

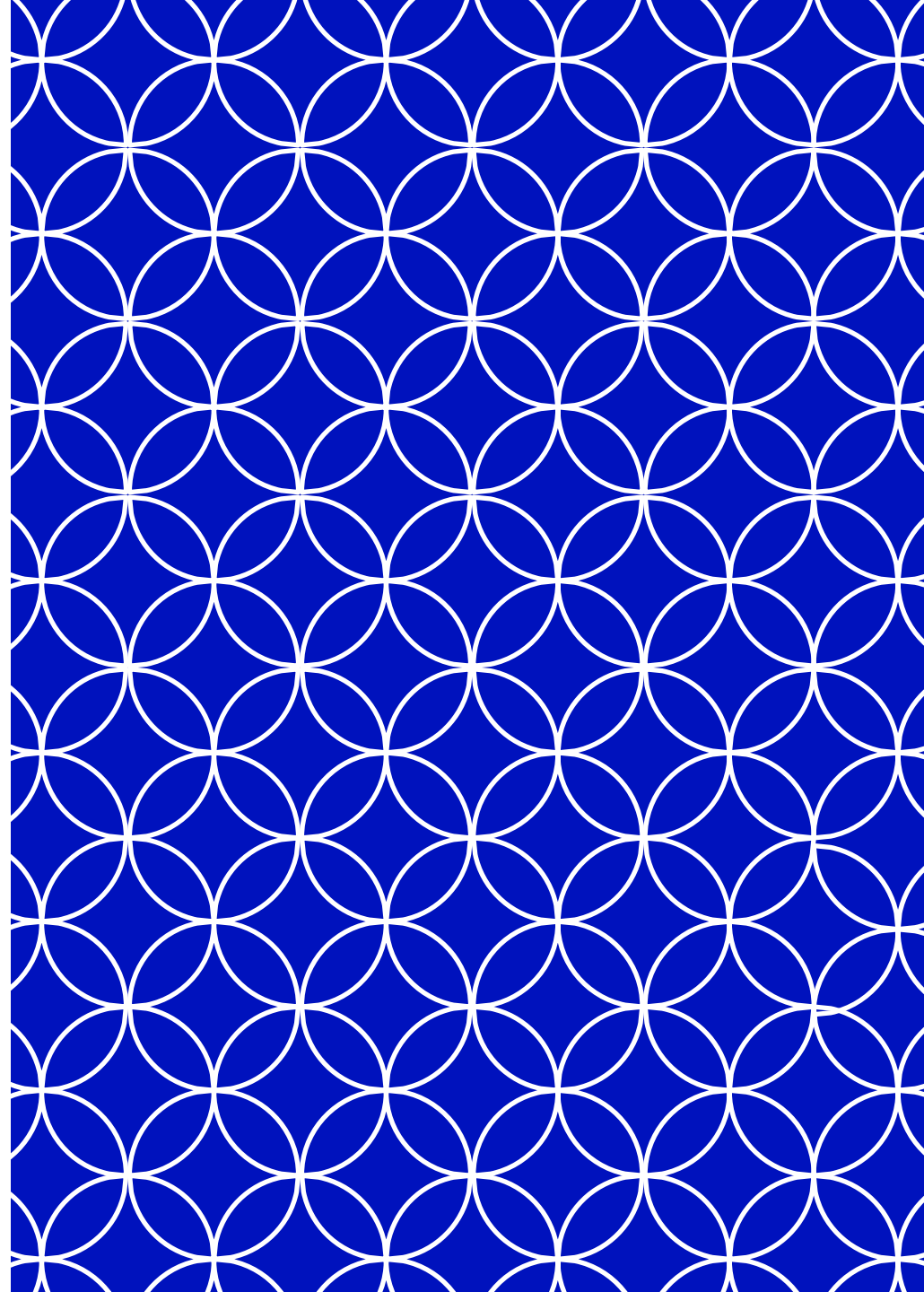


Presented by
Generasi Melek Politik & Pelopor Pilihan 17

National Benchmark Survey

An effort to assess nation-wide youth's
awareness on environmental issues

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Introduction



Source: Freepik

Introduction

Climate change is a critical global issue that has captured the attention of scientists, policymakers, and the general public in recent years. It refers to the long-term shift in global weather patterns, such as rising temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, and more frequent natural disasters. The causes of climate change are complex and multifaceted. Still, the main contributing factor is increased greenhouse gas emissions, primarily from human activities such as burning fossil fuels and deforestation.

Countries worldwide have come together to take action to address this urgent issue. One significant international effort is the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (2016), which aims to keep global temperature rise well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. In addition, the agreement emphasizes the need for global cooperation and a shift towards renewable energy sources.

Using reusable and natural resources is critical in climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts. Sustainable land use practices, such as reforestation and sustainable agriculture, are crucial for maintaining ecosystem services and reducing carbon emissions. The responsible use of natural resources can also contribute to poverty reduction and food security.

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions is the primary focus of climate change action. Countries are encouraged to set ambitious targets for reducing emissions, which can be achieved through various means, including transitioning to renewable energy sources, improving energy efficiency, and implementing carbon capture and storage technologies.

Biodiversity is also essential to climate change action, as it provides vital ecosystem services that support human well-being. Protecting and restoring natural habitats, conserving wildlife, and promoting sustainable land use practices are critical for maintaining biodiversity and achieving a sustainable future.

As the global community continues to address the challenges posed by climate change, it is essential to understand the complex interplay between human activities, natural resources, and the environment. By working together and taking action, we can create a more sustainable and resilient future for ourselves and future generations.

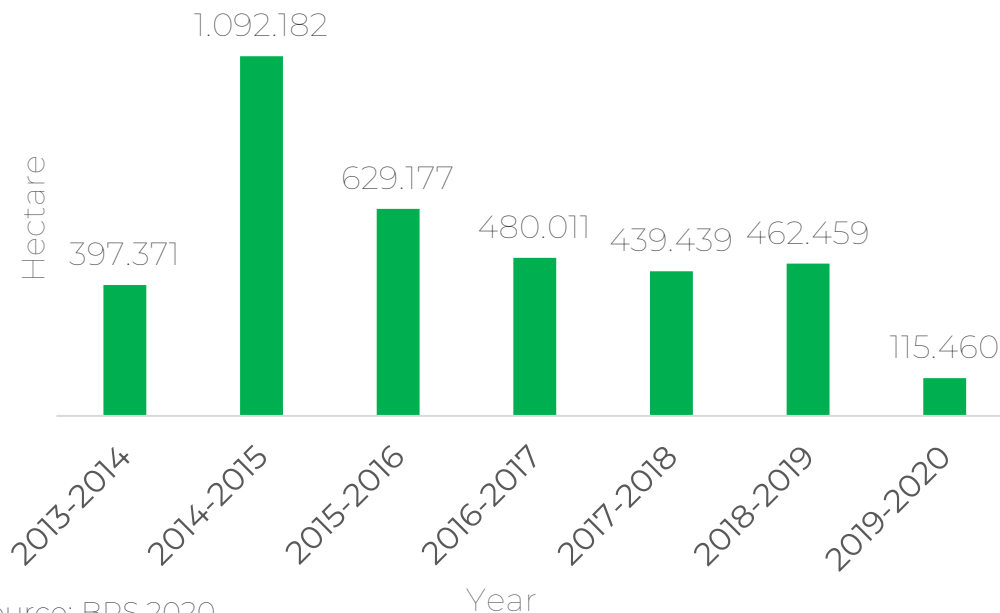


Environment in Indonesia

Indonesia, the world's fourth most populous country and largest archipelago, has been in the spotlight for its commitment to the Paris Agreement on climate change. With the government's pledge to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 29% by 2030, Indonesia is taking essential steps toward mitigating the effects of climate change.

One of the most significant environmental challenges that Indonesia is facing is deforestation, which has led to a decline in biodiversity. The country's rich biodiversity is threatened by the rapid loss of natural forests due to land conversion for agricultural purposes, mining, and other human activities. Therefore, it is essential to preserve Indonesia's natural resources to ensure the sustainability of the country's environment.

Deforestation in Indonesia



The reasons behind deforestation in Indonesia are intricate and have multiple aspects. One of the primary drivers is the palm oil industry's expansion, which has resulted in the conversion of large rainforest areas. Other factors include illegal logging and land-use change for timber production, mining, and agriculture.

In addition to addressing deforestation, Indonesia is also focused on developing sustainable cities. The country has set a target to create 100 sustainable cities by 2025, focusing on reducing carbon emissions, improving public transportation, and enhancing green spaces. The government aims to create a more liveable and resilient urban environment for its citizens.

Effective waste management is also a priority for Indonesia. The country generates vast amounts of waste, and improper disposal can lead to pollution and environmental damage. The government is working to improve waste management practices, including recycling and reduction initiatives, to reduce the environmental impact of waste disposal.

GMP and PP17

The Indonesian youth have a crucial role in shaping their country's future. To equip them with the necessary skills and knowledge, GMP has introduced Academia Politica (AcPol) to educate and increase awareness about Indonesian politics among the youth. GMP is a non-affiliated foundation that utilizes social media and events to educate Indonesian youth on politics. At the same time, PP17 is a non-profit think tank that educates youth on political issues, including issues gender, human rights, environment, and corruption. PP17 has also developed Kawula17, the first VAA (voting advice application) in Indonesia to increase youth awareness of current political issues.

PP17 plays a crucial role in supporting the GMP Academia Politica. Firstly, PP17 has conducted Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) to better understand how Indonesian students think about climate change, environmental damage, sustainable cities, and waste management. This feedback is then used help tailor GMP's educational program better to address the needs and concerns of Indonesian youth.

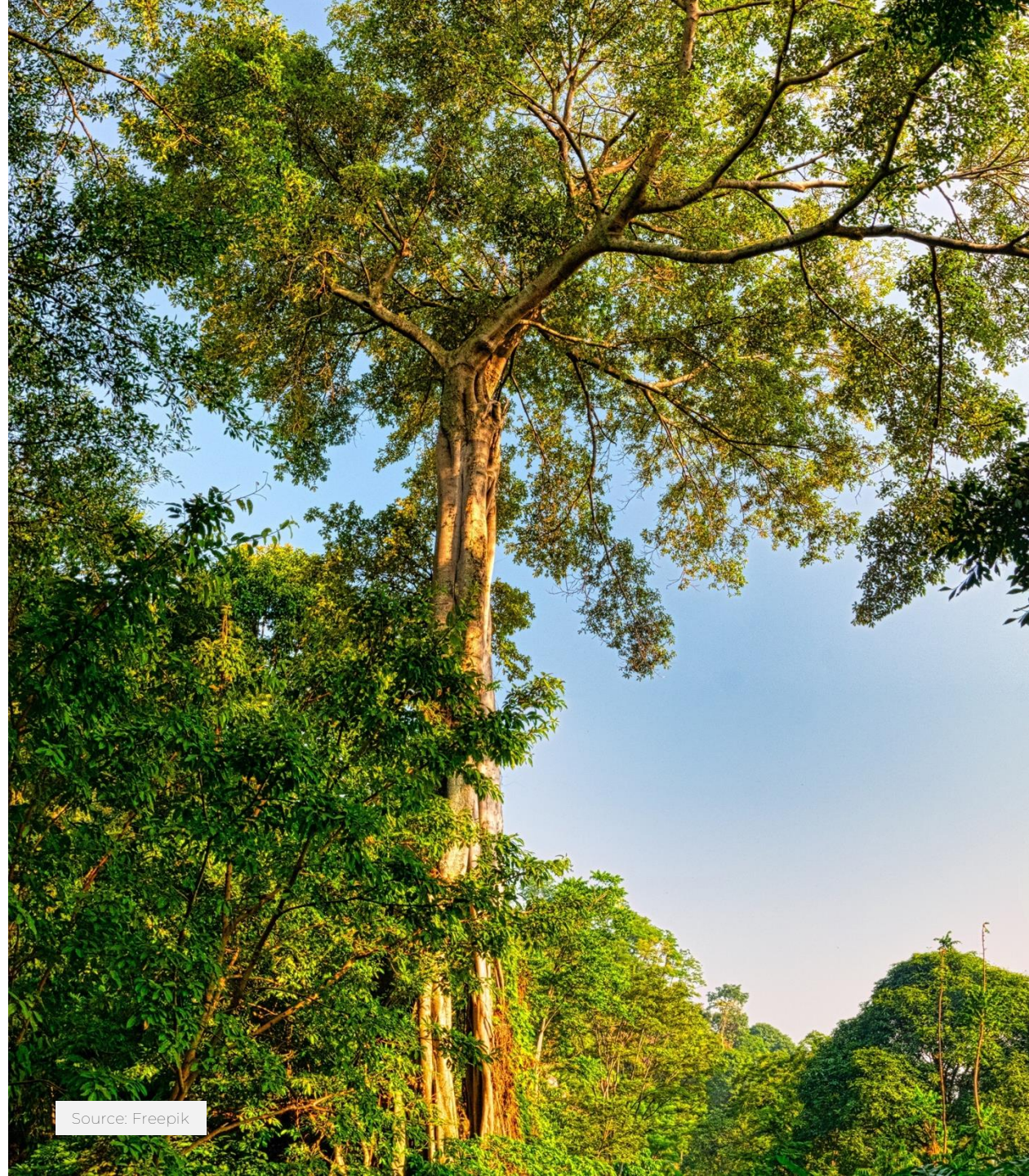
In addition, PP17 has concluded a NBS (National Benchmark Survey) to quantify the awareness and importance of these issues among Indonesian youth throughout the nation. This data provides valuable insights into which issues are most pressing for young people in Indonesia and how GMP can better engage and educate them on these topics. This report represents the final outcome of the FGDs and the NBS.

Finally, PP17 will support GMP in monitoring and evaluating its programs by classifying participants of the AcPol and tracking changes in their knowledge, emotions, and attitudes toward the environment.

This data helps GMP to continually improve its programs and ensure that it is making a positive impact on the youth it serves.



Summary



Importance of the environment

Young Indonesians value education and healthcare as top concerns, with 73% citing their importance. Freedom of speech is also important, with 61% emphasizing its significance.

While 59% regard the environment as important, the figure is highest among 16-18 year-olds (65%), 19-20 year-olds (68%), and those with higher education (70%).

It's encouraging to see young people prioritizing environmental issues, and we can all take steps to support them. Together with this young generation, Indonesia can work towards creating a more sustainable future by reducing our carbon footprint, conserving natural resources, and advocating for environmental policies.

In conclusion, it is encouraging to see that the environment is also an important issue for many of youngsters. This underscores the importance of education in raising awareness of environmental challenges and their impact on society. By working together with young people, policy makers can reduce the carbon footprint, conserve natural resources, and advocate for environmental policies that create a sustainable future for Indonesia and beyond.



Climate Change



It is important to raise awareness about climate change issues. Weather changes, such as droughts and floods, are recognized by 47% of young Indonesians, with higher awareness among urban residents (50%) and those in high school or below (49%), and 53% of respondents aged 16-18 years old. Greenhouse gases and global warming were recognized by 47% of youngsters, with higher awareness among college students (58%). Deforestation was recognized by 44% of respondents.

In terms of challenges faced by Indonesia, weather changes with more droughts and floods were considered a challenge by 43% of the youth, while deforestation was recognized as a challenge by 39% of, especially by those in Java (43%). Greenhouse gases and global warming were identified as challenges by 37%, particularly in Sulawesi (46%).

The importance of the environment is highly correlated with issues that have high awareness, such as greenhouse gases and deforestation. The ones considered primarily responsible are Individuals (61%), especially college students (71%). Also, the government

is mentioned as a responsible actor in addressing environmental climate change (56%), particularly high school students think is the case (57%). However, companies are hardly mentioned. This highlights the need for greater awareness and collaboration in climate change efforts.

In conclusion, it is crucial for everyone to take responsibility and work together to address these challenges and create a sustainable future for our planet. Policymakers must address climate challenges in Indonesia, such as droughts/floods, deforestation, and greenhouse gases. Prioritizing the environment makes people more knowledgeable about climate change.

Environmental damage



Waste dumps, river contamination, forest fires, and industrial air pollution are among the top concerns for the youth about environmental damage. Young people in urban areas and on Java Island show greater awareness of environmental damage issues.

Young Indonesians view several environmental damage issues as challenges for their country. River contamination is the most common challenge, with 39% of young people identifying it as an issue. Air pollution caused by transportation is another major concern, with 38% of youth recognizing it as a challenge, and even higher among 16-20 year olds. Waste dumps and forest fires are also seen as challenges, with 37% and 28%, respectively. Industrial air pollution is also a significant issue, with 33% of young people recognizing it as a challenge, especially among the youth in Java at 37%.

It's essential to understand the impact of environmental damage on the importance of the environment. The more aware people are of the damage, the more they prioritize protecting the environment. High correlations have been found

between the importance of issues like industrial ground pollution, seas contamination, air pollution caused by transportation, industrial air pollution, and rivers contamination.

When it comes to finding solutions to these issues, it's the government, individuals, and companies that are considered responsible actors. Young people show a strong belief that the government should be responsible for solving these environmental issues. However, individuals and companies are also expected to contribute their part in protecting the environment.

In conclusion, awareness of environmental damage, understanding the impacts of environmental issues, and acknowledging the responsible actors are crucial for Indonesian policy makers to help mitigate future environmental damage.

Sustainable cities



Awareness about issues of sustainable cities is crucial to create a more livable environment. 50% of young people in Indonesia are aware of the importance of renewable energy, especially among 19-20-year-olds at 58% and urban areas at 53%. Meanwhile, 55% of young people recognize the significance of green space, and 51% acknowledge the importance of reducing waste. However, only 23% of young people are aware of sustainable land use, indicating a need for greater education and awareness about the issue.

To create a sustainable city in Indonesia, young people consider several challenges that need to be addressed. The most significant challenges include using renewable energy, having green space, and reducing waste. However, only 19% of young people recognize the importance of sustainable land use, emphasizing the need to raise awareness and encourage sustainable practices.

Young people in Indonesia are increasingly aware of the importance of environmental sustainability, and this is reflected in their recognition of key issues such as having green spaces, using renewable energy, and

reducing waste. These issues have gained significant attention among youth. The growing concern for environmental sustainability among the youth indicates the importance of taking actions towards achieving a sustainable future.

Young people in Indonesia consider the government (69%) as the most responsible actor for solving environmental issues related to sustainable cities. However, individual actions (53%) also play a significant role in creating a sustainable city. Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) also play a vital role in raising awareness and advocating for sustainable practices.

Waste management



Young Indonesians are aware of the importance of waste management, with 66% recognizing the need to recycle garbage and industrial waste. This figure rises among 16-18 year olds. Additionally, 53% are concerned about teaching proper garbage disposal methods, while 49% recognize the issue of preventing trash burning or disposal in rivers.

Challenges for waste management in Indonesia are primarily focused on the need to recycle garbage and industrial waste, which is identified as a challenge by 59% of young people. Similarly, teaching people how to properly take care of garbage is a challenge recognized by 48% of young people. Ensuring that trash is not burned or disposed of in the river is also identified as a challenge by 47% of youth.

There is a high correlation between the importance and the recognition of issues such as teaching people how to properly take care of garbage, recycling garbage and industrial waste, and ensuring that trash is not burned or disposed of in the river.

Young people in Indonesia consider waste management as a shared responsibility among

different actors. While the government is seen as the most responsible actor by 60% of youth, 56% also recognize the responsibility of individuals in addressing this issue. Non-government organizations and companies are also recognized by 20% of youth as having a role in waste management.

In conclusion, waste management is another critical issue for Indonesia policy-makers. While awareness about recycling and proper garbage disposal is there, there is still room for improvement. Recycling is a significant challenge in the country, and garbage disposal is a problem in many regions. Proper waste management is closely linked to environmental concerns, and all parties have a role to play, including the government, individuals, NGOs, and companies.

Activism & Politics



Young people in Indonesia are recognizing the importance of their role in addressing environmental issues, only 8% of young people do not want to participate at all, a significant number of youngsters are already participating in efforts to address environmental issues, with 22% reporting that they have participated a lot.

Individual activities are some of the most accessible ways for young people to contribute to environmental protection. Simple actions like turning off lights and appliances when not in use, educating others about environmental issues is another way to make a difference, with 46% of young people mentioned that they have done so. Choosing to use environmentally friendly products is another way to reduce our impact on the environment.

Young people can make a difference in protecting the environment through activism activities. This includes supporting sustainable agriculture by purchasing organic products from local farmers markets. They can also join environmental organizations, participate in political campaigns or petitions for environmental

policies, and support organizations that conserve forests and animal habitats.

There are also several well-known environmental organizations that young people can support. These organizations have a unique focus on different aspects of environmental protection. For example, WALHI, Greenpeace Indonesia, Yayasan KEHATI, WWF Indonesia, and PEKA Indonesia are among the most recognized organizations in Indonesia.

The majority of young people (66%) mentioned that the government's performance in addressing environmental issues far below their expectations. It is important for young people to hold the government accountable for their actions towards environmental protection.

Methodology



Source: Freepik

Qualitative Research Design



Research Objective

1. Identifying general topics that are the main concerns of Indonesian youth.
2. Understanding the values upheld by Indonesian youth.
3. Identifying environmental topics that are the concerns of Indonesian youth.
4. The expectations of youth towards the role of the government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and corporations in addressing environmental issues.



Respondent Criteria

- n = 37 (5-7 respondents / FGD session)
- Age: 16 – 25 years
- University students/graduates of <1 year
- Area: Jakarta, Bandung, Yogyakarta, East Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi.



Data Collection Period

9 December 2022 –
13 January 2023



Methodology

6 groups with the following conditions:

- Jakarta (2 groups): face-to-face meetings
- Non-Jakarta (4 groups): online/virtual meetings

Quantitative Research Design



Research Objective

1. To understand the position and level of knowledge of young people regarding environmental issues
2. As one of the source of educational material and content for Academia Politica activities.



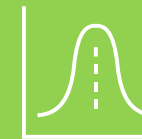
Data Collection Period

9 Februari – 16 Februari 2023



Methodology

Computer-Assisted Self Interviewing (CASI) or online survey



Sampling

n = 1435 responden*
Age: 16 – 29 tahun
Area: Indonesia

**representative for Indonesia*

Respondent profile*

base: all, n = 1435

Gender

Male	50%
Female	49%
Prefer not to say	1%

Age

< 18 years old	21%
19 – 20 years old	14%
21 – 22 years old	14%
23 – 24 years old	14%
25+	35%

Area

Jawa	54%
Sumatera	19%
Nusa Tenggara	8%
Kalimantan	8%
Sulawesi	8%
Others	3%

Urbanization

Urban	57%
Rural	43%

Education

Up to High School	86%
College/Universities	14%

* Results are weighted on gender, age, area, urbanization, and education

How to Read the Data

	Gender				Age					Education	
	Total	Man	Woman	Prefer not to say	<= 18	19 - 20	21 - 22	23 - 24	25+	High school or below	College
Not important (at all)	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%	4%	0%	1%	0%
A bit important	3%	4%	2%	0%	2%	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%	3%
Important	37%	38%	37%	28%	32%	29%	33%	37%	45%	38%	28%
Very important	29%	29%	29%	25%	30%	29%	32%	27%	28%	29%	30%
Extremely important	30%	28%	32%	44%	35%	39%	32%	29%	23%	29%	40%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	1435	719	698	18	306	205	207	207	510	1239	196

The red and green colors indicate a significant difference at alpha level 0.5 between groups (in this case, levels of importance) in cross-tabulation for each gender, age, and education level. In short, SPSS performs all possible pairwise comparisons between groups to determine which group is significantly higher than the others.

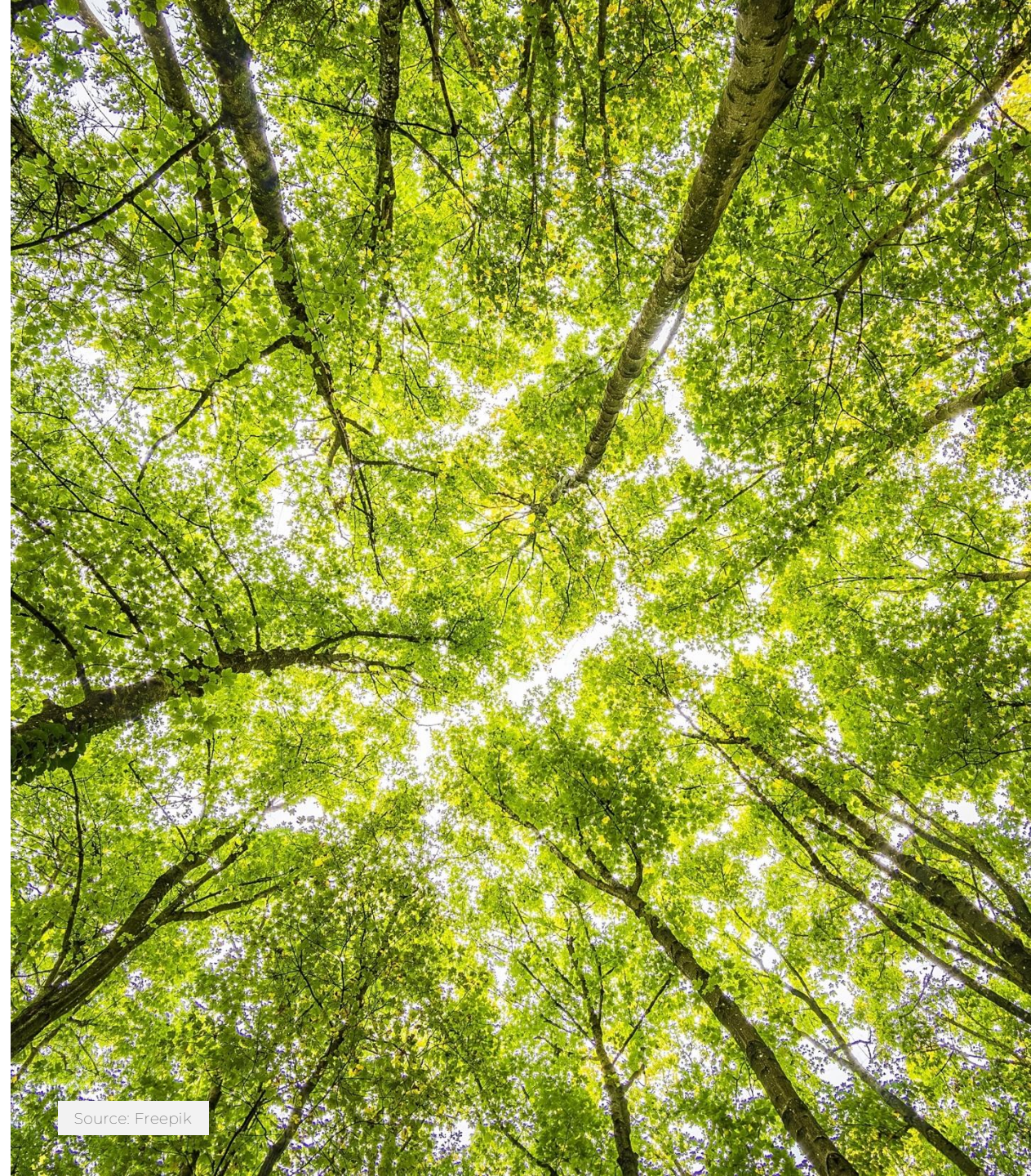
Taking an example from the table above, respondents who consider environmental issues significantly 'extremely important' went to college (40%, green box). If there is no color, it can be interpreted as no significant difference.

Highest value

Significantly higher

Significantly lower

General Topics



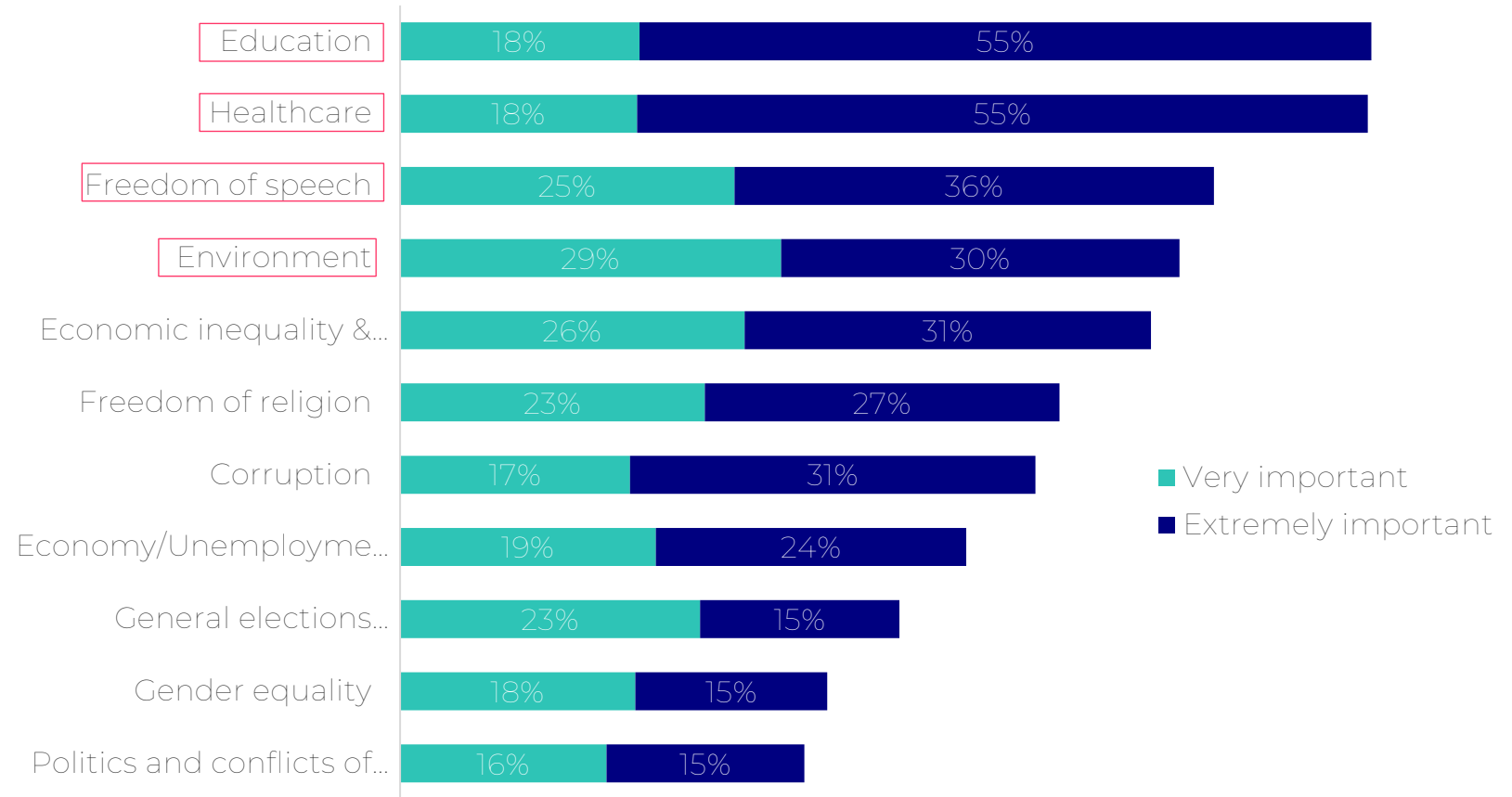
Source: Freepik

Level of Importance in General Topics ⁽¹⁾

The youth consider education, healthcare, and freedom of speech the three most important topics. **Closely followed by** environmental.

59% of young people in Indonesia consider environmental issues (very) important.

Level of Importance of General Topic
base: all, n=1435



Level of Importance in General Topics (2)

	Gender				Age					Education	
	Total	Man	Woman	Prefer not to say	<= 18	19 - 20	21 - 22	23 - 24	25+	High school or below	College
Not important (at all)	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%	4%	0%	1%	0%
A bit important	3%	4%	2%	0%	2%	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%	3%
Important	37%	38%	37%	28%	32%	29%	33%	37%	45%	38%	28%
Very important	29%	29%	29%	25%	30%	29%	32%	27%	28%	29%	30%
Extremely important	30%	28%	32%	44%	35%	39%	32%	29%	23%	29%	40%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	1435	719	698	18	306	205	207	207	510	1239	196

It's encouraging to know that the vast majority of young people aged 20 years and younger value the environment very highly - in fact, 2 out of 3 feel this way. This is actually more than the number of people aged 25 to 29 who feel the same. Additionally, among those who have completed higher education, a whopping 70% consider the environment to be very or extremely important. These findings highlight the high recognition among young people of the significance of protecting our planet.

Highest value

Significantly higher

Significantly lower

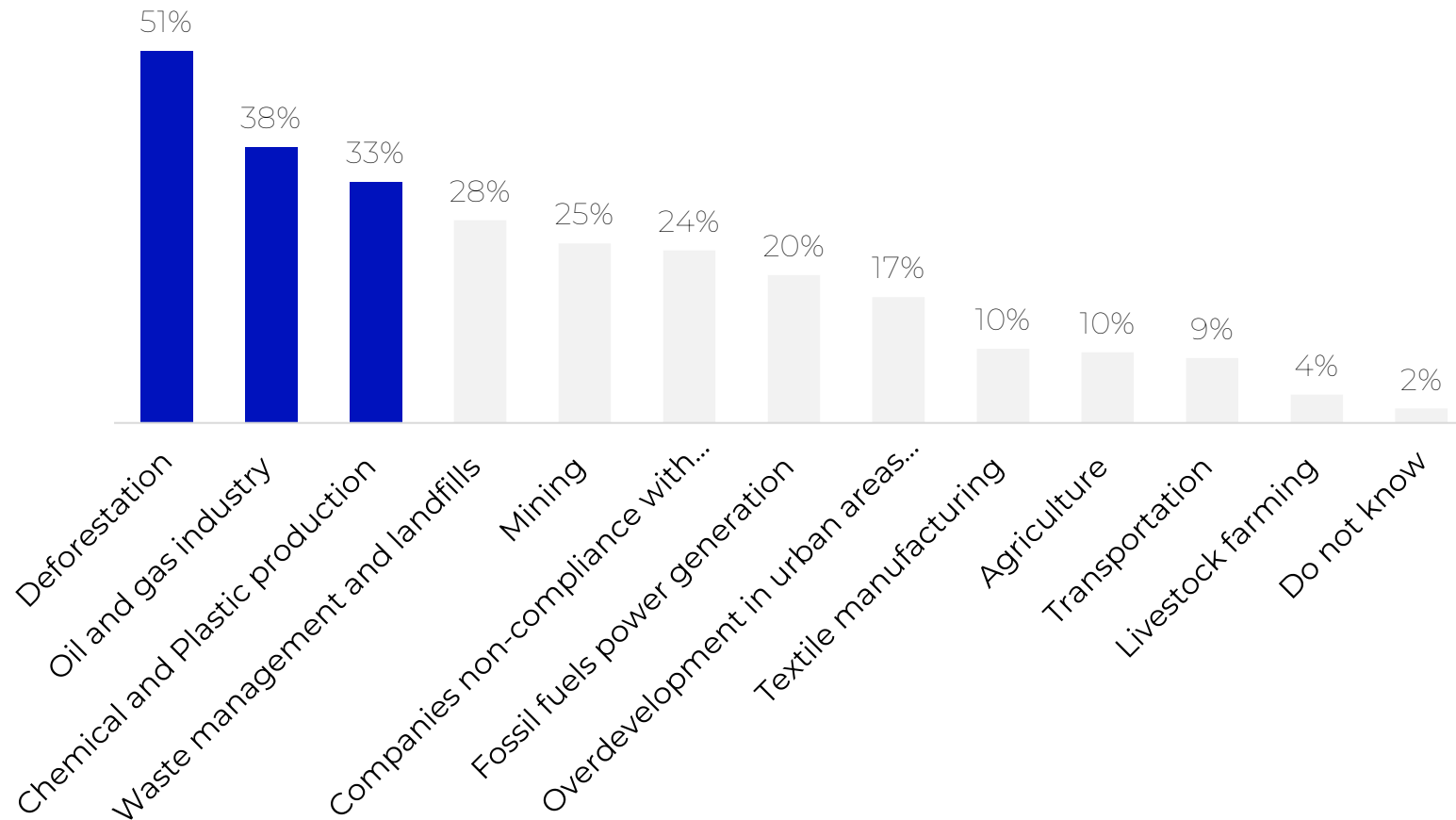
Perspective on Environmental Issues



Source: Freepik

Causes of Environmental Damage ⁽¹⁾

Cause of Environmental Damage
base: all, n= 1435



51% of young people see deforestation as the main cause of environmental damage.

The oil and gas industry and plastic and chemical production follow sentiments causing ecological damage.

Causes of Environmental Damage (2)

	Gender				Age					Island					
	Total	Man	Woman	Prefer not to say	<= 18	19 - 20	21 - 22	23 - 24	25+	Sumatra	Java	Nusa Tenggara	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Others
Oil and gas industry	38%	39%	37%	38%	45%	35%	39%	34%	35%	43%	37%	29%	37%	30%	63%
Agriculture	10%	10%	10%	17%	10%	7%	9%	9%	11%	10%	9%	12%	11%	9%	14%
Mining	25%	27%	22%	32%	24%	26%	24%	26%	24%	25%	19%	22%	47%	38%	26%
Fossil fuels power generation	20%	23%	17%	16%	21%	25%	20%	17%	19%	17%	24%	20%	12%	9%	27%
Deforestation	51%	47%	55%	44%	52%	51%	50%	56%	49%	53%	51%	45%	58%	52%	37%
Chemical and Plastic production	33%	29%	37%	49%	40%	38%	33%	28%	29%	35%	35%	39%	18%	28%	20%
Textile manufacturing	10%	11%	9%	10%	8%	7%	7%	14%	12%	9%	12%	6%	4%	14%	0%
Livestock farming	4%	4%	4%	0%	6%	5%	4%	1%	3%	5%	3%	5%	1%	7%	7%
Transportation	9%	9%	9%	12%	13%	10%	11%	5%	7%	11%	11%	5%	3%	5%	0%
Waste management and landfills	28%	26%	29%	34%	23%	28%	24%	27%	32%	23%	27%	32%	28%	36%	29%
Overdevelopment in urban areas and tourism	17%	16%	19%	6%	17%	20%	18%	18%	16%	10%	19%	23%	16%	23%	7%
Companies' non-compliance with environmental protection regulations	24%	27%	20%	17%	17%	22%	27%	28%	25%	22%	23%	21%	23%	32%	24%
Do not know	2%	2%	2%	4%	1%	3%	1%	2%	3%	1%	2%	2%	6%	0%	0%
Total	1435	719	698	18	306	205	207	207	510	267	774	116	116	115	46

Women show greater awareness of deforestation as a key source of environmental damage, with 55% identifying it as the main cause, compared to 47% of men. Young people aged 16 to 18 are particularly concerned about the oil and gas industry, with 45% holding it responsible for environmental damage. For chemical production, the age group of 19 to 20 years old shows the highest awareness, with 38% identifying it as a cause of environmental damage.

Highest value

Significantly higher

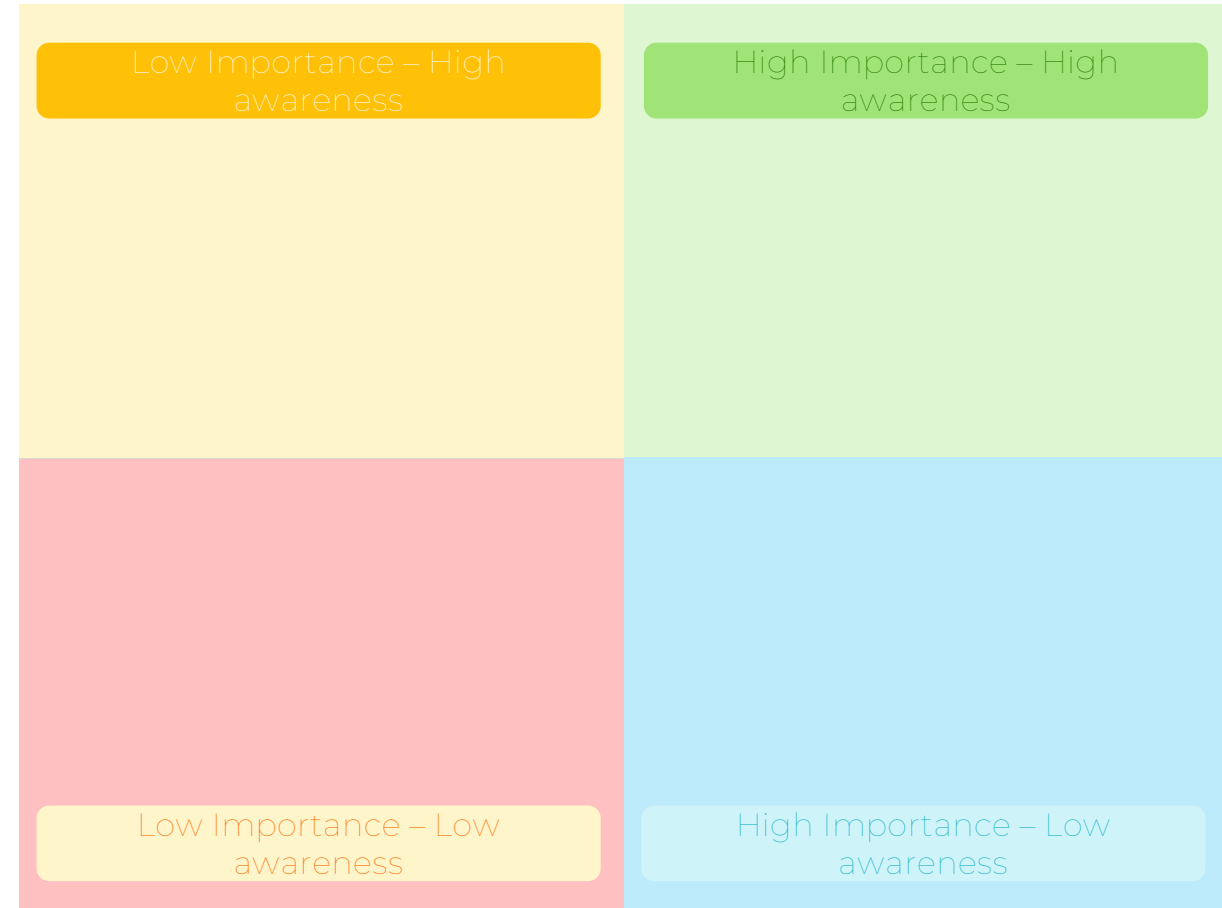
Significantly lower

Explanation About Matrix

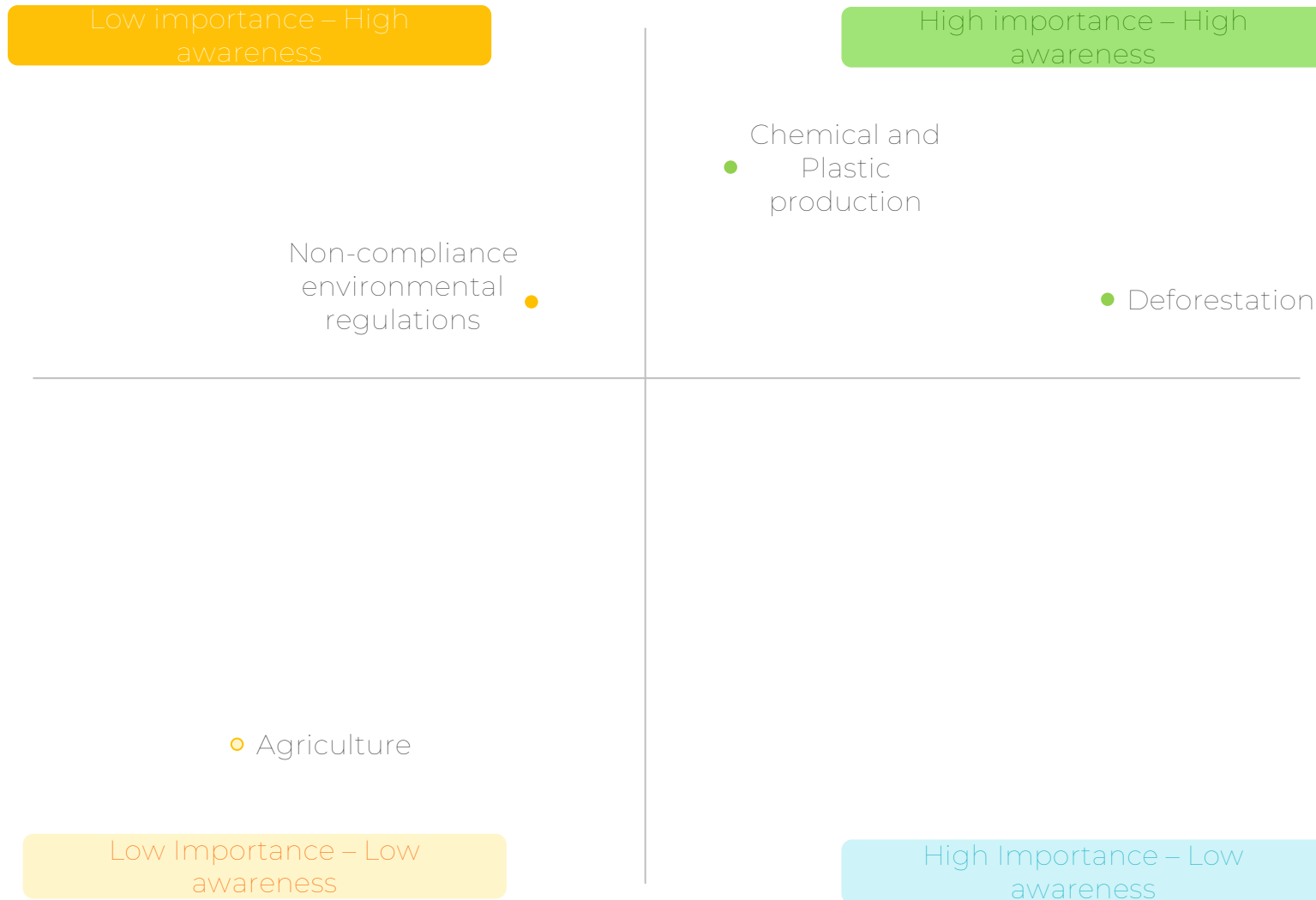
The matrix is a tool used to assess environmental issues. It has four quadrants, with importance and awareness as its axes. All issues in the matrix are significant to the environment.

The upper right quadrant has crucial and widely-known issues that need immediate attention. The lower right quadrant has less-known issues, but still have a high correlation with environmental importance. The top-left block has issues that are well-known but deemed less important.

Decision-makers can use this tool to identify the most critical areas that require attention or prioritization. This approach helps them focus on significant problems, ensuring informed and effective decisions.



Environmental Damage Matrix



It's important to recognize the correlation between environmental issues and activities.

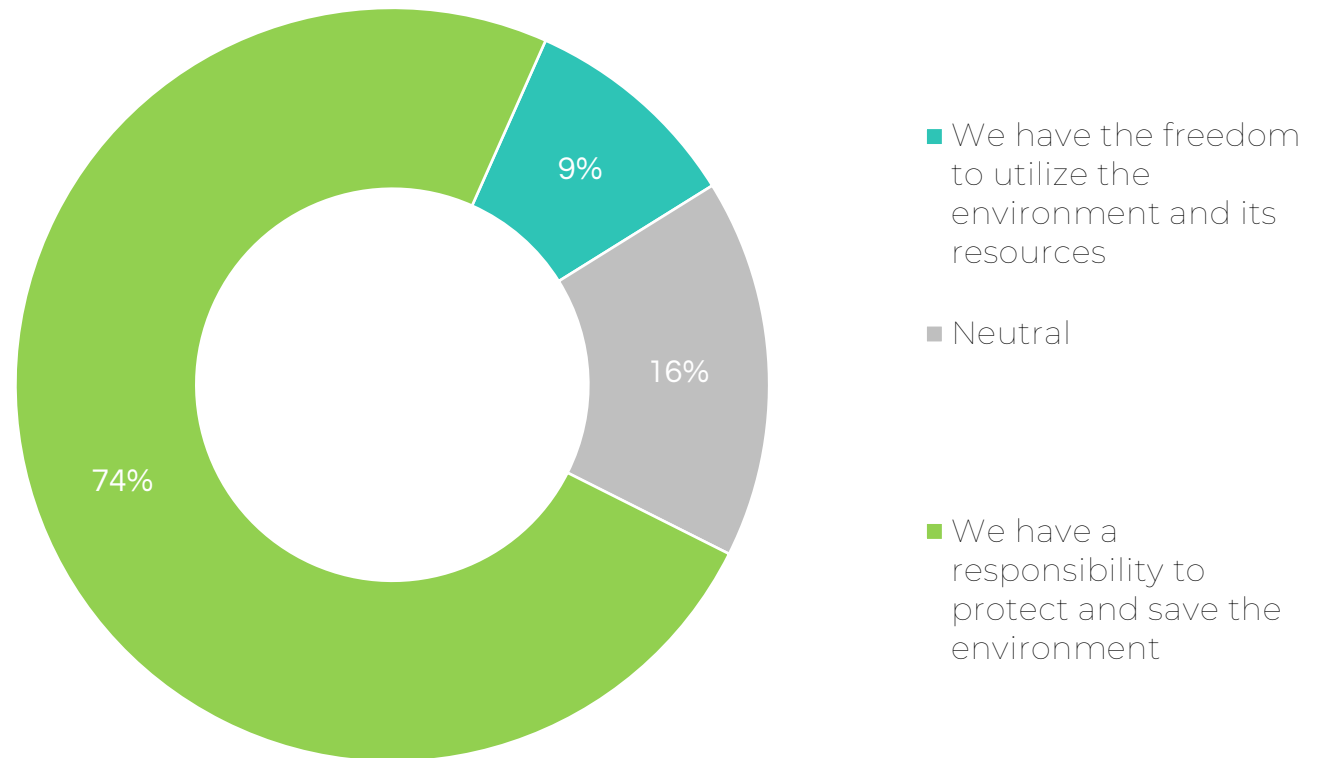
There is a strong link between the importance of environmental issues and chemical and plastic process production, as well as deforestation.

Non-compliance environmental regulations is well-known, but has a much weaker link with importance of environmental issues.

Humanity's role in the environment ⁽¹⁾

74% of young people in Indonesia say that we have a responsibility to take care of and save the environment.

Individual's role in the environment
base: all, n= 1435



Humanity's role in the environment (2)

	Gender				Age					Education	
	Total	Man	Woman	Prefer not to say	<= 18	19 - 20	21 - 22	23 - 24	25+	High school or below	College
We have the freedom to utilize the environment and its resources	10%	12%	7%	3%	9%	7%	14%	5%	11%	10%	5%
Neutral	16%	18%	15%	15%	19%	15%	13%	17%	16%	17%	11%
We have a responsibility to protect and save the environment	74%	70%	78%	82%	73%	78%	74%	77%	73%	73%	84%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	1435	719	698	18	306	205	207	207	510	1239	196

As humans, it is our responsibility to protect and preserve the environment. A significant 74% of people believe in this responsibility and take steps to make a positive impact. Interestingly, women tend to be more committed to environmental protection than men, with 78% actively involved. Those with higher education also show greater concern, with 84% taking an active role. A mere 10% of people believe in unrestricted use of the environment and its resources. Surprisingly, youngsters aged 21-22 (14%) agree with this.

Highest value

Significantly higher

Significantly lower

Climate Change



Source: Freepik

Intro to Climate Change

The concerns of young people regarding climate change in Indonesia are multifaceted. Many perceive the protection and preservation of the environment as a personal responsibility, particularly among those up to 24 years old. Education is a defining factor in shaping the level of awareness and understanding of the complex causes and effects of climate change in the country.

For most young people, climate change is associated with changing weather patterns and an increase in natural disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, and landslides, which are common in Indonesia. Climate change is expected to exacerbate these disasters, leading to significant loss of life and property.

Moreover, among college-educated youth, the impact of greenhouse gases on the environment is a pressing concern. Youth in Java appear to be more attuned to the complexities of climate change compared to other regions.

"What I think about why the climate crisis is never going to be solved - like it's always going to be a problem, is because there are things like carbon taxing and carbon trading activities. There won't be a decrease in pollution because those who aren't producing carbon will sell their slot to countries that have more carbon slots. It won't reduce it."
- R3, M, Jakarta Group 2, Sociology student

"There are three things that first come to mind when I think about the environment: The first is capitalism, and the second is 'prolonged crisis.' I truly feel like the prolonged crisis can cause a decrease in population and that natural resources can't be used anymore."
- R2, F, Jakarta Group 2, French literature student



Intro to Climate Change

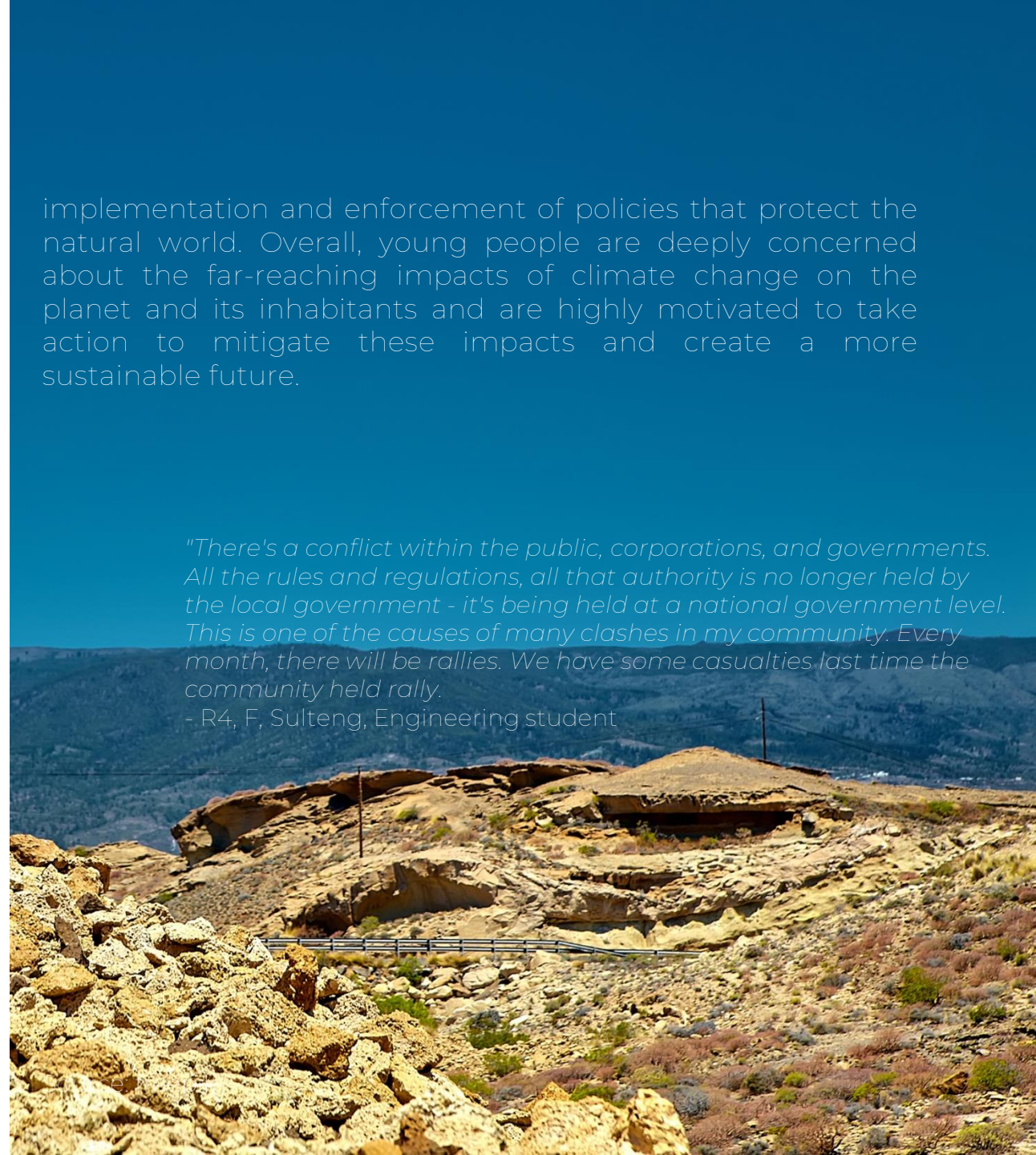
Overall, the majority of young people recognize that mitigating climate change is the responsibility of every individual. Through focus group discussions, youth in Jakarta and Bandung have expressed the importance of communal grassroots action to sustain the momentum of increased awareness of climate change.

During their discussions, the youth expressed their appeal for greater government action on environmental issues. In Jakarta, Bandung, and Yogyakarta, they raised concerns about the willingness and capacity of local authorities to address the root causes of greenhouse gas emissions, particularly in their capacity as executors of environmental policies. The youth highlighted a range of local environmental problems, including deforestation, biodiversity loss, and inadequate management of pollution, including industrial waste, which they believed required urgent and decisive government action.

Youth in Kalimantan and Sulawesi identify the lack of coordination between local and national governments as another issue that underscores the need for the government to act as an environmental watchdog, ensuring the effective

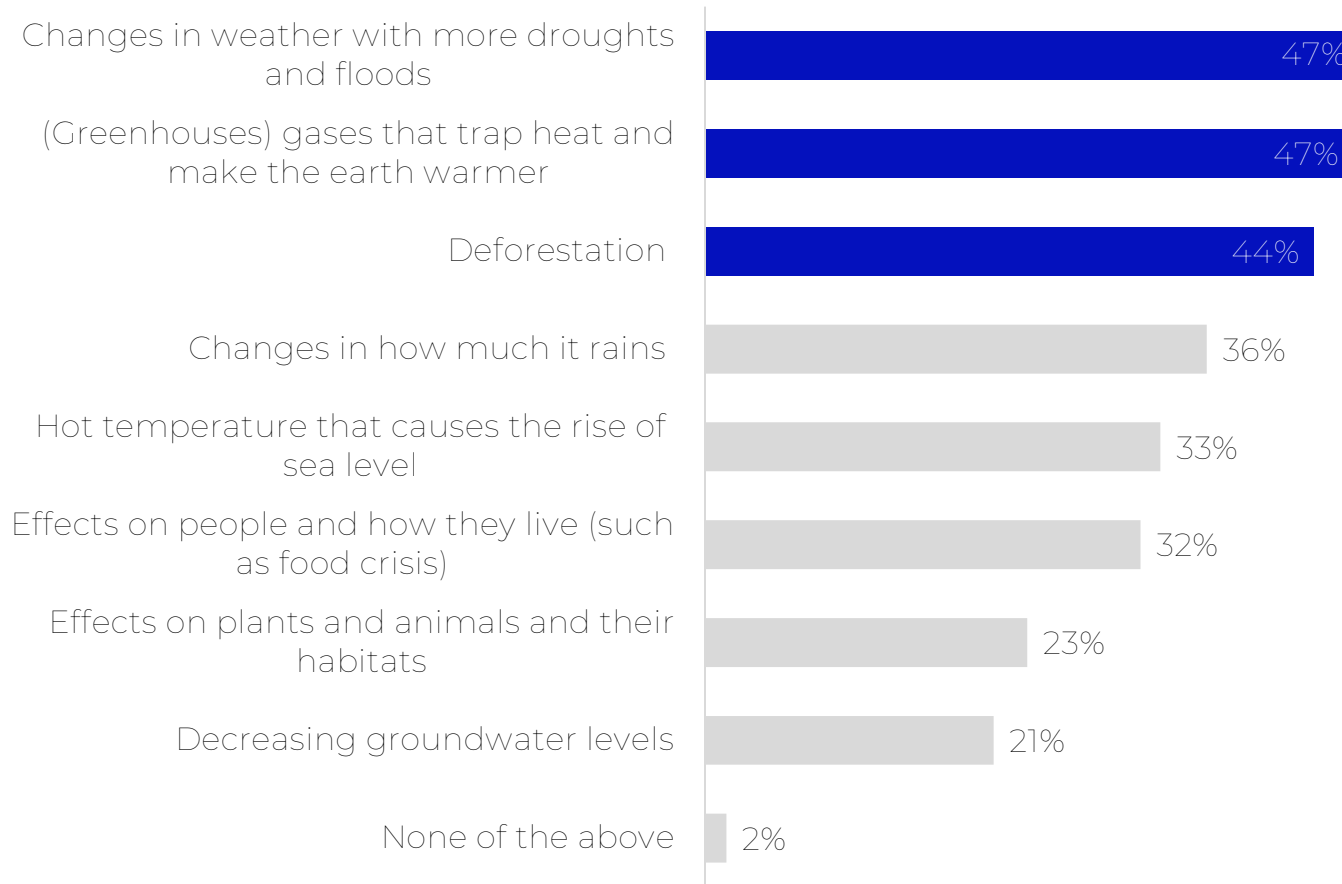
implementation and enforcement of policies that protect the natural world. Overall, young people are deeply concerned about the far-reaching impacts of climate change on the planet and its inhabitants and are highly motivated to take action to mitigate these impacts and create a more sustainable future.

"There's a conflict within the public, corporations, and governments. All the rules and regulations, all that authority is no longer held by the local government - it's being held at a national government level. This is one of the causes of many clashes in my community. Every month, there will be rallies. We have some casualties last time the community held rally."
- R4, F, Sulteng, Engineering student



Awareness of Climate Change ⁽¹⁾

Awareness of Climate Change
base: all, n= 1435



Almost *half* the youth know about droughts and floods, (greenhouse) gases that trap heat, and deforestation.

Awareness of Climate Change (2)

	Gender				Age					Urbanization	
	Total	Man	Woman	Prefer not to say	<= 18	19 - 20	21 - 22	23 - 24	25+	Urban	Rural
(Greenhouses) gases that trap heat and make the earth warmer	47%	47%	47%	55%	52%	52%	53%	48%	39%	49%	44%
Hot temperature that causes the rise of sea level	33%	36%	30%	37%	33%	37%	38%	29%	31%	35%	30%
Deforestation	44%	43%	45%	48%	45%	43%	48%	43%	44%	46%	42%
Changes in how much it rains	36%	35%	38%	49%	42%	40%	32%	30%	36%	38%	34%
Changes in weather with more droughts and floods	47%	48%	47%	57%	53%	50%	44%	41%	47%	50%	44%
Effects on plants and animals and their habitats	23%	24%	23%	24%	24%	30%	22%	19%	23%	27%	18%
Effects on people and how they live (such as food crisis)	32%	32%	32%	33%	31%	36%	30%	25%	33%	34%	28%
Decreasing groundwater levels	21%	23%	18%	25%	21%	22%	21%	21%	20%	25%	16%
Others	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
None of the above	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	286%	290%	281%	330%	302%	313%	289%	259%	275%	306%	260%
	1435	719	698	18	306	205	207	207	510	814	621

Almost half of people (47%) believe that weather patterns are changing, leading to more droughts and floods. Among 16 to 18 year-olds, this percentage increases to 53%, with 50% in urban areas and 44% in rural areas. Similarly, 47% of people believe in greenhouse gases causing global warming. However, this percentage drops to 39% among people aged 25 to 29.

Highest value

Significantly higher

Significantly lower

Awareness of Climate Change (3)

	Education			Island					
	Total	High school or below	College	Sumatra	Java	Nusa Tenggara	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Others
(Greenhouses) gases that trap heat and make the earth warmer	47%	45%	58%	45%	48%	46%	37%	54%	50%
Hot temperature that causes the rise of sea level	33%	33%	31%	35%	35%	31%	27%	35%	0%
Deforestation	44%	44%	45%	39%	49%	41%	42%	38%	26%
Changes in how much it rains	36%	37%	31%	29%	41%	35%	37%	28%	26%
Changes in weather with more droughts and floods	47%	49%	35%	42%	52%	41%	35%	47%	50%
Effects on plants and animals and their habitats	23%	23%	23%	19%	27%	17%	27%	15%	22%
Effects on people and how they live (such as food crisis)	32%	32%	30%	25%	37%	30%	29%	21%	18%
Decreasing groundwater levels	21%	22%	16%	13%	26%	16%	12%	26%	0%
Others	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
None of the above	2%	2%	0%	1%	2%	3%	0%	1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	286%	289%	269%	247%	318%	259%	244%	266%	193%
	1435	1239	196	267	774	116	116	115	46

About half of people (47%) mention weather patterns are changing, causing more droughts and floods. Only 35% of those with higher education mention this, compared to 45% of those with high school education or less, and 52% in Java. 47% believe greenhouse gases cause global warming, rising to 58% among the educated. 39% believe deforestation is happening, with 43% in Java. It's vital to understand these issues and work towards a sustainable future.

Highest value

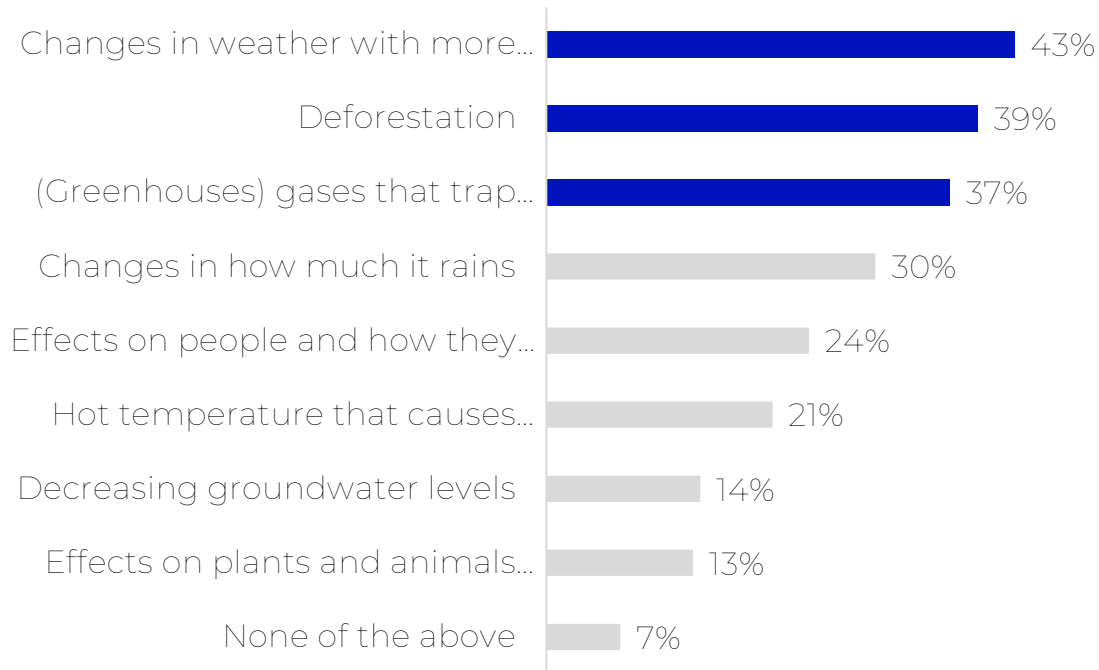
Significantly higher

Significantly lower

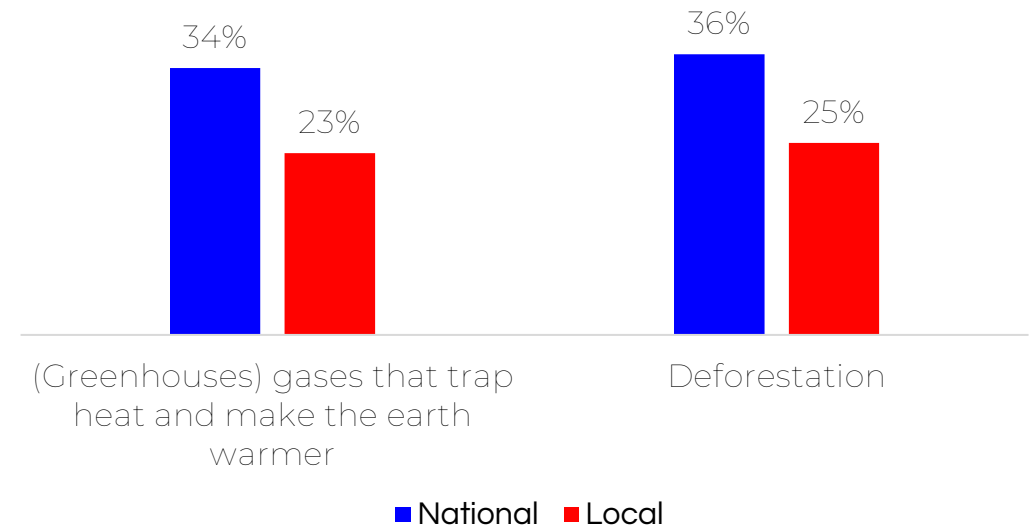
Challenges to Climate Change ⁽¹⁾

Around 2 out of 5 youths in Indonesia consider climate change are weather changes, deforestation, and greenhouse gas emissions the three most urgent challenge related to climate change.

Climate Change Challenge
base: all, n= 1435



Climate Change Challenges in National
and Local Level
base: all, n= 1435



(Greenhouse) gases are considered by the youth of Indonesia as a national challenge (34%), and too a much lower degree it is seen as a local or province challenge (23%). The same can be said about deforestation, youngsters consider this a national challenge first (36%), and a local or province challenge second (25%)

Challenges to Climate Change (2)

	Age						Island					
	Total	<= 18	19 - 20	21 - 22	23 - 24	25+	Sumatra	Java	Nusa Tenggara	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Others
(Greenhouses) gases that trap heat and make the earth warmer	37%	39%	43%	41%	38%	31%	35%	38%	39%	28%	46%	31%
Hot temperature that causes the rise of sea level	21%	18%	20%	21%	17%	23%	22%	23%	15%	12%	24%	0%
Deforestation	39%	38%	35%	41%	39%	41%	35%	43%	37%	38%	36%	26%
Changes in how much it rains	30%	34%	31%	27%	24%	31%	23%	34%	26%	32%	23%	26%
Changes in weather with more droughts and floods	43%	46%	44%	39%	38%	44%	36%	46%	40%	32%	47%	44%
Effects on plants and animals and their habitats	13%	11%	16%	13%	9%	16%	11%	16%	11%	15%	11%	0%
Effects on people and how they live (such as food crisis)	24%	20%	28%	22%	20%	27%	19%	27%	27%	20%	20%	11%
Decreasing groundwater levels	14%	15%	14%	11%	15%	15%	7%	17%	11%	7%	22%	0%
None of the above	7%	7%	9%	8%	5%	6%	6%	7%	8%	8%	9%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	228%	229%	240%	222%	205%	233%	194%	251%	213%	191%	238%	141%
	1413	304	204	204	203	498	263	760	113	116	114	46

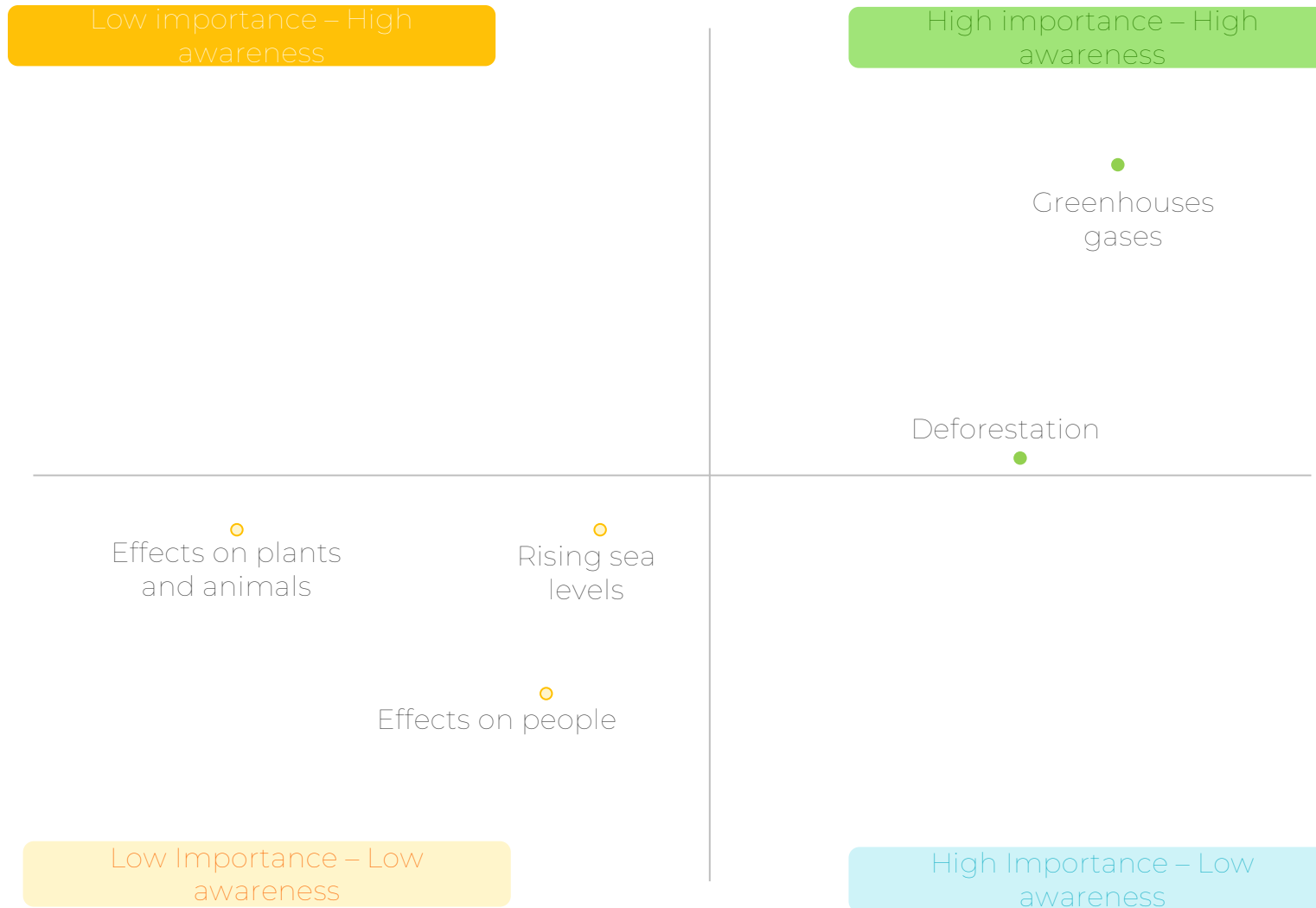
Climate change poses significant challenges for Indonesia. 43% of people mention weather changes with more droughts and floods, especially youngsters in Java (46%) and Sulawesi (47%). Deforestation is cited by 39%, again in Java (43%). Greenhouse gases/global warming are acknowledged by 37%, with often youth from Sulawesi (46%). Surprisingly young adults aged 25-29 in Kalimantan mention this the least (28%).

Highest value

Significantly higher

Significantly lower

Climate Change Matrix



(Greenhouses) gases that trap heat and make earth warmer and deforestation are critical issues that are widely recognized and require urgent attention.

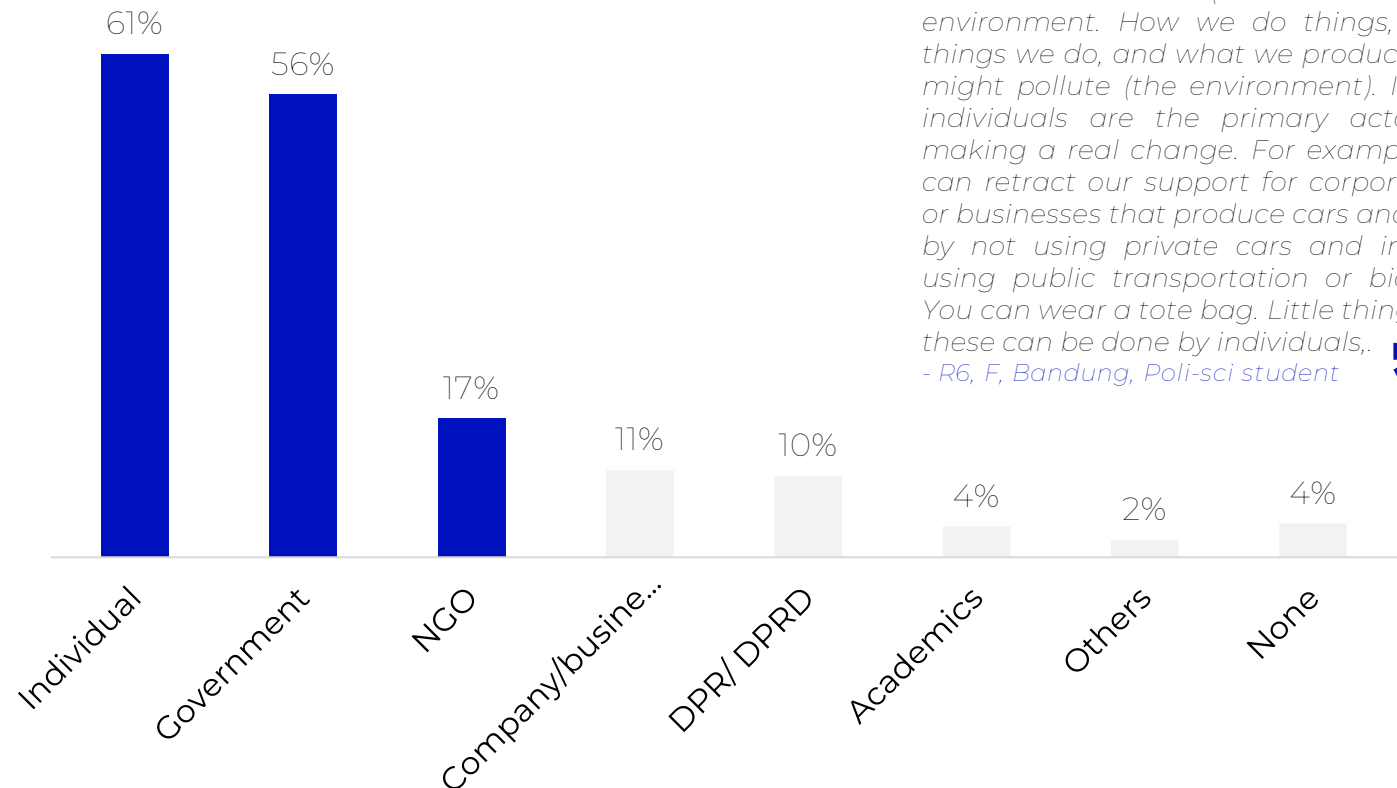
Issues like effects on plants, rising sea levels, and impact on people are relatively unknown and have very little impact on the sense of the importance of the environment.

Responsible Parties for Climate Change ⁽¹⁾

More than half of youth aged 16-29 years in Indonesia think that Climate change is the primary responsibility of every individual in Indonesia personally and the government as a whole.

Looking at the list of challenges mentions, companies can also play a role as responsible actors. For example, they can advocate for government policies & regulations that promote environmentally sustainable practices and support the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Responsible Parties for Addressing
Climate Change
base: all n= 1435



“ Individually, we can already take more roles in the (conservation of) environment. How we do things, what things we do, and what we produce that might pollute (the environment). I think individuals are the primary actors in making a real change. For example, we can retract our support for corporations or businesses that produce cars and fuels by not using private cars and instead using public transportation or bicycles. You can wear a tote bag. Little things like these can be done by individuals.”
- R6, F, Bandung, Poli-sci student

Responsible Parties for Climate Change ⁽²⁾

	Gender				Age					Education	
	Total	Man	Woman	Prefer not to say	<= 18	19 - 20	21 - 22	23 - 24	25+	High school or below	College
Government	56%	62%	50%	50%	52%	51%	58%	55%	59%	57%	49%
DPR/ DPRD	10%	14%	5%	1%	5%	6%	7%	9%	16%	10%	6%
Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	17%	16%	18%	12%	22%	23%	14%	12%	14%	17%	13%
Company/business	11%	10%	11%	9%	9%	6%	12%	12%	12%	10%	12%
Academics	4%	5%	2%	0%	1%	3%	4%	7%	5%	4%	4%
Individual	61%	55%	66%	79%	63%	66%	61%	63%	56%	59%	71%
Others	2%	2%	2%	6%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
None	4%	3%	5%	3%	4%	4%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	164%	167%	160%	160%	159%	162%	163%	164%	167%	164%	160%
	1413	703	692	18	304	204	204	203	498	1217	195

Youth with higher education primarily believe that individuals are responsible for climate change (71%). In contrast, 56% of people with a high school education or less believe that governments are the main cause. A minority of respondents (17%) believe that non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are responsible. Young people aged 16-20 also showed differing views, with those aged 16-18 more likely to believe in the responsibility of NGOs (22%) and those aged 19-20 showing similar views (23%).

Environmental Damage



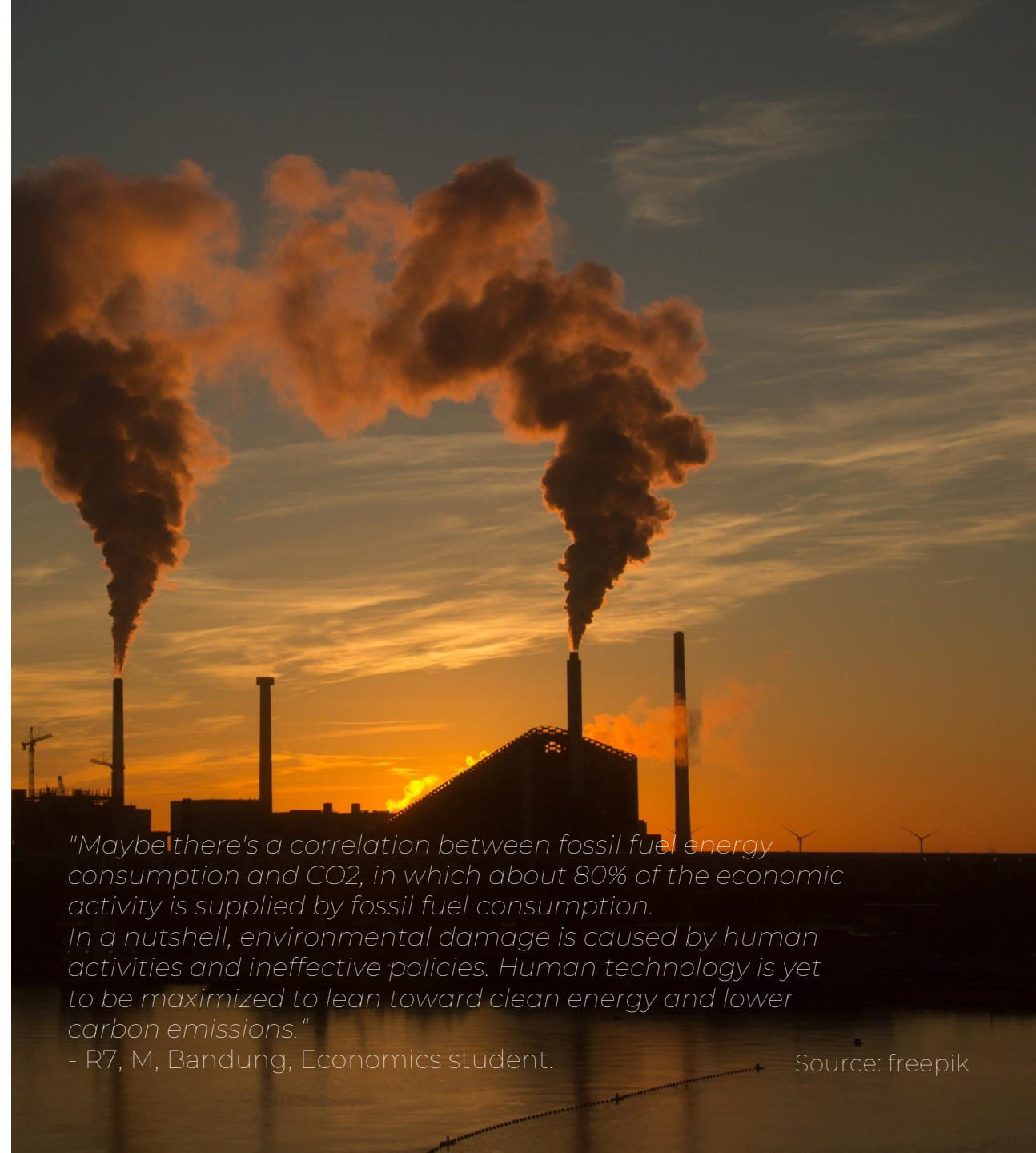
Source: Freepik

Intro to Environmental Damage

Environmental damage pertains to the detrimental impact inflicted upon the natural environment and its ecosystems, typically as a consequence of human activities such as industrial processes, transportation, energy production, agriculture, and waste disposal. This damage manifests in various forms, such as air and water pollution, deforestation, biodiversity loss, climate change, soil erosion, and depletion of natural resources.

With regard to environmental degradation, the improper disposal of waste (including chemical waste) onto the ground and the contamination of rivers are issues that have garnered the attention of the younger generation.

Moreover, in terms of awareness concerning the multifaceted nature of environmental damage, youths in Java display a greater degree of understanding compared to their counterparts from other islands. In terms of their views on the priority issues that require attention and resolution, the rank of concerns remains unaltered, with "cars and transportation causing air pollution" emerging as one of the top three. These findings are consistent with the qualitative results, which indicate that youths from Jakarta and Bandung feel strongly about the need for stricter regulations governing the use of vehicles and other modes of transportation.



"Maybe there's a correlation between fossil fuel energy consumption and CO₂, in which about 80% of the economic activity is supplied by fossil fuel consumption. In a nutshell, environmental damage is caused by human activities and ineffective policies. Human technology is yet to be maximized to lean toward clean energy and lower carbon emissions."

- R7, M, Bandung, Economics student.

Source: freepik

Intro to Environmental Damage

Regarding environmental damage, there is a resounding demand to both the local and national government to take prompt action. It is expected that the government will regulate and demonstrate a willingness to enforce regulations, particularly with respect to corporations that are identified as the source of industrial waste and responsible for river contamination.

In relation to the role of cars and transportation in contributing to air pollution, the findings from qualitative research suggest that youths with a higher level of education recognize the critical importance of enhancing transportation infrastructure, for instance, through the adoption of electric buses or cars, or the establishment of public development facilities.

Nonetheless, there is a significant imperative to undertake continuous efforts aimed at reshaping public attitudes and promoting the adoption of eco-friendly modes of transportation.

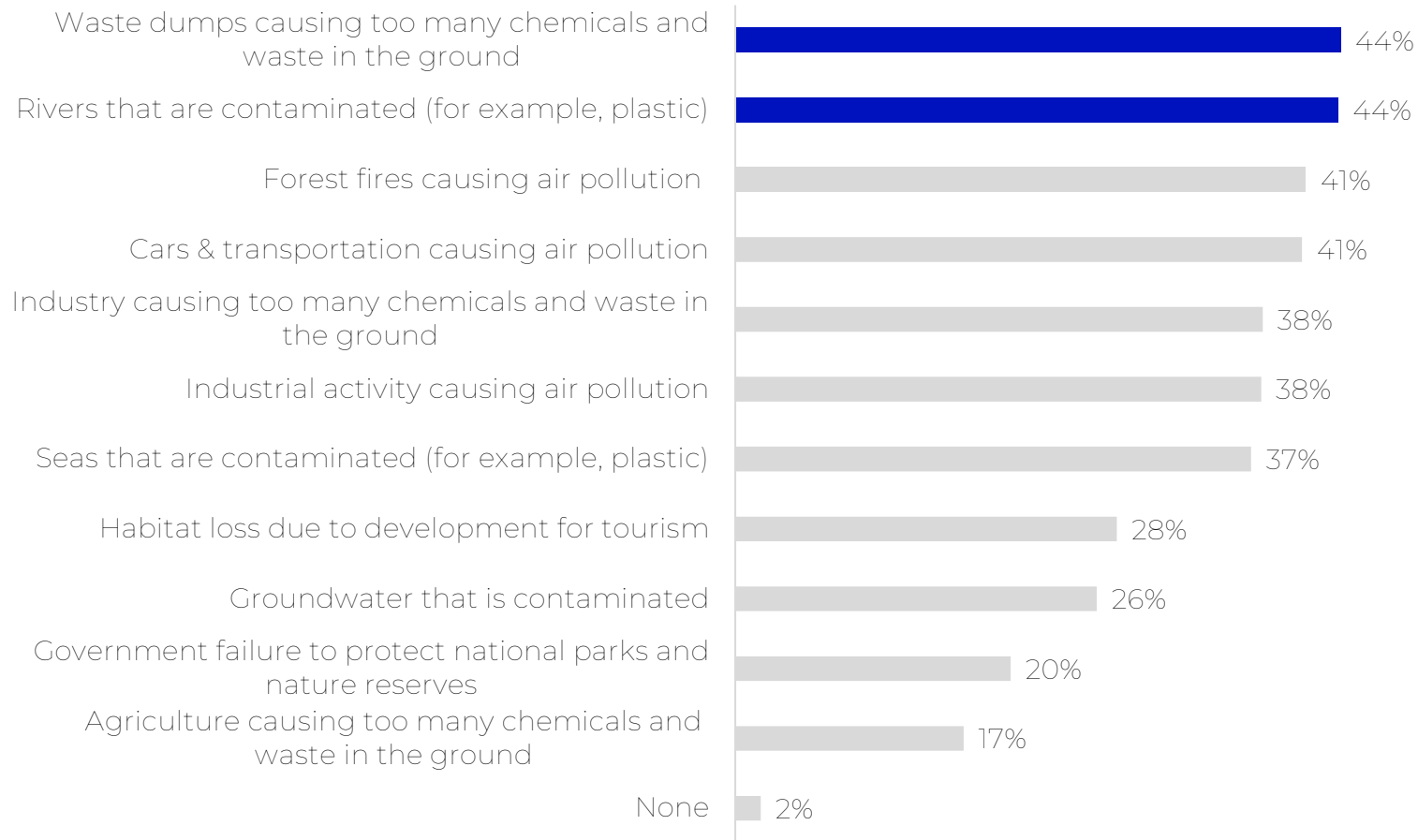


"Jakarta citizens have been stuck with the pollution for too long. Even though they understand that eliminating pollution is good for the earth, they're still stuck with the system. They have to use motorcycles, cars, and other (fossil-fueled vehicles) anywhere. Electric (vehicles) are more of a solution now that many transportation companies use electricity too - motorcycle taxis are already using electric motorbikes. So I think they're starting to understand that the key is to give access to the people who run the economy."

- R1, M, Jakarta Group 2, History/Education student.

Awareness of Environmental Damage ⁽¹⁾

Awareness of Environmental Damage
base: all n= 1435



Two of the most cited causes of environmental damage are chemical waste in the ground and contaminated rivers. Followed closely by forest fires and air pollution.

Awareness of Environmental Damage (2)

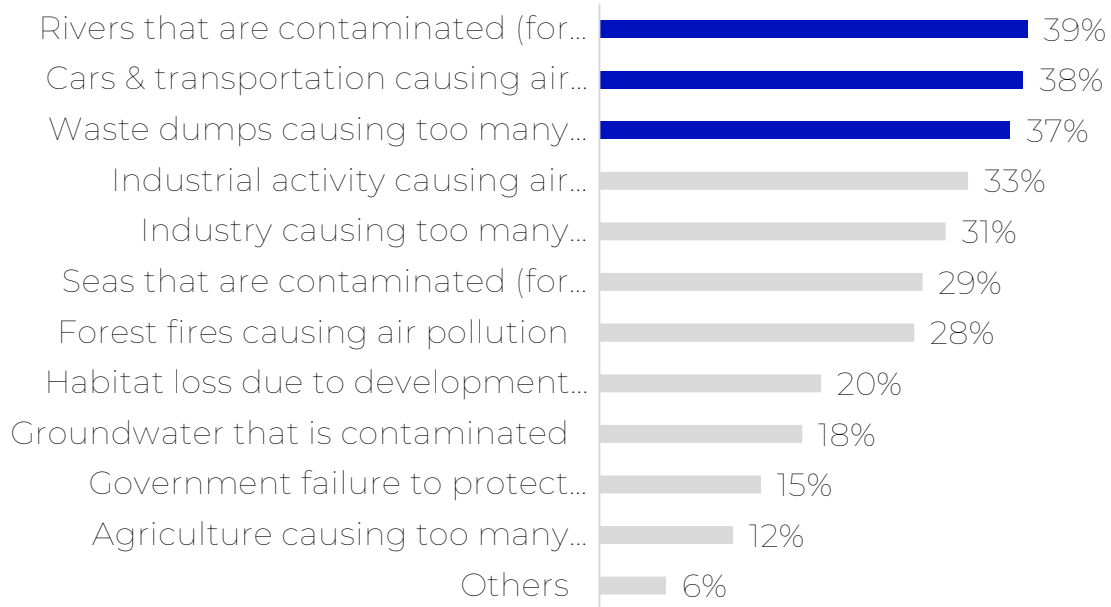
	Age						Urbanization		Island					
	Total	<= 18	19 - 20	21 - 22	23 - 24	25+	Urban	Rural	Sumatra	Java	Nusa Tenggara	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Others
Forest fires causing air pollution	41%	42%	51%	41%	38%	38%	43%	40%	37%	44%	41%	36%	37%	36%
Cars & transportation causing air pollution	41%	47%	50%	42%	39%	34%	45%	36%	34%	46%	44%	31%	35%	37%
Industrial activity causing air pollution	38%	37%	45%	42%	36%	35%	38%	38%	33%	42%	33%	33%	42%	27%
Rivers that are contaminated	44%	48%	48%	43%	42%	40%	46%	41%	37%	51%	40%	35%	35%	20%
Seas that are contaminated	37%	42%	42%	43%	32%	33%	42%	31%	29%	43%	35%	26%	39%	27%
Groundwater that is contaminated	26%	29%	28%	25%	24%	25%	29%	23%	17%	31%	26%	27%	18%	16%
Agriculture causing too many chemicals and waste in the ground	17%	13%	20%	17%	17%	17%	19%	14%	12%	18%	8%	18%	27%	14%
Waste dumps causing too many chemicals and waste in the ground	44%	40%	52%	43%	43%	43%	47%	40%	40%	47%	45%	35%	42%	36%
Industry causing too many chemicals and waste in the ground	38%	37%	45%	37%	38%	37%	40%	36%	28%	43%	34%	37%	44%	20%
Habitat loss due to development for tourism	28%	33%	34%	27%	19%	26%	30%	24%	22%	35%	22%	19%	14%	7%
Government failure to protect national parks and nature reserves	20%	18%	23%	23%	20%	19%	22%	17%	18%	24%	14%	13%	14%	10%
Others	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
None	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	3%	1%	3%	2%	2%	5%	1%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Waste dumps are a concern for 44% of Young Indonesians, with the highest awareness among 19-20 year-olds (52%) and urban residents (47%) in Java. Contamination of rivers is an issue in Java, with 51% of the population being aware of it.

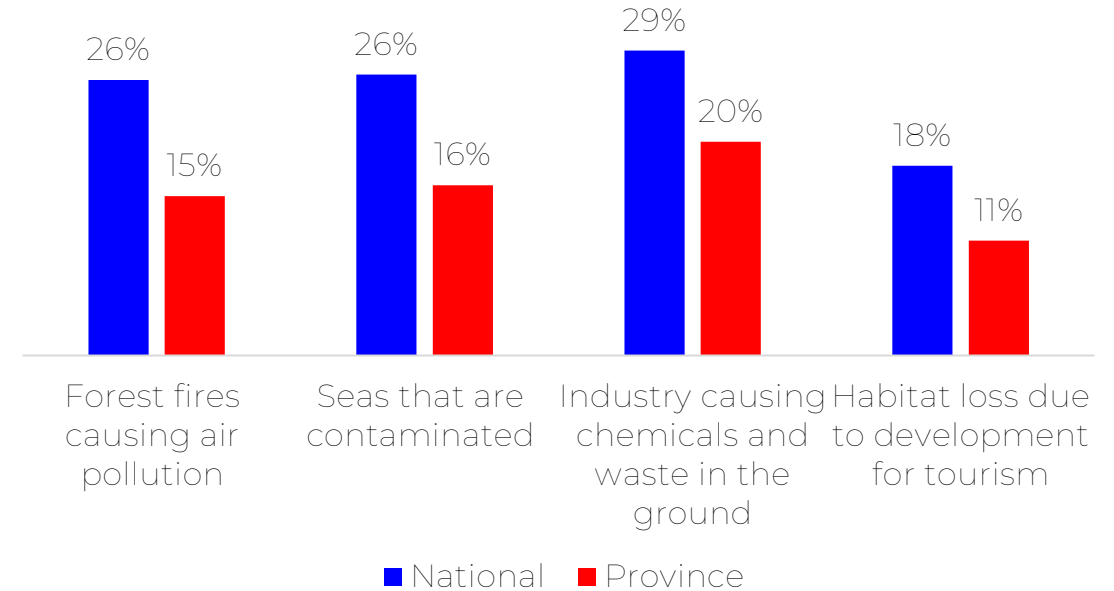
Forest fires are a concern for 41% of 19-20 year-olds in Indonesia, while industrial air pollution is a challenge in Java (38%). It's crucial to address these environmental challenges to protect our planet for future generations.

Environmental Damage Challenges ⁽¹⁾

Environmental Damage Challenge
base: all, n = 1435



Environmental Damage Challenges
Base: all, n = 1435



Environmental damage is a critical issue facing Indonesia today, and three of the most mentioned challenges are contaminated rivers, air pollution caused by cars and transportation, and waste dumps. Addressing these challenges will require a multi-faceted approach that involves government action, public awareness and education, and collective efforts from individuals, communities, and businesses.

For several of the challenges, there clear differences whether it concerns a national or provincial issue. Challenges like forest fires or contaminated seas are often seen as national challenges.

Q08 According to you, which types of environmental damage are currently a challenge in Indonesia?

Q08a According to you, which types of environmental damage are currently a challenge in Indonesia (national scale)?

Q08b According to you, which types of environmental damage are currently a challenge in the province where you live (local scale)?

Environmental Damage Challenges (2)

	Age						Island					
	Total	<= 18	19 - 20	21 - 22	23 - 24	25+	Sumatra	Java	Nusa Tenggara	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Others
Forest fires causing air pollution	28%	22%	34%	26%	29%	31%	27%	30%	27%	28%	30%	16%
Cars & transportation causing air pollution	38%	44%	46%	40%	35%	33%	30%	43%	44%	30%	29%	37%
Industrial activity causing air pollution	33%	32%	40%	35%	32%	31%	29%	37%	29%	28%	39%	14%
Rivers that are contaminated	39%	42%	44%	37%	33%	38%	32%	45%	38%	30%	28%	13%
Seas that are contaminated	29%	32%	32%	36%	24%	26%	21%	32%	33%	19%	36%	27%
Groundwater that is contaminated	18%	17%	20%	17%	14%	21%	10%	23%	21%	17%	12%	6%
Waste dumps	37%	29%	42%	36%	38%	40%	34%	41%	39%	22%	37%	30%
Agriculture soil contamination	12%	9%	12%	10%	12%	15%	9%	13%	6%	9%	23%	14%
Industry soil contamination	31%	32%	32%	28%	32%	32%	21%	35%	26%	30%	39%	20%
Habitat loss due to tourism	20%	23%	23%	17%	12%	21%	14%	26%	16%	16%	11%	7%
Government failure to protect nature	15%	13%	16%	18%	12%	15%	14%	17%	12%	12%	10%	4%
Others	6%	6%	6%	9%	4%	6%	6%	5%	11%	9%	6%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	308%	300%	347%	310%	278%	308%	248%	346%	303%	250%	300%	188%
	1408	301	202	205	203	497	262	761	110	114	115	46

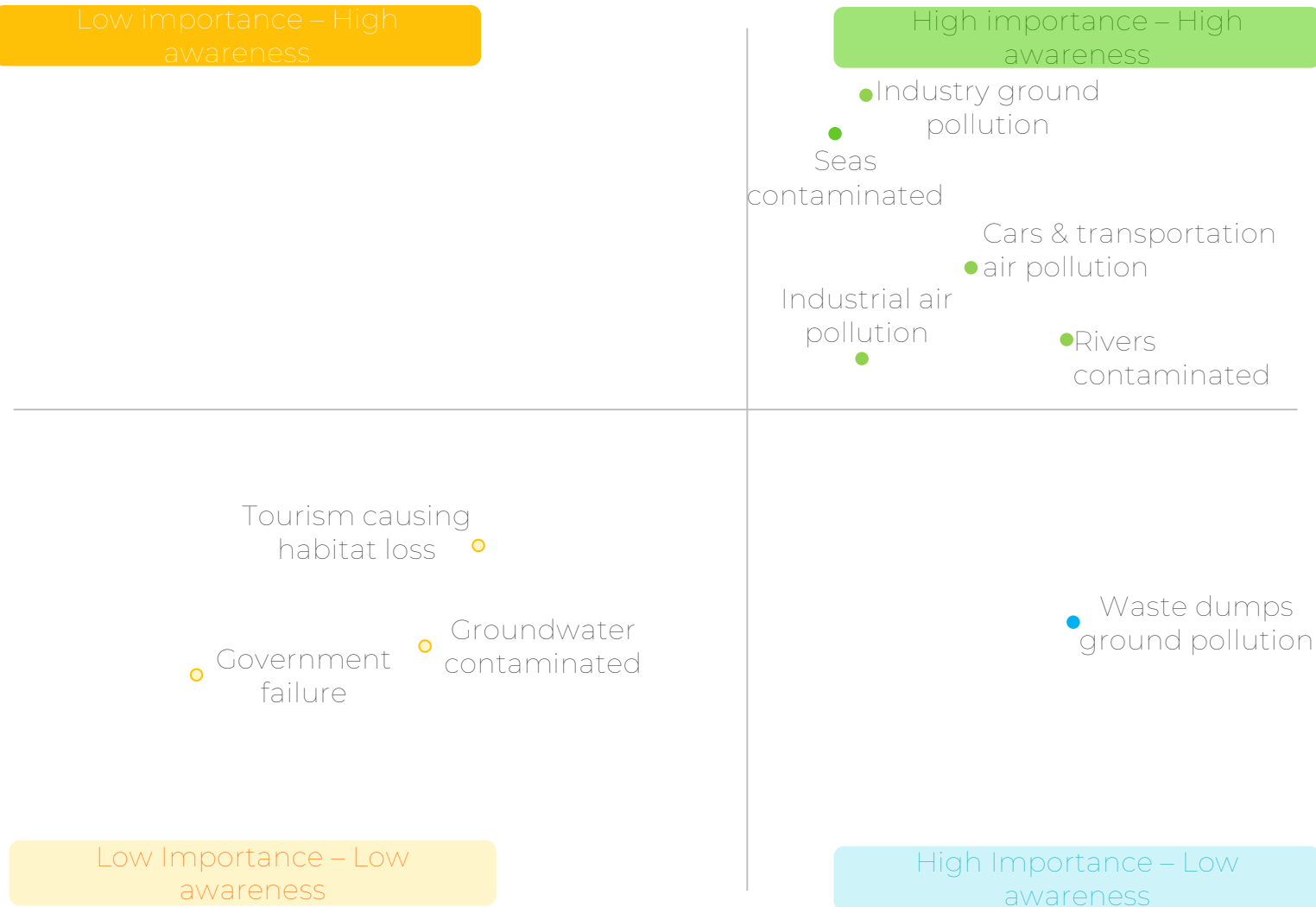
Air pollution caused by transportation is the second most concern (38%). Among young people aged 16-20 years, this concern is especially strong in Java and Nusa Tenggara. Waste dumps (37%) and forest fires (28%) are also major concerns, particularly for those above 19 years old. Finally, industrial air pollution is a challenge, particularly in Java, with 33% of the population identifying it as an issue.

Highest value

Significantly higher

Significantly lower

Environmental Damage Matrix



Industrial ground pollution, contaminated seas, air pollution (caused by transportation), industrial air pollution and contaminated rivers are not only well known, but also closely linked to the importance of the environment for the youth Indonesia.

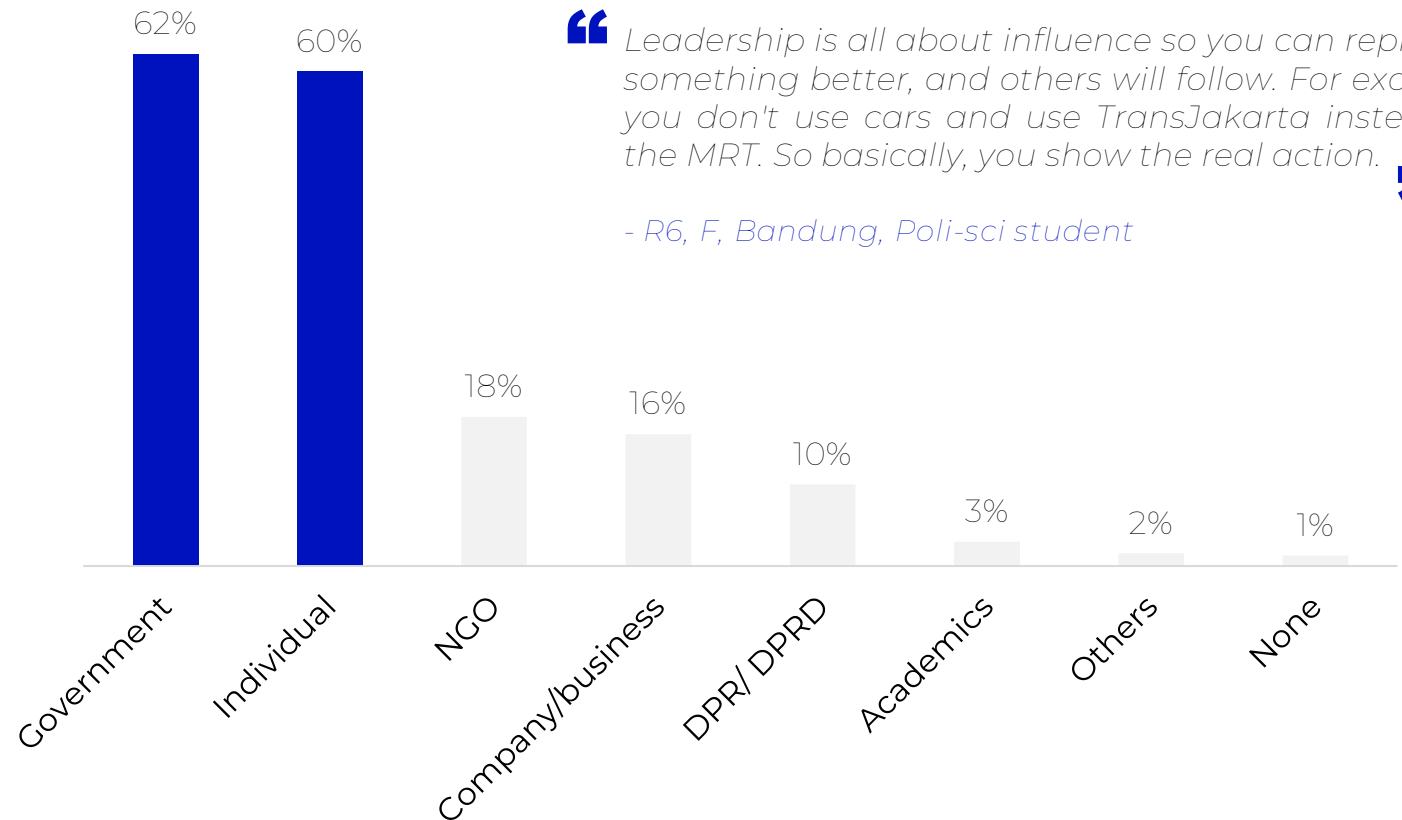
Next to that, soil contamination by waste dumps is not that well known, but still has a significant impact on importance of the environment.

Responsible Parties for Environmental Damage ⁽¹⁾

Environmental damage is the primary responsibility of every individual Indonesian personally, as well as the government.

Companies can also play a role as responsible actors. Companies in Indonesia can engage with local communities and stakeholders to address their concerns and prioritize their well-being and the environment in their business operations.

Responsible Actor for Addressing Environmental Damage
base: all, n= 1435



“ Leadership is all about influence so you can represent something better, and others will follow. For example, you don't use cars and use TransJakarta instead, or the MRT. So basically, you show the real action. ”

- R6, F, Bandung, Poli-sci student

Responsible Parties for Environmental Damage⁽²⁾

	Gender				Age					Education	
	Total	Man	Woman	Prefer not to say	<= 18	19 - 20	21 - 22	23 - 24	25+	High school or below	College
Government	62%	67%	57%	46%	59%	58%	64%	65%	63%	62%	63%
DPR/ DPRD	10%	14%	6%	1%	7%	7%	7%	6%	15%	11%	5%
Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	18%	18%	18%	25%	22%	19%	15%	15%	18%	19%	15%
Company/business	16%	16%	16%	11%	12%	13%	17%	18%	18%	15%	19%
Academics	3%	3%	3%	0%	3%	1%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Individual	60%	54%	65%	67%	59%	66%	58%	64%	57%	58%	67%
Others	2%	2%	1%	3%	4%	2%	1%	1%	0%	2%	0%
None	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	171%	174%	168%	154%	167%	167%	167%	173%	176%	170%	173%
	1408	702	689	18	301	202	205	203	497	1215	194

Young people in Indonesia state that the government and individuals are responsible for addressing environmental damage. Still, there are differences of opinion between university-educated women who believe that individuals are responsible and men who think that the government is responsible.

Highest value

Significantly higher

Significantly lower

Sustainable City




Source: Freepik

Intro to Sustainable City

The concept of sustainable cities is based on the idea that cities, as hubs of economic growth, culture, and innovation, have the potential to lead the way towards sustainable development. Sustainable cities prioritize meeting the basic needs of their residents, including access to clean water, energy, housing, and food security, while minimizing their impact on the environment.

For youth in Indonesia, the development of green spaces such as urban parks and forests and the use of renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies seen as crucial aspects. According to group discussions, particularly among the youth in Jakarta and Bandung, the creation of green spaces and the promotion of green transportation options, both for personal and public use, are considered essential measures to reduce effect of air pollution and definitely a way to enhance living quality.

Furthermore, proper waste management and reduction is a pressing concern for many cities in Indonesia. The lack of adequate waste management infrastructure has led to crises in cities like Yogyakarta, Bandung, and Sulawesi, including overfilled waste dumps and floods caused by poorly - maintained sewer systems. The youth participants in discussions have emphasized the need for improved waste management practices to address these issues.

An aerial photograph showing a large, lush green park in the foreground, with a wide road and a dense urban skyline in the background. The park has many trees and a few small buildings. The road has several lanes and some vehicles. The skyline is composed of many tall buildings, some of which are modern skyscrapers. The sky is clear and blue.

"Everywhere, sustainable development is extremely important because usually, developments are more focused on the economy. They prioritize that the economy works well, which usually means environmental and social issues are left behind."

- R4, F, Bandung, Poli-sci student.

"Sustainable city (is the biggest issue in Jakarta). Those who are frequent public transportation users will understand. I used TransJakarta the other day, and I had to wait for 2 hours. We're not bicycle-friendly, we're car-friendly."

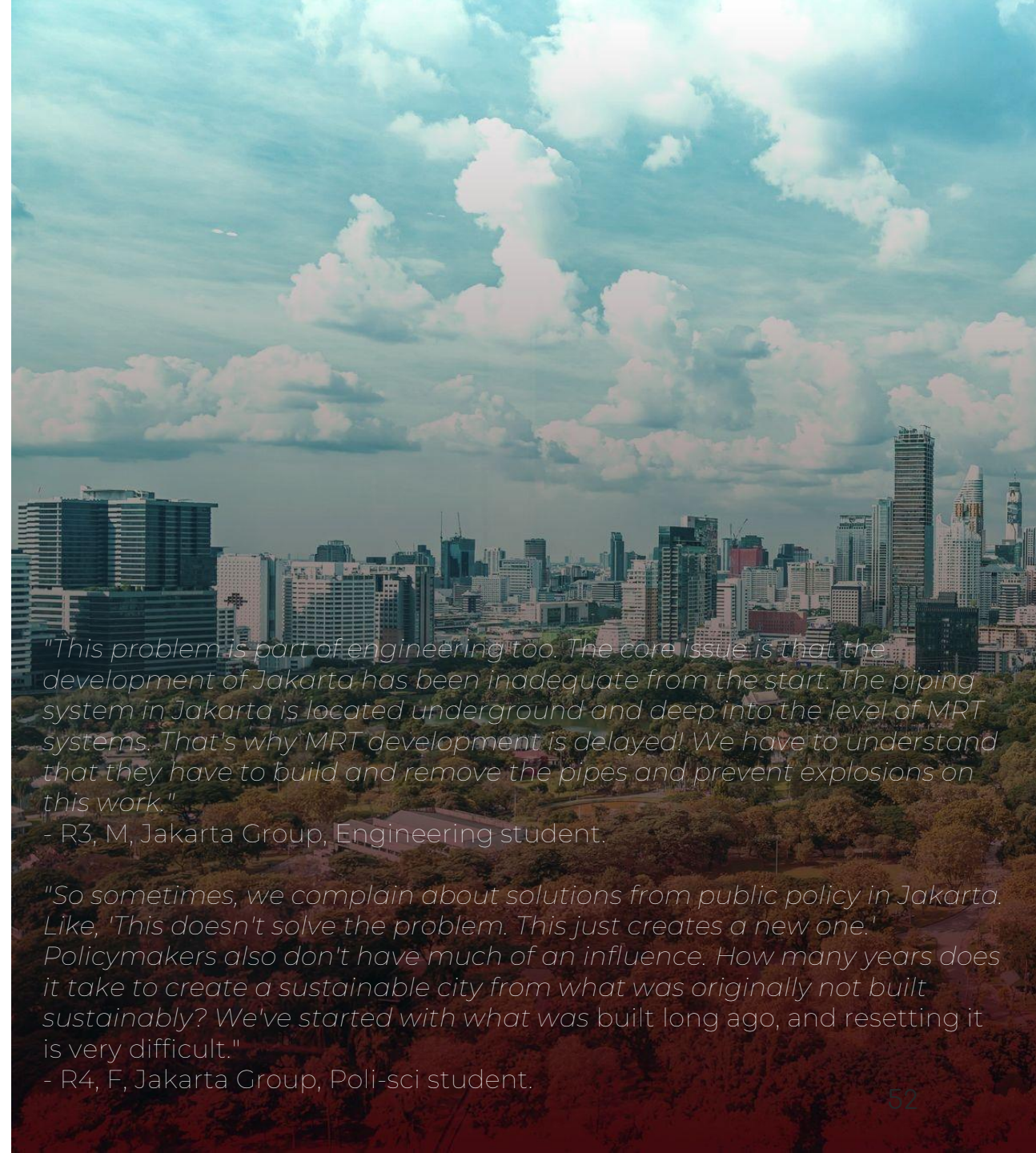
- R6, F, Jakarta Group, Biology student.

Intro to Sustainable City

In Indonesia, the sustainable city concept is being promoted through green transportation systems, which has been recognized as important by the youth. However, they have expressed frustration over the government's lack of effort in fostering such habits.

Urban planning, or lack thereof, has also been a heavily discussed issue, with a focus on the government's role as regulator and executor. To enable and empower city dwellers to change their way of living, government actions need to be consistent. Additionally, governments are encouraged to collaborate with private corporations to find innovative and affordable ways to enhance sustainable city development. The youth believe that technology, particularly for waste management and renewable energy, could be a viable solution.

There is also a growing demand for local and national parliaments to play a more active role in this matter, serving as a check-and-balance force and advocating for the best interests of citizens.



"This problem is part of engineering too. The core issue is that the development of Jakarta has been inadequate from the start. The piping system in Jakarta is located underground and deep into the level of MRT systems. That's why MRT development is delayed! We have to understand that they have to build and remove the pipes and prevent explosions on this work."

- R3, M, Jakarta Group, Engineering student.

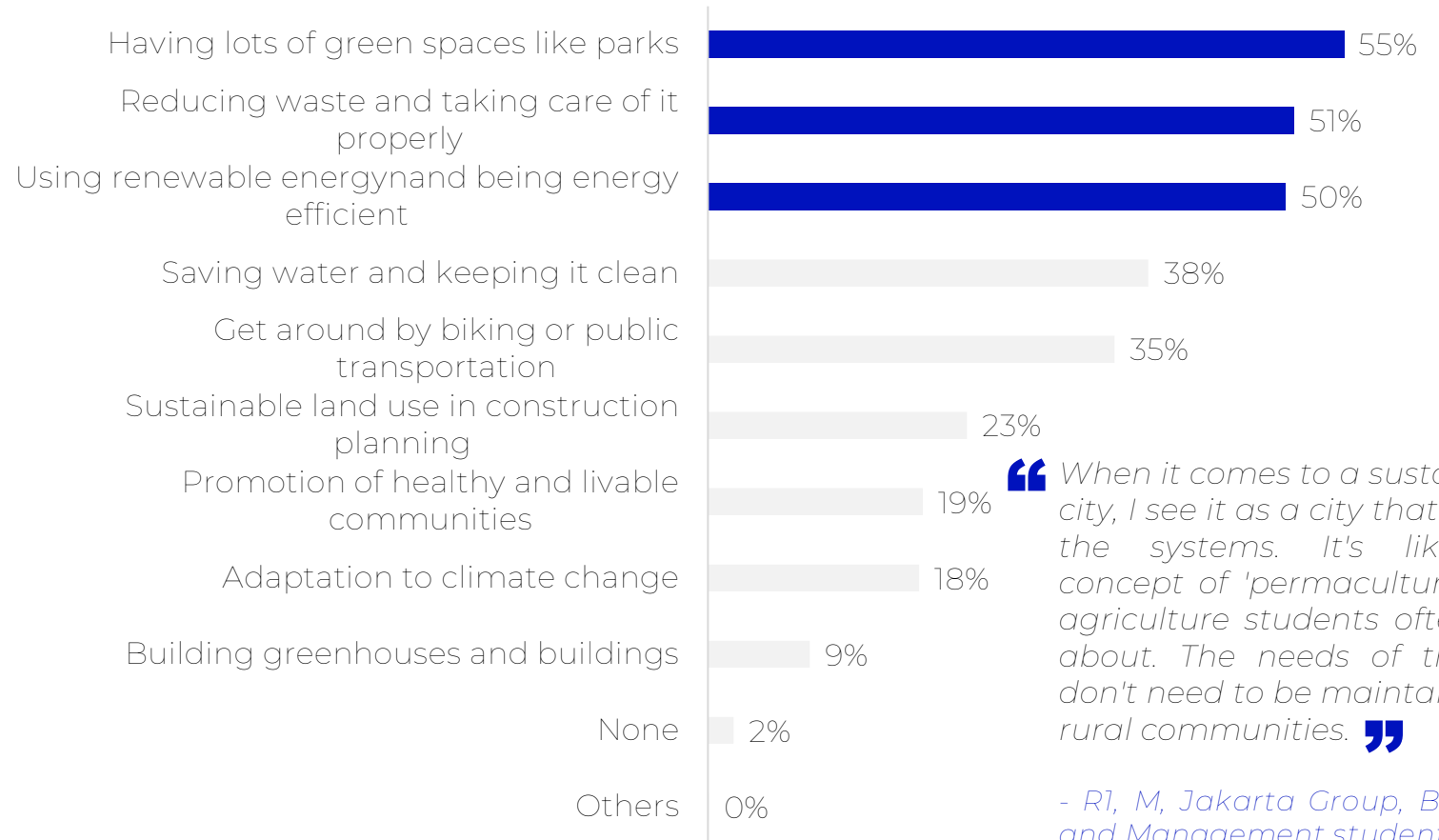
"So sometimes, we complain about solutions from public policy in Jakarta. Like, 'This doesn't solve the problem. This just creates a new one.' Policymakers also don't have much of an influence. How many years does it take to create a sustainable city from what was originally not built sustainably? We've started with what was built long ago, and resetting it is very difficult."

- R4, F, Jakarta Group, Poli-sci student.

Awareness of Sustainable City Issue ⁽¹⁾

Around half young Indonesians mention a lot of green space, using renewable energy, and minimal waste when discussing aspects of sustainable cities.

Awareness in Sustainable City
base: all, n= 1435



“ When it comes to a sustainable city, I see it as a city that has all the systems. It's like the concept of 'permaculture' that agriculture students often talk about. The needs of the city don't need to be maintained by rural communities. ”

- R1, M, Jakarta Group, Business and Management student.

Awareness of Sustainable City Issue (2)

	Age						Education		Urbanization	
	Total	<= 18	19 - 20	21 - 22	23 - 24	25+	High school or below	College	Urban	Rural
Using renewable energy and being energy efficient	50%	54%	58%	52%	47%	45%	51%	46%	53%	47%
Saving water and keeping it clean.	38%	38%	40%	38%	38%	38%	38%	41%	37%	40%
Reducing waste and taking care of it properly.	51%	49%	56%	50%	50%	50%	50%	55%	51%	51%
Get around by biking or public transportation.	35%	44%	37%	33%	32%	32%	37%	25%	39%	31%
Building greenhouses and buildings.	9%	7%	12%	6%	6%	11%	9%	10%	10%	8%
Sustainable land use in construction planning.	23%	19%	25%	23%	18%	25%	23%	22%	22%	23%
Having lots of green spaces like parks.	55%	52%	56%	56%	60%	55%	55%	55%	57%	53%
Adaptation to climate change.	18%	17%	22%	16%	16%	20%	18%	18%	19%	17%
Promotion of healthy and livable communities.	19%	18%	24%	19%	13%	19%	18%	20%	21%	15%
Others	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
None	2%	1%	1%	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	301%	300%	332%	297%	282%	298%	302%	294%	312%	287%
	1435	306	205	207	207	510	1239	196	814	621

Renewable energy is mentioned by 50% as one of the issues regarding sustainable cities. Notably, 58% of 19 to 20 year-olds recognize its importance. Additionally, urban residents tend to be more aware of renewable energy, with 53% acknowledging it. Green space is also an important aspect of sustainable cities, with 55% of youngster mentioning it.

Highest value

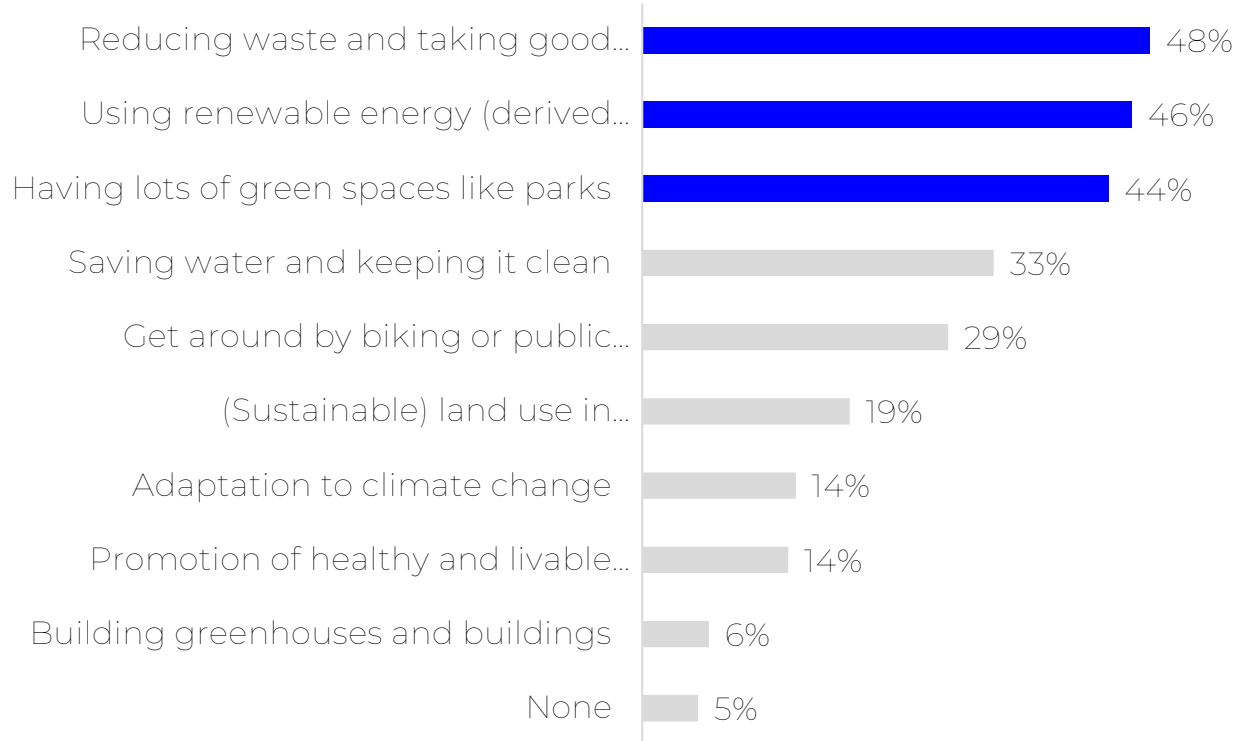
Significantly higher

Significantly lower

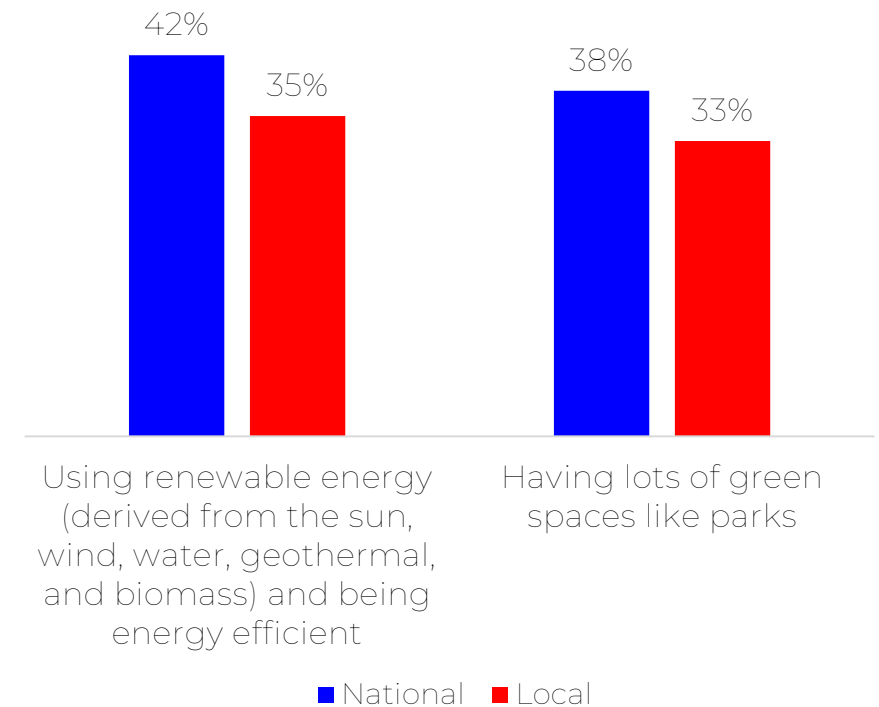
Sustainable City Challenges ⁽¹⁾

Indonesian youth mention challenges in for the creation of sustainable cities, the most mentioned are the use of renewable energy (46%), creating green spaces (44%), sustainable land use (19%), and reducing waste (48%).

Challenges of Sustainable City
base: all n= 1435



Challenges of Sustainable City in
National and Local Scale
base: all, n= 1435



Q11 According to you, which of the aspects of sustainable cities are now a challenge?

Q11a According to you, which of the aspects of sustainable cities are now a challenge for Indonesia (national scale)?

Q11b According to you, which aspects of an environmentally friendly and humane city (sustainable city) are currently challenging in the province where you live (local scale)?

Sustainable City Challenges (2)

	Age						Urbanization		Island					
	Total	<= 18	19 - 20	21 - 22	23 - 24	25+	Urban	Rural	Sumatra	Java	Nusa Tenggara	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Others
Using renewable energy and being energy efficient	46%	47%	51%	48%	40%	44%	48%	42%	39%	48%	50%	34%	50%	50%
Saving water and keeping it clean	33%	32%	35%	31%	31%	34%	32%	35%	25%	37%	39%	21%	36%	11%
Reducing waste and taking good care of it properly	48%	44%	51%	48%	46%	48%	47%	48%	39%	52%	40%	42%	50%	43%
Get around by biking or public transportation	29%	36%	31%	26%	26%	25%	31%	25%	26%	32%	20%	27%	23%	24%
Building greenhouses and buildings	6%	5%	7%	3%	3%	9%	6%	6%	6%	7%	9%	3%	4%	0%
(Sustainable) land use in construction planning and well-designed cities	19%	16%	23%	20%	14%	22%	19%	19%	15%	22%	17%	21%	22%	0%
Having lots of green spaces like parks	44%	36%	45%	45%	49%	45%	45%	41%	33%	49%	48%	35%	46%	27%
Adaptation to climate change	14%	13%	15%	12%	12%	17%	14%	15%	10%	15%	13%	12%	25%	7%
Promotion of healthy and livable communities	14%	11%	17%	14%	7%	17%	15%	11%	14%	15%	11%	13%	10%	0%
None	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%	5%	4%	6%	3%	4%	12%	5%	6%	18%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	258%	246%	280%	254%	234%	267%	264%	250%	211%	283%	257%	214%	272%	178%
	1403	302	203	201	202	495	802	601	262	759	110	112	113	46

The need for renewable energy solutions is mentioned by 46%, with higher percentages in Java and Sulawesi. Having green spaces (44%) is also a concern, also with higher percentages in Sulawesi and among women. Additionally, reducing waste poses a challenge (48%), with higher percentages in Java. Finally, sustainable land use is a concern for 19% of young people.

Highest value

Significantly higher

Significantly lower

Sustainable City Matrix

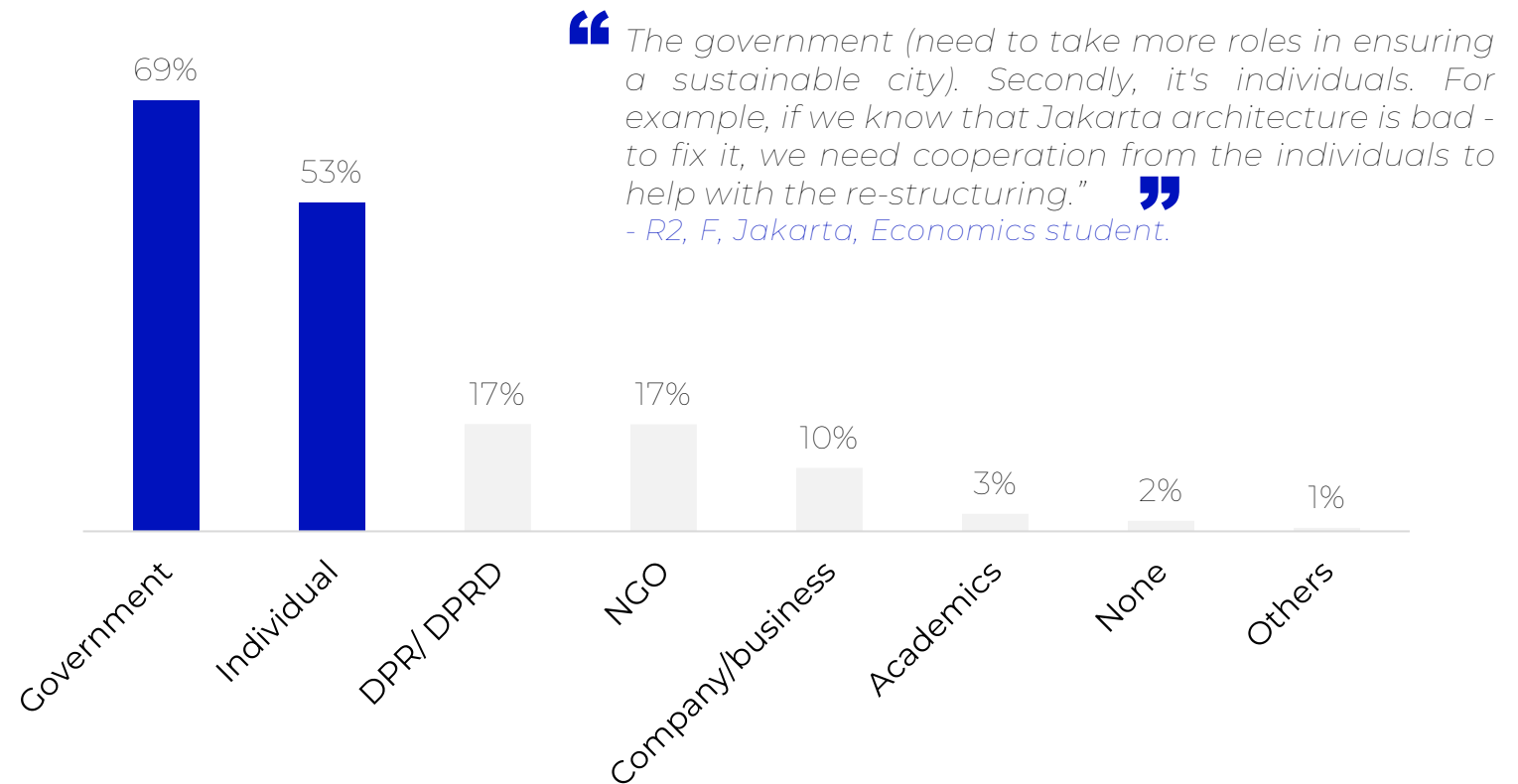


The presence of green spaces, the use of renewable energy, and the reduction of waste are not only well known, but also recognized as important by many young people. By acknowledging this, policy makers can help to improve the living environment in urban areas.

Responsible Parties for Sustainable Cities

The government is seen as the most responsible actor, with 69% of youth recognizing their role. Individuals are also recognized as having a significant responsibility, with 53% of young people acknowledging their role. Legislative and NGOs are seen as having a lesser role, with only 17% of youth mentioning their responsibility.

Responsible Actors for Addressing Sustainable City
base: all, n= 1435



Waste Management




Source: Freepik

Intro to Waste Management

Although waste management in Indonesia has improved in recent years, there is still a long way to go, as the country remains the world's second-largest contributor to plastic waste in the oceans. The youth have taken notice of the issue, particularly those in cities that have experienced flooding due to clogged sewers and streets filled with trash due to the lack of proper waste management infrastructure.

Despite the small percentage of waste going to recycling and composting, the focus group discussion shows that the youth are eager to learn more about waste reduction and management both as individuals and as a community effort. It is aligned with the finding that the youth are aware and think it's important to learn and teach handling waste. There's a collective sense of wanting to be empowered to beat the issue.

The level of awareness might differ from one island to another. Youth in Kalimantan and Sulawesi are focused on waste reduction advocacy and urge for waste management education, while those in Java are urging for discussions one step above, some of which advocate for recycling and reusing waste, and others about replacing plastic and other material that can not be recycled completely.

A close-up photograph of a person's hand wearing a bright blue nitrile glove, holding a yellow plastic bag. The bag is filled with various pieces of waste, including a green plastic bottle, a purple plastic bottle, and a brown glass bottle. The background is blurred, showing what appears to be a natural outdoor setting with trees and foliage.

"The situation in Piyungan Waste Dump (TPS) is a mess. The local government doesn't know what to do anymore, and they rule that people can not dump inorganic waste anymore in the waste dump. What should we do, then? I appreciate the effort of going to zero waste, but it's just unrealistic. The people shouldn't have to figure it out by themselves."

- R3, F, Yogyakarta, Literature student

"My friends and I are building this enterprise on green technology. We're building tech that makes it much more accessible for plastic alternatives."

- R3, M, Jakarta Group, Engineering student.

Intro to Waste Management

The survey results show that people want the government, both national and local, to take action and create policies that will help manage waste properly. This means that the government needs to do more than just create policies or hire more people to address the issue.

A recent report has highlighted that Indonesia is the largest producer of plastic and this has made people more aware of the impact of industrial waste on the environment. Although there is a law from 2018 that requires companies to manage and take responsibility for their waste, many people feel that corporations are not doing enough. As a result, the government needs to step in and act as a regulator, executor, and advocate.

During discussions, corporations were seen as both the cause of the problem and a possible solution through innovation. However, people believe that the responsibility for creating innovative solutions lies more with corporations than with academics.



Lupanggal (in) one day has 50 tons of waste in one day. So how do we reduce it and process it into PLTSA? The solution to waste is really about managing it and turning it into something useful.

- R6, M, Central Sulawesi, Economic Development student

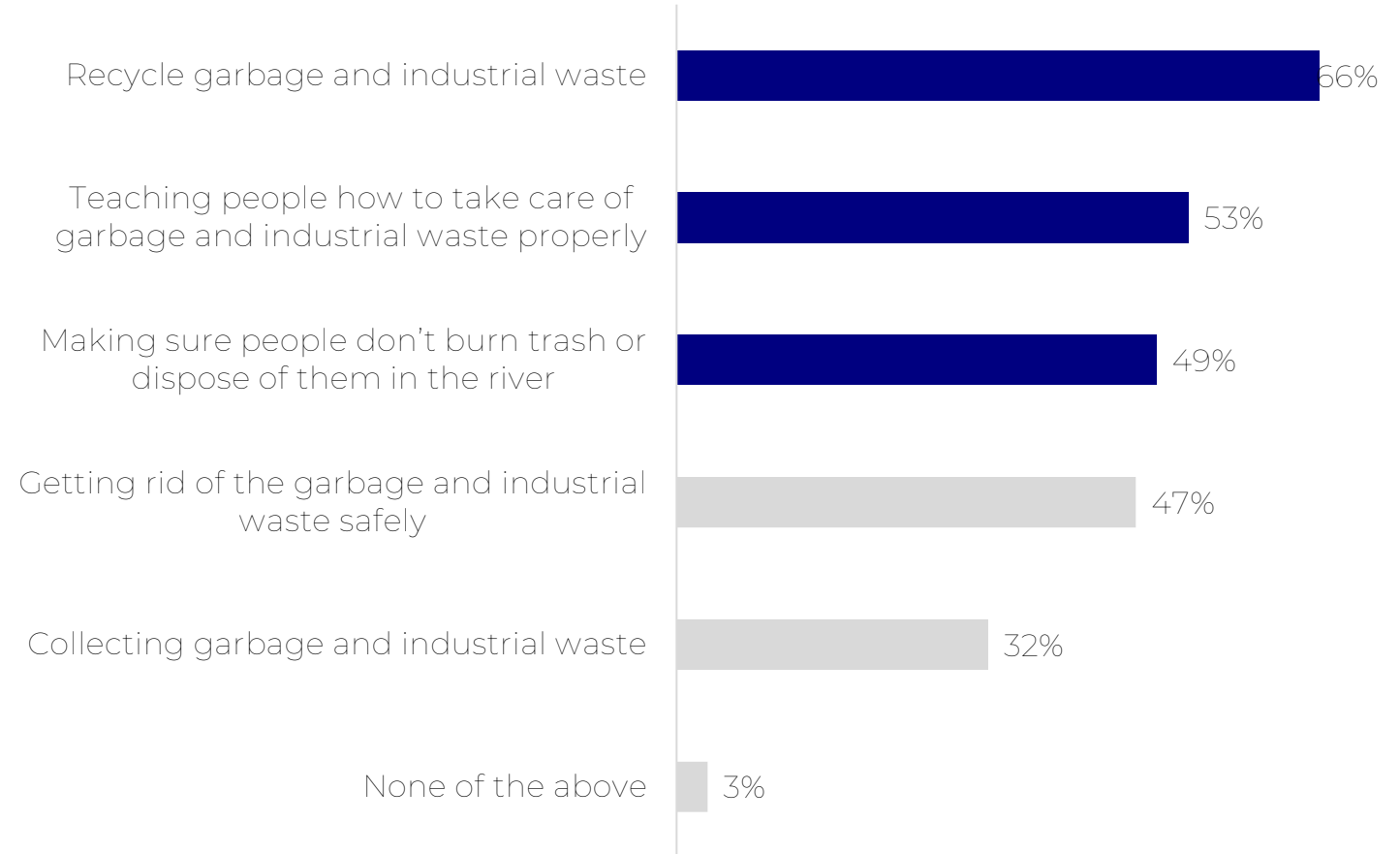
"Sometimes, the private sector doesn't follow the rules created by the government. That's why corporations also need to have their own awareness. When they build a building, a factory and others, they have to know how the waste management will be like and the impact they have on the environment."

- R5, F, Yogyakarta, Industry engineering student.

Awareness of Waste Management Issues ⁽¹⁾

Young people in Indonesia are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of waste management. As many as 66% of youth recognize the need to recycle garbage and industrial waste. 53% of young people are concerned about educating people on proper garbage disposal methods, while 49% recognize the importance of not burning trash or disposing of it in rivers.

Awareness of Waste Management Issues
base: all, n= 1435



Awareness of Waste Management Issues (2)

	Gender				Age				
	Total	Man	Woman	Prefer not to say	<= 18	19 - 20	21 - 22	23 - 24	25+
Collecting garbage and industrial waste	32%	34%	30%	39%	29%	38%	30%	26%	34%
Getting rid of the garbage and industrial waste safely	47%	51%	44%	48%	46%	53%	49%	45%	45%
Recycle garbage and industrial waste	66%	64%	68%	82%	73%	68%	66%	61%	63%
Making sure people don't burn trash or dispose of them in the river	49%	48%	50%	63%	52%	52%	50%	47%	48%
Teaching people how to take care of garbage and industrial waste properly	53%	53%	52%	74%	51%	54%	54%	53%	52%
Others	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
None of the above	3%	4%	3%	5%	2%	2%	4%	3%	4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	251%	254%	246%	311%	253%	268%	253%	235%	247%
	1435	719	698	18	306	205	207	207	510

73% of 16-18 year olds recognize the importance of recycling garbage and industrial waste. Meanwhile, 53% of young people acknowledge the need for teaching proper garbage management practices, 49% of youth recognize the importance of preventing trash burning and disposal in rivers to promote a cleaner and healthier environment.

Highest value

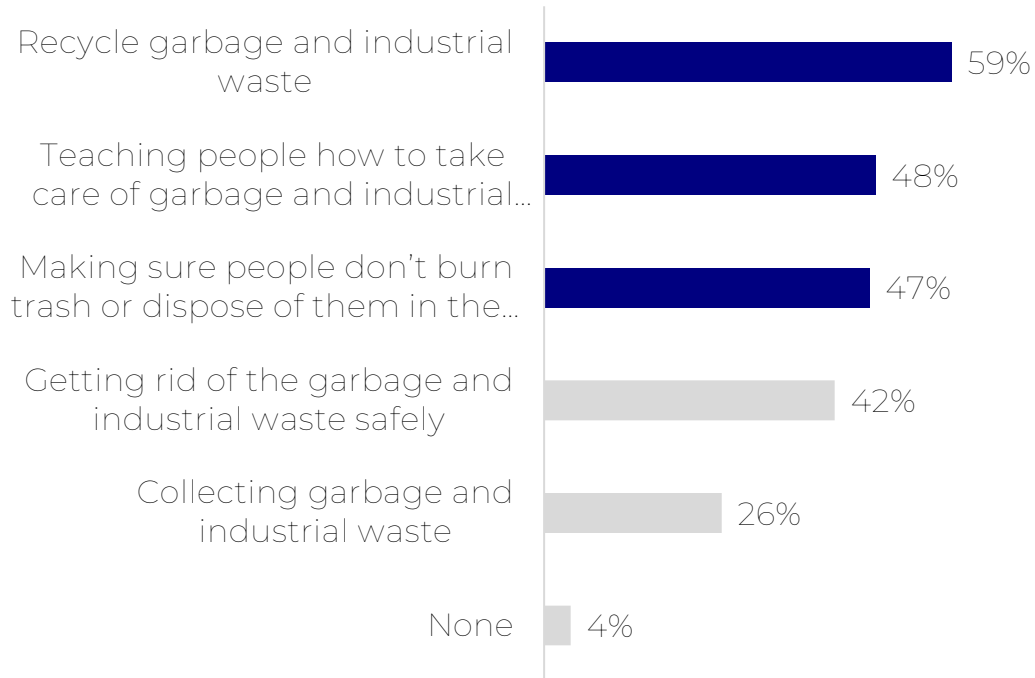
Significantly higher

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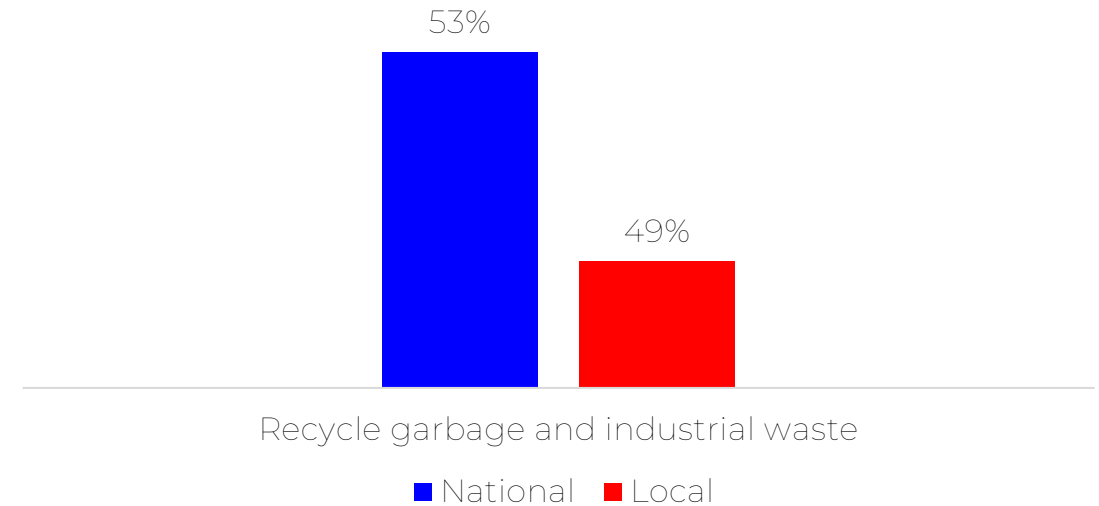
Challenges in Waste Management ⁽¹⁾

Three challenges in waste management are recycling household and industrial waste, educating people on properly disposing of garbage, and ensuring that people do not burn trash.

Challenges in Waste Management
base: all, n= 1435



Waste Management Challenge in National and Local Scale
base: all, n= 1435



Recycling garbage and industrial waste has a higher priority at the national level than at the local level. Therefore, young people in local areas are more concerned with other issues that are considered more significant.

Q14 According to you, which aspects of waste management are currently a challenge in Indonesia?

Q14a According to you, which aspects of waste management are currently a challenge in Indonesia (on a national scale)?

Q14b According to you, which aspects of waste management are currently a challenge in the province where you live (local scale)?

Challenges in Waste Management (2)

	Gender	Age					Island					
	Total	<= 18	19 - 20	21 - 22	23 - 24	25+	Sumatra	Java	Nusa Tenggara	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Others
Collecting garbage and industrial waste	26%	18%	32%	25%	19%	31%	23%	28%	20%	27%	25%	13%
Getting rid of the garbage and industrial waste safely	42%	41%	49%	42%	37%	42%	38%	47%	28%	37%	40%	38%
Recycle garbage and industrial waste	59%	66%	61%	58%	53%	58%	55%	62%	71%	55%	49%	48%
Making sure people don't burn trash or dispose of them in the river	47%	50%	51%	45%	44%	46%	37%	52%	39%	48%	53%	34%
Teaching people how to take care of garbage and industrial waste properly	48%	49%	48%	48%	46%	49%	48%	50%	43%	29%	59%	48%
None	4%	4%	6%	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%	8%	5%	5%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	226%	227%	245%	222%	203%	230%	204%	242%	209%	201%	231%	180%
	1389	299	202	199	201	488	259	755	110	110	114	42

Recycling garbage and industrial waste is considered a challenge related to waste management according to 59% of 16-18 year olds. In Sulawesi, 59% of young people mention the challenge of teaching about proper garbage care, while in Java and Sulawesi, respectively 52% and 53% of youth are concerned about preventing burning and disposal in rivers.

Highest value

Significantly higher

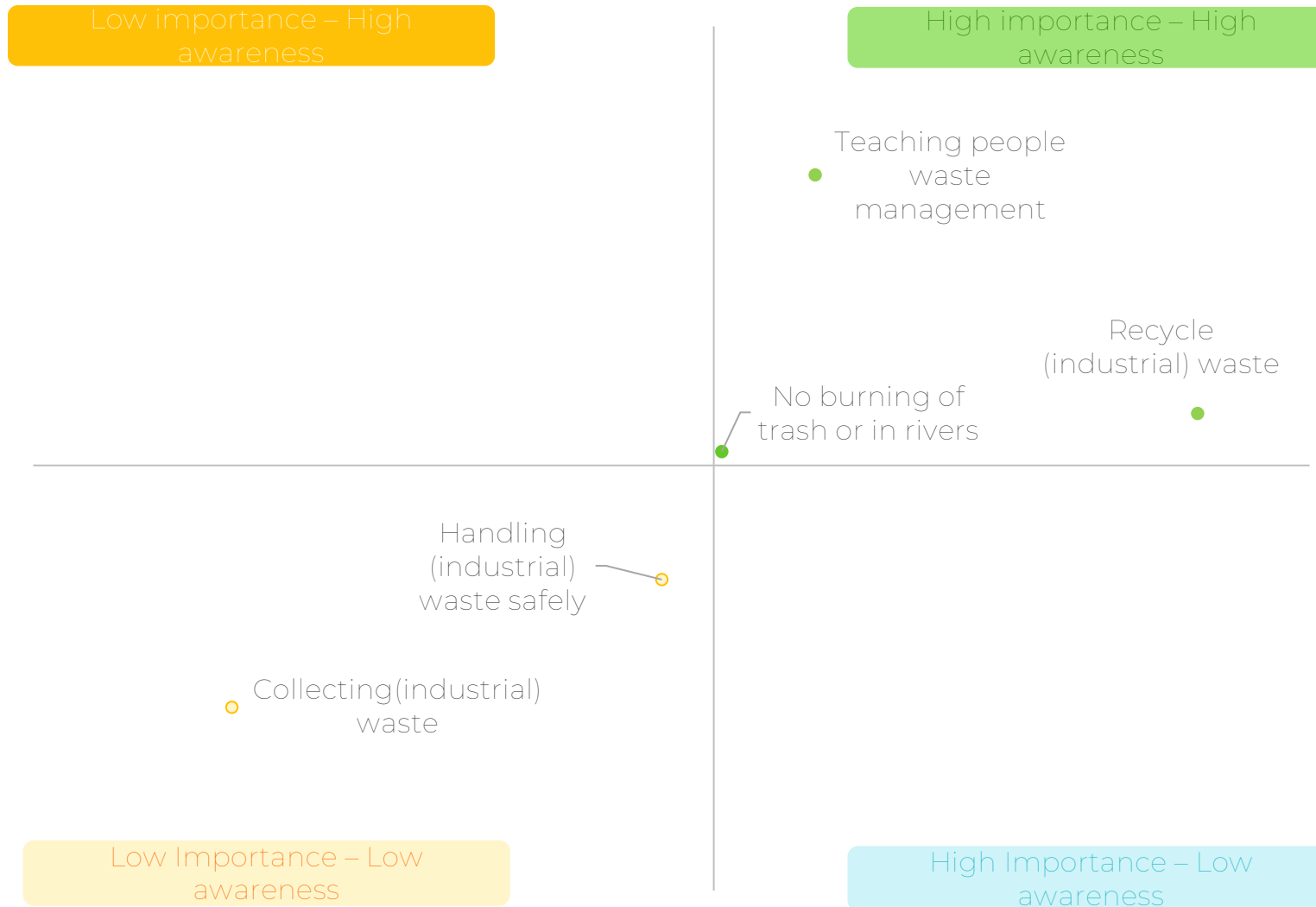
Significantly lower

Q14 According to you, which aspects of waste management are currently a challenge in Indonesia?

Q14a According to you, which aspects of waste management are currently a challenge in Indonesia (on a national scale)?

Q14b According to you, which aspects of waste management are currently a challenge in the province where you live (local scale)?

Priority Matrix – Waste Management



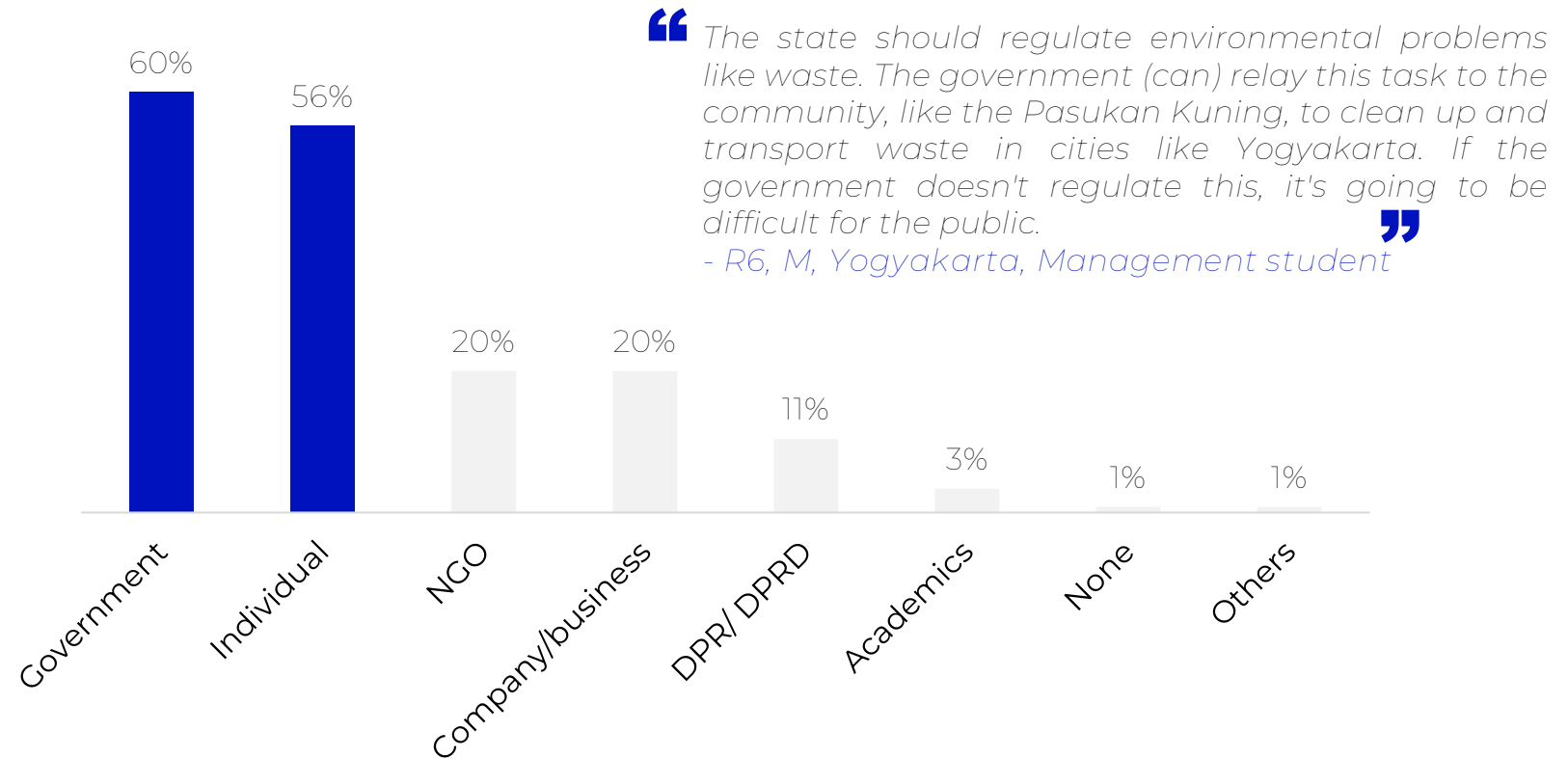
Teaching people to waste management, avoiding the burning of trash or waste, and recycling industrial waste are issues of high importance and high awareness.

To address these issues, stakeholders can take several actions, such as investing in public education campaigns that promote waste management and creating incentives for industries to recycle waste.

Responsible Parties in Addressing Waste Management ⁽¹⁾

Also here, the responsibility for solving waste management issues falls on different actors. The government is seen as the most responsible (60%), closely followed by individuals (56%). Non-Governmental Organizations and companies were both mentioned by 20% of the respondents.

Responsible Parties for Addressing Waste Management
base: all, n= 1435



Responsible Parties in Addressing Waste Management (2)

	Gender				Age					Urbanization	
	Total	Man	Woman	Prefer not to say	<= 18	19 - 20	21 - 22	23 - 24	25+	Urban	Rural
Government	60%	66%	55%	52%	59%	59%	59%	60%	63%	62%	59%
DPR/ DPRD	11%	15%	7%	0%	6%	10%	8%	7%	16%	11%	10%
Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	20%	19%	22%	16%	25%	19%	21%	21%	18%	18%	23%
Company/business)	20%	21%	19%	27%	17%	18%	24%	21%	21%	19%	21%
Academics	3%	4%	3%	0%	3%	4%	4%	2%	4%	3%	4%
Individual	56%	49%	62%	73%	56%	61%	56%	58%	52%	58%	53%
Others	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%
None	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	172%	176%	169%	170%	170%	171%	172%	170%	175%	174%	170%
	1389	693	679	17	299	202	199	201	488	794	595

60% of young people stated that the government should take charge. However, when looking at the results based on gender, there is a difference in opinion. 55% of young women mentioned that the government should take responsibility, whereas 66% of young men held the same view. Additionally, 56% of young people believed that individuals should also take responsibility, with 62% of young women and 49% of young men in agreement. NGO and companies were both mentioned by 20% of the youth.

Highest value

Significantly higher

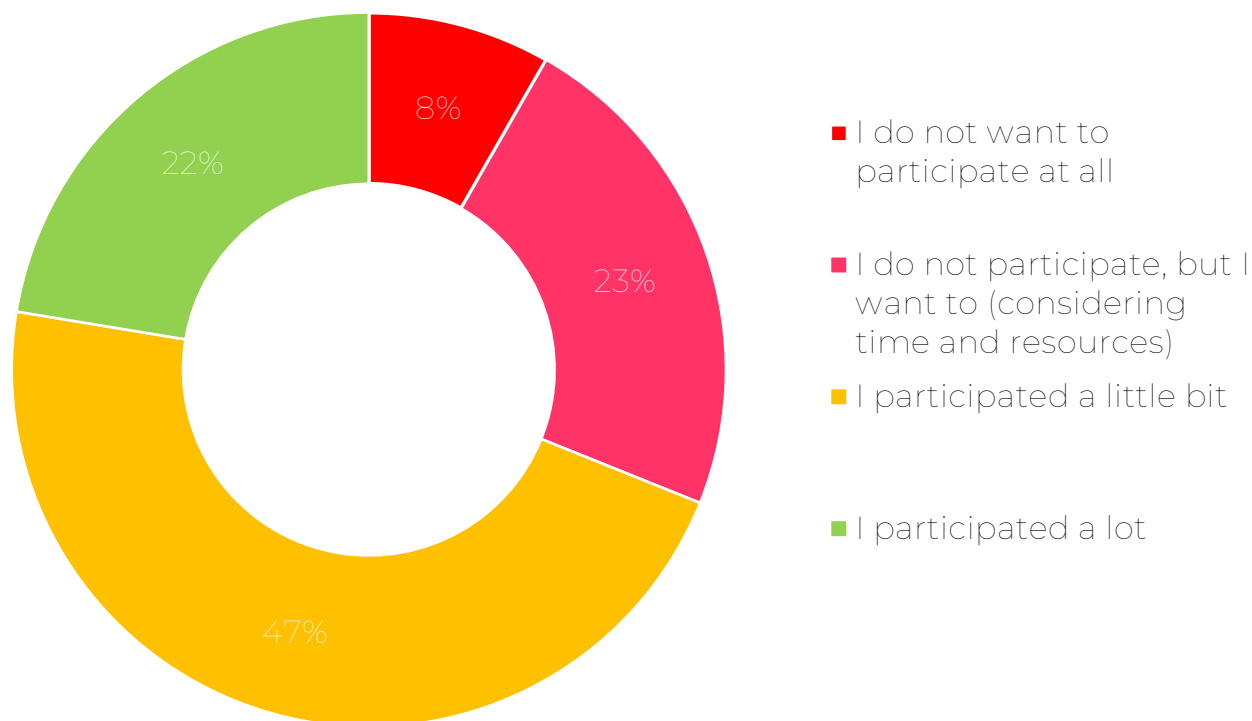
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Activism & Politics



Individual Participation in Addressing Environmental Issues ⁽¹⁾

Participation Addressing Environmental Issues
base: all, n=1435



8% of young people in Indonesia report not wanting to participate at all, while 23% expressed interest but cited concerns about time and resources.

Nearly half (47%) reported participating a little bit, and 22% reported participating a lot. it may be helpful to focus on strategies that can address the concerns of the 23% of young people who are interested but feel limited by time and resources.

Individual Participation in Addressing Environmental Issues (2)

	Gender				Age					Education	
	Total	Man	Woman	Prefer not to say	<= 18	19 - 20	21 - 22	23 - 24	25+	High school or below	College
I do not want to participate at all	8%	11%	6%	0%	7%	9%	8%	7%	10%	9%	6%
I do not participate, but I want to (considering time and resources)	23%	26%	19%	30%	26%	22%	22%	17%	24%	24%	16%
I participated a little bit	47%	44%	48%	59%	43%	48%	46%	56%	44%	46%	48%
I participated a lot	22%	19%	26%	11%	25%	21%	24%	20%	22%	21%	29%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	1435	719	698	18	306	205	207	207	510	1239	196

In Indonesia, some men (11%) and women (6%) don't want to participate in addressing environmental issues. While 24% of high school students are interested but concerned about time and resources. Among 23-24-year-olds, 56% participate a little bit, and 29% of college students participate a lot. Encouraging participation through targeted initiatives can increase involvement and promote sustainable behavior across different age and educational groups.

Highest value

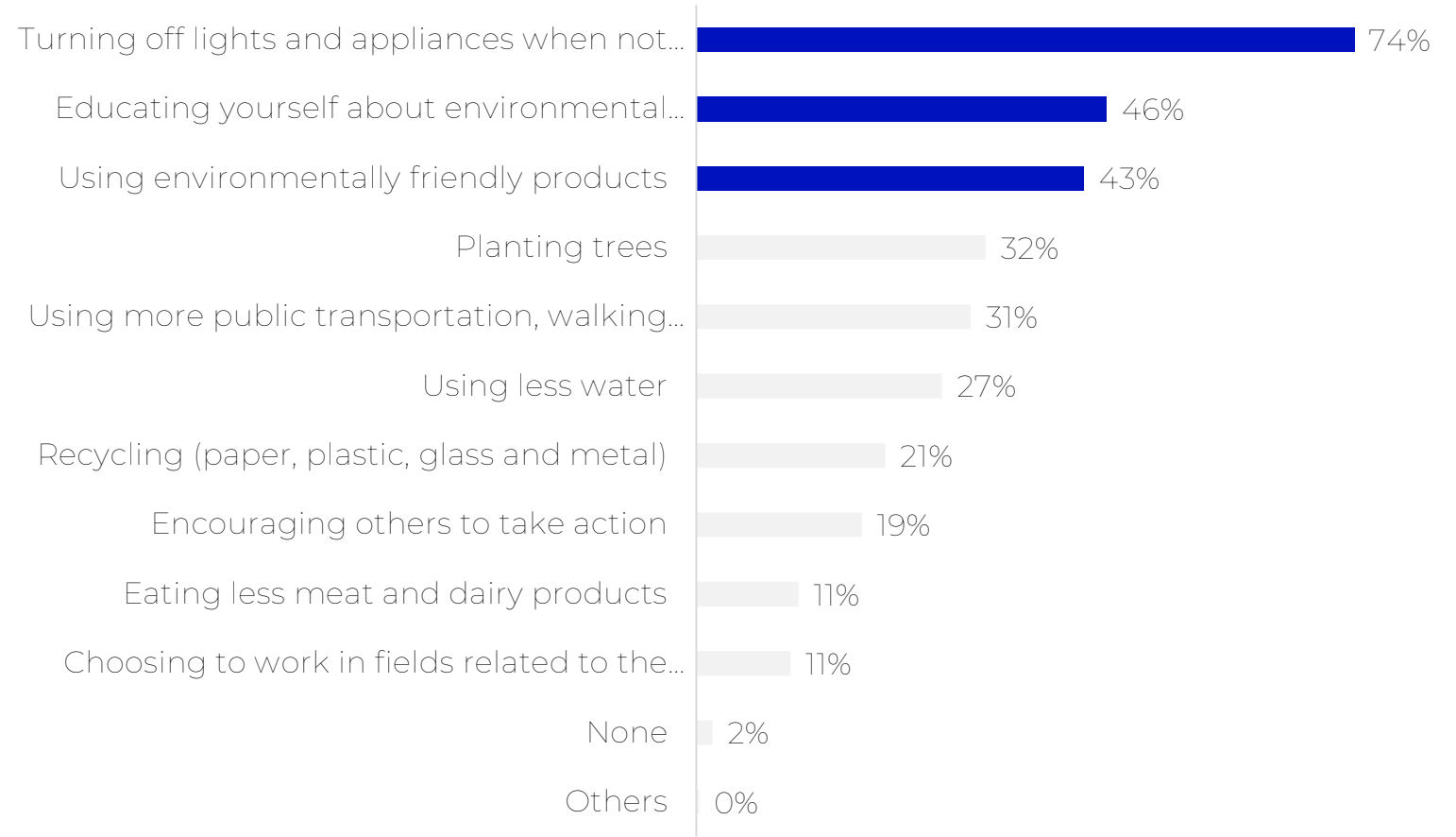
Significantly higher

Significantly lower

Individual Activities ⁽¹⁾

The majority of young people in Indonesia (74%) report that they turn off lights and appliances to save energy while 2 out of 5 pointed out that they prefer to wear and use an environmentally friendly products. Additionally, 46% report that they educating themselves regarding the environmental issues

Individual Activities in the Last 12 Months
base: all, n: 1435



Individual Activities ⁽²⁾

“ Online campaigns (on Instagram) about mining and its environmental impact, specifically on the water and land of the local community. The source of information for this campaign is from Instagram. ”

- Female, 19 years old - East Java

“ Participating in a beach cleanup activity, mangrove planting and climate change awareness program organized by the Yayasan Rumah Bahari Gemilang organization. ”

- Female, 23 years old - Sulawesi

“ Organizing a local product bazaar and an organic vegetable exhibition using hydroponic cultivation method ”

- Female, 27 years old - Java

“ Following an online campaign for 3 consecutive days about the climate crisis, the source of information is from social media (Instagram). ”

- Female, 19 years old - Sumatra

“ Participating in a beach cleanup activity organized by the Duta Lingkungan Hidup forum, reforestation and waste prevention activities organized by the government agency of Kalimantan and Forum Komunitas Lingkungan Hidup. ”

- Male, 23 years old - Kalimantan

“ Socializing the protection of wildlife from illegal hunting organized by the Komunitas Pelindung Satwa and the local government of South Sumatra. ”

- Female, 20 years old - Sumatra

Individual Activities (2)

	Gender	Age					Island					
	Total	<= 18	19 - 20	21 - 22	23 - 24	25+	Sumatra	Java	Nusa Tenggara	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Others
Recycling (paper, plastic, glass and metal)	21%	16%	21%	23%	23%	23%	27%	22%	5%	26%	17%	9%
Turning off lights and appliances when not in use	74%	76%	71%	69%	76%	74%	65%	77%	83%	62%	71%	65%
Using less water	27%	22%	27%	21%	27%	34%	19%	31%	35%	21%	32%	6%
Planting trees	32%	31%	28%	26%	40%	34%	27%	32%	42%	22%	40%	47%
Using more public transportation, walking or biking	31%	33%	43%	27%	21%	30%	32%	32%	44%	22%	15%	29%
Eating less meat and dairy products	11%	10%	10%	14%	13%	11%	11%	10%	10%	6%	26%	9%
Using environmentally friendly products	43%	45%	37%	42%	45%	45%	42%	45%	36%	44%	48%	33%
Educating yourself about environmental issues	46%	44%	61%	45%	45%	42%	45%	45%	57%	47%	38%	56%
Encouraging others to take action	19%	27%	18%	21%	16%	13%	18%	17%	24%	15%	17%	43%
Choosing to work in fields related to the environment	11%	7%	8%	12%	11%	13%	14%	6%	13%	22%	21%	0%
Others	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
None	2%	3%	1%	3%	0%	2%	2%	2%	0%	3%	3%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	317%	316%	324%	303%	317%	322%	302%	319%	352%	290%	330%	297%
	989	207	142	144	157	339	184	528	90	65	89	33

A large percentage of young people in Nusa Tenggara (83%) reported that they turn off lights and appliances to save energy. Meanwhile, among 19-20-year-olds, 61% reported educating others about environmental issues. Additionally, 43% of young people in Indonesia reported using environmentally friendly products.

Activism Activities ⁽¹⁾

Support local farmers markets and buy organic product

35%

Organization that promotes environmental sustainability

33%

Political campaign or petition for environmental policy

23%

Organizations that promote the conservation of forests and animal habitats

15%

Indonesian youth show support for the environment in multiple ways, including buying organic products from local markets (35%) and supporting organizations promoting sustainability (33%). Some also engage in political campaigns or petitions for environmental policies (23%) and support conservation groups (15%).

Activism Activities (2)

	Gender	Age					Island					
	Total	<= 18	19 - 20	21 - 22	23 - 24	25+	Sumatra	Java	Nusa Tenggara	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Others
Political campaign or petition for environmental policy	0	18%	22%	25%	17%	28%	27%	20%	19%	28%	26%	34%
Organization that promotes environmental sustainability	33%	34%	35%	31%	37%	31%	41%	28%	39%	34%	41%	24%
Organizations that promote the conservation of forests and animal habitats	15%	13%	16%	23%	14%	13%	20%	12%	16%	20%	18%	11%
Support local farmers markets and buy organic product	35%	28%	33%	28%	43%	40%	31%	34%	45%	31%	39%	47%
Others	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	4%	0%	1%	0%
None of the above	32%	41%	33%	29%	28%	29%	28%	37%	23%	28%	25%	28%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	139%	135%	138%	137%	139%	141%	147%	132%	146%	141%	151%	143%
	989	207	142	144	157	339	184	528	90	65	89	33

About one-third of the youth support organizations that promote environmental sustainability, while 23% indicate they have participate in political campaigns or petitions. Supporting local farmers markets and buying organic products are also popular activities, with 35% of youth reported doing so. Additionally, organizations that promote the conservation of forests and animal habitats are supported by 15% of youth.

Highest value

Significantly higher

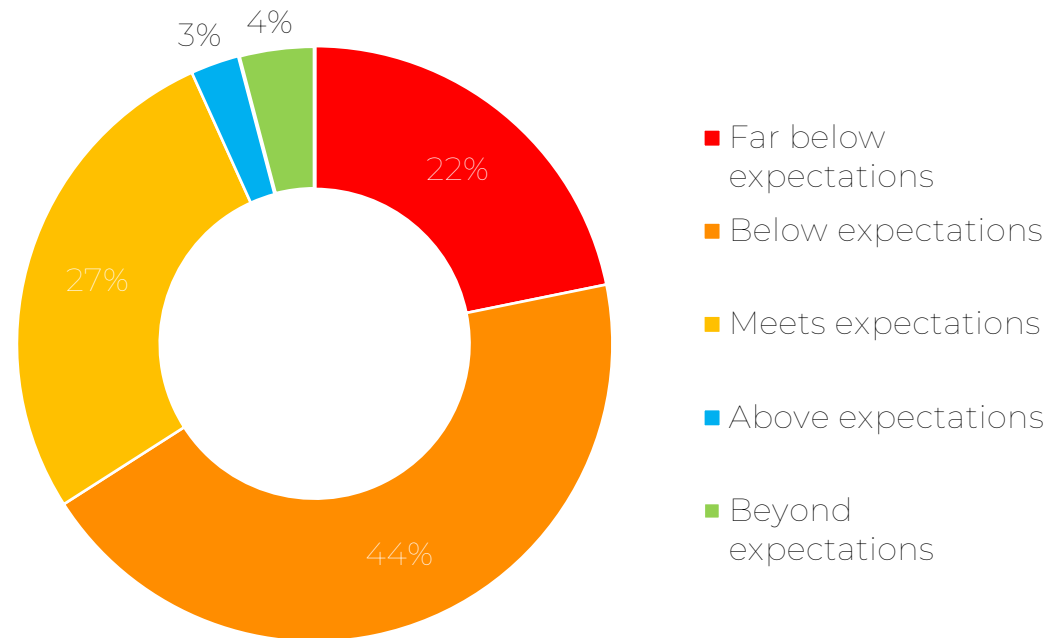
Significantly lower

Government Performance Expectation

Even the government is an actor that is highly selected by youth as an responsible actor. 44% of young people believe that the government's performance in solving environmental issues is still below their expectations

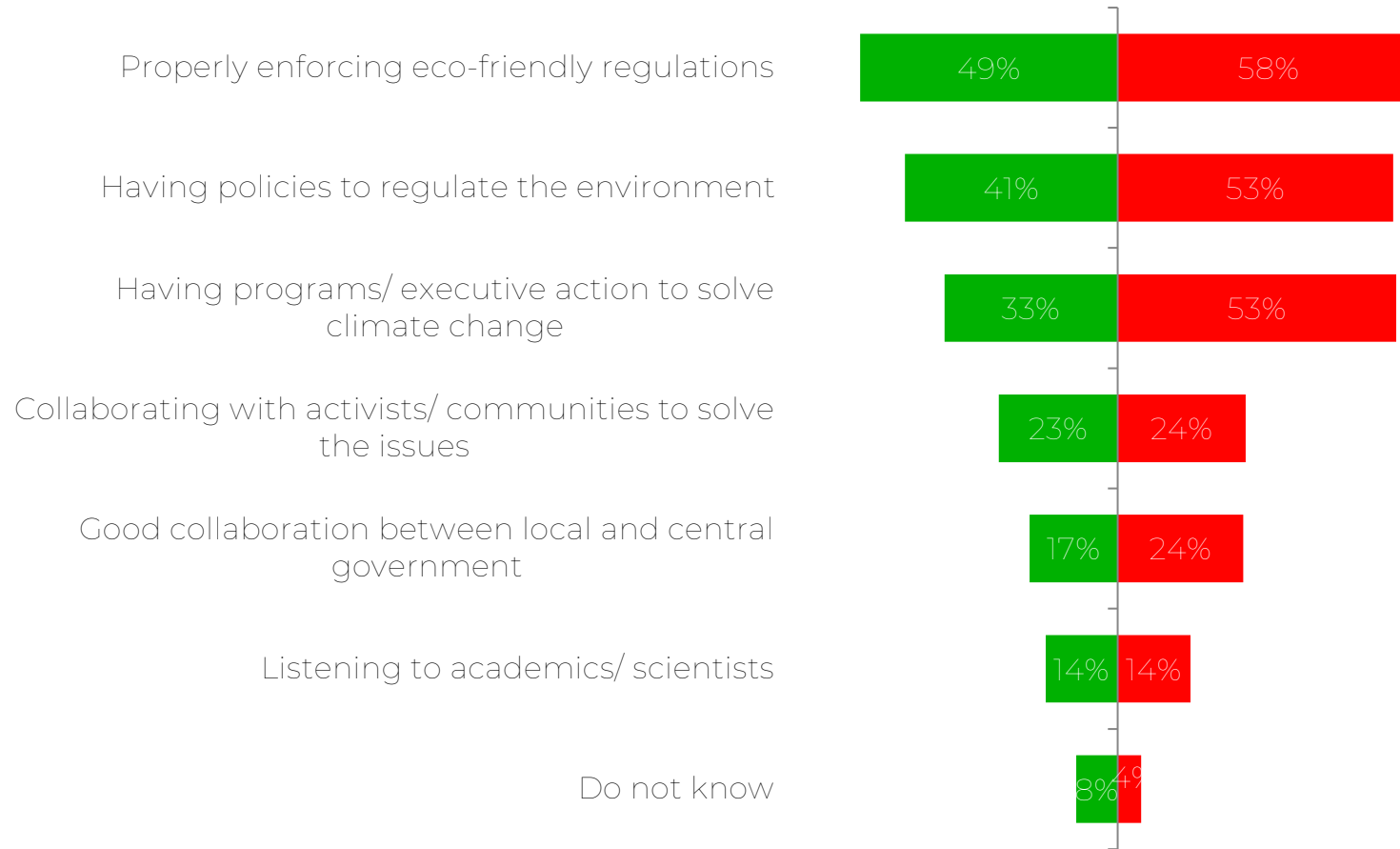
Only 30% of youth feel that the government's performance has met or above their expectations.

Government Performance
base: all, n=1435



Opinion about Government Performance

Reason Government Performance
base: all, n=1435



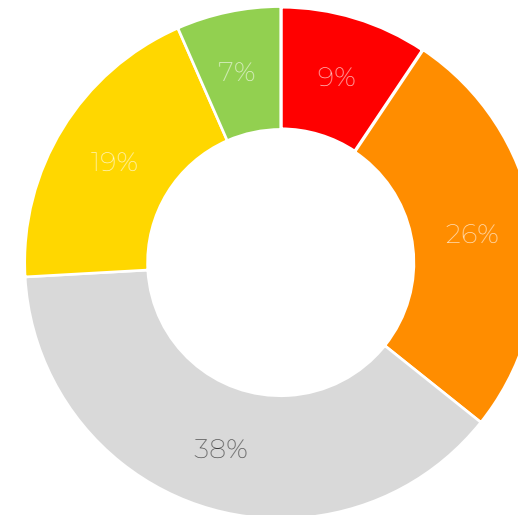
The government is recognized as the main stakeholder in driving environmental change in Indonesia, and has the power to make significant progress. However, there is room for improvement in the eyes of young Indonesians, who believe that the government can do more to enforce eco-friendly regulations and address environmental issues.

Participation in Policy-making towards Environmental Issues

Many young Indonesians have varying opinions on the involvement of youth in policies dealing with environmental issues. While 38% of youth remain neutral, 26% believe that young people need to be more involved, and 19% think that young people have already been sufficiently involved.

On the other hand, only 9% and 7% of youth think that youth are very involved in policy-making related to environmental issues.

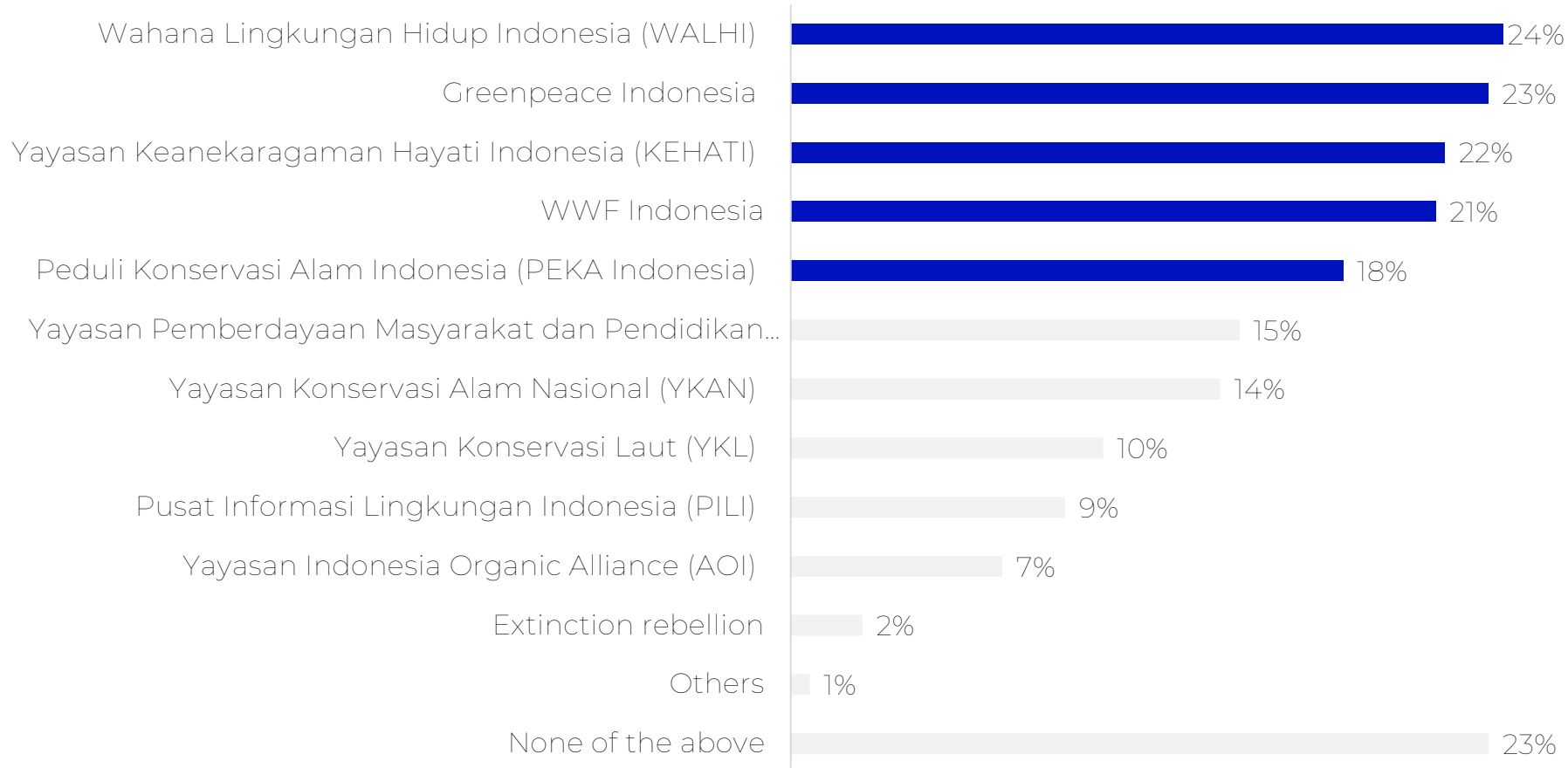
Participation in Policymaking to Address Environmental Issues
base: all, n=1435



■ Not sufficient at all ■ Not sufficient ■ Neutral ■ Sufficient ■ Very sufficient

Well-known Environmental Organization ⁽¹⁾

Well-known Environmental Organization
base: all, n=1435



Young people in Indonesia are familiar with environmental organizations both with national or international background.

WALHI is known to 24% of young Indonesians, followed by Greenpeace Indonesia at 23%, KEHATI at 22%, WWF Indonesia at 21%, and PEKA Indonesia at 18%.

Well-known Environmental Organization (2)

	Gender	Age					Urbanization	
	Total	<= 18	19 - 20	21 - 22	23 - 24	25+	Urban	Rural
Yayasan Keanekaragaman Hayati Indonesia (KEHATI)	22%	24%	28%	21%	20%	19%	23%	20%
Peduli Konservasi Alam Indonesia (PEKA Indonesia)	18%	18%	24%	16%	16%	18%	20%	17%
Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nasional (YKAN)	14%	15%	16%	9%	17%	14%	14%	14%
Yayasan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Pendidikan Konservasi Alam (Rumah YAPEKA)	15%	15%	16%	14%	19%	13%	13%	17%
Yayasan Konservasi Laut (YKL)	10%	12%	12%	8%	9%	10%	11%	9%
Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI)	24%	17%	18%	21%	30%	28%	26%	21%
Yayasan Indonesia Organic Alliance (AOI)	7%	5%	10%	10%	4%	6%	7%	7%
Pusat Informasi Lingkungan Indonesia (PILI)	9%	9%	13%	7%	8%	9%	8%	10%
Greenpeace Indonesia	23%	21%	23%	26%	27%	21%	27%	18%
WWF Indonesia	21%	15%	20%	21%	25%	25%	27%	14%
Extinction rebellion	2%	2%	5%	2%	1%	2%	3%	2%
Others	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%
None of the above	23%	30%	18%	22%	20%	22%	20%	27%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	189%	184%	204%	178%	197%	188%	201%	175%
	1435	306	205	207	207	510	814	621

The most well-known organization is WALHI, which is known by 24% of youth, especially among those aged 25-29 and living in urban areas showing the high awareness. Greenpeace Indonesia is also well-known among urban youth (23%). Closely followed by Yayasan KEHATI (22%), while WWF Indonesia is known by 21%, particularly among urban youth (27%).

Highest value

Significantly higher

Significantly lower

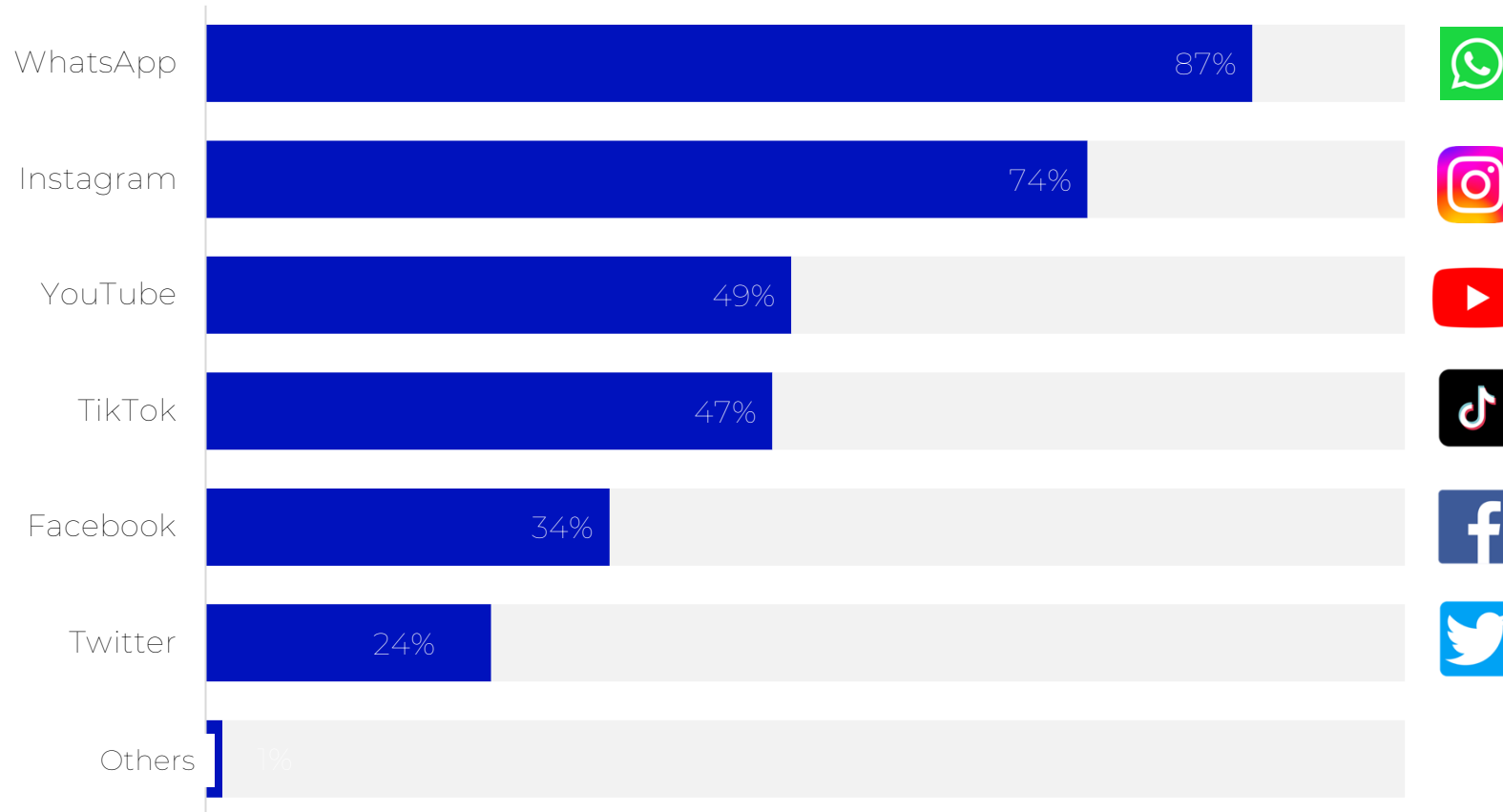
Social media



Source: Freepik

The Most Commonly Used Social Media

Most Used Social Media Platform
base: all, n =1435



Youngster social media usage is for a large part based on WhatsApp (87%). Followed at some distance by Instagram, TikTok, and Facebook.