

Structure

NDC

Indonesia

Directorat For Mitigation on Climate
Change

Ministry Of Environment and Forestry

STRUCTURE NDC INDONESIA

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1. NATIONAL CONTEXT

- ❖ GOI is promoting economic development projected to average at least 5% per year in order to reduce the poverty rate to below 4% by 2025, as mandated by the Indonesian Constitution.
- ❖ 2010: GoI pledged to reduce emissions by 26% (41% with international support) against the business as usual scenario by 2020 → Perpres 61/2011.
- ❖ *Nawa Cita* (Nine Priority Agendas) framework → consistent with the national commitment towards a low carbon and climate change-resilient development path, includes:
 - protecting Indonesia's citizens,
 - encouraging rural and regional development,
 - improving the quality of life, and
 - improving productivity and global competitiveness
- ❖ Indonesia's NDC:
 - outlines the country's transition to a low carbon and climate resilience future.
 - describes the enhanced actions and the necessary enabling environment during the 2015-2019 period → lay the foundation for more ambitious goals beyond 2020.

2. MITIGATION

- ❖ SNC-2010: GHG emissions were estimated to be 1.8 GtCO₂e in 2005, an increase of 0.4 GtCO₂e compared to 2000 → LUC and peat and forest fires (63%) and combustion of fossil fuels (19%)
- ❖ First BUR, 2016: GHG emissions was 1.453 GtCO₂e in 2012, an increase of 0,452 GtCO₂e from year 2000. The main contributing sectors were LUCF including peat fires (47.8%) and energy (34,9%).
- ❖ 2009: GoI voluntarily pledged to reduce emissions by 26% on its own efforts, and up to 41% with international support, against the BaU scenario by 2020 → 2011: PERPRES No. 61/2011 and PERPRES No. 71/2011
- ❖ Post 2020: GoI has set unconditional reduction target of 29% and conditional reduction target up to 41 % of the BaU scenario by 2030, based on the country's most recent emissions level assessment.
- ❖ Significant steps:
 - Land use: instituting a moratorium on the clearing of primary forests and by prohibiting conversion of its remaining forests, and REDD+ will be an important component of the NDC target .
 - Energy: embarked a mixed energy use policy, established the development of clean energy sources as a national policy directive, set out the ambition to transform the primary energy supply mix by 2025 and 2050 (Government Regulation No. 79/2014 on National Energy Policy)→ on the path to de-carbonization.
 - Waste: committed to further reduce emissions from the waste management sector by 2020 and beyond through comprehensive and coherent policy development, institutional strengthening, improved financial and funding mechanisms, technology innovation, and social-cultural approaches.

3. ADAPTATION

- ❖ Developing and implementing a National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation (RAN-API) → provides a framework for adaptation initiatives that has been mainstreamed into the National Development Plan.
- ❖ will implement enhanced actions to study and map regional vulnerabilities as the basis of adaptation information system, and to strengthen institutional capacity and promulgation of climate change sensitive policies and regulations by 2020.
- ❖ Medium-term goal: to reduce risks on all development sectors (agriculture, water, energy security, forestry, maritime and fisheries, health, public service, infrastructure, and urban system) by 2030 through:
 - local capacity strengthening,
 - improved knowledge management,
 - convergent policy on climate change adaptation and disaster risks reduction, and
 - application of adaptive technology.
- ❖ Pre 2020 policies' and actions will facilitate smooth transition towards implementation of nationally determined contribution under the Paris Agreement post 2020.

4. STRATEGIC APPROACH

Indonesia's NDC is predicated on the foundational principles :

- ❖ **Employing a landscape approach:** Indonesia takes an integrated, landscape-scale approach covering terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems.
- ❖ **Highlighting existing best practices:** Indonesia intends to scale up the diversity of traditional wisdom based as well as innovative climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts by the government, private sector, and communities.
- ❖ **Mainstreaming climate agenda into development planning:** Indonesia will include key climate change indicators in formulating its development programme's targets.
- ❖ **Promoting climate resilience in food, water and energy:** Indonesia will improve its management of natural resources to enhance climate resilience by protecting and restoring key terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems.

In line with the Paris Agreement, Indonesia respects, promotes and considers its obligation on human rights, the right to health, the right of adat communities, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity.

Engagement of non-party stakeholders, including local government, private sectors, civil societies will continuously be enhanced.

5. PLANNING PROCESS

- ❖ Presidential Regulation No. 16 of 2015: establishment of the Directorate General Climate Change under the MoEF, serves as the National Focal Point for the UNFCCC
 - to effectively facilitate ongoing relevant programs and processes being implemented by variety of government sectors and stakeholders.
- ❖ Coordination and synergy will continuously be enhanced:
 - With BAPPENAS in the context of climate change and national development
 - With Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the context of climate change and international negotiation.
- ❖ Preparation of the NDC:
 - has conducted consultations with various stakeholders representing Ministries and other government institutions, academia, scientists, private sector, and civil society organizations; → workshops and consultations organized at both the national and provincial levels, as well as bilateral meetings with key sectors
 - has taken into account the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

6. INFORMATION TO FACILITATE CLARITY, TRANSPARENCY AND UNDERSTANDING

❖ Reduction Level

- Unconditional Reduction
- Conditional Reduction
- Type, Coverage, Scope, Baseline,
- Fair and Ambitious

❖ Key Assumption in Mitigation

- Metric Applied
- Methodology for estimating emission
- Baseline, Assumption Used for Projection and Policy Scenario 2020-2030
- Coverage of Emission Reduction,
- Projected BAU and emission reduction from each sector category

7. TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK

- ❖ As part of implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, Indonesia applies an Integrated National Transparency framework, through :
 - a) National Registry System (NRS) for mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation both from national and international sources;
 - b) National GHGs Inventory System (SIGN-SMART);
 - c) MRV system for mitigation including REDD+, and
 - d) Safeguards Information System for REDD+ (SIS-REDD+);
 - e) Information Systems on vulnerability (SIDIK) and joint adaptation and mitigation at the Village level (PROKLIM).

- ❖ Indonesia commits to periodically communicate to the Secretariat of UNFCCC: its GHG emissions from various sectors, including the status of emission reduction efforts and results.
 - is currently preparing the Third National Communication Report (TNC).
 - The first BUR has been submitted in early 2016.

8. INTERNATIONAL SUPPORTS

- ❖ International support from developed country parties on finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building is required to increase ambition in reducing GHGs emission
 - including in the preparation of NDC implementation (pre 2020) in all sector categories and the implementation of REDD+ under Article 5 of the Paris Agreement.
- ❖ Article 5 of the Paris Agreement : recognition of the roles of forest and REDD+
 - Existing COP decisions has provided sufficient guidance to implement and support REDD+ implementation.
 - Considering significant progress of REDD+ readiness and transition at the national and sub national level in the country, Indonesia's REDD+ should be ready for result-based payment.
 - As policy approaches and positive incentives, REDD+ should be able to support the achievement of Indonesia's emission reduction target in forestry sector.
- ❖ Indonesia welcome bilateral, regional and international cooperation in the NDC implementation to support climate mitigation and adaptation efforts towards a climate resilient future.
 - as recognized under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement → facilitate and expedite technology development and transfer, payment for performance, technical cooperation, and access to financial resources

9. INDONESIA LOW CARBON AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE STRATEGY

❖ Indonesia's Vulnerability to Climate Change

- extensive low-lying and small island areas, the second longest coastline in the world with a high risk of coastal inundation and sea level rise, risk for hydro-meteorological disasters, loss of forest ecosystems (leads to the loss of critical environmental services, provision of water catchment areas, prevention of erosion and floods).
- ❖ To reduce its vulnerability to climate change: strengthen its climate resilience by integrating its adaptation and mitigation efforts in development planning and implementation.
 - *Enabling conditions for climate resilience*
 - *Economic resilience*
 - *Social and Livelihood Resilience*
 - *Ecosystem and Landscape Resilience*

10. REVIEW AND ADJUSTMENT

The NDC reflects the most recent data and information, analysis, and scenario for possible future, by the Government of Indonesia. As a developing country, Indonesia will likely experience dynamic changes due to national and global economic changes.

The NDC will be reviewed and adjusted, as necessary, taking into account national circumstances, capacity and capability, and the provision under the Paris Agreement.