

## P2.2-1 Climate Change Initiatives: Toward Low Carbon Development

Syamsidar Thamrin

National Development Planning Agency, Indonesia

### Background

Indonesia is characterised by both high levels GHG emissions – placing the country among the top ten emitting nations worldwide – as well as by a high vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change. In response to these challenges, Indonesia is in the process of establishing a sound national policy framework to address climate change issues. In broad terms, the steps that are planned by the government of Indonesia to move to a low carbon society are the following:

- establishment of the Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap (ICCSR), including mitigation and adaptation;
- development of a Low Carbon Development Plan, including the preparation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs); and
- implementation of these Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs).

**20-year Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap (ICCSR).** The 20-year Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap (ICCSR) is meant to provide inputs for the five-year Medium-term Development Plan (RPJM) 2010-2014, and also for the subsequent RPJM until 2030, laying particular emphasis on the challenges emerging with regard to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Areas and sectors tackled include forestry, energy, industry, agriculture, transportation and coastal areas, as well as the water, waste and health sectors. The ICCSR will serve as a guideline for future policies addressing climate-related challenges and opportunities through effective development planning and coordination of the work of all line ministries, departments and agencies of the Government of Indonesia (GoI).

The content of the ICCSR has been formulated through a rigorous scientific analysis. It includes vulnerability assessments, a prioritisation of actions including capacity-building and response strategies, and is

completed by associated financial assessments, seeking to develop a coherent plan that could be supported by line ministries and relevant strategic partners and donors.

The ICCSR exercise produced the following outputs:

1. a roadmap for climate change that can be integrated into all aspects of national development planning;
2. a coherent report supported by line ministries and relevant strategic partners and donors;
3. a set of prioritised recommendations that reflects the linkages among policies, programmes and plans for the different sectors and donor programmes/projects as well as ongoing activities in the international sphere (e.g., CDM, GEF, etc.);
4. a strategic vision for Indonesian development that incorporates (1) recent policy analysis, (2) a formulation of national vision on climate change and (3) a pathway of actions that can accomplish the vision step-by-step;
5. an understanding of the significant importance of climate change as a cross-cutting environmental and development issue that would allow assigning climate change with a high national priority ranking in future development planning activities; and
6. an integrated structure that builds on a clear framework of priorities, operational approaches, and actions with due consideration of internal and external constraints that affect Indonesia's ability to achieve the desired results.

The ICCSR was released on March 31st 2010 in Jakarta, Indonesia. It is a dynamic document that will be frequently improved and updated, based on the needs and challenges emerging from climate change in the future. Changes and adjustments to this document would be carried out through participative consultation among stakeholders. As the financial instrument for implementing the activities envisioned in the ICCSR,

a nationally-managed fund, the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) was created and soft-launched in autumn 2009.

**Low Carbon Development Plan (LCDP).** As the next step for preparing the country for low carbon development, a concise national strategy document (the Indonesian LCDP) is going to be developed, which explains to the national and international community how so-called ‘Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions’ (NAMAs), that are currently under negotiation in the UNFCCC framework, will be developed and implemented. The Indonesian LCDP will be based on previous efforts related to the Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap (ICCSR) and the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) and shall be strategic in nature and geared particularly towards implementation.

**Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions.** The President of Indonesia announced a national target for the reduction of GHG emissions at the G-20 Summit in Pittsburgh in September 2009. This target is set as a reduction of minus 26 % of emissions until the year 2020, deviating from the ‘Business As Usual’

(BAU) scenario. Provided that Indonesia will receive international support to respond to climate change, these reduction targets for 2020 could be as high as -41%. The development of ‘Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)’, of a ‘Measuring, Reporting and Verification’ (MRV) system and of appropriate baselines will be important milestones. The reduction targets aim in particular at the forestry and peatland sectors, to a secondary degree at the energy sector, including emissions from energy use in industry and transport, as well as the agriculture and waste management sectors. The table below lists a set of potential NAMAs, as they were sent to the UNFCCC secretariat per 31st January 2010. The final sector allocation of GHG reduction targets is still under preparation and so is the National Action Plan for Mitigation (RAN-GRK) containing a specific list of actions, locations, budget requirements, responsibilities and expected results, that uses the above mentioned RPJM and the ICCSR as its foundations. The next step will be to create local level action plans (RAD-GRK), because the local level is where the actions will be actually implemented. The harmonisation of national and local level ambitions will guarantee the sustainability of mitigation actions in Indonesia.

Table: NAMAs as submitted to UNFCCC by Indonesia (whether each of the seven priority sectors will be realised as unilateral or supported NAMAs still needs to be determined)

| NAMA  | - 26 % | - 41 % |
|---|--------|--------|
| 1. Sustainable Peat Land Management   |        |        |
| 2. Reduction in Rate of Deforestation and Land Degradation                  |        |        |
| 3. Development of Carbon Sequestration Projects in Forestry and Agriculture |        |        |
| 4. Promotion of Energy Efficiency   |        |        |
| 5. Development of Alternative and Renewable Energy Sources                  |        |        |
| 6. Reduction in Solid and Liquid Waste                                      |        |        |
| 7. Shifting to Low-Emission Transportation Mode                             |        |        |

Source: Indonesia’s submission to UNFCCC, 31.January 2010