Climate Change Policies and Role of Research Communities: Indonesia

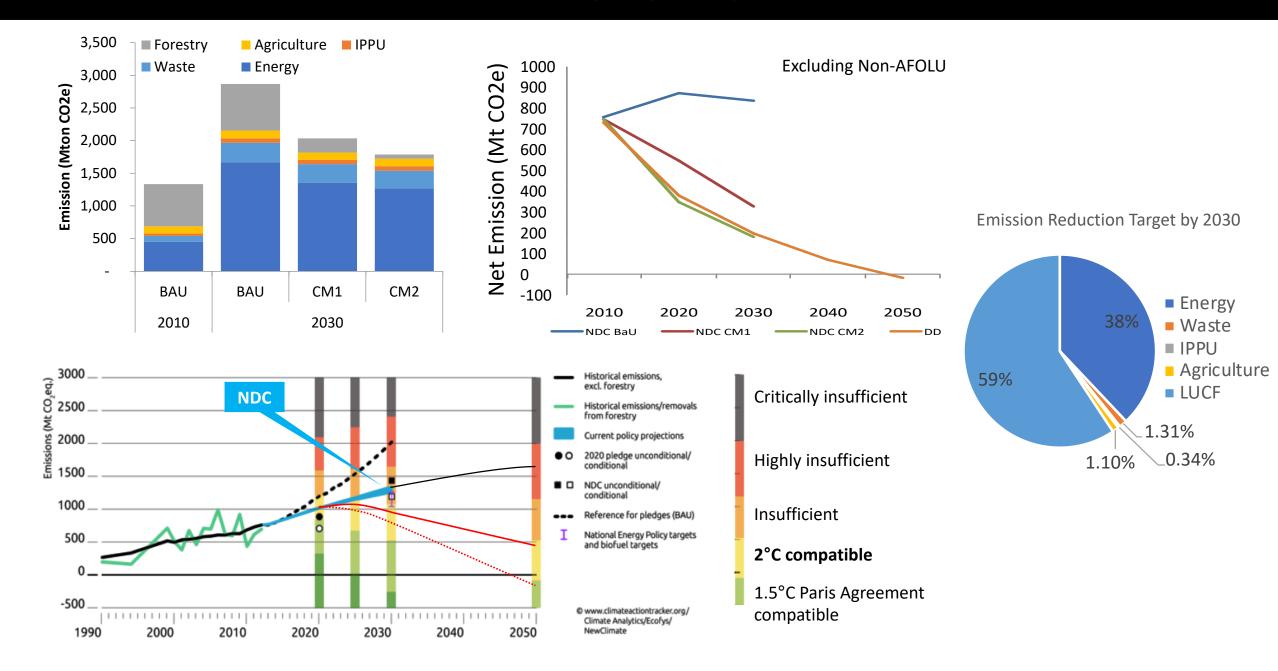
Rizaldi Boer



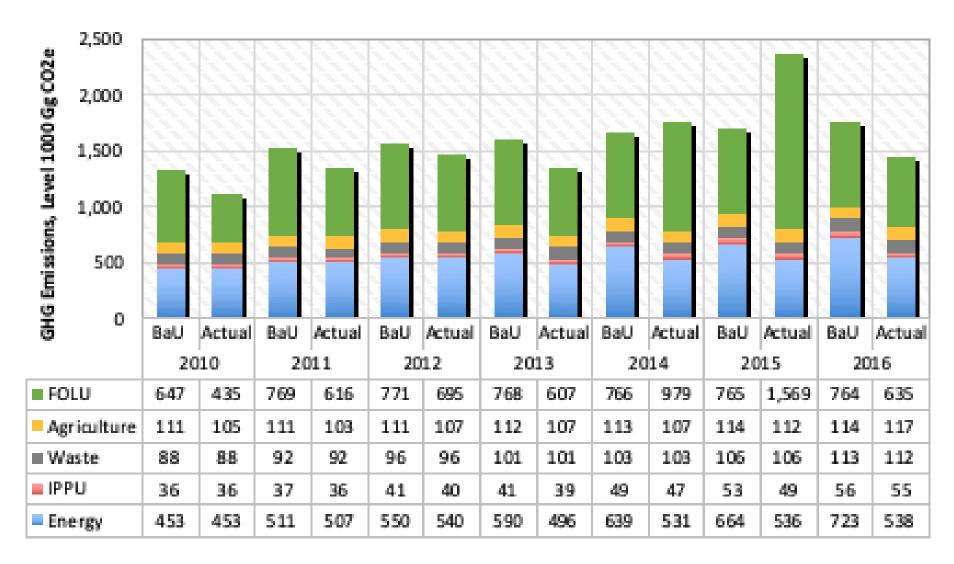
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INTRODUCTION

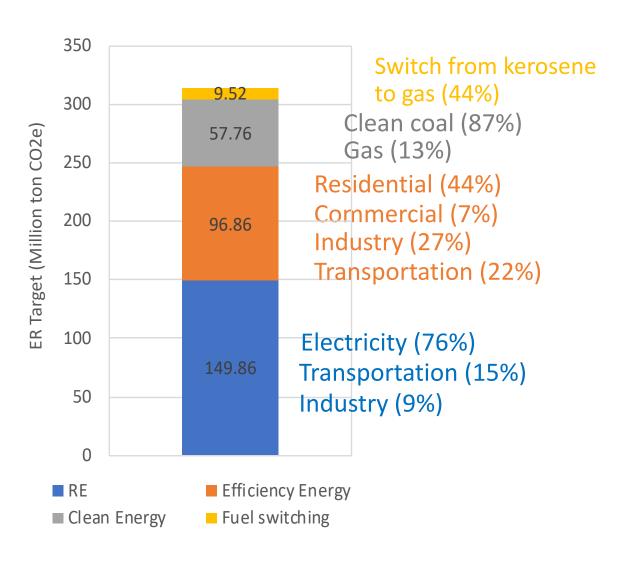


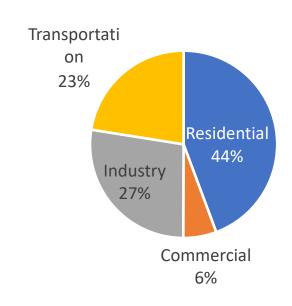
PROGRESS

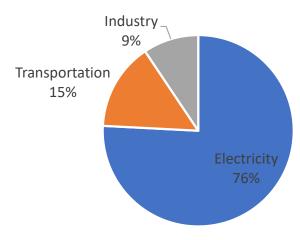


The increase of emission in 2015 mainly due to the increase of emission from FOLU due to fire

Emission Reduction Target Energy & LUCF Sectors







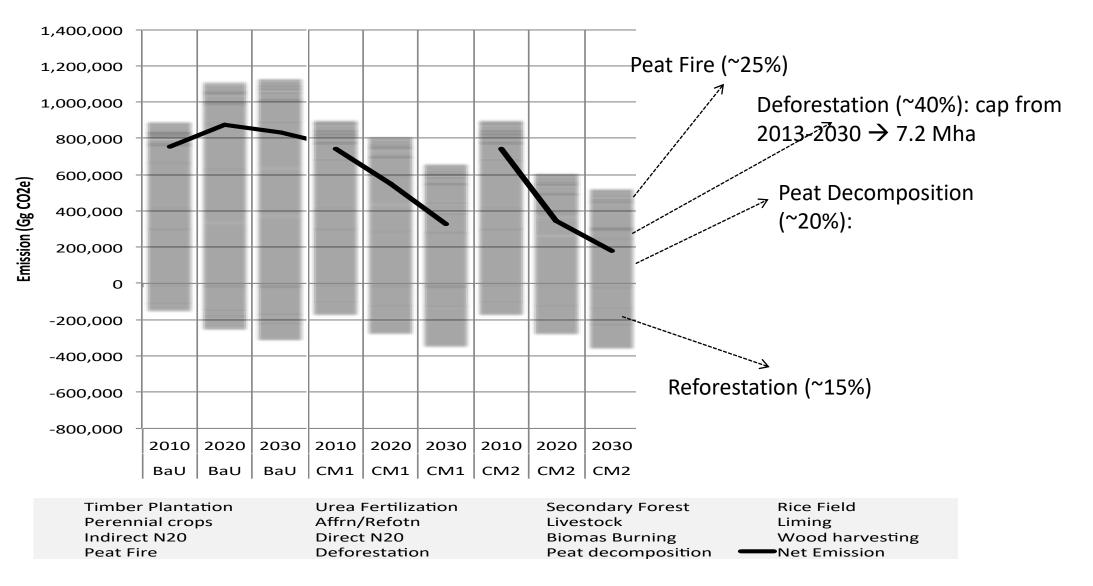
Climate Change Policies Energy

ACTIONS	LEGAL INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
Fiscal Policy: Incentive/ Dis-incentive	Presidential Regulation 47/2017	Regulate incentive, disincentive and financial support for environmental protection and management
Renewable energy for transportation Renewable energy, energy efficiency and energy conservation	Biofuel blending (Ministry Regulation No. 12/2015) National Energy Policy (Government Regulation No.79/2014)	Regulate the provision, utilisation, and administration of biofuels. Regulate the national energy policy, including the renewable energy share target of 23% by 2025, and the energy elasticity target of <1.
Electricity	Electric Power Supply Plan year 2017-2026 (Minister Regulation No. 1415.k/20/MEM/2017)	Electric Power Supply Plan developed by the state-owned electricity company (PLN) features a plan for renewable share in power mix target of 22.4% in 2026

Climate Change Policies Energy

ACTIONS	LEGAL INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
Energy efficiency	Minister Regulation No. 7/2015	Implementation of Minimum Energy Performance Standards and Inclusion of Energy Saving Label for Air Conditioning Devices
Various Actions	Minister Regulation No. 3/2014 regarding Programme on Corporate Performance Rating in Environmental Management	Performance rating policy for company in environmental management. The rating is based on assessment of the company's performance in the category of waste management, energy efficiency, reduction of air pollution and GHG emissions, and planting (biodiversity)
Green Industry	Minister Regulation No. 51/2015 regarding Guidelines for the Development of Green Industry Standards	Policies that define standards for raw materials, energy, auxiliary materials, waste management, and corporate management for green industry

Projection of Emission BAU, CM1 dan CM2: AFOLU



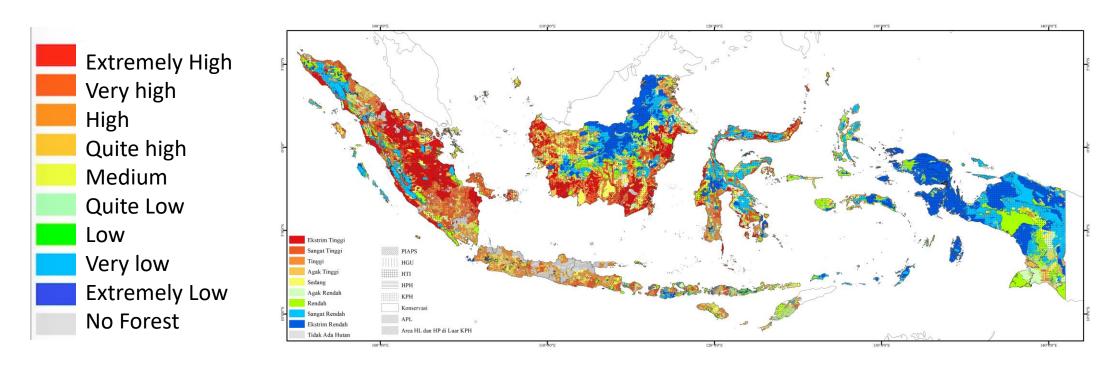
Scenari to meet the NDC Target

Jenis Konsesi	Optimum	Scenario	Progressive Scenario	
	%	ha	%	На
Social Forestry	89.4	5,490,434	89.4	5,490,434
HTI	61.0	1,779,351	80.5	2,349,097
Agriculture Plantation	62.1	896,232	81.0	1,169,772
Total Conservation		8,166,017		9,009,303
Total Convertible in concession		2,334,526		1,491,240
Cap outside concession				
(Unconditional target)		1.601,474		2,333,760
Deep Decarbonization (Cap				
outside concession) CM2		-1,489,526		-646,240
(Conditional Target)		_, .00,0 2 0		-010,210

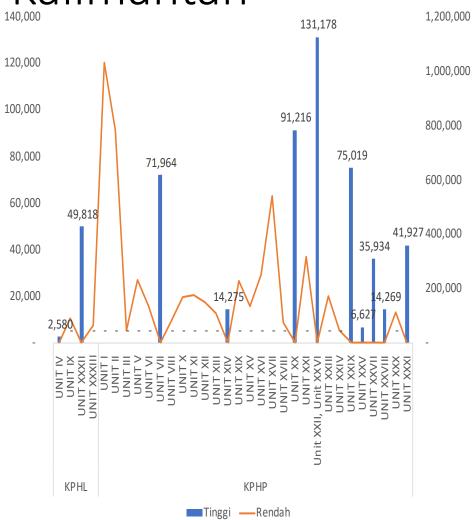
Forest in concession: 10.5 Mha-Timber Plantation = 2.92 Mha; Agriculture Plantation = 1.44 Mha; Social Forestry = 6.14 Mha; Side aside for protection based on Carrying Capacity 5.85 Mha

Bio-geophysical Index (Minister Regulation 70/2017)

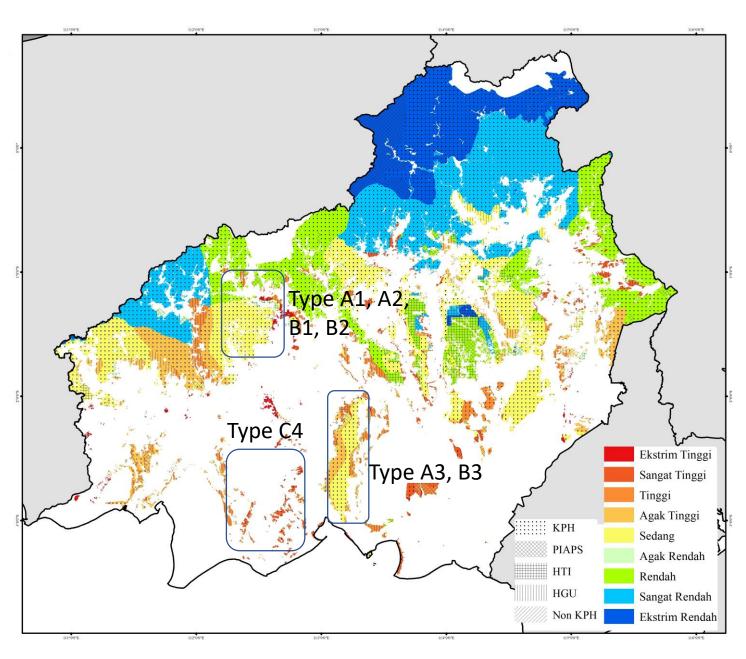
Historical	Current Percent Forest Cover						
Deforestati	0	1:<10	2: 10-20	3: 20-30	4: 30-50	5: 50-80	6: >80
1: High	0	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5
3: Medium	0	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5
5: Low	0	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5



IBGF-Central Kalimantan



Forested land in FMU exposed to high risk of deforestation



Target: Land Rehabilitation and Peat Management

Actions	Skenario	Kumulative (2014-2030)
Peat restoration	BAU	-
(x1000 ha) ¹	CM1	1,396
	CM2	2,908
	Aktual ²	-
Improve water	BAU	-
management	CM1	1,656
(x1000 ha)	CM2	1,728
	Aktual ²	-

1- Successful rate 90%



Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) in Production Forest

Actions	Scenarios	Cumulative
		(2013-
		2030)
Rate	BAU	18.259
(x1000 ha)	CM1	31.099
	CM2	31.099
	Aktual ²	_

- Implementation of RIL (Reduce Impact Logging, RIL)
- ENR (Enhanced Natural Regeneration)

Crown Cover	Conservation	Non-FMU	FMU	APL	Total
<30%	17,589	30,216	184,316	149,045	381,166
30%-70%	422,715	383,269	2,285,067	1,822,375	4,913,425
>70%	16,130,479	5,806,979	56,193,743	4,931,265	83,062,465
Total	16,570,783	6,220,464	58,663,126	6,902,684	88,357,057

Climate Change Policies FOLU

ACTIONS	LEGAL INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
Institutional Strengthening	Minister Regulation No. 6/2010: Norm, standard, procedure, and criteria for managing forest in Protection and Production Forest Management Units	Policies that support the development of units mandated to improve management of forests in protection and production forests
Peat Management	Presidential Regulation No. 57/2016 as revision to Presidential Regulation No. 71/2014	Policies that apply more rigid rules in using peat land and mandating government at all levels, to develop protection and management of peat land in coordinated ways and also to restore/rehabilitate the degraded peat land
DD	Presidential Instruction No. 5/2019	Regulate permanent moratorium/suspension of new licenses and the improvement of primary natural forest governance and peatlands
DD-Fire Management	Presidential Instruction No. 11/2015	Policies that mandate all level of governments to develop land and forest fire management system at their jurisdiction and sanction for business players who do not implement the fire management in the area under their authority

Climate Change Policies FOLU

ACTIONS	LEGAL INSTRUMENT	DESCRIPTION
DD	National Strategy for Forest Law Enforcement in Indonesia (RKTN Revised) 2019	A comprehensive programme to combat illegal logging. Since 2000 the Indonesian government has undertaken a comprehensive programme to combat illegal logging under the National Strategy for Forest Law Enforcement (FLENS). Presidential Instruction No. 4/2005 directed 18 government agencies and local government officials to cooperate in combating illegal logging
DD & Reforestation (Land Rehabilitation)	Minister Regulation No. 83/2016	Policies on forest management system implemented by community for improving welfare and quality and potency of forest in the forest area.
Reforestation (Land Rehabilitation)	Minister Regulation No. 39/2016 as revision to Minister Regulation No. 9/2013.	Policies that provide support and incentives for the rehabilitation of degraded land and forest and optimize the use of unproductive land with multi purpose tree species (MPTS) under agroforestry system.
SFM	Minister Regulation No. 30/2016 on evaluation of performance of forest management	Policies that mandate all forest concession holders to have forest sustainable management certification. To ensure all concessions holders apply sustainable management practices

Role of Research Communities

- Collaborative Research (national and local experts)
 - Long-term impact of CC
- Supporting local government for mainstreaming CCA into development → regulation on KLHS (Government Regulation 46/2016-providing scientific basis)
- Supporting communities in implementing climate smart practices
- Networking