

"Delapan belas dari 22 kabupaten/kota di NTT, dan sebagian Nusa Tenggara Barat, terdampak siklon tersebut: rumah dan fasilitas umum rusak dan ratusan korban jiwa. Lebih dari sepekan beberapa daerah masih terisolasi dan belum teraliri listrik.

Seroja adalah siklon pertama yang mampu tiba di daratan, menurut Herizal, Deputy Bidang Klimatologi di badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika (BMKG). Penyebabnya, suhu air laut terus merangkak naik

"Siklon tropis itu sebetulnya jarang masuk [Indonesia] kalau kondisinya normal," ungkapnya. "Mereka [masuk] selalu di luar lintang 10 di perairan Indonesia. Nah, ini karena suhu [perairan] hangat, maka jadi mendorong. Dan jadi seperti itu karena tidak bisa dilepaskan dari faktor perubahan iklim." Sepanjang Januari-Maret tahun ini saja, setidaknya terjadi 763 gelombang bencana di seluruh Indonesia, menurut BNPB, yang menyebabkan ratusan orang meninggal dunia, jutaan lain mengungsi, serta membikin rusak ribuan infrastruktur umum. Dalam catatan yang sama, BNPB menyebut bencana alam disebabkan faktor hidrometeorologi, suhu dan cuaca ekstrem seperti hujan lebat plus angin kencang, mendominasi temuan tiga sampai empat bulan belakangan.

Awas Januari silam, curah hujan tinggi selama 10 hari membikin beberapa wilayah kota/kaputaben di Kalimantan selatan tersapu air bah yang menyebabkan puluhan ribu rumah tenggelam, belasan orang meninggal, dan puluhan ribu lain terpaksa mengungsi.

Perubahan iklim telah menjadi topik perbincangan global selama dekade terakhir. Puncaknya, pada 2019, demonstrasi besar-besaran yang diinisiasi oleh anak muda, kelompok sipil, dan ilmuwan merebak di berbagai belahan dunia dengan tuntutan serupa: selamatkan bumi

Masihnya protes ditandai tahun 2019 adalah tahun terpanas kedua sepanjang satu dekade belakangan. Kemudian, tingkat karbondioksida (CO₂) serta gas rumah kaca lain naik pada rekor baru di waktu yang sama.

Lalu, permukaan air laut turut naik sekira 8 inci-setara 20 cm-dalam satu abad terakhir. Pada kurun dua dekade, kenaikannya bahkan dua kali lipat dari abad sebelumnya. Dari sisi keasaman laut terjadi peningkatan 30 persen, disebabkan aktivitas industri manusia yang lebih banyak mengeluarkan karbondioksida ke atmosfer."

"Eighteen out of 22 regencies/cities in NTT, and some parts of West Nusa Tenggara, were affected by the cyclone: houses and public facilities were damaged and hundreds of people died. More than a week after the disaster, several areas are still isolated and without electricity. Seroja is the first cyclone to reach the mainland, according to Herizal, Deputy of Climatology at the Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (BMKG). The cause is that the sea temperature keeps rising.

"Tropical cyclones rarely enter [Indonesia] if the conditions are normal," he said. "They [enter] always outside the latitude 10 in Indonesian waters. Well, this is because the [water] temperature is warm, so it pushes [the cyclone]. And it becomes like this because it cannot be separated from the factor of climate change." In January-March this year alone, there were at least 763 disaster waves throughout Indonesia, according to BNPB, which caused hundreds of deaths, millions of others displaced, and destroyed thousands of public infrastructures. In the same note, BNPB cited natural disasters caused by hydrometeorological factors, extreme temperatures and weather such as heavy rain plus strong winds, dominating findings from three to four months ago.

Last January, heavy rainfall for 10 days caused several cities/regencies in South Kalimantan to be swept away by floods, causing tens of thousands of houses to sink, dozens of people to die, and tens of thousands more to be displaced.

Climate change has been a global topic of conversation for the past decade. The peak was in 2019, when massive demonstrations initiated by young people, civil groups, and scientists spread throughout the world with similar demands: save the earth. The massive protests in 2019 were marked as the second hottest year of the decade. Then, the level of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases rose to a new record at the same time.

Also, the sea level has risen by about 8 inches, equivalent to 20 cm, in the last century. In the past two decades, the increase has even doubled from the previous century. From the acidity of the ocean, there has been a 30 percent increase, caused by human industrial activities that emit more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere."