

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis peran United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) dalam upaya penurunan emisi karbon di Indonesia berdasarkan dokumen Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Indonesia tahun 2022. Dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dan teknik triangulasi sumber, penelitian ini mengkaji sejauh mana peran UNFCCC sebagai rezim internasional selaras dengan teori liberalisme institusionalis dan pendekatan implementasi rezim. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa UNFCCC telah menjalankan sebagian besar perannya secara sesuai, antara lain melalui penetapan norma global (Paris Agreement), mekanisme transparansi (ETF dan MRV), fasilitasi pendanaan iklim, serta pengembangan mekanisme pasar dan non-pasar untuk mendukung mitigasi. Namun, temuan lapangan menunjukkan bahwa implementasi target NDC Indonesia belum sepenuhnya berjalan sesuai rencana, terutama akibat tingginya ketergantungan pada energi fosil, meningkatnya deforestasi, ketidakcukupan pendanaan iklim, konflik kepentingan domestik, serta lemahnya *political will* pemerintah. Selain itu, penelitian ini menemukan bahwa UNFCCC belum sepenuhnya mampu memenuhi salah satu parameter utama dalam kerangka teori implementasi rezim, yaitu kemampuan untuk menghilangkan ketidakpastian dalam kerja sama internasional. Ketidakpastian terkait pendanaan, komitmen, dan implementasi lintas negara masih memengaruhi efektivitas dukungan UNFCCC terhadap Indonesia. Dengan demikian, penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa meskipun UNFCCC telah berfungsi sebagai rezim internasional yang relevan, efektivitas penerapannya tetap sangat dipengaruhi oleh faktor domestik dan dinamika global yang kompleks.

Kata kunci: UNFCCC, Enhanced NDC Indonesia, penurunan emisi karbon, liberalisme institusionalis, implementasi rezim.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the role of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in efforts to reduce carbon emissions in Indonesia based on Indonesia's Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) document in 2022. Using descriptive qualitative methods and source triangulation techniques, this study examines the extent to which the role of the UNFCCC as an international regime is in line with the theory of institutionalism liberalism and the regime implementation approach. The results show that the UNFCCC has carried out most of its roles appropriately, including through the establishment of global norms (Paris Agreement), transparency mechanisms (ETFs and MRVs), climate finance facilitation, and the development of market and non-market mechanisms to support mitigation. However, field findings show that the implementation of Indonesia's NDC target has not fully gone as planned, especially due to high dependence on fossil energy, increasing deforestation, insufficient climate finance, domestic conflicts of interest, and weak political will of the government. In addition, the study found that the UNFCCC has not been fully able to meet one of the key parameters in the theoretical framework of regime implementation, namely the ability to eliminate uncertainty in international cooperation. Uncertainty related to funding, commitments, and cross-border implementation still affect the effectiveness of UNFCCC's support to Indonesia. Thus, this study confirms that although the UNFCCC has functioned as a relevant international regime, the effectiveness of its implementation remains heavily influenced by domestic factors and complex global dynamics.

Keywords: UNFCCC, Indonesia's Enhanced NDC, carbon emission reduction, institutional liberalism, regime implementation.