can pollute the air, affecting human respiratory health. This condition will lead to cases of diseases such as Respiratory Infections.

Our findings from interviews with informants mention that the impact of climate change also affects sea temperature. PR revealed that the sea temperature where she lives is fluctuated and is unpredictable. She compared the seawater temperature of Nusa Penida, which is usually 15 degrees (Celcius), increased to 17 degrees (Celcius). The islanders felt this change. "Since I lived on a small island, I have become more aware of changes, climate, weather changes, changes during the day and night; it is more pronounced. Full moon or new moon, I am just more aware of the differences. Because I lived here every day so I pay attention to the environment. There is nothing else that can be seen, so the difference is more visible," she said.

Not only about temperature but also waste is a serious problem. PR said that during the rainy season, the sea in Bali would look very bad. He suspects that the consumption behavior of Indonesians who are still easy to litter or do not care about waste is a problem. Shoppers usually get single-use plastic packaging in Indonesia, and this waste cannot be processed or recycled. As a result, waste has piled up and cannot be used. "In Bali, during the rainy season, all the garbage on land reaches the sea. And if it's December, January, February, there is a lot of plastic waste in the sea. Even if we are diving, plastic waste is everywhere. Being stuck in coral, caught in fish, turtles, and so on," she said.

This temperature change is part of climate change itself. MK, an environmental lecturer at a University in Depok, said that currently, there are two schools of thought related to climate change. The first school considers climate change as a difference between the weather in the past 30 years and now. If a discrepancy is found, it is assumed that climate change has occurred.

"So, say 30 years ago the temperature in the city of Jakarta had risen, state or in Indonesian territory, it had risen 0.6 or 1 degree Celsius higher than 30 years in the previous period, it is considered

climate change. Because temperature is an indicator of weather and climate parameters, one measure with it,"he said. Then MK further explained that Indonesia had experienced an increase in temperature of up to 1.1 degrees in 2019. Several cities in Indonesia had an average increase of 0.6 degrees Celsius.

The young people we meet still have doubts about climate change and the disasters that are happening. So far, they still see the phenomenon of climate change as something normal, rising earth temperature, melting ice, and uncertain seasons. Some even consider flooding as something normal and not the impact of climate change. This lack of understanding and distance of knowledge can be a severe problem in the future.

Meanwhile, the second school comes from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The institute's target is to encourage governments from countries worldwide to reduce the rate of temperature increase below 2 degrees. Then in 2018, the Indonesian government also participated in The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, where it was agreed that a country is considered to experience climate change if there has been a change in temperature above 1.5 degrees. "This means that if the earth's temperature is above 1.5 degrees, the climate system changes, now there are two perspectives so that we have not yet experienced climate change if we use the second perspective because we are still 1.1, not 1.5," he said.

MK also explained that historically, this climate change was triggered by the industrial revolution in the 1700s because factory construction increased, coal exploitation increased, the world

temperature changed. “The point is because of the increasing population and human activities that used resources that produce especially greenhouse gas emissions which are dominated by CO₂, so the leading cause is human anthropogenic. So it is clear from the data that starting in 1700, CO₂ took a sharp jump,” he said. The Constitutional Court believes that human activities on earth have contributed to climate change. He suspects that economic activity, population growth, and consumption activities are driving climate change.

Our findings show that youth are concerned when the environment in which they live is affected by climate change. In addition, understanding climate change is still related to the season, weather, and temperature around it. Several informants could see the link between climate change and its adverse impacts on disasters and the environment, but they could not see that people’s daily behavior has a direct effect.

Trust in the Government

Before the pandemic arrived, RT had to travel an hour from Pekanbaru to Kampar. This problem is getting worse when summer comes. Pekanbaru, according to him, is a hot and arid city, recently the condition has gotten worse because the weather is often unpredictable. “Because suddenly it can get hot, the sun can be scorching,” he said. The same thing was conveyed by five other sources who confirmed that the dry season or the rainy season in Indonesia was unpredictable.

The impacts of climate change can be seen firsthand, such as a hotter and more prolonged dry season, including heatwaves, reduced rain intensity, dry season with severe drought, excessive rainfall in the rainy season, and rising sea levels.

Based on a report by Climate Central, a non-governmental organization based in the United States, around 23 million people on the coast of Indonesia are estimated to have to face the threat of annual sea flooding in 2050 due to rising sea levels caused by climate change this century. This number is up to five times the previous estimate.

Efforts to tackle climate change started a long time ago. At least, according to J, our informant who works for BUMN said that his company is already committed to climate change. He said that all industries in Indonesia that have the responsibility already have guidelines for overcoming climate problems. "It's just that environmental issues are not something sexy. So it's like in the last few years that it has become something to be highlighted especially in an industry that is prone to effluent, prone to emissions, it's not at all sexy," he said.

Currently, the government has a waste management regulation PP 101/2014 concerning Hazardous Waste Management, and each company has an open online reporting obligation every month to maintain the company's reputation and, at the same time, state control over existing waste. "So environmental compliance is one of the factors for listed companies (a company whose shares are quoted on a stock exchange), it greatly affects stock prices for non-listed ones, it greatly affects landing," he said.

This waste issue is vital that the government, through Bappenas, has created a roadmap for handling it in an integrated manner. The government, through Bappenas, acknowledges that waste is an essential source of greenhouse gas emissions. Solid and liquid waste are significant sources of CH₄ whose addition to the atmosphere contributes to climate change. In Indonesia, waste is being processed in more than 400 Final Processing Sites (Tempat Pemrosesan Akhir or TPA). Its handling is under the Ministry of Public Works (PU) as for the technical field and the State Ministry for the Environment in the environmental aspect.

Waste and garbage had become some of the most discussed

themes when we interviewed informants. A said that waste management could be a priority for climate change issues. He believes that climate change with this current condition cannot be stopped. It can only be slowed down or reduced. According to him, if all people in the world could live a healthy and responsible life, then the earth's condition would be better. "The small thing for us is taking out the trash and turning off the lights during the day; not everyone can do that. That's all. It has to be reduced because if you stop (the rate of climate change) directly, it's difficult, that's what I think," he said.

Another opinion came from H; it is impossible to stop the pace of climate change entirely. He considers that the human lifestyle has been very dependent on plastics, fossil energy, and the consumption of poultry and meat. "If you want climate change to stop, then people have to live in the forest. No more vehicles, no more coal-fired power plants, that's the solution. It's just not possible, now how can humans live side by side with nature, by minimizing the energy that causes global warming," he said.

According to H, the simple changes that we can make are changing personal lifestyles at this time. Such as reducing air conditioning, switching from fossil fuels to electrical energy, using renewable new energy. The biggest problem at this time, according to him, was that Indonesians did not ready for all of these technologies. From our findings, some sources prefer solutions from the community and do not blame the government's role in solving climate change.

RT, a nursing student from Siak, Riau, said a critical solution to climate change should be aware of companies operating around forest areas. They need to obey the existing regulations and stop destroying nature. "So actually the company has regulations as well. For example, to build a factory. But felling trees like that time causes the whole of Sumatra to have smog. Because the methods of land clearing are by burning (the forest), so it goes back to the humans (actors)," she said.

She appealed to the public to make changes in the perspective

of seeing the Environment. According to her, if people refuse to burn forests, dispose of garbage in its place, or adopt an energy-efficient lifestyle, climate change is controlled. "For most people, every time there is a flood, they blame the government. But it's the opposite if the people are aware that the root cause is throwing out the trash. "We don't have to blame the government, from ourselves first," she said.

Symptoms of reluctance blaming others and consider themselves responsible for the environment show that youth think climate change is a lifestyle problem, not a systemic problem. So far, the solution they have presented is in the form of changing existing consumption patterns.

M also shared a similar opinion. Responsibility for climate change should be managed by all parties involved: governments, companies, and people living on earth. However, the government is considered as the party that can make policies and takes action against those who violate them.

"The responsibility is shared, not only to impose a burden on forestry government institutions. Everyone who feels the heat (weather), everyone who is harmed, the flood is also affected, not only the government. But the government indeed has higher powers in this matter," she said.

Interestingly, the skepticism that society and individuals are the most responsible for climate change found in our interviews is a little different from the results of a survey conducted by Yayasan Indonesia CeraH and change.org. In a survey they conducted with 8,374 young people in Indonesia, they found a solution to climate change. The answer is to stop logging and burning forests and land, end dependence on fossil energy, start with Renewable Energy (Energi Baru Terbarukan - EBT) and create an environmentally friendly lifestyle.

According to PR, the biggest problem in climate change is changing people's lifestyles. He considers that it is challenging to prohibit companies from cutting trees or impose sanctions on them, but giving individuals an understanding to reduce plastic waste is still possible. "We will reduce the use of plastic bags so that there is not too much waste. Individually the most doable, first as a girl reduce tampons and so on. Then I want girls to cook, reduce plastic, and so on, especially for single-use plastic. It is okay for plastic containers like Tupperware because we can use them for a year or two. But for a single-use plastic bag, we will throw it away like garbage," she said.

A is also skeptical about stopping altogether; he feels that the current conditions make humans dependent on existing technology, such as electricity from coal energy. This dependence is what makes it difficult for Indonesians to turn to clean solutions. "Because small things from us, (such as) throwing garbage in its place and turning off the lights during the day cannot be directly practised by everyone. That's all; it has to be reduced because in my opinion, it will be difficult to stop immediately," she said.

According to A, if all humans make changes in behavior, there will be life improvements that impact climate change. Simple things from improving air quality to the problem of better waste management. In Bali, garbage makes tourist areas dirty; by imposing changes in personal lifestyle, both beaches and rivers in Bali will be more beautiful.

"I can't deny that there is a lot of garbage in the rivers in Bali and that the river ends up on the beach. For rivers that do not lead directly to the beach, garbage must accumulate somewhere and cause flooding. This problem is detrimental (to the community); if we convey (to the community) the benefits, there will be no flooding. I pay more attention to waste (management)," he said.

AR, a climate communicator from a foundation that focuses on climate change in Indonesia, admitted that she was pleased with the youth in Indonesia regarding climate change. She suspects that

many people care and worry about climate change, but they don't directly feel the impact. "Actually, by solving the climate change problem, we are protecting ourselves and our families, so we fight for climate change that protects the people we care. In some conversations, people just realized, "oh yes, yes, it turns out that it is important for our safety and the environment." We can share about climate change with light chat with the children. So the personal approach is important," she said.

Meanwhile, the socio-economic impacts of climate change can actually be seen directly. Starting from the long dry season or forest fires, it's just that maybe many don't realize that it related to climate change. This is why there is a need for an appropriate approach in each region. "So how we communicate must adapt to the culture. For example, the indigenous people in the forest will know because they feel the impact," he said.

Climate Change Denial

Professor Mike Rogerson, senior lecturer in Earth System Science at the University of Hull, produced a straightforward and concise guide explaining climate change for deniers. Claims such as climate change are natural cycles that need not worry about are very dangerous. Many people think that what is happening on earth today is a natural thing that does not need to be exaggerated. There is a natural cycle of weather, but climate change conditions that are happening right now are not from this natural cycle. According to Professor Mike, many climate change deniers use 17th-century Dutch paintings depicting ice ages to prove that temperatures are constantly changing and have nothing to do with people's lifestyles.

Professor Mike Rogerson argues the changes that have occurred on earth in the last 40 years are too significant and too fast. The current weather cycle is developing too short and unpredictable. If in the past seasons could be guessed and predicted regularly. We used to indicate the dry season and rainy season in Indonesia; now, we can't expect it anymore. We may experience eight months of the dry season and four months of the rainy season with very high

volumes of rainfall. "America's cold winters don't change climate change. Do you guys see how the weather changes in Asia at the same time? We have to look at weather cycles and seasons on a global scale and in a longer time than just the last two years," he said.

According to Professor Mike Rogerson, changes in weather and temperature on earth have increased significantly. From 1910 to 2010, the temperature of the earth's surface around the world continued to rise. So what do young people in Indonesia think about climate change deniers? N said that the deniers of climate change are ignorant and ignore the surrounding environment. "I get annoyed when someone says they don't believe in climate change, the same way when someone says the earth is flat, it's annoying. I want to say, "shut your mouth, have some milk", like "have some milk"." she said.

This anger comes because climate change deniers may not experience the impacts of climate change firsthand. Such as rising sea levels that threaten homes, warming temperatures and destroying crops, unpredictable weather makes harvests fall apart, or melting polar ice, which makes local animal ecosystems become disturbed. "I feel annoyed because how come you don't feel like you (the impact of climate change)? I may not directly see the polar bear, lonely in the middle of the ice glacier. Yes, I also never see it (in real life). It's just that you don't feel that way; the weather it's getting hotter day by day," said N.

N suspects that where a person lives influences understanding about climate change deniers. She gave an example that many people who live in cities have to go to villages or hills to get fresh air. She also explained how the environment she lived in, which was once beautiful, had now become hot and very hot. One of the problems why many climate denials change is suspected because climate change knowledge is not in the educational curriculum. Even so, the Indonesian government has been trying to introduce climate change for at least the last ten years.

On World Biodiversity Day 22 May, the Indonesian Minister of Education, Nadiem Makarim discussed the importance of trusting scientists in a crisis. He discussed how the current corona outbreak should be momentum to return scientific authority to the experts. "Our consciousness comes through predictable crises because we don't listen to scientists. Let's use it; we learn from Covid," he said as quoted from the official Instagram account of the Directorate General of Teachers and Education Personnel (Ditjen GTK).

According to Minister Nadiem, human problems will be learned from this outbreak in the future. We are very vulnerable and vulnerable in the face of an epidemic and the impacts of climate change. "So my hope is, okay, we are hit by Covid-19, so we realize that we have to tackle climate change as a human species simultaneously now. It can't be delayed anymore," said the Minister of Education and Culture. Efforts to stem this denial, of course, require hard work from all related parties, such as the government through the ministry of education or the ministry of the environment, media and journalists, and non-governmental organizations that focus on climate change.

AR said that currently, the material on climate change had been included in the subject, although not much. "In textbooks now, I happen to be reading a lot about elementary school books; there are some materials that have been included (about climate change). Unlike ten years ago or when I was in elementary school, how many decades (so that this can be included in school lessons)," he said.

However, the existing curriculum still focuses on climate change and does not yet address climate change resulting from human behavior. So far, examples of the causes of climate change in the curriculum are limited to melting polar ice or greenhouse gases. Meanwhile, when asked about the relationship between forest fires and climate change, elementary and junior high school children in Indonesia still could not answer. Thus why there is so much debate on social media about whether or not climate change is happening.

H, who lives in Jakarta, firmly believes that climate change is happening and is getting worse. “Very sure. For example, areas experiencing drought are increasing. Also, what feels the most is South Asia, Nepal, Bangladesh, which are directly related to Everest. And in the area where the film is often filmed, there are documentaries, but in Indonesia, it seems that there are rarely films,” he said.

H further believes that climate change is not being exaggerated. However, he noted that non-scientific things affect a person’s beliefs, like religious teachings about the Day of Judgment. He seemed unstable and doubted his own opinion regarding climate change.

“Is it exaggerating? Maybe there are some things like: the apocalypse is near. It’s just scary. But I don’t know, because experts have predicted the apocalypse a few years later,” he said.

L, a climate change communication practitioner, said it was time for communication practitioners and educators to teach young Indonesians about climate change. It explains technical matters such as greenhouse gases or melting polar ice and the contributing sources of climate change that come from humans. According to her, so far, the media only works as a news anchor without wanting to explain further what causes the flood or prolonged drought. She hopes that media can explain the link between forest burning and rising temperatures around the environment they live in so that people can care more and understand their surroundings.

“Plastic can still be seen easily, while the greenhouse gases can’t be seen because there is no colour, and it’s also odourless except for methane and so on. It’s just that it’s difficult to distinguish the risk when they can’t link existing events to climate change. Of course, there is a little about the dry and rainy season, and it’s not even about socio-economically, it seems,” she said.

So far, Indonesian youth still consider that non-governmental organizations that focus on environmental issues are the most authoritative parties in climate change issues. N, for example, feels that the government needs to work hard to gain public trust. “As

long as the government provides science evidence-based, I believe, even though all the information we get must be double-checked or cross-checked. Being a little bit sceptical about it is a good thing, especially when it comes to the government. Do not suddenly issue a policy (law) just like that,” he said.

This skepticism occurred, according to N, because so far, the government has a lousy track record of managing forests, taking action against companies that destroy nature, and often being indecisive in taking action. “That’s for sure. At least we have to be sceptical because it inevitably involves money (the people). There must be a misuse of funds by the government,” he said.

NF, a former UN consultant, working in Energy Start-Up, said that the lack of education and access to information makes young people in Indonesia unable to draw the link between climate change and the surrounding environment. “We even take it for granted, young people, yes, the lights are on all night long, but we never know where to get the lights. The Balinese may not know that 99% of their energy comes from Java, from the PLTU, if we see, the energy efficiency is actually brought from Java.

A said he was very skeptical of the government’s commitment to climate change. According to him, in the context of Bali, the government is only trying to carry out cosmetic rehabilitation, not to provide proper education. “If it can lead directly to this problem (climate change), it doesn’t seem to exist. There are some things like green parks in urban areas, but in the end, they are to beautify the city area to attract tourists. Especially Bali itself (is relying on the tourism industry),” he said.

According to A, the central and local governments have no desire and tendency to save the environment in Bali. “I didn’t directly say that which I think should be.” He told an example of the Benoa Bay polemic, where the Balinese indigenous people refused to build a resort because it damaged the existing environmental ecosystem. A feels that the conversation about the environment and climate change can be compassionate. “The problem is things like the excitement in the reclamation of Benoa Bay. Something like that

is two-sided; it is also a polemic in Bali from the environment and tourism. So it was uncomfortable if we discussed this," he said.

On the other hand, A also doubted the role of activists and non-governmental organizations, which he considered pragmatic. He believes that institutions need to be honest about their goals. He believes more in the ability of individuals to manage environmental problems. A felt that the government needed to act more decisively in dealing with ecological issues. So far as a citizen, he prefers the government to have an apparent attitude towards climate change and not rely on activists or non-governmental organizations.

"For example, national parks, nature reserves, and conservation areas have different definitions for each (for functions, etc.). There can be changes in national parks and nature reserves into places that can be visited (for tourism), and some should not be visited at all (as tourist objects). I forget what the term is, but of course, the government has rules for these things," he said.

M strongly believes that currently, there is a lot of evidence that climate change is happening "(proven from) a phenomenon, not a phenomenon, climate change in places that have already occurred," he said. But even if climate change occurs, people do not need to exaggerate circumstances or fear without reason. "For example, if it is not handled, we will die from the heat of the sun, exposed to ultraviolet rays directly from the sun. Consequently, if you go out the door, you will die right there," she said.

The dualism of attitudes towards climate change among young people could be a yellow light. They believe climate change is happening but do not consider the current situation an emergency or threatening condition. This could be because they are distanced from existing information or do not consider climate change as a priority.

Personal Attitudes Toward Climate Change

Waterworld is a grim picture of the future. When all the ice at both poles melts, the water level rises, and the whole world sinks into the ocean. The film is considered one of the scariest depictions of the effects of climate change, criticized for spreading fear that humans will one day suffer the consequences of their stupidity. Years after the film's release, the world still exists, but will the threat of land sinking occur?

In 2018 the BBC published a report that Jakarta was the fastest sinking city. This statement is based on research conducted by geodesy and geomatics researchers from the Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB) Heri Andreas; based on the model he studied, 95% of North Jakarta will sink in 2050. This data is also strengthened by satellite data collected over 20 years. According to ITB, the decline in sea level in Indonesian waters is estimated at around 3 - 8 mm per year.

Meanwhile, the estimated land subsidence is estimated to be more drastic, ranging from 1-10 cm per year. In fact, in some places, the decline reaches 15-20 cm per year. "When the sea is receding, (this place) may be higher than the sea, but one day it will be because this (land level) continues to fall. At the end, when the sea is normal (not receding), it will flood, and it will even continue to be permanently inundated," explained Heri. The current data shows that the earth we live in is slowly losing its carrying capacity. With all the fear and insufficient data related to climate change, how do young Indonesians feel about this issue? In a survey conducted by the Yayasan Indonesia CERAH and Change.org Indonesia and involving 8,374 people spread across a total of 34 provinces in Indonesia about climate change, it is known that 89% feel very worried or worried about the impacts of the climate crisis. The majority of them (59%) are apprehensive and consider the climate crisis to be one of the biggest challenges of this generation. Then 30% are worried and see the climate crisis as a serious problem.

The survey explained that the most worrying things from climate change are the clean water crisis (15%), the food crisis (13%), and

the spread of disease or epidemics (10%). 19 out of 20 respondents believe that humans are involved in causing the climate crisis. These three impacts are genuine and have occurred in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the long-term effects of climate change are the global economic crisis due to low yields, drought, and forest fires, leading to poor air quality, human conflicts and wars over resources, and a deadly heatwave of 7% each. Moreover, there is a 4% worries about human extinction.

Interestingly, young people in Indonesia are not afraid of storm, hurricane, or flash floods. Low public fear or concern may indicate a lack of general understanding of the correlation between floods, storms, hurricanes, and the climate crisis. However, based on the Yayasan Indonesia CeraH and Change.org Indonesia survey, more than half of the participants believe that humans are the leading cause of climate change.

The same thing applies to data at the global level. Based on the results of a survey released in May 2019, the YouGov-Cambridge Globalism Project found that one-third of 25,325 respondents believe that humans are the dominant cause of various severe environmental damage on earth. So there must be policies to change our consumption and production patterns to improve our planet's situation.

H admitted that he is very sad to see the impact of climate change. He feels that many coastal communities who live on the beach must evacuate because their houses are submerged. He also highlighted the lowering of the soil surface. The sadness later turned into fear. His fear is especially in disasters such as landslides or flash floods. "Moreover, it rains for 3-4 days, it doesn't stop, it's over, it's human history. Especially if you heard about the story of Krakatoa when it exploded, it suddenly affected Europe until it resulted in hunger, the winter that was getting longer was horrifying too," he said.

However, according to H, that fear seems to be a regular thing. He is now adapting to the frequent flooding, as long as it doesn't wash away or destroy the house. H admits that he is not worried. He had experienced flooding for a week and then fled and still accepted it

as a natural occurrence. He is more concerned about the extreme temperature changes that are happening in Europe and Australia.

“Maybe there is a worry, yes, just not yet at the super worrying stage, maybe because Jakarta is still not affected, huh. It’s different with the Australian people hit by heat waves every year; perhaps they are worried. Perhaps if in Jakarta it doesn’t seem like that, and it looks like the people of Jakarta have come to terms with flooding, so it’s just normal,” he said.

PR admitted that she was pretty afraid of the impact of climate change. He felt the need for urgent action related to nature protection. PR considered that the Covid pandemic was initially deemed to help nature because the production (on industries level) are limited, factories were closed, vehicles were limited, but another impact was domestic waste from ordered food. “(Because many people use) Gofood’s services, more and more plastic packaging is used. Maybe for places like forests or nature, rarely visited by people, it will be fine. But in the cities will be increasingly destroyed because of a lot of garbage.”

PR thinks that currently, many people are focused on the epidemic and seem to forget that climate change is still happening. She still feels that people are just doing activities at home, but they don’t change their behavior and consumption. “Household waste is increasing. That’s what makes you even more afraid of this climate change problem. We don’t know the impact of the endured program of work from home; what will it be? Because there will be a massive change,” he said.

N feels that climate change is making the future feel bleak. He thought that this issue made him feel anxious. “It’s like there isn’t anything. Wow, climate change is happening; let’s celebrate. Let’s

open up champagne. It's not like that. Everything must lead to the negative. It's like (more like) we're going to die; the higher the temperature, we'll drown," he said.

For N, discussing climate change affects his mental health. Concern about climate change makes him worried. What if the impact will get worse and happen soon. N still wants to live life and do many things in the world. "I'm afraid not really. Just like it will eventually happen. Just like the end of the world, it will happen one day. The only thing that worries me is what will happen shortly," he said.

M said that the earth is the only place for humans to live. There are no more habitable planets soon, so urgent changes are needed to prevent the adverse effects of climate change. M thinks that fear of climate change is normal because this will trigger people to find solutions and improve. "Normally there must be fear, for example,



if they place to live will no longer exist. Maybe, some people believe that he can move to a place where there is no global warming. Even though global warming will still exist," he said.

L, a communications practitioner who focuses on climate change, feels that she has almost given up on trying to develop climate change awareness. Encouraging humans to prevent the situation from getting worse is very difficult, let alone halting the current pace of climate change. "What we can that is slowed down. And one of my friends stopping about that, he is my good friend from] Surabaya. You're fighting a losing battle; you'll burn. Do you know?"

This feeling does not only exist among activists but also ordinary people who are aware of climate change. Looking at data, looking at regulations, looking at human consumption patterns, it is possible that we are discouraged and want to give up. That is why there need to be a change in mindset and communication patterns to be more developed." This communication emergency is a political problem," she said.

2

Personal and Political

Degree of Trust in Climate Change

Denial is one of the most critical problems of climate change. In a report compiled by David Hall, Senior Researcher in Politics, Auckland University of Technology, this denial occurs because acknowledging climate change means we need to admit that humans are the source of the problem. Denial of climate change makes humans encourage people to recognize that the current lifestyle is not environmentally friendly. Meanwhile, to save it, it is necessary to change human behavior, threatening the existing comfort of life (The Conversation-2019).

In Bali, PR, a dive guide said that denial of climate change occurs because many people are distant from the reality of what is happening. According to PR, these people have not directly felt the increase in weather temperatures, extreme seasonal changes, and natural disasters. According to him, climate change is really happening and very threatening. "This is already bad enough. It's just because most people don't play outside. Most of them play indoors. So they don't feel it," she said.

The reality of climate change is felt for those who work in remote areas and directly interact with nature. PR as a diver feels firsthand the changes in sea temperature where he lives. "But for divers who live on small islands, who rarely use footwear every day, usually walk barefoot, which we wake up every morning. Even before the sun rises, we have taken the (oxygen) tank to the ship. About 90% of diver's work is outdoors, at sea. So you can feel (the changes), even if there is a temperature change for (only) 0.5 degrees in the sea, we will be able to feel it," she said.

PR also said those who do not believe in climate change should find out more. Not only is she silent, she feels that there is a distance between the existing reality and the average person in a big city. "And for people who think that climate change is not an important thing, it seems because they rarely go to nature. Had they been out in nature, it may be only a few days. A day or two, seeing the beach is just fine. But they didn't feel the change. But people who live on (small) islands can feel every day how it changes," she said.

H, a young man who works as a civil servant from Jakarta, admits that on a scale of 1-10, he considers the problem of climate change to be very urgent. "10 I am very sure (climate change is happening). For example, areas experiencing drought are increasing. Also, what feels the most is South Asia, Nepal, Bangladesh, which are directly related to Everest. And in the area where the film is often filmed, there are documentaries, but in Indonesia, it seems that there are rarely films," he said.

In addition, he also believes that the problem of climate change is not being exaggerated. It's just that A's perception of climate change is a scientific issue and not a destiny or a religious event. "Is it exaggerating? Maybe there are some things like doomsday, for example. I said I was



Some young people who think that disasters such as floods or haze due to forest fires are routine have serious consequences. They will be tolerant and accept that things are bad and need not to be changed.



Greenpeace. ©Andrey Gromico/Tirto.id

The apolitical attitude of youth, where they do not believe in political parties, considers protecting the environment as a burden only for the government, without adequate education covering them about the causes of climate change.

afraid of climate change. I don't know; usually, the experts predict the end of the world a few years later, right," he said.

However, he also has concerns about the current climate conditions, which he thinks are getting worse. He did not want to pass on the problem to the next generation. "With the predictions, I'm afraid of what will happen. It's like the earth will only last another 300 or 500 years; it's already dead, it's a generation problem. That's so bad," said A.

Based on this response, youth perceive the impacts of climate change as distant, not immediate. They cited countries in central Asia or the North Pole; only one person realized that the floods in the vicinity were a real example of climate change.

L, a communication practitioner on the issue of climate change, said there is a communication problem in the issue of climate change. According to her, young people are trap in figuring out which ones are hoaxes and which are not. In addition, the issue of climate change is seen as a challenging and complicated subject. "Climate change is an important issue, but it's not interesting. Well, sometimes people like something interesting even though it's not important. Now, how do we make something important this interesting? That's our struggle, right," he said.

This is why there is a need for proper use of social media. L felt that there were people who were not competent to speak and eventually gave birth to doubts. This doubt is pervasive and can be very dangerous. Social media provides a space for anyone to talk; we can find many posts or videos that say climate change is a hoax, but without credible sources and do not verify. "Which is, social media has no limits, finally (information) from the US can be obtained. And then that's the way they think climate change is: it's controversy. So that worried it's me. Because their knowledge is not deep about

climate change, but they have been given information that “climate change is a hoax,” she said.

RT, from Siak, believes that climate change has occurred and feels that its phenomena can be felt firsthand. However, he thinks that statements related to climate change are exaggerated, leads to threats, and promote fear. “For example, if it is not handled immediately soon, we will die from the heat of the sun due to exposure to the sun’s ultraviolet rays. For example, if we leave the house, we will die on the spot,” she said. But she understood why there was such a thought. “Exaggerated. But it is not wrong; if the ozone layer continues to deplete, there will come a time when conditions will be like that,” she said.

I, who works for a government agency that focuses on the environment, said the government has been trying to educate people about climate change. This commitment is shown by the existence of the Directorate General of PPI for Climate Change Prevention. This effort is carried out in various groups ranging from children to adults.

“The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) fosters Work Units like Scouts. The Wanabakti Work Unit camp was held with young members. They are educated on the protection of natural resources, law enforcement, the use of drones to monitor natural resources, and how the Ministry of Environment and Forestry partners with the community,” she said.

D, from SKK Migas, said that those who do not believe in climate change are not experiencing it directly. “We will know; we will think if we have experienced it firsthand. For example, people affected by floods,” he said.

However, those who experienced it will not link climate change to the disasters they are contributing to it. He considers that public communication is a challenge in itself for the government.

"Maybe the government has done a lot of things (program), but because they don't have a big budget to socialize it, or are confused about how to communicate it to the public, so the program is not well informed to the public. So the effect is that there is a scepticism (against climate change)," he said.

Youth Perspectives Towards Politics and Climate Change

What is the relationship between politics and climate change? In a speech, President Barack Obama said that overcoming the problem of the climate crisis is America's responsibility. This is because the America the country with the most significant economic activity globally and the second-highest carbon contributor in the world. According to Obama, climate change will lead to the destruction of nature without political concern for climate issues. This gave birth to political disruption due to loss of resources, triggering conflicts to make ends meet, and the destruction of civilization due to war (WEForum-2015).

Then what about young people in Indonesia? Do they have an understanding that policy or political participation has an impact on climate change? In interviews conducted by the Climate Institute and Cothink Research, six young people in Indonesia expressed their views on this issue. PR said that the government has a significant role in political policies related to climate change. He considers that the current government still has few regulations to protect the environment, especially the sea, from damage due to human behaviour.

PR believes that if there is a regulation, the government will be motivated to provide counseling and education.

“So if it’s from the government, it’s essential, especially if there are regulations (on climate change). Because previously there were no regulations, people also wouldn’t think about it. For example, why are these regulations (related to climate change) made? Finally, people will find out, oh, it’s like for this and that. As important as this is (stopping the pace of climate change), the government’s role is very significant,” she said.

However, PR feels that climate change should be a shared priority and go both ways. Both the government and society have their respective responsibilities. PR thinks that today’s earth is the only planet that humans can inhabit; there are no spare planets. If it is damaged and not saved, then people can suffer. He gave an example of the importance of clear political policies related to climate change. “Maybe Indonesians already feel this is their home. It’s like this, but outsiders see it; it’s a tourist place. It’s a shame if a site as good as this is suddenly littered with plastic waste like that.”

PR exemplifies the strict regulations in Bali and comes with clear punishments. This regulation makes residents obey and reduces existing waste piles. “Sanctions must be significant. And in Bali, I am happy, because here there are two police officers. Customary police and state police. And the traditional police here are much more feared,” he said. However, he has yet to see any political party that makes environmental issues or climate change their main campaign. According to him, political awareness in Indonesia is only limited to elections and does not think about long-term policies. “As for those from political parties, it doesn’t seem like there are any,” she said.

Meanwhile, N said that Indonesia’s political awareness regarding climate change is still limited. Environmental issues and climate change will be crucial if all people are aware of the direct impact of climate change on their lives. “If it should be the community first,

the rich must be aware of that first,” she said.

Not only lack of political awareness, currently the issue of climate change in Indonesia is still very elitist and limited to certain circles. This is why according to N, climate change as a political issue needs to be widely discussed by public figures.

“I think having famous people like that who care about an issue or problem can inspire the public. So it must be from the community – awareness, the government – which facilitates, and people who do have big names – giving good examples.”

He also believes that the role of the government can be further enhanced, not only in shaping regulations but also in implementing strict sanctions for those who violate them. This effort is vital to decrease the pace of climate change and make people aware that every behavior has a consequence. “For example, from self-awareness (it would be) better, if not possible, the government can do something, but the sanctions are not direct. Like what I explained earlier,” said N.



M hopes that the government will have a clear political stance on the issue of climate change. So far, M still believes in the government's commitment and hopes to be firmer in law enforcement. M hopes that there will be synergy or cooperation between institutions. Not only that, but the government must also not be selective, either to fellow government agencies or industry. "I believe in the government, with the punishment (law supremacy), yes, it should be that way. But to fellow (agencies), the government should not be vulnerable. If a friend (other agencies) does the same (enforcing the law), others should do the same thing," he said.

For M, the current climate change is a common problem. As a policymaker, it's just that the government had law enforcement tools, such as the police and prosecutors, that has a more significant role in protecting the environment. "Everyone does (have a role). However, the one who has the upper hand is the one in power (the government)," he said. Does the current government have a political stance that is oriented towards preventing the adverse effects of climate change? M himself is doubtful and sceptical of existing political parties or figures; this is why he is not involved in any political activities. "I'm not participating (political activities). Maybe there are, but I don't know; what is clear is that they want to occupy chairs (positions)," he said.

H thinks the government needs to re-examine policies related to protecting nature, such as forests, and start getting serious about inhibiting the acceleration of climate change. So far, clearing forests and replacing them with plantations has also contributed to accelerating climate change. "Maybe if the government's policy is determined based on environmental sustainability, so far the government has usually given permits to land and forest clearing and clear forest land to be used as industrial sites or to plant oil palm plantations, which is dangerous. Forest fires that often (occur), (while) corporations are supported by the government to burn forests, yes, that is dangerous," he said.

He hopes that with awareness and commitment to climate change, the government will encourage the improvement of the education curriculum and add knowledge about climate change. "Actors

who play an essential role are like schools; their language is very normative. Elementary, junior high, high school students have limited lessons about climate change or a lifestyle that reflects a life that is good for the earth, such as recycling, that's almost very minimal," he said.

Meanwhile, another respondent, A, thought that the government should carry out intensive communication from the center to the regions. He assessed that so far, there have been policy differences between the central and regional governments, which has impacted the community. "Not everything goes directly to the governor without direct communication to the relevant institutions. In Indonesia, we pass through related institutions, such as the agriculture office, forestry service, industry office, etc. So according to (the field) of each job. That's what I know," he said.

According to him, those who have straightforward political attitudes regarding climate change and environmental issues are activists. "Environmental activists have seen that role," he said. So far, A has not seen the political commitment of both the central and regional governments to political issues.

So what is the attitude of the government itself? R, consultant for UNDP and KLHK, said that he considers climate change the duty of the government and everyone because everyone feels the impact of climate change. "Everyone has a role in working together, where there is a role for adaptation and mitigation, and the role of the government is to campaign and disseminate," he said.

R feels the need for a clear legal protection, firm sanctions, and consistent supervision. So that in the future, political ideology will no longer be relevant because the impact of climate change is felt by everyone regardless of their political ideology. "Like before, we thought that someone had violated it or not. So, in my opinion, this

political ideology is less relevant for climate change awareness,” he said.

J, workers from state mining and mineral companies, said that climate change is a political issue and should make with the proper regulations. Unfortunately, at this time, the word politics itself is considered flawed and avoided. So far, J assesses that not a single political party has consciously included climate change policy as an issue to have struggled with.

“We are still (discussing), religion, ideology; ideally the environment should also be ideology, and that as personal as I don’t eat if I don’t take care of the environment. Does it only cause this displacement? Yes, so in my opinion, we have to be more critical and question environmental issues more and especially in Indonesia, in our country the top risks may be the result of energy, agriculture, transportation, ecological change,” he said.

J feels that youth need to be more concerned and more politically aware of climate change as a personal political stance. He is waiting for a party in Indonesia to raise the issue of environment and climate change as an essential issue in his party’s policies. So far, J believes that many people believe the environment is essential, and many had practices an environmental friendly lifestyle, but this has not yet become a national political policy.

“I think a lot of people like us (care about the environment), only there is no vehicle nationally, socially to move in that direction. Even though there are NGOs or mass organizations, thank God there are more and more Indonesia. Consolidation needs to take between the government, industry, and academia; in this case, the NGOs should be taking part.

L, a communication practitioner who focuses on climate change, confirmed that there are no political parties that are focused on and committed to the issue of climate change in Indonesia.

Finally, the issue of climate change that exists is just a patch and is not taken seriously. She hopes that there will be political leaders or

parties who are seriously committed to fighting for environmental issues to decrease the pace of climate change. “So that would be great if there was a political leader who understands climate change and understands the importance of making massive changes systematically in Indonesia and can communicate with youth so that she has a lot of supporters because there are also politicians who are okay. I know some of (politicians) are understand (the climate change),” she said.

Religion and Climate Change

In June 2015, Pope Francis called on Catholics to care for planet Earth and pay attention to climate change. In his appeal, he said that “Climate change is a global problem with grave implications” and encouraged Catholics to withdraw all forms of investment from unclean energy. Pope Francis hopes that by inviting Catholics to care about environmental issues, the planet earth will be saved and reduce climate change. But does religion have an essential role in global issues related to climate change? (Inside Climate News-2020).

Through a survey titled “The Global God Divide” (2020), the Pew Research Centre found that an individual’s level of religiosity is influenced by the economy, education level, and age. In the survey, Indonesia is ranked at the top or is the most religious country. A total of 96% of Indonesian respondents think one must believe in God to be moral, and 98% consider religion necessary in their lives (Asumsi 2020).

This is why a movement like the Interfaith Rainforests Initiative (IRI) Indonesia is so important. Last year more than 250 of Jakarta’s religious and traditional leaders committed themselves to protect nature. Previously, the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) in May 2015 issued a fatwa on destructive mining as haram. Mining which destroys terrestrial and marine ecosystems, causes air and water pollution, damages health, destroys biodiversity, and all things that cause poverty in the surrounding community, are prohibited and



Senayan, Jakarta, 2019. ©Bhagavad Sambadha/Tirto.id

considered haram in Islamic teachings. (Republika-2020).

So how do young people in Indonesia navigate between their beliefs and the issue of climate change? A said that there had been efforts in Bali to address environmental problems. One of them is the efforts of religious leaders to campaign for clean living and be aware of preserving the environment.

“Bali is known to be obedient to its spirituality, religion and culture. So some of the religious leaders themselves do not recommend the reclamation program,” he said.

In Bali, according to A, religious leaders should have a clear commitment to environmental issues. Religion should be diligent in campaigning for Mother Earth, motherland, as a symbol of kinship and the importance of nature as part of human life. “The term is sinning against the motherland. That’s from my personal view, but I don’t know more clearly and in detail, so I’m worried if I give the wrong information,” he said.

Hindus in Bali understand three concepts of relationship, namely Parahyangan, Palemahan, and Pawongan. “Parahyangan is about human relations with God, Pawongan is human relations with fellow humans. Sorry if I’m going to explain long, Palemahan is about the relationship between humans and the environment; it’s called Tri Hita Karana,” he said. Another resource person, H, said that religious education related to the environment was minimal. No education (religiously) comprehensively explains the destructive behaviour of nature that affects climate change. According to him, religious leaders explain punishment in the context of punishment as punishment. Still, it needs to be explained that human negligence is caused by human negligence in managing nature. “Usually the information (received from religious leaders) is that the earth is already at the end of time. That’s it, (with the explanation of the weather that) the rain is erratic. Then explain again that natural disasters are because of God’s punishment, because humans commit sins, that’s all,” he said.

Therefore, according to H, religious leaders should be more active in preaching related to environmental issues. Currently, religious leaders focus more on the afterlife and less on the world that also needs to be protected. According to him, as a religious community, humans live in an increasingly damaged world, and the rate of climate change is increasingly dangerous.

“(Lectures from religious leaders usually convey) So that the apocalypse does not occur, then do not be immoral. In order not to flood, then do not be immoral. So that there is no tsunami, then do not be immoral. So that landslides do not occur, then do not be immoral. It just goes on,” he said.



PR has a different attitude towards religion and spirituality. He admits that he lacks faith but considers the nature in which we live as the embodiment of character. For that, he looks after the environment around him. So far, he has not listened to religious leaders' appeals or instructions regarding climate change. „There is not any. I'm not a religious person. It means not listening often (religious preachings) like that. As far as I can remember, there doesn't seem to be any, I don't know. It seems so," he said.

The lack of education or information regarding the attitudes of religious leaders towards climate change was evident from other sources.

N admitted that she doesn't know much about whether religious leaders in Indonesia have an apparent attitude regarding climate change. "But what I often hear from religious leaders is mostly anything related to personal sins. Regarding this social issue, it seems that I am not aware of it, but if there one, so I'm sorry."

M admitted that he had never heard of any ulama or religious figure who specifically discussed climate change. "Until now, as far as I know, it doesn't exist," he said. So far, the perspectives of religion and climate change have met with the recommendations for nature conservation. There have been no serious efforts to encourage religious communities to protect nature, adopt an environmentally friendly lifestyle, or be critical of extractive industries. "It's a gift from God. Why was it destroyed?" he said.

On the other hand, Indah, a KLHK policy analyst, said that since 2018, KLHK has collaborated with MUI, Muhammadiyah, PGI, KWI, Walubi, and Parisada Hindu Dharma related to environmental issues. At that time, the minister of the environment visited the heads of religious organizations to assist religious organizations concerning environmental issues. "Maybe it is a ceremonial event, but the program implementation did not state this as a collaboration between the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and NU, but rather just as an environmental program. As far as I know, since 2018, we have collaborated with religious leaders," she said.

R, a consultant for UNDP and KLHK, said that religion could not possibly teach people to do things that destroy nature because humans are part of nature itself. Some religions teach cleanliness as part of this faith, proving religion is very concerned about the environment. "Regarding religious beliefs, more specifically the rules are related to nature, such as not being allowed to harvest more than what we need, for religious reasons such as gods will be angry. If we look at it from the scientific point of view, if the harvest is excessive, then it is not good for the stock to rot, for example," she said.

In line with that, D, from SKK Migas, said that religious leaders could take the role of educators related to climate change issues. As a religious country, religious leaders have a voice that the people will hear. In addition, the government as a policymaker can involve religious institutions to spread awareness. "I think it can be a strategic step; from the regulator's point of view, we can cooperate with religious leaders. Then from the concrete side of everyday life, we can take an approach in terms of what religion teaches," he said.

L, a communication practitioner who focuses on climate change, said that religious leaders could take up spaces that scientists cannot enter. It is undeniable that today many people still believe more in religious leaders than researchers or political figures.

"Now is not the time for us to only talk about scientific matters for climate change. Moral and spiritual matters need to be included. Speaking from a scientific point of view alone has been proven to be insufficient to make massive changes. So we need another strategy, and we know that religion is one of the most effective ways to discuss climate change because religion can touch someone's heart," she said.

Indonesia is a country that can take advantage of the position of religious leaders to encourage people to make lifestyle changes to reduce the rate of climate change. "Because there are many religious followers, so we have to engage a religious leader to convey this issue more to his people. In Indonesia, it is very relevant because Indonesia is a religious country, and the people sometimes still trust the religious leader more than the government," she said.

MK, a lecturer in environmental science in Depok, hopes that religion is the last hope of efforts to slow the pace of climate change. According to him, religious conflict is currently a more severe problem than climate change, such as intolerance and the competence of the ulama, which are considered unable to bring peace. "That pillar is now collapsing for me, so that's why I say once again that social degradation is more dangerous than environmental degradation, where social degradation is now worse than environmental degradation in Indonesia," he said.

Here we see a gap in understanding between youth and climate change practitioners, both at the government, activist, and industry levels. Young people know the role of religion as not very important, even just an appeal. At the same time, government and activists regarding our country with many religious people make religious leaders essential in climate change education.

3

Participation and Care

Participation in Climate Change Action

"I think we have no choice but to mourn," said Vandana Shiva, a biodiversity activist responding to climate change. According to him, we choose to act, and this attitude will determine our fate in the future. "Hope is something we can celebrate in activities that we take consciously every day," he continued. So what can we do to prevent the pace of climate change?

N said that awareness related to climate change prompted her to change his daily consumption behaviour. "What I have applied the most so far is that I always carry a shopping bag with me," he said. She admitted that this behaviour was considered tedious and troublesome at first, but over time, he felt that he had become part of his lifestyle. N is also trying to reduce dependence on fast fashion, which contributes to waste and a high carbon footprint, and shifting to thrifting.

"I really like it. Thrifting me in Bogor, there is what is usually called PGB. I usually thrift there. And you have to be smart to look for it. Then I was at Unpad, in Jatinangor. Then in Jatos, "the mall," she said.

This change is admittedly not happening all at once, but gradually and starting with things that are considered fun. Currently, N is trying to do what he believes will reduce the rate of climate change. By doing thrifting, she is at least part of the frugal, minimalist, and non-consumptive movement. Additionally, it limits she's online (shopping) activities.

“Yes, yes, in Jatots, there are people who sell used clothes. They even have a website. But I’ve never been to the Senen market like people, to a vast market. I’ve never been because I’m still scared. So mostly, I was thrifting; like in IG (Instagram), there are lots of people who sell thrift items. There, anyway. And my experience with thrifting so far so good. Nothing bad,” she said.

Meanwhile, R has been directly affected by climate change, such as drought and floods. He admitted that he had taken part in response to forest fires in Riau during the dry season.

“As small as yesterday, during the smog, it was distributing masks. At the traffic light, at every point in Pekanbaru, whether you went, any organization, students, there are more students, for example, University of Riau, UIN, they distributing masks every day,” she said.

R herself is very interested in the climate change movement. Although previously admitted to being unfamiliar with this term, when explained, R showed interest and understood the link between the rate of climate change and illegal burning of forests and extractive industries. But now, as a student and a woman, she needs permission from her family, especially from her parents, to take part in the climate change movement.

“But it also depends on parental consent,” she said.

In another city, PR has been active in protecting the environment since 2019. At that time, she was actively involved in cleaning up garbage in the sea. “I volunteered in the diver’s network, doing underwater cleaning, diving while picking up trash under the sea. Some friends offered to be a professional diver; from there, I plunged into an experienced driver,” she said. This activity then

becomes a habit where she will always pick up and clean trash without any special events.

PR said that she had never participated in a campaign that focused on climate change issues. She only focuses on environmental issues, especially those related to the sea. "I just joined the no straw movement campaign with Divers Connection at BSD. For one week, we provided education to people, such as information about the impact of using straws, which will become garbage. Continue to become waste and flow into the sea eventually, and so on. But it doesn't touch the climate change directly," she said.

Meanwhile, H admitted that participated in campaigns related to climate change was limited to specific events. "In the past, I attended Earth Hour and once turned off all the lights. Join to save energy. If the energy is more efficient, coal-burning will decrease and not producing CO₂, which causes global warming. It's more there, saving energy," he said. Moreover, he has never followed a movement that consistently has an impact on climate change.

Like H, M, he also participates in the climate change campaign limited to specific events such as taking a leisurely walk. "Take a leisurely walk with the theme Save The Earth or Green Day," he said. M openly admits that he is inconsistent in living an environmentally friendly lifestyle. Concern for the environment is often ceremonial, such as turning off the lights during earth hour or taking part in the action when there is an earth day.

A admitted that he had never taken part in actions that specifically discussed climate change. So far, the environmental movement he has participated in is related to waste from the people in Bali. "Never have anything to do with climate change, never about global warmings, such as the greenhouse effect. But when it comes to waste, yes, I am interested, and hopefully, other friends are also interested, yes," he said. He felt that appropriate action related to climate change was needed. He is interested in joining and participating in climate action, but so far, he does not understand and does not know what movement is to be followed. "Am I interested? Yes, but for activities that meant to target

climate change, I don't know yet," he said.

P, an energy industry worker, said that the younger generation has a vital role in climate change so that their actions impact future civilizations. "In my opinion, the younger generation is significant; yes, they are agents of change, their status is as beneficiaries as well as victims of what we are doing today. If we don't change to cope with climate change, they will receive the benefits or become victims as well," he said.

P also hopes that the climate change movement will not only display photographs (reports). But also have a serious commitment; this is done so that youth who participate in events such as Earth Day or Earth Hour does not just care about nature as a ceremonial act.

"I expect that when involving the younger generation, they are aware that they are not only planting trees but returning to that location to care for them, carry out fertilization," he said.

R from UNDP and KLHK said that currently, youth are pioneers in the movement for environmentally friendly living. Something as simple as carrying a shopping bag to suppress plastic waste or bringing your drink bottle. "Now in Jakarta and Bandung, there are no plastic shopping bags (in supermarkets and minimarkets). So automatically, people have to bring their shopping bags or carry cardboard in the car. Then, for example, now there are another (policy on the use of) plastic straws. It changes habits," he said.

Today's youth are changing their lifestyles not only because they want to protect the environment but also because of pressure from their peers. "In the past, we just took a straw and drank as usual, without any sense of guilt. It doesn't change habits. Whereas now, if you use a straw, it feels like there is pressure from other people.



Menteng Pulo, Jakarta, 2020. ©Bhagavad Sambadha/Tirto.id

Even if it's just a joke. (New habits) from that daily lifestyle," he said.

I, a representative from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, recommended that there be someone who could become an ambassador to develop climate change awareness. "For example, Miss Environment is our brand ambassador then if there are many youth events in the ministry of the environment. More for school-age children. There's a lot to learn about the environment there," he said.

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry has developed an event that focuses on climate change called Pojok Iklim (Climate Corner). This event involves young people and periodically holds discussions and education related to environmental issues, especially those that impact climate change. "Then the Climate Corner is an insightful one, really good. But unfortunately, it's not very popular. Even though his thinking was very, very good, back then, learning peatland was from the experts," she said.

So far, Indonesian youth are still constrained by choice of movement and consistency in advocating for climate change. For those living with parents, their participation is limited by permission, while others take the form of ceremonial events.

Is the Climate Change Campaign Effective?

When asked where Indonesian youths get information related to climate change, one of our informants mentioned 9gag. This answer is interesting because 9gag is not a journalistic or educational site but an entertainment channel that contains memes or jokes that young people like. However, from the interviews conducted, our resource person explained the concept of climate change from the memes he got on 9gag.

Memes about climate change can effectively attract youth to care and start to find out about this subject. But what about the others? N thinks there needs to be a proper analysis to make the climate change campaign effective.

In my opinion, if the target is students of my age, seminars are not the way to go. Not something they look up to, maybe if booth camp is going to be more fun. I think gen z people like to do activities (in the field). But it doesn't mean activities that can make us tired. But at least it's not just his activity listening to the seminar. But also not doing physically exhausting activities," he said.

There needs to be a mix of activities that combine theory and practice, such as inviting young people to move to damaged forest areas while explaining the impact of this. With this method, besides getting information about what drives the rate of climate change, they can also see firsthand the reality that might be far away from the bubble of their daily life.

N also added that currently, the main focus is to disseminate credible information. She did not reject the existence of institutions, whether government, corporations, or NGOs. It depends on whether the institution is credible, whether the Institute genuinely does this for a good thing. The problem is that certain institutions abuse it. "So maybe it's checked first, or how do you make sure you join (events) from an institution that is not well known. Maybe like that, do a double-check, and ask questions," she said.

He said that one way to know credibility is from a track record. N finds out the track record of the institution from its social media. For example, whether he has collaborated with other institutions on the same issue or has consistently overseen the topic of climate change. She also suggested that to spread climate change, it is necessary to take advantage of social media, which is popular

among young people.

"Well, seriously, I'm a Tiktok fan. Seriously, for me, Tiktok can now become one of the social media platforms that are at the peak, at the highest," she said. According to N, currently, trends in social media will be followed and used as a lifestyle because it makes young people feel calm. Promoting a product or campaign will get a positive perception if it is packaged popularly and uniquely.

"And for example, if you want to promote a movement to be aware of climate change, it should be packaged interestingly. Moreover, if the target is rich in gen z, yes, that's for sure many people are happy, especially gen z, the generation that grows is unclear. They are people who care about the environment because they are cool and so on, that's it," she said.

Meanwhile, in another city, R also suggested that the climate change campaign should not only be in the form of a seminar. "If, for example, it's not in a pandemic condition, it's better if it's a boot camp. We promote the activities," he said. In addition, social media is an excellent tool to disseminate educational materials about climate change, like Instagram, which according to R, is a popular social media and is accessed by many young people like him.

As a person who has never been exposed to education related to climate change, R hopes that this campaign will start with the essential things. "For example, new students, like R, who don't understand or don't know, should be introduced at the campus first. Only from the local government, there are more insights," he said. As for educational media for climate change, R argues that using video is more appropriate than text.

PR in Bali also agrees that audio-visual media such as video is the most appropriate choice for climate change campaigns. Films with the right concept will provide accurate understanding. "(Providing information about) climate change to attract the attention of young people is to use movies. A movie that is doesn't like a documentary but uses a storyline that explains climate change. Because people will have difficulty (imagining) visualization of climate change

is difficult," he said. He also explained that climate change has occurred for years so that what is currently accepted as a disaster could be the impact of climate change, and the young people take it as daily life.

"Because climate change has taken years, decades, hundreds of years. Already different generations. People can't see what people can't see; how do you feel about the past climate, what the weather is like today? But maybe using films, because nowadays people stay at home, so mostly watch Netflix and others," he said.

PR also does not recommend education via seminars or lectures, which he deems dull and sleepy. He suggested there needs to be a strategy that combines the two. There needs to be a movement that invites young people to move, take part, and familiarize them with environmentally friendly living. Either the government, industry, or NGOs need to improve their existing campaign patterns. "For me, it depends on the topic, theme, and material. Whether you are a large organization or not, sometimes I don't really care about. Sometimes, (climate change education from) big organizations, if the material is the same, it's boring too. Like WWF, or lots of green green green something, which I forgot the name. "The material is just the same and that again," she said.

In another city, M hopes that education related to climate change can be solid and informative. For example, they presented pictures of areas affected by climate change and what must be done to prevent it. In addition, there needs to be a sustainable collective effort, not only for youth but also for their parents, their neighborhood, and the officials around them. "For example, gathering people, (and) informing us that our world is in a critical state," he said.

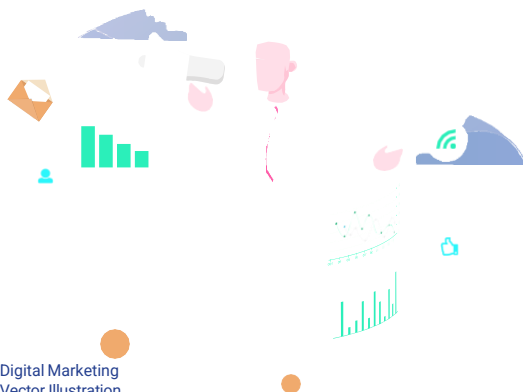
M also hopes that this educational activity can be fun and applied in a group setting. He hopes that there will be activities that are not only

in physical activities such as sports or long marches but also indirect education. M expects collaboration from NGOs or corporations with the government in the education process.

"Maybe the idea comes from the community, by strengthening with permission from the government, by procuring a place. So it could be more conducive, or the info could be more widespread. However, each one cannot. The government itself can make it possible. From the textbook, right. But from the community, the idea is more complex because the brainstorm is people who care. People who join the community do not want to be appointed," he said.

Even though education is an essential point in the climate change campaign, some sources said that the campaign strategy must also include the ability to be strategic. The current conditions no longer allow people to prepare for climate change but adapt to the increasingly severe impacts of climate change.

In Jakarta, H hopes that there will be focused training that can help the community deal with climate change. "The third-floor at house can be used as a garden or something to reduce the heat. I think it's



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interesting (to a lot of people)," he said. In addition, there needs to be a change in the behavior of environmentally friendly living from the public and has to be done immediately. Like giving furoshiki training, the use of cloth that is made as a plastic substitute container. "There are also ways that we can do as simple as planting plants at home, how good decorations for home lighting do not yet exist (to save on the use of electricity)," he said.

H also saw that those who care about climate change need to find fresh ideas for campaigns. As a young person who spends a lot of time on social media, it is necessary to use channels such as YouTube. H also emphasized that the campaign (about climate change) must cause behavioral changes in individuals and not just a ceremonial event, especially if it is only to spend the budget (from institutions).

"Perhaps it is more about lifestyle, such as reducing the use of plastic, which usually comes through (music) concerts. But what happened at the end of the concert (music)? Nothing right? Poster (with a message) let's go to earth hour, this and that, suddenly the next day peoples come back as wasteful as usual. What is more (effective) to (educate their) lifestyle, like how to live a good (sustainable) lifestyle," he said.

In Bali A, he admitted that he received educational exposure about climate change from student organizations such as students who love nature. This community then develops into an ecosystem that builds awareness because it participates in the movement to clean up beaches, mountains, mangroves, and rivers. "The important thing is how do we get into the issue, so it's not just an activity to have fun," he said.

He hopes that direct individual persuasion can help the climate change campaign, although he believes that social media is an important channel for disseminating information and education. For example, they approach friends, people outside the organization, or lecturers to participate in a campaign to clean up the environment. A still hopes that the government will have a more prominent role in promoting the climate change campaign. "It

doesn't have to be from big organizations, but if big organizations can reach certain places, it's also good, but it doesn't have to be from big organizations," he said.

Then how from an industrial perspective? NF, who is active in the start-up industry, thinks that there needs to be comprehensive education for youth. So their actions are not limited to (mass) rallies, but by creating works (innovation), that can be adopted to prevent climate change. These young people also need to understand that the rate of climate change is not finished by planting trees or mangroves but by changes in lifestyle. "Zero waste, which is a huge issue, is squashed by talking about plastic straws. Finally, their point of view seems to be narrow because of the social media too," she said.

She believes that lifestyle is formulated through trends, utilizing influencers, and consistent education. "I think the entry for education is how to intrigue them into this problem, right? For example, we make a concert. In Bali, the music scene is very local, like Nosstress, Robi Navicula, we work with them," he said.

On the other hand, J believes that the participation of young people must be from their initiative. Not just seduced or invited with a particular lure. As an industry representative, he hopes the company will see this as an opportunity to work together. "Then what private company could offer to the young generation to help tackle this issue? Make them leaders. We need a society with young people as leaders, given trust, all kinds. There is an example now when the young people have strategic decisions; we can install solar panels. You can, why not? You can buy a house through the company, let alone install solar panels," he said.

Closing

The conversation with six youth Indonesians from six different cities about climate change provided a bitter perspective. Some affirmed a gap between their understanding of climate change and the current actual conditions. Our findings are indeed expected to be input for climate change activists in campaigning for improvements to our current system and lifestyle.

So far, there are five main findings that we can conclude. First, after internalizing climate change (i.e., through reflecting on past experiences and comparing with the present), this youth has felt the impact of climate change directly on his daily life. However, it turns out that this awareness does not make youth actively involved in related activities or adopt an environmentally friendly lifestyle.

This can be seen from the opinion of the informants who think that picking up trash in the sea or thrifting shop has a significant contribution to climate change. Meanwhile, when talking about the role of big companies, they cannot yet see that the production pattern of the extractive industry and oil palm plantations has higher destructive power than personal behavior.

Second, according to them, climate change should be the primary concern of the government. In contrast, the government has never been heard to discuss the issue openly, or its initiatives have not reached the public. Some of the proposals related to climate change are outdated, such as using environmental ambassadors with beauty contest standards or information via radio while not utilizing digital technology such as podcasts.

Third, there are indications that “tackling climate change must start from oneself” is a magic formula. At the same time, this gesture doesn’t resonate in the youth outside the bubble. They tend to impose the climate change campaign/movement on other parties who have power/influence. This shows a feeling of helplessness in youth to postpone climate change in a sustainable manner at the individual level.

Fourth, actors that are considered capable of or influence the climate change movement are deemed to have power, such as the government, influencers, public figures, and the media. Interestingly, this young man has not yet discovered the role of religious leaders in climate change. As a country where 90 percent of the population considers religion to be very important in everyday life, the position of faith does not even have room on climate change.

Fifth, youths hope to be actively involved in interactive and meaningful climate change prevention activities and be part of collective activities. This shows that today’s problems related to understanding climate change or participation are not a matter of intention or desire. Still, limited information, there is no comprehensive education and the space for issues that seem very elitist.

The issue of climate change exists among educated young people in urban areas. The youth in Pekanbaru, Siak, and the outer islands of Bali felt the impact firsthand. Meanwhile, the source who lives in Jakarta even considered flooding, a disaster that occurs due to climate change, as a natural thing every year. The failure to understand and prioritize climate change needs to be resolved.



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