

## ABSTRAK

Emisi Gas rumah kaca (GRK) yang menyebabkan Perubahan iklim yang semakin terasa dampaknya di berbagai belahan dunia menjadikan permasalahan ini menjadi sangat penting untuk ditanggulangi. Skripsi ini akan membahas mengenai kebijakan-kebijakan pengurangan emisi gas rumah kaca di sektor kehutanan Indonesia yang berhubungan dengan implementasi dari *Paris Agreement*. Indonesia dapat dikatakan sangat beresiko terdampak perubahan iklim karena wilayah Indonesia yang berbentuk kepulauan. Sektor kehutanan Indonesia adalah salah satu sumber emisi GRK terbesar. Kebakaran hutan, kerusakan ekosistem lahan gambut serta deforestasi hutan merupakan sumber dari kerusakan hutan yang mengakibatkan Emisi GRK kehutanan Indonesia meningkat. Melalui *United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change*, Indonesia ikut serta dalam upaya-upaya penanggulangan perubahan iklim. Indonesia juga ikut meratifikasi *Paris Agreement* sebagai wujud kesungguhan Indonesia dalam penanganan permasalahan perubahan iklim. Dalam mewujudkan tujuan dari *Paris Agreement* maka Indonesia melaksanakan tiga kebijakan dalam upaya pengurangan emisi gas rumah kaca di sektor kehutanan, yaitu Moratorium dan revitalisasi lahan gambut, Mitigasi Deforestasi hutan, dan Penanggulangan dan pencegahan kebakaran hutan dan lahan.

**Kata kunci:** Perubahan Iklim, Kebijakan Pengurangan Emisi GRK, Kehutanan, *Paris Agreement*, Indonesia

# **INDONESIAN GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTION POLICY ON FORESTRY SECTOR IN IMPLEMENTATION OF PARIS AGREEMENT**

## **ABSTRACT**

Climate change that caused by greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) is increasingly felt the impact in various parts of the worlds make this issue become very important to overcome. This thesis will be discuss about the Indonesian policies to reduce the emission of greenhouse gas on forestry sector that related in implementation of The Paris Agreement. Indonesia is considered at very vulnerable position to felt the impact of the climate change because of the majority of Indonesian territory are archipelago. Forestry sector in Indonesia is considered as one of the biggest source of Greenhouse Gas emission. Forest fires, peatland ecosystem degradation and deforestation are the source of forest destruction resulting in increased emissions of Indonesia's forestry GHG. Through the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change, Indonesia participates in climate change mitigation efforts. Indonesia also ratified the Paris Agreement as a manifestation of Indonesia's seriousness in handling climate change issues. In realizing the objectives of the Paris Agreement, Indonesia has run three policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions on the forestry sector, there are moratorium and revitalization of peatland area, forest deforestation mitigation, and prevention and countermeasures of forest and land fires.

**Keywords:** Climate Change, GHG emission reduction policy, Forestry, Paris Agreement, Indonesia