Report Back

Parallel Session 1-1 B & 2-1 B : Mitigation in Asia – Lessons Learnt from Actions Taken by Various Stakeholder

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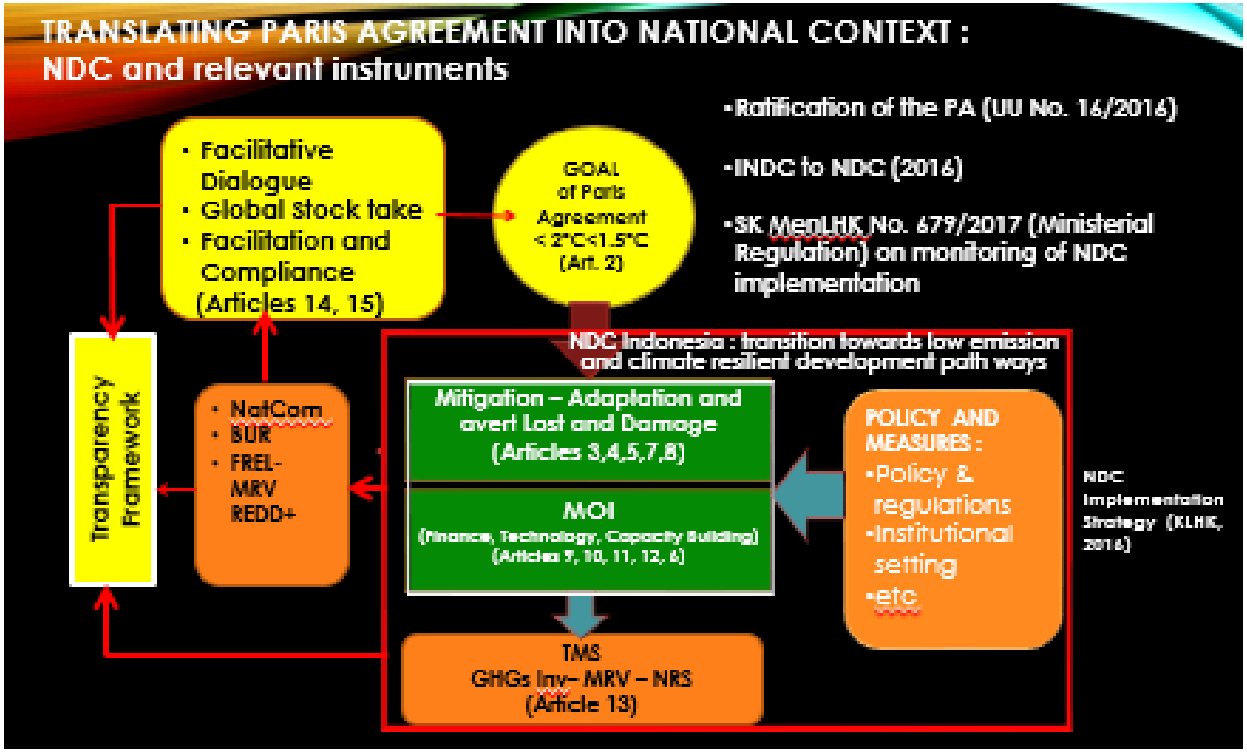
The urgency to achieve peak emission

As stated in Article 2 of Paris Agreement, to strengthen global response to the threat of climate change, it is necessary to maintain global average temperature 1.5 degree.

However, to achieve long term temperature goal, every countries should reach global peaking of GHG emissions as soon as possible, considering it will took longer time for developing countries to reach their peak emission.

Translating Paris Agreement into national context

To ensure that low emission target and climate resilient development are in the same path, PA should be translated into national plan with the deployment of legal instrument and other strategy written in Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).



Source: Presentation by Nur Masripatin (2018), Current Status and Challenges to Implement NDC in Indonesia

What are the gaps?

Challenges that are faced by most of Asian are stated below:

a. **Institutional challenges** : how to achieve synergy and coherence among program and actor including international cooperation

b. **Capacity and awareness of responsible emission target**, followed by the lack of climate narrative from policy makers

c. **Technology** : access to climate friendly technology

d. **Regulatory gap for financing climate action**

However, lesson learnt from other countries in Asia can help to fill the gaps among other countries in Asia.

information obtained from presentation of Nur Masripatin (2018)

Summary and key findings of the session

a. Implementation of domestic carbon credit issuance to encourage private sector contribute to NDC target

b. Resource transfer within Asia countries to enhance capacity

c. Involvement of private sector to expand low emission technology (vehicle company) and village based fire prevention (forest plantation company)

d. Development of Deep Decarbonization Pathway scenario on energy sector to meet global limit temperature increase

e. Policy and behavioral study to mainstream mitigation into local level

f. The importance of assessment of mitigation scenario and its impact to GDP

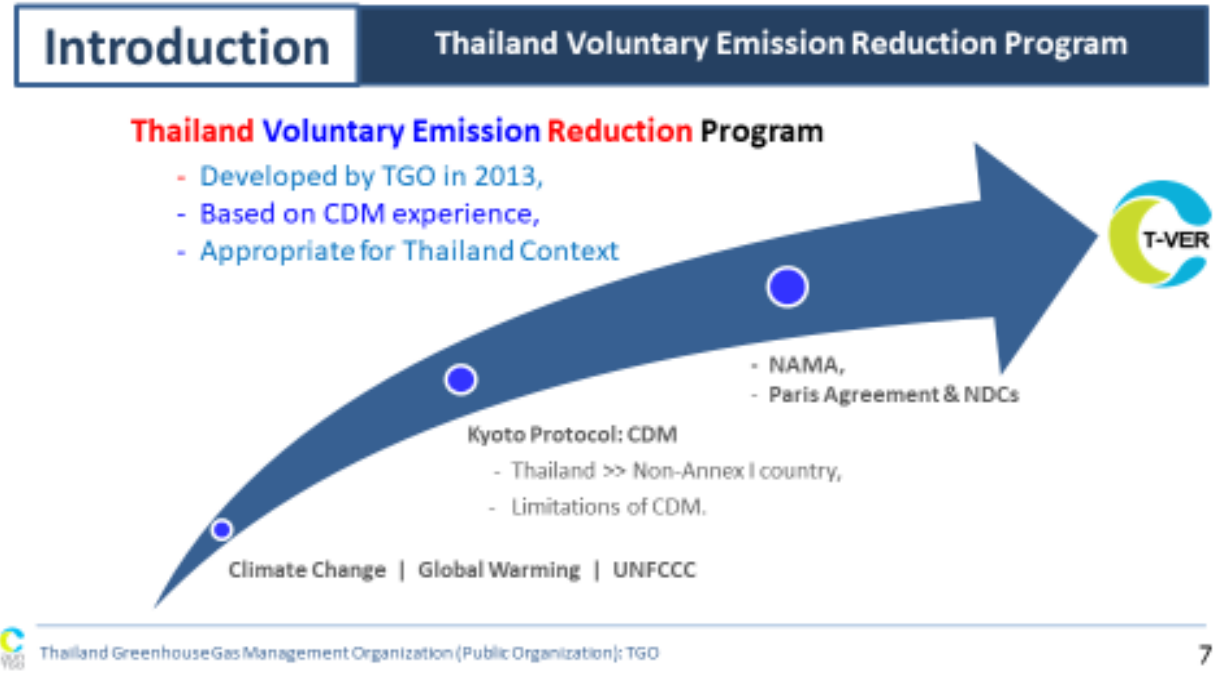
Concreate or practical actions towards ambitious decarbonized world

1. There are still barriers of translating NDC itself into national action that can be tackle by expanding network within Asia countries. In technical, tracking progress of NDC implementation and develop one GHG data policy are essential to monitor the progress.

2. As energy demand will increase along with population and GDP per capita, mitigation in energy sector remains a challenge for developing nation with projected economy and population that grow significantly. The assessment of DDPP on energy sector becomes essential to estimate the investment that is required. However, policy incentives and additional assessment for determining appropriate scheme are necessary to encourage the implementation of DDPP.

Concreate or practical actions towards ambitious decarbonized world

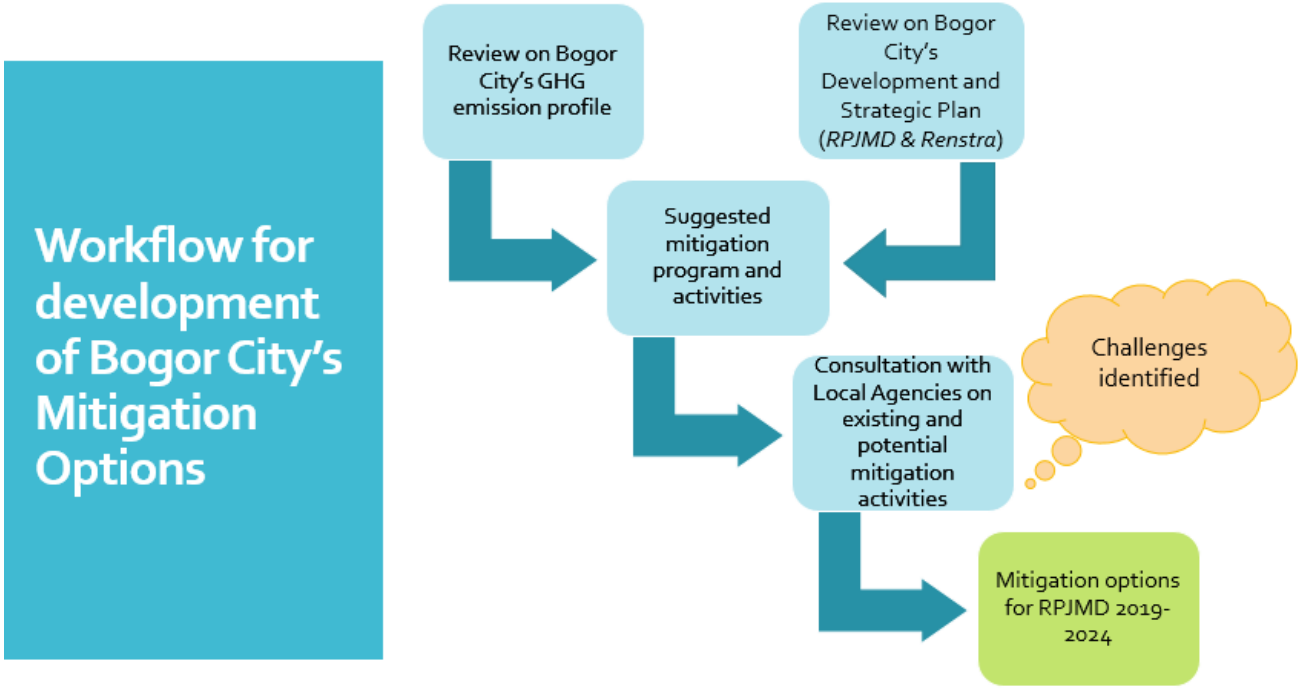
3. The involvement of private sector can the boost mitigation effort to meet the emission reduction target that can be facilitate through domestic market based mechanism as deployed by Thailand (T-VER) or through partnership program of improving community resilience near forest who exposed to forest fire risk.



Source: Presentation by Lohsomboon (2018), Experience on the Implementation of T-VER

Concreate or practical actions towards ambitious decarbonized world

4. Bottom up development plan based on historical emission and assessment of available regulation is necessary to determining the priority of mitigation action and to ensure that development plan and strategy are in the same path with the emission reduction target



Source: Presentation by Syahrina (2018), Challenge in Development of Mitigation Options: A Case of Bogor City

Concreate or practical actions towards ambitious decarbonized world

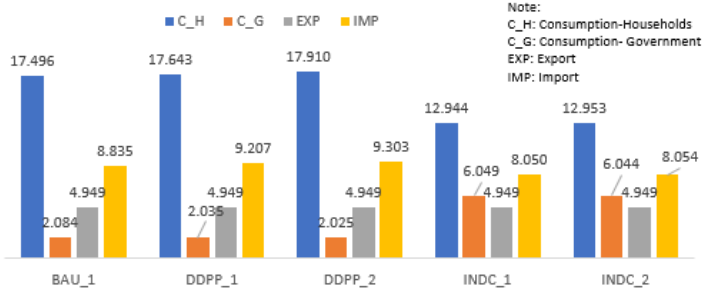
5. Another feasible research that is important is the assessment of mitigation scenario and its impact to the GDP : essential to evaluate the mitigation plan and its path to the economic development. However, the assessment require complete and integrated data as the analysis are sensitive with the inputs used.

Economic Impact

GDP and GDP Loss 2015-2030 (Trillion IDR)

Year	BAU_1	DDPP_1		DDPP_2		INDC_1		INDC_2	
	GDP	GDP	GDP gain/loss	GDP	GDP gain/loss	GDP	GDP gain/loss	GDP	GDP gain/loss
2015	8941.0	8928.4	-0.14%	8929.4	-0.13%	8928.4	-0.14%	8929.4	-0.13%
2020	12887.3	12955.6	0.53%	12848.8	-0.30%	12849.2	-0.30%	12853.6	-0.26%
2025	18192.2	18618.5	2.34%	18320.9	0.71%	17868.9	-1.78%	17872.2	-1.76%
2030	26649.75	26748.09	0.37%	27005.09	1.33%	26062.91	-2.20%	26067.47	-2.18%

Some macroeconomic indicator in 2030 (Trillion IDR)



Under INDC, other indicator are reduced, except the C_G due to income from the tax

Carbon Price (USD/tCO2eq)

Carbon Price	INDC-1	INDC-2
2010	0.000	0.000
2015	0.000	0.000
2020	0.005	0.007
2025	0.702	0.700
2030	1.507	1.505

This result might be "too-optimist"
- The FOLU scenario is highest one (DDPP).
- Haven't introduce the very detail of mitigation technology in each sector

Source: Presentation by Malahayati (2018), The Role of Social Practices on the Climate Resilience of Fishermen Communities in Semarang Coastal Area

THANK YOU