SUMMARY OF PLENARY SESSION 1 & 2

Syahrina D. Anggraini
ACHIEVING THE 1.5°C TARGET IS FEASIBLE BUT IT REQUIRES SIGNIFICANT TRANSFORMATION IN SECTORS AND RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS.
EXAMPLES OF TRANSFORMATION

- Phasing out of fossil fuel and increase in utilization of renewable energy for power generation
- Increase agricultural productivity and planting intensity to reduce demand for land in meeting food supply target
- Application of electric vehicles
- Introduction of climate change issue to trade agreement to attract participation from private sectors
CHALLENGES

- Trade-offs between natural resource conservation with development/economic growth
- Perverse effect of NGO movements
- Strong leadership and commitment
**RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Fast and far-reaching transitions in sectors and stakeholders are required to limit global warming to 1.5°C.

- Alignment of climate change with other banners such as the SDG can help increase exposure and participation from wider stakeholders, and create synergy with other agendas such as in provision of food security, clean energy, and improved sanitation.

- Interactive participatory approaches create more rooms for feedback, ideas, and counteractions from various stakeholders involved → increase effectiveness of measures.
PROMOTION OF EVIDENCE-BASED POLICYMAKING: BRIDGING GAPS BETWEEN POLICYMAKERS AND RESEARCH COMMUNITIES
Science contributes to action & business towards a low carbon society, providing solutions for design as well as monitoring and modelling.

Use of models as core tools to assess future scenarios, based not only on past information but also on simulation on possible future outlook.

Scenarios were developed together with policymakers & academicians. Development of scenarios also provides opportunities for discussion with many stakeholders.

Various climate change policies and plans were developed taking into account scientific information provided through model simulation.

Creation of competitive platforms to attract involvement of different community levels (cities, schools, villages), generating more actions.

Alignment with SDGs → integrative approach in sectors.

Development of scenario for strategic land use planning in cities → creating smart movement.

Future plan: interactive eco-policy in Asia.