The Implementation of Paris Agreement in Indonesia and the Impacts on Human Rights

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Abstract
The Paris Agreement serves as a global mechanism to address climate change. Indonesia, as one of the signatory countries, has implemented various policies and programs to fulfill its commitments. However, these actions have had significant impacts on human rights, particularly for low-income communities. This research aims to examine the implementation of the Paris Agreement at the national level and to assess the extent to which these actions have affected human rights. Using a normative legal approach and a qualitative method, government policies in combating climate change and their impacts on individuals' rights have been analyzed. The theoretical framework of the research is based on environmental governance theory and human rights theory. The findings show that although Indonesia's climate policies—including the establishment of relevant institutions and agencies, the integration of the Paris Agreement into national laws, changes in energy use, forest protection, and similar measures—have been effective in addressing climate change and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, they have, in many cases, resulted in human rights violations, especially concerning economic rights, the right to housing, and the right to health. These violations highlight the challenges in balancing environmental objectives with human rights protection and emphasize the necessity of integrating human rights considerations into climate change policies, along with providing compensatory measures when these rights are adversely affected.

Keywords: Paris Agreement, Indonesia, Human Rights.

Introduction

The Climate change is one of the greatest global challenges, which has a direct impact on human life and human rights. In response to this global challenge, the international community has taken collective action through various agreements, the most significant of which is the Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement, adopted in 2015 in Paris, aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, assist countries in adapting to climate change, and provide financial support for these efforts.[2] This Agreement is more than just formal legal text; it symbolizes a global commitment to tackle the urgent threat of climate change.[3] After its adoption, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and address climate change, the agreement has been signed by numerous countries, including Indonesia, as a developing country.

Indonesia officially signed the Paris Agreement on April 22, 2016.[4] With a population exceeding 275 million, Indonesia is the fourth most populous country in the world and ranks among the top ten global emitters of greenhouse gases.[5] In addition, with the third-largest tropical rainforest, Indonesia both influences climate change and is affected by its

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[2] Handi Herawan and Ahmad Redi, "Indonesia's Commitment to The Paris Agreement Based on Law Number 21 of 2014 Regarding Geothermal Heat," International Journal of Humanities and Social Science 655 (2022): 144, https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.220404.023.

[3] Fisipol, Balancing The Scales: Indonesia's Climate Justice and Human Rights Journey, 2024, https://megashift.fisipol.ugm.ac.id/2024/04/22/balancing-the-scales-indonesias-climate-justice-and-human-rights-journey/, accessed October 16,2025.

[4] Herawan and Redi, "Indonesia's Commitment to The Paris Agreement," 144.

[5] Yale Program on Climate Change Communication, *Climate Change in the Indonesian Mind* (Yale Program on Climate Change Communication, 2021), 5, https://climatecommunication.yale.edu/publications/climate-change-in-the-indonesian-mind/, accessed October 19, 2025.

impacts.[6] This highlights the country's significant role in the signing and implementation of the Paris Agreement. To fulfill its commitments, Indonesia has undertaken several measures, including the creation of relevant institutions and agencies, incorporating the agreement into its national legal system through Law No. 16 of 2016.[7] Moreover, other actions, such as the use of renewable energy sources, forest conservation, and similar measures, are also noteworthy. These strategies have partially helped the country achieve its goals, but some of these measures have affected human rights, including economic rights, the right to health, and the right to housing.

His research is guided by two theories: the environmental governance theory and the human rights theory. According to the environmental governance theory, which emphasizes the protection of the environment against environmental challenges, Indonesia signed the Paris Agreement to address the increase in greenhouse gas emissions and the phenomenon of climate change and has undertaken various actions to achieve its goals. However, based on the human rights theory, which focuses on the protection and promotion of fundamental human rights, the implementation of some of Indonesia's policies and programs to combat climate change has resulted in the violation of certain fundamental human rights.

The objective of this research is to examine how Indonesia has implemented the Paris Agreement at the national level and to analyse the extent to which this implementation has affected human rights. In doing so, the research seeks to assess the policies and actions adopted by Indonesia to fulfill its commitments under the agreement and to evaluate the implications of these environmental initiatives on fundamental human rights, particularly the rights to health, housing, and economic well-being. Moreover, this research adopts normative and qualitative methods. Based on these methods, the study seeks to answer its research questions.

Problem Formulation

1) How has Indonesia implemented the Paris Agreement at the national level?
2) To what extent has the implementation of the Paris Agreement affected human rights in Indonesia?

Methodology

This research uses a normative legal approach and is based on secondary data. The secondary data consists of books, journals, academic articles, and reports related to climate change and human rights, particularly in Indonesia. The data were collected from various existing publications and official documents. The collected data were then analyzed using qualitative content analysis to identify the implementation of the Paris Agreement in Indonesia and its impact on human rights.

[6] Herawan and Redi, "Indonesia's Commitment to The Paris Agreement," 144.

[7] Muhammad Faiz Adzani Rizkiawan and Andria Luhur Prakoso, "Paris Agreement 2015: Formulating Indonesia's Efforts and Challenges in Facing Climate Change," *Interdisciplinary Social Studies* 1, no. 7 (2022): 852, https://doi.org/10.55324/iss.v1i7.169, accessed October 12,2025.

Theoretical Framework

This research uses the Environmental Governance and Human Rights Theory. Environmental governance theory has gained significant importance and attention since the mid-1990s.[8] This theory is realized when different actors come together to work and use various approaches to actively protect the environment, especially as environmental issues become more widespread.[9] According to this theory, decisions to address environmental challenges should be made at multiple scales and levels—local, national, and international level.[10] In addition, policies and decisions must be effective in order to protect the environment from environmental risks.[11] The adoption of the Paris Agreement and its implementation in Indonesia is an example of the application of this theory, as climate change and the increase of greenhouse gases were a widespread issue, and multiple actors, including different governments, collaborated to make decisions and implement coordinated actions to address this phenomenon. Furthermore, Indonesia also took measures at the national level to prevent the occurrence of such problems.

Human Rights Theory is not a theory developed by a single individual; rather, it has been shaped throughout history by numerous philosophers and thinkers and is the product of more than two thousand years of philosophical discourse.[12] This theory is based on the belief that every human being, simply by virtue of being human, possesses a set of fundamental rights—such as the right to life, health, a clean and safe environment, and similar rights.[13] The human rights theory consists of several principles, such as universality, indivisibility, interdependence, equality, and accountability.[14] In the context of Indonesia's implementation of the Paris Agreement, this theory allows for an analysis of whether climate policies respect or violate human rights. Indonesia's climate policies implementation, including water infrastructure projects, large-scale development of clean and renewable energy, and forest conservation programs, has in some cases caused problems and violations of individuals' rights, such as the right to health, housing, and economic rights. These instances demonstrate violations of human rights theory and its underlying principles.

Discussion and Result

[8] Noel Castree et al., *A Companion to Environmental Geography*, Blackwell Companions to Geography 7 (Wiley-Blackwell, 2009), 475, https://www.uv.mx/personal/fpanico/files/2011/04/AA.-VV.-Environmental-geography.pdf, accessed October 13, 2025.

[9] Fumikazu Yoshida, "The Theory of Environment Governance," in *Lecture on Environmental Economics* (Hokkaido University, 2012), 77–78, http://hdl.handle.net/2115/53454, accessed October 14,2025.

[10] Castree et al., *Companion to Environmental Geography*, 479–85.

[11] Nathan J. Bennett and Terre Satterfield, "Environmental Governance: A Practical Framework to Guide Design, Evaluation, and Analysis," *Conservation Letters* 11, no. 6 (2018): 7, https://doi.org/10.1111/conl.12600, accessed October 16,2025.

[12] Andrew Heard, *Human Rights: Chimeras in Sheep's Clothing?* (Simon Fraser University, 1997), https://www.sfu.ca/~aheard/intro.html, accessed October 18,2025.

[13] Andrew Fagan, "Human Rights," in *Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, n.d, https://iep.utm.edu/hum-rts/, accessed October 19,2025.

[14] United Nations Population Fund, "Human Rights Principles," UNFPA, 2005, https://www.unfpa.org/resources/human-rights-principles, accessed October 18,2025.

Paris Agreement and its Implementation in Indonesia:

Climate change refers to major changes in weather, such as temperature, rainfall, and cloud formation, which occur over a specific period of time and result from human activities such as burning fossil fuels, transportation, deforestation, and similar actions, causing environmental problems related to climate change.[15] The United Nations, through its subsidiary body, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), has sought to play an important role in combating climate change.[16] This body, by encouraging countries to cooperate, creating shared benefits, and supporting one another, aims to ensure that countries work together instead of in conflict and that each country understands its responsibilities and duties in accordance with its capacity to address climate change.[17]

This UNFCCC effort to coordinate among countries and define responsibilities based on their capacities is a scientific example of the principles of environmental governance theory, which emphasizes multi-level collaboration and stakeholder participation in addressing environmental issues.[18] As Joyeeta Gupta, a prominent scholar in this field, states, combating climate change requires cooperation across different governance levels, because the issue cannot be resolved without coordinated interaction among governments, and a transnational approach is necessary to develop effective policies and actions for governmental policies.[19] This principle is also reflected in the Paris Agreement, which was adopted through multi-level cooperation and decision-making.

The Paris Agreement is part of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), made in 2015 in Paris to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, help countries adapt to climate change, and support these actions with financial aid.[20] The agreement aims to ensure that the increase in global temperature relative to pre-industrial levels does not exceed 2°C and even strives to limit the increase to 1.5°C.[21] By 2017, a total of 194 countries had signed the agreement, and 141 countries had officially ratified it, Indonesia was among those countries that signed the agreement on April 22, 2016.[22] Based on the views of the Indonesian people, the main reason for ratifying the Paris Agreement was that the people were facing climate problems, did not have sufficient resources, did not know how to cope with these climate changes, and did not have access to necessary information. Therefore, they asked the government to address this issue.[23]

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[15] Thoriq Al Hakim Faizy et al., "Indonesia's Involvement in the Paris Agreement on Low Carbon Development Agenda in Indonesia: A Social Legal Study," Rechtenstudent Journal 6, no. 2 (2025): 98, https://doi.org/10.35719/rch.v6i2.343, accessed October 16,2025.

[16] Bambang Tri Sasongko Adi et al., "Participatory Social Action in Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change, a Case Study in Indonesia," *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science* VIII, no. V (2024): 1661, https://doi.org/10.47772/IJRISS.2024.805115, accessed October 19,2025.

[17] Adi et al., "Participatory Social Action in Indonesia," 1661.

[18] Joyeeta Gupta, "The Multi-Level Governance Challenge of Climate Change," *Environmental Sciences* 4, no. 3 (2007): 131–33, https://doi.org/10.1080/15693430701742669, accessed October 20, 2025.

[19] Gupta, "Multi-Level Governance Challenge of Climate Change," 131–33.

[20] Herawan and Redi, "Indonesia's Commitment to The Paris Agreement," 144.

[21] Faizy et al., "Indonesia's Involvement in the Paris Agreement on Low Carbon Development Agenda in Indonesia," 100.

[22] Herawan and Redi, "Indonesia's Commitment to The Paris Agreement," 144.

[23] Haekal - Siraj, "Indonesian Policy in Ratifying The 2015 Paris Agreement," *Global: Jurnal Politik Internasional* 21, no. 1 (2019): 76, https://doi.org/10.7454/global.v21i1.353, accessed October 21,2025.

The executive force of the Paris Agreement is based on one of the fundamental principles of international law, namely the principle of Pacta sunt servanda, as stated in Article 26 of the 1969 Vienna Convention, which provides that any country that signs and ratifies a treaty must adhere to its provisions in good faith and with sincerity.[24] Therefore, once the Paris Agreement entered into force, all member countries were obliged to comply with it, and since Indonesia has signed the agreement, it is committed to fulfilling its obligations under its framework.

The Implementation of Paris Agreement in Indonesia:

Indonesia has committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate climate change and to implementing the Paris Agreement through national policies and programs. By joining the Paris Agreement, Indonesia promised through the submission of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by the year 2030, and with the help from other countries, it can reduce them even more—up to 41%. [25] NDC is an important tool that governments use to communicate internationally about addressing climate change and to manage their countries, and the Paris Agreement gives this responsibility to all member countries to prepare their NDC.[26] This means that member governments are obliged to have specific plans for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and for adapting to climate change.

The government of Indonesia, in order to fulfil its commitments under the Paris Agreement, has focused on establishing institutions and agencies to reduce climate change and greenhouse gas emissions. One of these ministries is the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, which serves as the main body responsible for implementing climate-related programs and policies in Indonesia.[27] Under this ministry, there is a body called the Directorate General of Climate Change, which is responsible for special programs related to climate change.[28] The main tasks of this directorate include improving methods and programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change, reducing forest and land fires, increasing areas resilient to climate change, and supporting the implementation of climate-related programs and activities by government agencies and

[24] Herawan and Redi, "Indonesia's Commitment to The Paris Agreement," 144.

[25] Faizy et al., "Indonesia's Involvement in the Paris Agreement on Low Carbon Development Agenda in Indonesia," 104.

[26] Kinanthi Ahimsaning Gandhi et al., "IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT IN HANDLING CLIMATE CHANGE DUE TO FOREST FIRES IN INDONESIA 2015-2019," *Jurnal Impresi Indonesia* 3, no. 2 (2024): 148, https://doi.org/10.58344/jii.v3i2.4628, accessed October 22,2025.

[27] Budy P Resosudarmo et al., "The Dynamics of Climate Change Governance in Indonesia," in *Climate Governance in the Developing World* (Polity Press, 2013), 79, https://people.anu.edu.au/budy.resosudarmo/2011to2015/Climate_Governance_Indonesia.pdf, accessed November 1,2025.

[28] MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CLIMATE CHANGE, "Updated Nationality Determined Contribution Republic of Indonesia," UNFCCC Secretariat, 2021, 11, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Updated%20NDC%20Indonesia%202021%20-%20corrected%20version.pdf, accessed November 1,2025.

other sectors.[29] One of the key programs managed by this ministry and the directorate is the REDD+ program, which plays an important role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Another important institution is the National Council on Climate Change (DNPI), which was established in 2008.[30] This council was responsible for developing national strategies, policies, and programs for climate change mitigation and adaptation.[31] In addition, the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) has also played a key role in addressing climate change. Through the preparation of reports and strategic plans, BAPPENAS has helped shape government policies on climate change.[32] One of its most significant achievements was the development of the Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap (ICCSR), which outlined the actions each sector should take to reduce greenhouse gas.[33] Other institutions, such as the Ministry of Finance and the Presidential Working Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight (UKP4), although not playing a primary role, have nevertheless made important contributions in this area.[34]

Indonesia and its related institutions have taken various additional steps to address climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The country incorporates the Paris Agreement into its national legal system through Law No. 16 of 2016.[35] Additionally, the government has adopted several other strategies to achieve its goals. In the energy sector, Indonesia has sought to save energy source consumption, use clean coal in electricity generation, expand renewable energy sources, use natural gas, and change the types of fuels used.[36] Among its efforts in this area are the use of solar energy in public spaces such as street lighting and green building, and to support this transition, Indonesia has also taken steps to draft a special law on renewable energy.[37] Additionally, to determine the level of energy consumption and assess its environmental impacts, Indonesia uses the LEAP model—a model also utilized by many countries, such as Canada, Nigeria, Malaysia, Pakistan, Iran, and several others, to analyse energy consumption and its effects on the environment.[38] These measures reflect Indonesia's effective actions in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and fulfilling its commitment under the Paris Agreement.

Another action taken by Indonesia to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is forest protection. The country is one of the three in the world with vast tropical rainforests, and deforestation there annually contributes to about 18% of greenhouse gas emissions, equivalent to 5.8 billion tons of CO2.[39] To reduce these emissions through forest conservation, Indonesia has taken action. One of these actions is the implementation of the

[29] Ali Muhammad et al., "Multilevel Governance and Indonesia's Strategy for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation," *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional* 13, no. 2 (2025): 20–21, https://doi.org/10.18196/jhi.v13i2.20999, accessed November 1,2025.

[30] Resosudarmo et al., "Climate Change Governance in Indonesia," 76.

[31] Resosudarmo et al., "Climate Change Governance in Indonesia," 76–77.

[32] Resosudarmo et al., "Climate Change Governance in Indonesia," 82.

[33] Resosudarmo et al., "Climate Change Governance in Indonesia," 82.

[34] Resosudarmo et al., "Climate Change Governance in Indonesia," 80–83.

[35] Rizkiawan and Prakoso, "Paris Agreement 2015," 852.

[36] Sheng Zhong et al., "Moving Towards a Net-Zero Emissions Economy: The Case of Indonesia," *SSRN Electronic Journal*, ahead of print, 2022, 2, http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4295163, accessed October 24,2025.

[37] Rizkiawan and Prakoso, "Paris Agreement 2015," 855–56.

[38] Zhong et al., "Moving Towards a Net-Zero Emissions Economy," 6–8.

[39] Rizkiawan and Prakoso, "Paris Agreement 2015," 854.

REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) program, which has been carried out by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), a concept first introduced at the 11th Climate Change Conference in Montreal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions caused by deforestation.[40] To implement REDD+, Indonesia established a special task force and, in addition, postponed the issuance of permits for the use of primary forests and peatlands for two years to protect the forest.[41] These measures demonstrate Indonesia's positive actions in fulfilling its commitments under the Paris Agreement. Moreover, these approaches align with the principle of effective decision-making and policy-making emphasized in the environmental governance theory, which underlines the importance of taking effective measures to protect the environment against environmental risks.[42]

The Impact on Human Rights:

The Paris Agreement is not limited only to reducing greenhouse gases and addressing climate changes; according to its preamble, countries are obliged to respect human rights during its implementation and to honor their commitments in this regard.[43] Despite the efforts made by Indonesia to achieve its goals under the Paris Agreement, in some cases, the implementation of programs related to the agreement has led to human rights violations, as explained below.

Economic Right:

As previously mentioned, the Indonesian government suspended the issuance of permits for the use of forests and peatlands for two years to protect forests and reduce climate change, including greenhouse gas emissions, in order to achieve its Paris Agreement targets, but this policy had negative impacts on human rights, especially on the economic rights of local communities. Rural farmers usually prepare their agricultural lands by burning trees and clearing the land; therefore, changing this habit has been difficult for them and has resulted in restrictions on their economic activities and violations of their economic rights.[44]

In addition, since the country has shifted its focus to renewable energy and reduced the use of coal, coal mining activities have declined, and many workers employed in these mines have lost their jobs, and this has been particularly challenging for informal workers and rural communities, which has impacted their livelihoods.[45] For instance, in East Kalimantan, the largest coal-producing region in Indonesia, the reduced use of coal has led to a decline in production in the region, which has affected the local economy and resulted

[40] Rizkiawan and Prakoso, "Paris Agreement 2015," 854–55.
[41] Rizkiawan and Prakoso, "Paris Agreement 2015," 855.
[42] Bennett and Satterfield, "Environmental Governance," 7.
[43] Fisipol, *Balancing The Scales*.
[44] Ahimsaning Gandhi et al., "IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT IN HANDLING CLIMATE CHANGE DUE TO FOREST FIRES IN INDONESIA 2015-2019," 149.
[45] Arnita Rishanty et al., *COAL PHASE-OUT: SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT IN ACHIEVING JUST ENERGY TRANSITION IN INDONESIA*, WP/04/2023 (Bank Indonesia, 2023), 2–4, https://publication-bi.org/repec/idn/wpaper/WP042023.pdf, accessed October 20,2025.

in many workers losing their jobs.[46] In this region, approximately 11% of jobs depend on the coal industry, highlighting the importance of coal.[47]

From the above, it is evident that despite Indonesia's efforts to reduce climate change and greenhouse gas emissions, human rights, including the economic rights of indigenous peoples, have not been taken into account. These actions are in violation of the Paris Agreement, which states: " When Parties take action to address climate change, they should respect, promote, and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities, and people in vulnerable situations, as well as the right to development, gender equality, empowerment of women, and intergenerational equity."[48] Moreover, this situation constitutes a violation of the principle of equality in human rights theory, which emphasizes that all individuals are equal as human beings and should not be subjected to discrimination.[49] However, the implementation of Indonesia's policies and programs to comply with the Paris Agreement, particularly regarding economic rights, has often adversely affected low-income and rural populations.

The Right to Housing:

Indonesia, in order to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, including addressing climate change, has implemented policies and programs. One of these programs is climate change adaptation, which is considered one of the key points of the INDC.[50] Adaptation means that when weather conditions change, we and our surrounding environment adjust to these changes in order to reduce harm and create new opportunities.[51] Among the programs implemented for climate change adaptation is the water infrastructure projects. These projects are designed to manage floods and improve access to water, but in some areas, they have caused changes in people's lives and harmed the housing rights and lifestyles of indigenous communities. For example, the impact of water projects on Balik communities in Sepaku, East Kalimantan, is notable.[52] Due to climate change, the Indonesian government decided to establish a new capital called Nusantara in East Kalimantan, with its administrative center located in Sepaku.[53] After the construction of some water channels in this area, people were forced to relocate and lost their homes.[54] In addition, their access to water decreased, and these actions also affected their cultural

[46] Rishanty et al., *COAL PHASE-OUT IN INDONESIA*, 28.

[47] Stefan Bößner et al., *A Just Coal Transition in Indonesia: Actors, Framings and Future Directions*, SEI report (Stockholm Environment Institute, 2023), 16, https://doi.org/10.51414/sei2023.051, accessed October 20,2025.

[48] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), "Paris Agreement," December 12, 2015, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf, accessed October10, 2025.

[49] United Nations Population Fund, "Human Rights Principles."

[50] Asti Amelia Novita, "Environmental Governance and Climate Change Adaptation in Indonesia," *Jurnal Ilmiah Administrasi Publik* 7, no. 1 (2021): 47, https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jiap.2021.007.01.6, accessed October 26,2025.

[51] Novita, "Environmental Governance and Climate Change Adaptation in Indonesia," 47.

[52] Vandy Yoga Swara et al., "River's End: The Violence of Indigenous Riverine Urbanization in the Making of Indonesia's New Capital," *Habitat International* 165 (2025): 1, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2025.103555, accessed October 25,2025.

[53] Swara et al., "River's End," 1.

[54] Swara et al., "River's End," 5–6.

practices, as some of their cultural ceremonies were held along the rivers.[55] Although the population of these people was once large in the region, they have now become a minority, to the extent that the number of people in three villages is reported to be less than 1000.[56]

Although Indonesia has implemented several climate adaptation projects to meet its Paris Agreement commitments, many of these initiatives—such as water infrastructure projects have displaced low-income families. This situation threatens the right to adequate housing and represents a violation of the accountability principle in human rights theory, which states that governments and other authorities are obligated to respect human rights and are accountable in case of violations.[57] While these policies pursue environmental objectives, they have not given sufficient attention to human rights, highlighting the gap between environmental goals and the protection of fundamental human rights.

The Right to Health:

The right to health is a fundamental human right, but climate changes pose a significant threat to its realization among the people. Indonesia has made various efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change to keep people safe from its risks. For instance, according to reports, the country plans to double the use of natural gas by 2040, as this energy source is considered cleaner compared to coal and some other sources and helps reduce greenhouse gases and climate change.[58] However, the presence of gas power plants has posed a threat to the rights to health, for example, in the Karawang area in West Java, home to the largest gas-fired power plant in Southeast Asia, the emission of nitrogen oxides from these plants has caused respiratory diseases, cardiovascular problems, and other chronic illnesses in nearby communities.[59] This issue demonstrates that despite Indonesia's efforts to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, improper implementation of these programs can lead to human rights violations, particularly concerning the right to health. From the perspective of the universality principle of human rights theory, which emphasizes that every individual possesses fundamental rights, these actions also conflict with this principle.[60] Nevertheless, if Indonesia implements the right measures and strategies, it could save the lives of about 42 people per 100,000 who would otherwise be at risk of death.[61]

Conclusion

It can be concluded that countries, in order to address climate change—especially the emission of greenhouse gases—established the Paris Agreement, and Indonesia is one of

[55] Swara et al., "River's End," 5–6.

[56] Swara et al., "River's End," 2.

[57] United Nations Population Fund, "Human Rights Principles."

[58] Hans Nicholas Jong, "Indonesia's Gas Bet Poses Risks for Economy, Health and Climate," Mongabay, May 8, 2023, https://news.mongabay.com/2025/05/indonesias-gas-bet-poses-risks-for-economy-health-and-climate/, accessed October 20,2025.

[59] Jong, "Indonesia's Gas Risks."

[60] United Nations Population Fund, "Human Rights Principles."

[61] Ian Hamilton et al., "The Public Health Implications of the Paris Agreement: A Modelling Study," *The Lancet Planetary Health* 5, no. 2 (2021): e78, https://doi.org/10.1016/S2542-5196(20)30249-7, accessed October 26,2025.

its signatories. The country has taken several measures, such as forming relevant institutions and agencies, incorporating the provisions of the Agreement into national laws, changing the type of energy use, applying the LEAP model to determine consumption levels and evaluate their impacts, and reducing deforestation through the REDD program. However, these measures have in some cases led to human rights violations. These include harm to economic rights, which has mostly affected the lower-income groups of society, violations of the right to housing, as many people lost their homes due to various development projects, and even the right to health, which has been negatively impacted by industrial activities and environmental changes.

Based on the Environmental Governance Theory, Indonesia has succeeded in taking effective actions to combat climate change, nevertheless, the principles and considerations of the Human Rights Theory have received less attention in this process. Therefore, the findings indicate that, alongside the implementation of environmental policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, human rights principles should also be seriously considered. It is recommended that the government ensure climate policies are designed and implemented in a manner consistent with human rights and that compensatory measures be provided when people's rights are affected, including the creation of new economic opportunities, training and development of human resources for alternative employment, provision of adequate housing, and access to proper healthcare services.

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