

ABSTRAK

BANTUAN LUAR NEGERI JEPANG DALAM MENGURANGI EMISI GAS RUMAH KACA DI INDONESIA MELALUI PROGRAM *COOL EARTH PARTNERSHIP* PERIODE 2008-2012

Fenomena perubahan iklim terjadi hampir di seluruh dunia terutama dengan negara berkembang, salah satunya adalah Indonesia. Jepang sebagai negara annex-1 yaitu penghasil emisi grk (gas rumah kaca) terbesar di dunia dan memiliki kewajiban mengurangi emisi grk melalui JICA (*Japan International Cooperation Agency*), memberikan ODA (bantuan pembangunan dari Jepang) berbentuk pinjaman *Cool Earth Partnership* untuk membantu Indonesia mengurangi tingkat emisi grk. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif dan jenis penelitian deskriptif, dikaji melalui teori kerjasama bilateral, kerjasama lingkungan dan teori bantuan luar negeri. Implementasi bantuan luar negeri Jepang dalam mengurangi emisi gas rumah kaca di Indonesia melalui program *Cool Earth Partnership* periode 2008-2012 berupa pinjaman dana yang bertujuan untuk memfasilitasi kebijakan nasional melalui *policy matrix* (mitigasi, adaptasi, isu lintas sektoral) untuk mengurangi emisi grk. Adapun hambatan dan kendala implementasi yaitu kurangnya koordinasi Pemerintah Indonesia kepada pemerintah Jepang (JICA) mengenai evaluasi implementasi ODA, kurangnya partisipasi pemerintah daerah serta masyarakat, dan kurang maksimalnya penyerapan anggaran. Hal-hal tersebut membuat JICA memutuskan untuk memberhentikan ODA kepada Indonesia. Terjadinya hambatan dan kendala diantaranya disebabkan karena pemerintah daerah serta masyarakat tidak merasa dilibatkan sejak awal perencanaan program, dan program tersebut tidak sesuai dengan UU Otonomi Daerah setempat. Bantuan luar negeri Jepang (ODA) sangat membantu Indonesia dalam memfasilitasi kebijakan nasional banyak aktivitas dan kegiatan yang telah dilakukan untuk mengurangi emisi grk. Namun capaian yang diberikan belum maksimal, karena dalam upaya implementasi *policy matrix* masih kurang optimal.

Kata Kunci: Cool Earth Partnership, Emisi Gas Rumah Kaca, policy matrix, Jepang.

ABSTRACT

JAPANESE FOREIGN ASSISTENCE IN REDUCING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN INDONESIA THROUGH THE COOL EARTH PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM PERIOD 2008-2012

The phenomenon of climate change occurs almost all over the world, especially with developing countries, one of which is Indonesia. Japan, as an annex-1 country, is the largest emitter of GHG (greenhouse gases) in the world and has the obligation to reduce GHG emissions through JICA (Japan International Corporation Agency), providing ODA (development assistance from Japan) in the form of a Cool Earth Partnership loan to help Indonesia reduce emission level grk. This research uses qualitative research and descriptive research, examined through the theory of bilateral cooperation, environmental cooperation and foreign aid theory. The implementation of Japanese foreign assistance in reducing greenhouse gas emissions in Indonesia through the Cool Earth Partnership program for the period 2008-2012 in the form of loan funds aimed at facilitating national policies through a policy matrix (mitigation, adaptation, cross-sectoral issues) to reduce GHG emissions. The obstacles and obstacles to implementation are the lack of coordination between the Indonesian government and the Japanese government (JICA) regarding the evaluation of ODA implementation, the lack of participation of local governments and the public, and the less than optimal absorption of the budget. These things made JICA decide to discontinue ODA to Indonesia. The occurrence of obstacles and obstacles, among others, is because the local government and the community do not feel involved from the beginning of program planning, and the program is not in accordance with the local Regional Autonomy Law. Japan's foreign aid (ODA) is very helpful for Indonesia in facilitating national policies, many activities and activities have been carried out to reduce GHG emissions. However, the achievements provided have not been maximized, because the implementation of the policy matrix is still not optimal.

Keywords: Cool Earth Partnership, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, policy matrix, Japan.