



NDC INDONESIA AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND PARIS AGREEMENT UNDER UNFCCC



PARIS AGREEMENT: to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by:

- (a) Below 2° C - 1.5° C
- (b) Low carbon development
- (c) Finance flows consistent with low carbon development
- (d) Equity and CBDR-RC.

NATIONAL POLICIES ON CLIMATE CHANGE

- Act No. 6/1994 –UNFCCC Ratification
- Act No 17/2004 –Kyoto Protocol Ratification
- Act No 41/1999 – Forestry
- Act No 32/2009 – Environmental Protection and Management
- Act No.16/2016 –Paris Agreement Ratification

RPJMN
2015-2019

**Climate
Change**

- Presidential Decree No 61/2011–Climate Change Mitigation
- Presidential Decree No. 71/2011–Inventory GRK
- National Action Plan on Adaptation 2014
- Policies on National MRV

Adaptation

- Mainstream adaptation into development planning
- Climate change vulnerability
- Climate Village Program-ProKlim

Mitigation

- National and Sub-national Action Plan on Mitigation
- REDD+ Implementation
- Montreal Protocol - ODS

GHG Inventory and MRV

- GHG Inventory – SIGN SMART
- MRV on mitigation
- Registry System

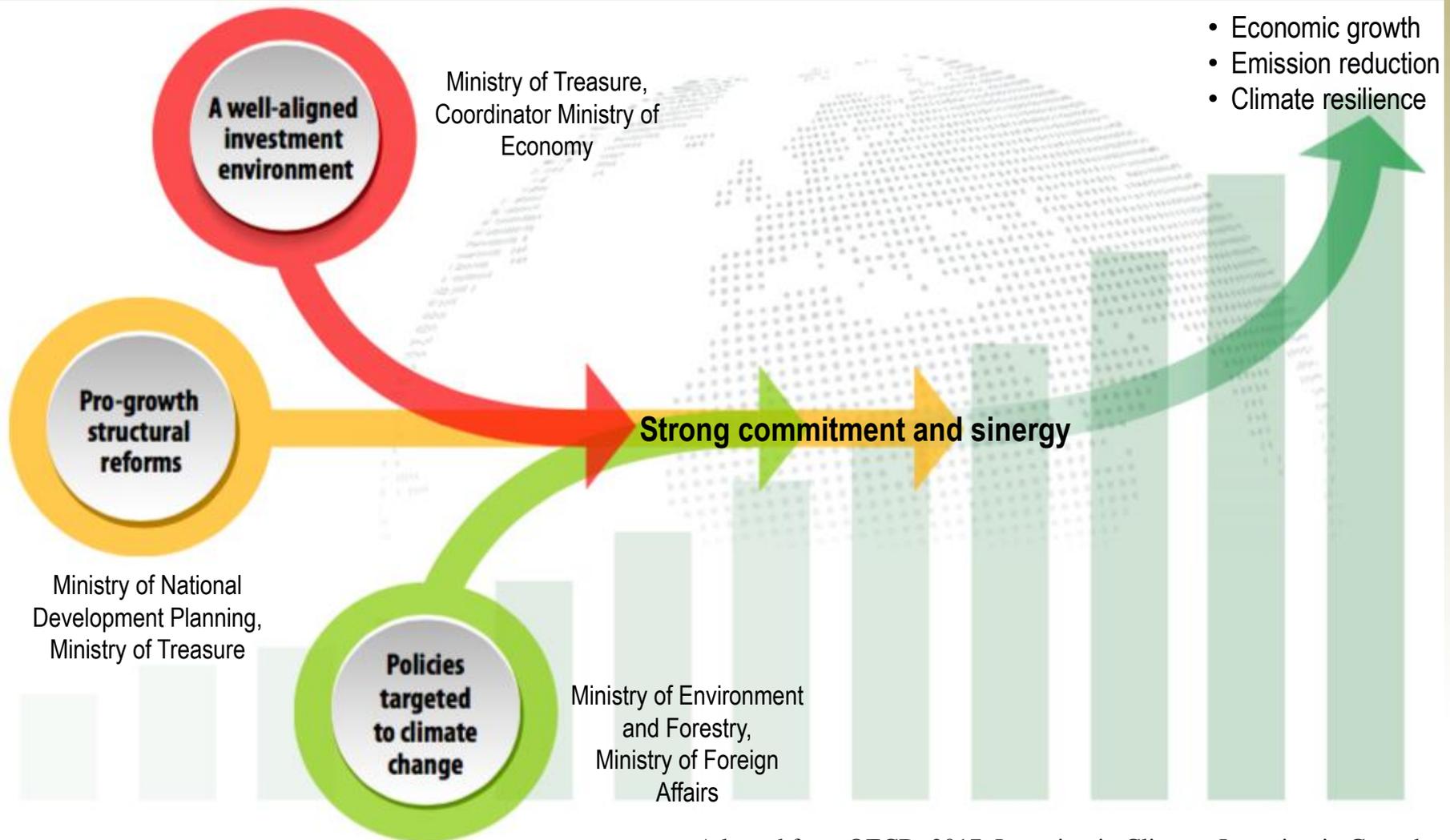
Resource Mobilization

- Financial support
- Technology and capacity building
- Climate change negotiations

Forest Fire Management

- Prevention actions
- Management actions
- ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution(AATHP)

NDC TOWARDS LOW EMISSIONS AND CLIMATE RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS



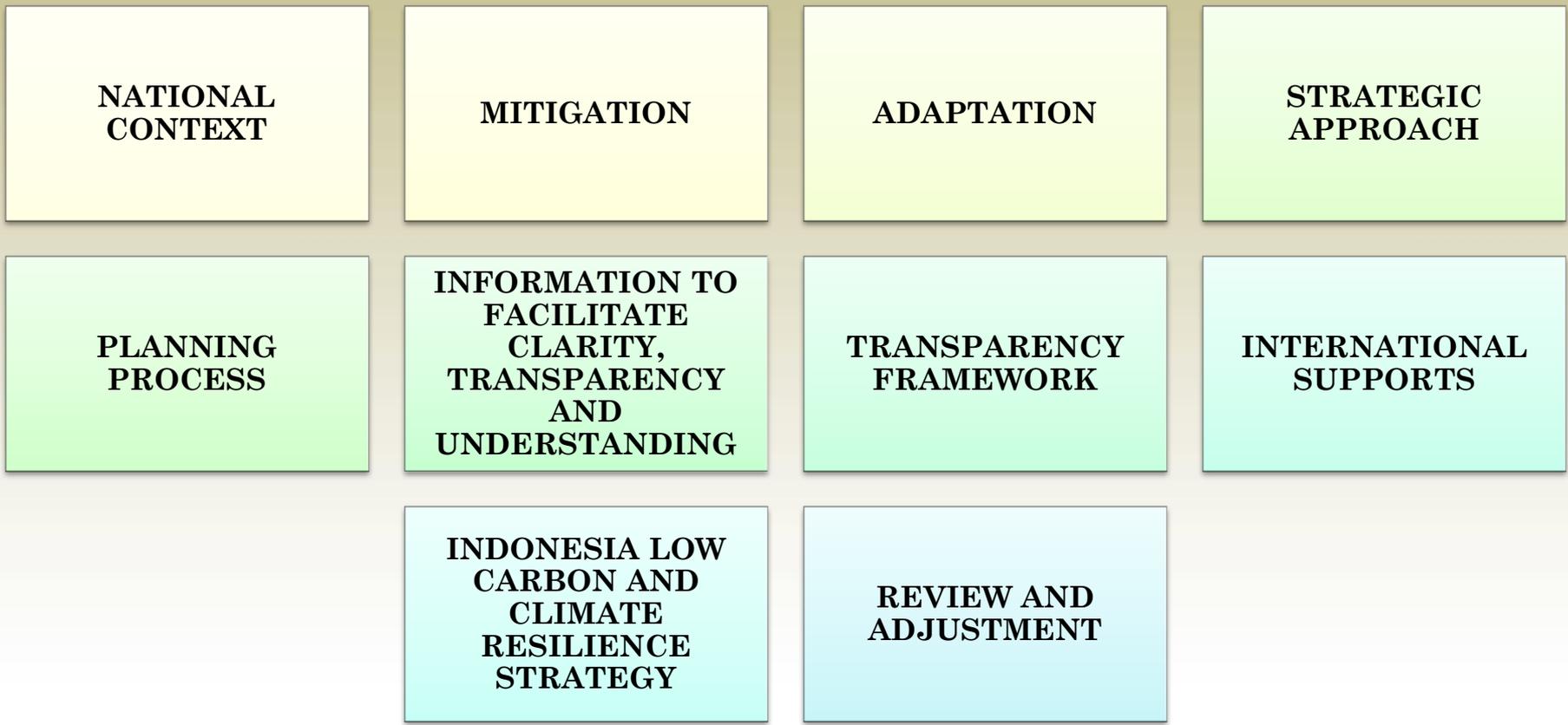


INDONESIA STRATEGIC PLAN 2015–2019

- Low emission and adaptive development plan (in particular mitigation and adaptation).
- Accuracy and effectiveness of early warning analysis regarding climate and disasters (in particular related to forest fire).
- Quality of data and information in supporting climate change development plan and strategies.
- Means of implementation of the Convention through bilateral-, regional- and multilateral- cooperation.



STRUCTURE OF INDONESIA'S FIRST NDC



EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET FOR EACH SECTOR CATEGORY

No	Sector	GHG Emission Level 2010* MTon CO ₂ e	GHG Emission Level 2030 (MTon CO ₂ e)			GHG Emission Reduction (MTon CO ₂ e)				Annual Average Growth BAU (2010-2030)	Average Growth 2000-2012*
			BaU	CM1	CM2	% of Total BaU					
						CM1	CM2	CM1	CM2		
1	Energy*	453.2	1,669	1,355	1,271	314	398	11%	14%	6.7%	4.50%
2	Waste	88	296	285	270	11	26	0.38%	1%	6.3%	4.00%
3	IPPU	36	69.6	66.85	66.35	2.75	3.25	0.10%	0.11%	3.4%	0.10%
4	Agriculture	110.5	119.66	110.39	115.86	9	4	0.32%	0.13%	0.4%	1.30%
5	Forestry**	647	714	217	64	497	650	17.2%	23%	0.5%	2.70%
TOTAL		1,334	2,869	2,034	1,787	834	1,081	29%	38%	3.9%	3.20%

* Including fugitive

**Including peat fire

Notes: **CM1** = Counter Measure (*unconditional mitigation scenario*)

CM2 = Counter Measure (*conditional mitigation scenario*)



TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK

As part of implementation on Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, Indonesia applies an Integrated National Transparency framework:

National Registry System (NRS) for mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation both from national and international sources;	National GHGs Inventory System (SIGN-SMART);	MRV system for mitigation including REDD+, and	Safeguards Information System for REDD+ (SIS-REDD+);	Information Systems on vulnerability (SIDIK); and	joint adaptation and mitigation at the Village level (PROKLIM).
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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:

Third National Communication Report (2018)	First Biennial Update Report (2016).
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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
- ❖ Article 5 of the Paris Agreement : recognition of the roles of forest and REDD+
- ❖ Indonesia welcome bilateral, regional and international cooperation in the NDC implementation to support climate mitigation and adaptation efforts towards a climate resilient future.

ADAPTATION



Economic Resilience

- Sustainable agriculture and plantations
- Integrated watershed management
- Reduction of deforestation and forest degradation
- Land conservation
- Utilization of degraded land for renewable energy
- Improved energy efficiency and consumption patterns



Social and Livelihood Resilience

- Enhancement of adaptive capacity by developing early warning systems, broad-based public awareness campaigns, and public health programmes;
- Development of community capacity and participation in local planning processes, to secure access to key natural resources;
- Ramping up disaster preparedness programmes for natural disaster risk reduction;
- Identification of highly vulnerable areas in local spatial and land use planning efforts.
- Improvement of human settlements, provision of basic services, and climate resilient infrastructure development.
- Conflict prevention and



Ecosystem and landscape resilience

- Ecosystem conservation and restoration
- Social forestry
- Coastal zone protection
- Integrated watershed management
- Climate resilient cities



NDC IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY: 9 PROGRAM

I. BUILDING OWNERSHIP AND COMMITMENT

- Ministries/Institutions, sub-national government, private sectors, civil society, financial institutions

II. CAPACITY BUILDING

- Enhance capacity of institutions and human resources (elaboration of NDC, sectors and regions, GHG inventory, NDC implementation)

III. ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

- government regulations and policies (Act No. 16/2016 regarding Paris Agreement Ratification, PP. 46 /2016 regds. SEIMA, etc.)

IV. DEVELOPING FRAMEWORK AND NETWORK

- coordinate and synergy amongst sectors, regions and actors/stakeholders

V. ONE GHG-DATA POLICY

- SIGN–SMART: national GHG inventory
- SRN (incl. MRV): mitigation actions, adaptation actions, JMA, and MoI (finance, technology and CB)

VI. DEVELOPING POLICIES, PLANNING AND INTERVENTION PROGRAM

- Mainstreaming NDC into development planning in 5 category sectors (forestry, energy, IPPU, waste, agriculture) and adaptation (sectoral and regions) → assuring financial support (public fund) and resource mobilization (national and international support).

VII. DEVELOPING GUIDANCE ON NDC IMPLEMENTATION

- Guidance for national and sub-national (planning, implementation, MRV, and NDC review).

VIII. NDC IMPLEMENTATION

- refer to KRP and the planning of NDC implementation.
- coordinated by MoEF (regarding emission reduction target and climate change policies) and BAPPENAS (regarding national development planning).

IX. MONITORING AND REVIEW OF NDC

- monitoring the progress of NDC implementation.
- review of NDC and its adjustment (if necessary, no-backsliding) will be conducted prior to 2020.

CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING NDC



Political commitments from related ministries and local governments

- A shift of the concept of sustainable development from focusing on single issues toward complex interactions between a wide range of environmental and developmental factors
- A movement from international top-down setting to national institution-building and more bottom up approaches at the local government level.
- A master plans based on national planning cycles;
- Mechanisms for coordination with development partners;
- Addressing international obligations to integrate environmental considerations into thematic activities.



Involvement of research-based institutions in developing national strategies, including the involvement of universities.



Involvement of the Non-Party Stakeholders (NPS)

- The commitment and role of local governments in educating, mobilizing, and responding to the public
- The role of private sectors and other NPS
- The transformation of natural resources into products and services → examples of the responds: technological innovation, implementation of eco-efficiency standards, adoption of social responsibility practices, adjustment of management approaches



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