

# Sustainable Low-Carbon Development in Indonesia and Asia: Dialogues between Policymakers and Scientists on Green Growth

16-17 February, 2010  
IPB International Convention Center, Bogor, Indonesia

Co-organised by  
Ministry of Environment, Republic of Indonesia and  
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan

## - Concept Note -

Following COP13 in Bali, Indonesia in 2007, deep cuts in global emissions were widely recognized as being important to keep GHG concentration level of 450 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. COP 13 also helped raise awareness that a globally committed reduction emissions of 25-40% by 2020 for developed countries and substantial deviation from the baseline in developing countries would help achieve the 450 ppm threshold. In COP15, December 2009 in Copenhagen, it was agreed that actions will be globally taken to stabilise the climate. The importance of cutting emissions in both developed and developing countries and the recognition on the required actions led to growing interest in constructing roadmaps for Sustainable Low Carbon Development and Green Growth internationally, nationally and locally.

Since COP 13, Sustainable Low Carbon Development and Green Growth have begun to influence policy in Asia. For instance, Indonesian president Yudhoyono recently announced his country's voluntary commitment to reduce its emissions by 26 percent by 2020 or by 41 percent with international assistance. This announcement came against the backdrop of Indonesia's second National Communication (by Ministry of Environment of Indonesia, KLH) and the National Roadmap (by National Development Planning Agency, BAPPENAS) to achieve sustainable social and economic development while preventing climate change.

As these examples suggest, realizing Sustainable Low Carbon Development and Green Growth requires both concrete actions and policies and the efficient and effective use of resources. It also requires interdisciplinary research, combining climate science, GHG emission reduction scenarios, energy system transformations, technology development and deployment, economic evaluation of policies, political analysis of domestic institutions, low carbon economic and social infrastructure, assessment of traditional values/practices and innovation in lifestyles. Researchers in Indonesia have begun combine their resources to support the formulation of low carbon policies. But further dialogues between research communities and policy makers are essential to prompt the formulation of effective and efficient policy measures.

To catalyze such processes, Japan advocated Hatoyama-initiative, clarifying the intention to cooperate with other Asian countries to reduce GHG emissions and created the International Research Network for Low Carbon Societies (LCS-RNet) with other countries which support multi-disciplinary research on Sustainable Low Carbon Development and began working with other Asian countries in 2009.

The purpose of this two-day workshop is to bring together policymakers and researchers to have better understanding of Sustainable Low Carbon Development and Green Growth.

Day one aims to familiarize researchers with current trends in policy and acquaint policymakers with what researchers can offer to strengthen policy. It also seeks to build strategies for futures studies between policymakers and researchers in Indonesia and Japan.

Day two aims to assess opportunities and challenges for sustainable low carbon development in Indonesia. It will feature six panels focusing on the agricultural and LULUCF sector; distributed energy systems; technology leapfrogging; domestic institutions; and traditional values and practices.

