

Delegation from The Republic of Indonesia
Position Paper for the United Nations Security Council

According to the International Development Association (IDA), inter-state and intra-state conflicts account for 80% of all humanitarian needs. Recognizing the importance of this issue for achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 and 17 of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, the Republic of Indonesia, Member State of the United Nations (UN) since 1950 and elected Member of the Security Council (SC) until 2020, is committed to developing multilateral solutions to the following issues: Strengthening Peacebuilding to Mitigate Conflict; and the Impact of Climate-Related Disasters on International Peace and Security.

I. Strengthening Peacebuilding to Mitigate Conflict

Since its foundation in 1945, the creation and maintenance of international peace and security have been the most important tasks of the United Nations and are reflected in Article 1 of the UN Charter. The *Brahimi Report* (2000) and SC resolution 1645 (2005) as well as the *Peace Building Commission report* 2016/115 and SC resolution 2436 (2018) represent serious efforts of the UN to fulfil this role, which are all endorsed by the Republic of Indonesia. But with increasing globalization, the interdependencies between states, and thus the complexity of finding adequate solutions to these challenges, is increasing. The SC must therefore find new individual solutions to problems mentioned in the 2019 *SDG report*. According to it, many regions of the world continue to suffer untold horrors as a result of armed conflict or other forms of violence that occur within societies and at the domestic level. Further steps of the UN to adequately address this complexity and which are strongly advocated by the Republic of Indonesia are the *Twin Resolution Review of the United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture* (2016), consisting of GA resolution 70/262 (2016) and SC resolution 2282 (2016) as well as the *Action for Peacekeeping Initiative* (2018).

To mitigate conflict and strengthen peacebuilding, the Republic of Indonesia has undergone a fundamental economic and political transformation over the past 20 years. The adoption of act number 2 of 2004 concerning *Industrial Disputes Settlements*, act number 21 of 2000 concerning *Trade Unions* and act number 40 of 2004 concerning *National Social Security System* are central pillars of this change. Furthermore, as Founding Member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) the Republic of Indonesia played a leading role in establishing the *ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation* as well as in the implementation of the ASEAN Charter, with its fundamental reliance on peaceful dispute settlement through dialogue and consultation. The intensive efforts of the Republic of Indonesia to resolve conflicts diplomatically and with recognition of the sovereignty of concerning Member States through dialogue is, for instance, evident the *Blue Book on Indonesia-Myanmar Capacity Building Partnership* (2013). In addition, the Republic of Indonesian made a significant contribution to developing solutions to improve security and performance of UN peacekeepers during its SC Presidency in May 2019, as the *Statement by the President of the SC 2019/4* illustrates. Various national projects, such as the project "realising a minimum standard of living for disadvantaged communities through peace-building and village economic development", successfully completed in 2012 and implemented by the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) in cooperation with the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), represent further serious national efforts to develop solutions to these problems.

The Republic of Indonesia urges that due to the complexity of this issue a one-size-fits-all approach is not enough. Therefore, the Republic of Indonesia calls on all Member States to engage in intensive formal and informal dialogues with local stakeholders and set up think tanks to develop and implement individual solutions, with international support where appropriate. To further advance the peaceful settlement of disputes, the Republic of Indonesia invites Member States to exchange views at conferences, workshops and training sessions. Especially in the process of democratizing Member States, the exchange and learning of best practices is essential for strengthening peacebuilding to mitigate conflict. In developing more efficient peace missions and adapting them to increasing complexity, training must additionally become more adaptive. That requires investments in training and capacity-building, supported by partnerships among Member States. For the development of solutions, the Republic of Indonesia offers its Peacekeeping Training Center as an international training facility.

II. The Impact of Climate-Related Disasters on International Peace and Security

“It is clear that climate change is a real threat and is proceeding at a relentless pace” said UN Deputy Secretary-General Amina Mohammed during SC meeting 5307 (2018). The 2019 *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report* confirms this statement, according to which the increase in the global average temperature by 0.87 degrees since the beginning of the pre-industrial era and the rise in sea level are factors for the growing frequency and intensity of natural disasters. And while much attention and progress has been made on this issue since SC meeting 5563 (2007) until SC resolutions 2349 (2017), the number of climate refugees will rise sharply over the next 50 years, reported the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The voluntary participation of more than 70 Member States in the SC’s open debate on *Understanding and addressing climate-related security risks* (2018) and the *Global Risk Report 2019*, according to which current global expenditure on disaster recovery is almost nine times higher than on prevention, illustrate the continuing strong relevance of the topic.

The Republic of Indonesia is highly alarmed about the impact of climate-related disasters on international peace and security. As a Founding Member of ASEAN, the Republic of Indonesia has therefore attached high importance to anchoring climate-related security risks in the institution's policy frameworks. Furthermore, a disaster reduction policy framework was adopted into national law. Additional involvement of the Republic of Indonesia to solve this problem is the Membership in the Group of Friends of Mediation in which, in cooperation with the Republic of Finland, the Republic of Indonesia organized the meeting of the *High-Level Advisory Board on Mediation* (2018). Since the *Rapid Environmental Assessment Report* (2004), which was drawn up by the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP) in response to the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, the Republic of Indonesia has been deeply concerned about this issue. Answering to further natural disasters, including the Yogyakarta earthquake and Mt Merapi volcanic eruption, the Indonesian Ministry of Environment cooperated with the UNEP in conducting an environmental risk assessment. To contribute to minimizing the impacts of natural hazards training was also provided to Ministry staff on spatial planning and mangrove rehabilitation projects.

In addressing this situation adequately, the Republic of Indonesia calls on all UN Member States to commit themselves in their efforts much more to prevention than aftercare. For this reason, the Republic of Indonesia also highly encourages the official recognition of climate change as security risk by the SC, as already highlighted by the International Indigenous People Forum on Climate Change (IIFPCC) at SC meeting 8307 (2019). Irrespective of this, the Republic of Indonesia urgently proposes the appointment of a Special Representative on Climate and Security (SRSG). This SRSG should primarily be responsible for drafting corresponding reports with relevant institutions, identifying dangerous tipping points in relation to international peace and security, developing proposals for improvement and solution, and coordinating corresponding measures taken by the SC. Overcoming this challenge also requires intensified communication, increased exchange and strengthened partnerships between different Member States and corresponding local and international organizations, to which the Republic calls upon all Member States.