

Abstract

Climate change has changed the world. It causes destruction global warming, extreme dryness, extreme season changing, weather anomaly, the increasing number of the sea water caused of the melting ice in antartic and arctic, and so on. In this case, the action and role of government are significantly needed. When a policy in a state level does not able to solve the climate change issues, we need an international level responses. The policies include every direct finance by international organizations, multilateral organizations and other countries.

World Bank has initiated *The Climate Change Development Policy Loan* (CC DPL) to support climate change policies of the Government of Indonesia (GOI). This thesis particularly talks about the implementation of the CC DPL activities in Indonesia. The main issues about climate change in Indonesia include of adaptation, mitigation and cross-cutting/institutional. Through CC DPL, World Bank has encouraged the commitment of GOI's climate change national action plans. It also shows the evidence that World Bank is an accomplishment agency of the *Global Environment Facilities* (GEF). CC DPL's incentive for Indonesia has completed the soft loans which has given by *Agence Française de Développement* (AFD) and *Japan International Cooperation Agency* (JICA). GOI especially through National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) has formed an organization to become a managing director of the soft loans which is called *Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund* (ICCTF) so they should ensure the implementation of the CC DPL. Although CC DPL has supported GOI in climate change issues, it may also bring us several bad impacts, for examples debt trap and *Structural Adjustment Programme* (SAP).

Keywords :

Climate Change, GEF, CC DPL, ICCTF, Adaptation, Mitigation, Cross-cutting/institutional, Debt trap and Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP).