

AFOLU : Science Needs and Challenges for Deep Decarbonizing AFOLU Sector in Asia

WRAP UP OF THE SESSION

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Wrap UP

- Forest sector at southeast Asia is very potential to be the carbon sink / decarbonization in AFOLU sector also very possible.
- Indonesia has a very high emission in AFOLU sector - 60% from total – but under the DDPP Scenario at 2050 it is possible to reach 0 and negative afterwards to dramatically decrease emission in Indonesia.

Wrap UP

- Investment for renewable energy need to be developed in Vietnam considering the projection of emission from the fossil fuel emissions that are potentially very severe. GHG emission in 2030 is projected to reach 296.35 million tons from 27.55 million tons in 1993.
- Therefore, it must be replaced by renewable energy, but the challenge is the investment.

Wrap UP

- For now, in Vietnam emission from AFOLU is negative, but from Energy sector is high.
- The need is to develop renewable energy → Hydropower is one of the most potential one.
- But, if it is not enough → biomass. But in the future it possibly become a threat for forest itself.

Wrap UP

- To improve the utilization of unproductive land, the public should be granted access to the land that is still not clean and clear.
- Government regulations that state that area must be clean and clear, makes it difficult for local people to be access the funding provided by the government, therefore it should be changed.
- Investment to improve the productivity of marginal lands also should be provided.
- Assistance is required.

Wrap UP

- In an international context there is a need of the transfer of technology and the development of locally based technology.
- Enhancing the local technology → the concept of transfer of technology not by diverting foreign technology to the local sphere, but the knowledge that is developed similar technologies is utilized

Lesson Learnt from Papua

Intervensi Low Carbon Development di tingkat daerah berangkat dari upaya memahami mindset masyarakat. (mindset ekonomi contoh di Sentarum / JT dan presentasi Pak Agus, ekologi contoh Papua)
Pembangunan ekonomi berbasis green sangat berpotensi untuk dikembangkan pada masyarakat adat/lokal yang telah memiliki mindset ekologi.