

**STATEMENT FROM
THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MUSLIM ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE
& RECOGNITION AND SUPPORT FOR BOGOR AS A GREEN CITY
BOGOR, INDONESIA
9-10 APRIL 2010**

In the name of ALLAH, the Gracious, the Merciful,

Global warming and climate change are caused by the continuous increase in human consumption driven by a secular global paradigm that is anthropocentric and has economic growth and consumerism as its primary objective. Climate change is just as much the concern of people in the Islamic World as of people in other parts of the world for the potential impacts they have on human civilization. Actions dealing with climate change needs to influence human behavior. Islam and muslims around the world can contribute significantly in this perspective.

A two day international conference was held in Bogor, Indonesia, on 9-10 April 2010, focusing on potential actions of Islamic communities to help tackle climate change. The conference was attended by 200 Muslim scholars, activists and government representatives from 15 Islamic countries. This includes participants from Malaysia, Japan, United Kingdom, Egypt, Morocco, Jordan, Philippines, Madagascar, South Africa, Australia, Libya, Uzbekistan, Iran, the United States and Indonesia. The conference's objectives are to raise awareness of stakeholders and decision makers in the Islamic World on the climate change issues and the need to response to it systematically in each country's development context, to promote dialogues to formulate guidelines for strategy and action to deal with climate change in the Muslim countries, and to announce recognition and support for Bogor to become a green city, the first step toward accomplishing Islamic Al-Khaer city.

The conference has witnessed the considerable knowledge, expertise and various genuine initiatives in dealing with climate change across the Islamic World. These have important implications for international actions to be taken and for developing necessary consensus and coherent positions under UNFCCC processes. Islam has profound wisdom to offer the rest of the world. The holistic Islamic concept '*rahmatan lil alamin*' (the gift or blessing of the universe) necessitates that we share the world fairly with all mankind. The participants agreed to base the efforts for sustainable development on both the Qur'an and the history of Islamic science and civilization. The Islamic World will in the future anchor its development in the Islamic teaching of a *holistic ecological paradigm* that balances the relationships between human beings and Allah (*hablun min Allah*), among human beings (*hablun minannas*), and between human beings and nature (*hablun minal alam*). Preservation of the earth's ecosystem is the preservation of life. We believe that global good environmental governance can be achieved with the principles of *mizan* (balance), *khalifah* (leadership of the people and stewardship of the earth), and *ukhuwah* (collaborate, care and share). These are key elements that will help change muslim's behavior and promote activities to deal with climate change. With 1.4 billion Muslim globally, the effort can lead to significant actions and contribution by governments and people across the Islamic world to help mitigate and adapt to climate change.

The followings are a few highlights of the follow up actions among the many agreements forged during the conference (as contained in the Conference's Conclusions and Recommendations attached herewith):

First, the conference participants agreed on the importance of strengthening the knowledge and technology bases in Islamic countries and communities to be able to face the challenge of climate change. To that effect, the participants will develop network among Islamic universities and research centers, to be led by UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta, with a view to mobilizing scientists from the Islamic World, with a longer term vision of creating an **Islamic brain trust** to help Muslim countries develop sustainable development and measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Central to this effort is to promote the re-integration of science and Islamic teaching, and development of education system for sustainable development.

Second, the participants will encourage and work with Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) to develop common platform and consolidate Islamic countries position for COP XVI UNFCCC, to be led by small group of the conference participants and OIC. The participants agreed to propose to OIC to establish a special council on climate change to take leadership in protecting Islamic countries from climate change impacts through promotion of coherent climate change policy, environmentally benign technology, best corporate practices, and adoption of lifestyle in accordance with Islamic values.

Third, as a follow up program of the Muslim Seven Year Action Plan for Climate Change Action (M7YAP), the participants support the implementation of Bogor as Green City, as the first step toward Islamic Al-Khaer city. Through establishment of a multi-stakeholder council and potential association with MACCA (Muslim Association for Climate Change Actions) and other institutions, participants are committed to support the developments of international standard and criteria for green and Islamic Al-Khaer cities, guidelines for green city planning, development and evaluation, as well as accountability mechanism toward the realization of the declaration.

Fourth, in Indonesia and other Islamic countries/communities, the stakeholders will strengthen the grass-root and community-based Islamic education system with the knowledge and skills to care for and protect nature through good stewardship and governance, and to face the challenge of climate change.

Fifth, the stakeholders are committed to strengthen the networks and co-operations among Islamic leaders, educators, scholars and institutions across the muslim countries and communities in South East Asia. National platforms or institutions for facilitating muslim's actions on climate change will be established.

Bogor, 10 April 2010.

The Steering Committee

The Organizing Committee

Ismid Hadad MPA.
Chairperson

Dr. A.Fauzi Mas'ud.
Vice Chairperson

MS. Sembiring
Chairperson

Facruddin Mangunjaya
Vice Chairperson

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MUSLIM ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND RECOGNITION AND SUPPORT FOR BOGOR AS A GREEN CITY

BOGOR, INDONESIA
9-10 APRIL, 2010

THE RESOURCE PERSONS, PARTICIPANTS AND ORGANIZERS OF THE CONFERENCE

RECOGNIZING THAT:

- Global warming and climate change are just as much the concerns of people in the Islamic World as of people in other parts of the world for the potential impacts they have on humanity.
- Global warming and climate change are mainly caused by the continuous increase in human consumption driven by a global paradigm that is anthropocentric and has economic growth as its primary objective.
- If current trends continue, carbon emissions will double by 2050 and global warming will upset the world's ecological balance. There will be enormous natural disasters, increase in diseases and risk of food scarcity due to lower productivity in agriculture and fisheries.) These have the potential to induce massive migration.
- Climate change is a scientifically proven phenomenon induced by human behavior. Therefore, action dealing with climate change needs to influence human motivation. Effective communication and education are keys to this effort. Hence, religious values, in our case Islamic teaching, have the potential to influence human behavior to help mitigate climate change.
- Islam has profound wisdom to offer the rest of the world. The holistic Islamic teaching of 'rahmatan lil alamin' (the blessing of the universe) propagates that we share the world fairly with all mankind. The holistic Islamic concept '*rahmatan lil alamin*' (the gift or blessing of the universe) necessitates that we share the world fairly with all mankind. The participants agreed to base the efforts for sustainable development on both the Qur'an and the history of Islamic science and civilization. The Islamic World will in the future anchor its development in the Islamic teaching of a *holistic ecological paradigm* that balances the relationships between human beings and Allah (*hablun min Allah*), among human beings (*hablun minannas*), and between human beings and nature (*hablun minal alam*). Preservation of the earth's ecosystem is the preservation of life. We believe that global good environmental governance can be achieved with the principles of *mizan* (balance), *khalifah* (leadership of the people and stewardship of the earth), and *ukhuwah* (collaborate, care and share). These are key elements that will help change muslim's behavior and promote activities to deal with climate change.

- Islam is the religion of more than one and a half billion people on earth, constituting around one quarter of the world's current population. Like all good citizens of this planet, Muslims need to contribute to the world development and to help curb the problems of climate change. Efforts to build awareness and educate Muslims around the world about responding to climate change can lead to significant actions and contribution by governments and people across the Islamic world to help mitigate and adapt to climate change. There is a need to strengthen education system to include awareness about the links between man and nature, as well as knowledge and capacity for good environmental stewardship, governance and policy
- The Islamic World needs to look into various aspects related to climate change including the overall development agenda, poverty alleviation, cities and regional development, food production, both industrial and infrastructure development, and empowerment and education for sustainable development.
- The important roles of grass-root and community-based Islamic education systems in Islamic countries such as Indonesia's pesantren system (Islamic boarding school system), networks of independent ulamas and Qur'anic study programs in many localities, and large scale mass-organization like Muhammadiyah and Nahdatul Ulama with a combine membership of more than 100 million people. All these can serve as *bases for actions*.
- The existence of strong networks of Islamic leaders, educators and Islamic institutions in South East Asia.
- The Muslim Seven Year Climate Change Action Plan (M7YCAP), and the leadership of MACCA (Muslim Association on Climate Change Actions) in promoting green cities and Islamic Al-Khaer cities in the Islamic World under which program joint announcement with Muhammadiyah, Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation, Conservation International Indonesia, and MC-TAP/BPPT has been made to recognize and support Bogor, the city that hosts this conference, to become a green city

HEREBY AGREE:

- To base our efforts for Islamic sustainable development on both the Qur'an and the history of Islamic science and civilization. The Islamic World will in the future anchor its development in the Islamic teaching of a *holistic ecological paradigm* that balances the relationships between human beings and Allah (hablun min Allah), among human beings (hablun minannas), and between human beings and nature (hablun minal alam). Preservation of the earth's ecosystem is the preservation of life.
- To strengthen the knowledge and technology bases of Islamic countries and societies to be able to face the challenge of climate change, and promote collaboration in the area of climate change among Islamic countries by transforming the political mindset, and to develop an *Islamic Brains Trust* by mobilizing scientists from the Islamic World, promoting collaboration across universities and enhancing research and revitalizing our education approach to internalize the holistic paradigm in Islamic

teaching. To that effect, the participants will develop network among Islamic universities and research centers, to be led by UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta.

- To promote the re-integration of science and Islamic teaching into both policy making and education systems for sustainable development across the Islamic World. We need a special council in the OIC (Organization of the Islamic Conference) to take leadership in protecting OIC Member Countries from climate change impacts through promotion of coherent climate change policy, environmentally benign technology and corporate practices and adoption of a lifestyle in accordance with Islamic values.
- To promote governmental leadership in the Islamic World for developing coherent climate change policies, integrating them into the countries' development agendas, with spatial and land use plans that balance economic and ecological needs, enabling the creation of various innovative financing facilities and fiscal incentives to lower the green house gas emissions.
- To promote joint and synchronized actions across the Islamic World in all segments of society (government, civil society, private sector and media) to take their respective share of responsibility for global environmental stewardship. For that purpose we need to promote more Muslims as agents of change in environmental protection.
- To promote and conduct community and grass root actions to respond to climate change with mitigation and adaptation efforts, and to develop various hubs of cooperation for exchange of knowledge and best practice. Rehabilitation and revitalization of local natural resources that increase resilience and quality of life should be prioritized. We need to promote mosques as community and education centers to disseminate the sustainability message.
- To train religious leaders about climate change and best educational practices using in-country Islamic education such as the *pondok pesantren* system in Indonesia. The *eco-pesantren* program and model can be enhanced and replicated to promote best environmental education practice and promote Islamic pro-environment ethics and practices.
- To strengthen the grass-root and community-based Islamic education system in Indonesia and other Islamic countries/communities, with the knowledge to care for and protect nature through good stewardship and to face the challenge of climate change.
- To strengthen the networks and co-operations among Islamic leaders, educators, scholars and institutions across the Islamic countries and communities in South East Asia.
- To establish national platforms or institutions for facilitating Muslim's actions on climate change and promote education for sustainable development.

- To recognize and celebrate successful efforts, from governmental policies to corporate practices to community actions at all levels to encourage learning and exchange of knowledge and best practices across the Islamic World.
- As a follow up program of the Muslim Seven Year Action Plan for Climate Change Action (M7YAP), the participants support the promotion of Islamic Green Cities as first step toward Al-Khaer City, and the implementation of Bogor as Green City. Through establishment of a multi-stakeholder council and potential association with MACCA (Muslim Association for Climate Change Actions) and other institutions, participants are committed to support the developments of international standard and criteria for green and Islamic Al-Khaer cities, guidelines for green city planning, development and evaluation, as well as accountability mechanism toward the realization of the declaration.
- To work with the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) and other existing organizations and networks to disseminate lessons learned from national level initiatives internationally, such as: (i) Indonesia's strategy as well as institutional and policy approach to climate change, and (ii) the Islamic Green and Al Khaer Cities initiatives.
- To submit this *Recommendation* to OIC and all its member countries for follow-up and implementation.

Bogor, Indonesia 10 April 2010

GREEN CITY INITIATIVE

Cities have become the focal points of major consumers and distributors of goods and services for many centuries. Yet many cities tend to be large consumers of goods and services, while draining resources out of external regions that they depend on. As a result of increasing consumption of resources and growing dependencies on trade globally, the ecological impact of cities extends beyond their geographic locations. In 2008, it was estimated that over half of the world's population live in urban areas. The next few decades will see an unprecedented scale of urban growth in the developing world. Urban growth will only continue to build more roads, homes, industries and nonresidential spaces. Over the next quarter-century, it is estimated that carbon dioxide emissions, mostly from automobiles and power stations, will rise by 60%. More than two-thirds of the increase will come from developing countries as a consequence of fast economic growth. Urbanization and economic development habitually goes hand-in-hand with increased per capita resource consumption and waste generation.

As current urban populations expand very fast as well as the impacts of climate change, initiating green cities to ensure their long-term security is indeed critical. By greening cities and neighborhoods around the world, we have the opportunity to make a positive impact on global warming. Green cities have to strike a balance of managing their current needs without compromising the city's (environmental) future. However, it is uniquely challenging for urban areas to be green as they have a high volume of people, traffic congestion, waste, and air pollution to name just a few obstacles. Green City Initiative will require a way to encourage cities to become more compact, to adopt policies that reward smart growth rather than urban sprawl.

Cities in Islamic countries are in varying stages of development but they face somewhat similar environmental problem, such as air pollution from industries and vehicles, absence or shortage of sewerage and drainage infrastructure and inadequate solid waste management facilities. These problems often are aggravated by rapid industrialization and urbanization, resulting in ever-increasing demand for water and energy as well as solid waste management infrastructure. Therefore, Green City Initiative should share similar characteristics: They aim to reduce or eliminate fossil-fuel use, adopt sustainable building practices, promote green space and clean air quality, implement energy-efficient and widely available public transportation, encourage green perspective through reduce-reuse-recycle, support green jobs, create walkable city designs and develop well-organized mixed-use neighborhoods that combine living, working and shopping which ultimately aimed to support carbon-neutral cities.

In the new era of decentralization in Indonesia, local government has much more authority in the governance management than it has before, including urban planning and environmental management. This certainly provides both challenges and opportunities for environmentally-conscious decision maker and developer towards sustainable urban development, particularly for the City of Bogor in West Java, Indonesia. Therefore, the First International Conference: Muslim Action on Climate Change has recognized and will support the efforts for Bogor to become a Green City.



RECOGNITION AND SUPPORT FOR BOGOR AS GREEN CITY

The Vision of Bogor City is "A Comfortable Service City with Civil Society and Trusted Governance". To implement that vision, it needs strong and continuous effort and support on a long term basis. A comfortable service city can be implemented through a Sustainable Green City in the sense of developing a city with environmental vision, taking into account the principles of environmental functions, as well as balance and sustainability of the ecosystem in the management, control and development of the city.

To achieve the goal of such a Green City, it is deemed necessary to generate a common thought, attitude and perspective among city stakeholders along with efforts to develop mutually supportive actions between the Municipal Government of Bogor and its stakeholders at the local, national as well as international levels .

The Bogor City government's policy on environmental management as stated in the Local Government Regulation Number 4 / 2007 is therefore considered necessary to be reinforced, elaborated, and operationalized by implementing the following policies and actions:

1. Water Conservation Policy is to be implemented by making serious efforts to protect up hill spring water, strictly controlling City Plan especially the land ratio between developed and undeveloped areas, making drainage wells and bio pore infiltration holes, maintaining rain water storage and reservoir lakes, and controlling the Green Open Spaces.
2. Water Pollution Control Policy is to be implemented by developing waste water management system, issuing license permit for liquid and domestic waste management, developing community-based sanitation system, and further develop the Clean River Program (*Program Kali Bersih/Prokasih*).
3. Groundwater Utilization Control Policy is to be implemented by controlling the water resource management permit, monitoring, and restricting the use of ground water, prohibiting ground water exploitation for commercial use which does not give benefit to the public and the environment.

4. Policy for Optimizing the Use of Clean and Drinking Water is to be implemented by efforts to effectively control the level of water loss in the pipeline and better efficiency in the use of clean water, considering the scarcity of water resources.
5. Greenhouse's Gas Emission Control Policy can be accomplished by greening the city and provide more open green spaces. These policies included conducting regular carbon emission tests on public and government transport, replace small transit mode (minibus- *Angkutan Kota*) with bigger transit mode (Bus Rapid Transit/*BRT-Trans Pakuan Bus*), making use of gas fuel as alternative fuel besides petroleum and other low carbon energy sources as a mixture for *Trans Pakuan Bus*, rerouting public transport, and regulating operational schedule of public transport to reduce traffic jam.
6. Electricity and Energy Efficiency Policy is to be implemented consistently, especially in measuring the use of electricity for industries, trades, shopping malls, government and private offices and households in Bogor.
7. Policy to Reduce City's Volume of Waste will be implemented by conducting 3R program (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle) to lower the carbon dioxide emission level as well as to increase Bogor's cleanliness and comfort.
8. Policy and efforts to participate in the maintenance, protection, and conservation of the Bogor Botanical Garden as a research center of botanical resources and as an integral part of the green environment feature of Bogor

To accelerate and support the above mentioned policies and efforts to realize Bogor as a Green City, the City Government of Bogor highly appreciate the support given by its partners and stakeholders, the Muslim Associations for Climate Change Action (MACCA), Central Board of Muhammadiyah, KEHATI – the Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation, Conservation International-Indonesia (CI - Indonesia), and the Microturbine Cogeneration Technology Application Program (MCTAP) of the *Badan Pengkajian dan Penerapan Teknologi* (BPPT-Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology), in accordance with their respective commitment, function, and competences.

Considering the above, therefore, today, Friday, April 9, 2010 or 24 Rabiul Akhir 1431 Hijriah, by asking the blessing and protection to Allah Subhaanahu Wataalla, we hereby declare that together we will do our utmost to achieve Bogor as a Sustainable Green City which is in line with the plan proclaimed by "The Muslim 7 Year Action Plan (M7YAP)" declared in Istanbul in 2009.

Therefore, as of today, Bogor City becomes a party supported by the Muslim Associations for Climate Change Action (MACCA), Central Board of Muhammadiyah, KEHATI – the Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation, Conservation International-Indonesia and the Microturbine Cogeneration Technology Application Project (MCTAP) of the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology in its effort to become a Green City. With such efforts and the support from the people of Bogor City, Insya' Allah, Bogor, the Sustainable Green City will come to realization.

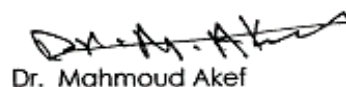
The Mayor of Bogor



Dani Budiarso

As the responsible official and beneficiary party

The Muslim Associations for Climate Change Action (MACCA)



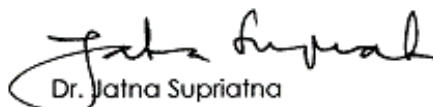
Dr. Mahmoud Akef

Central Board of Muhammadiyah




Prof. Dr. Muhjidin Mawardi

Conservation International-Indonesia



Dr. Jatna Supriatna

**KEHATI – the Indonesian Biodiversity
Foundation**


Muhammad S. Sembiring

**The Microturbine Cogeneration
Technology Application Project
(MCTAP)- Agency for the Assessment
and Application of Tecnology (BPPT)**


Dr. M.A.M Oktaufik

As supporting and helping parties