

# INDONESIA'S INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (INDC)

Session 5: Synergies on land-use/REDD+ in countries' INDCs submitted to the UNFCCC and national strategy documents and REDD+ programmes

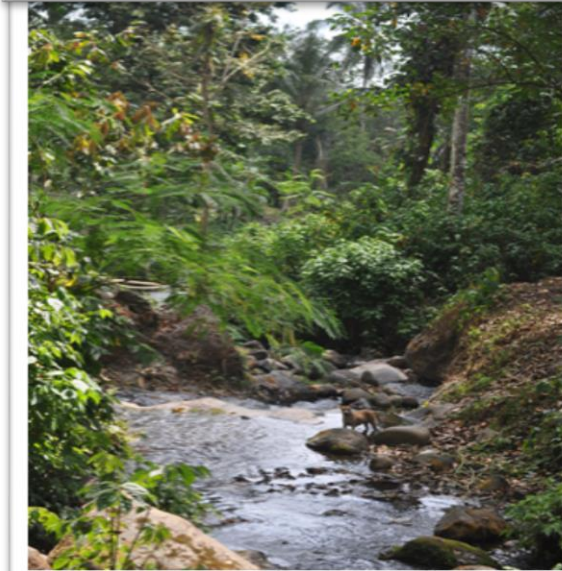
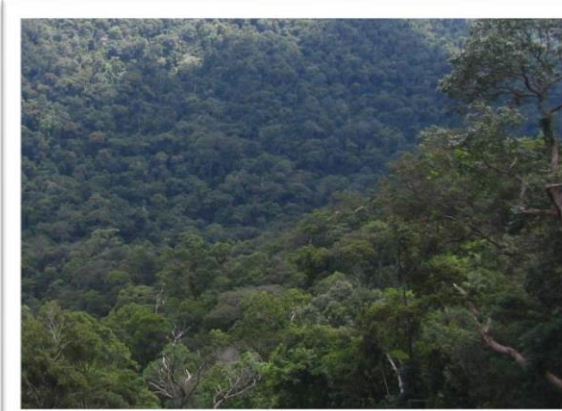


**Joint FCPF/UN-REDD Programme Knowledge Exchange**

San Jose – Costa Rica, 8 November 2015

# National Context

- Indonesia plays an important role in combating global climate change
  - Geographical position
  - Largest archipelagic country
  - Large tropical forest Areas
- Land-based and ocean-based climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts -- as an integrated strategy towards the climate resilience in food, water and energy.



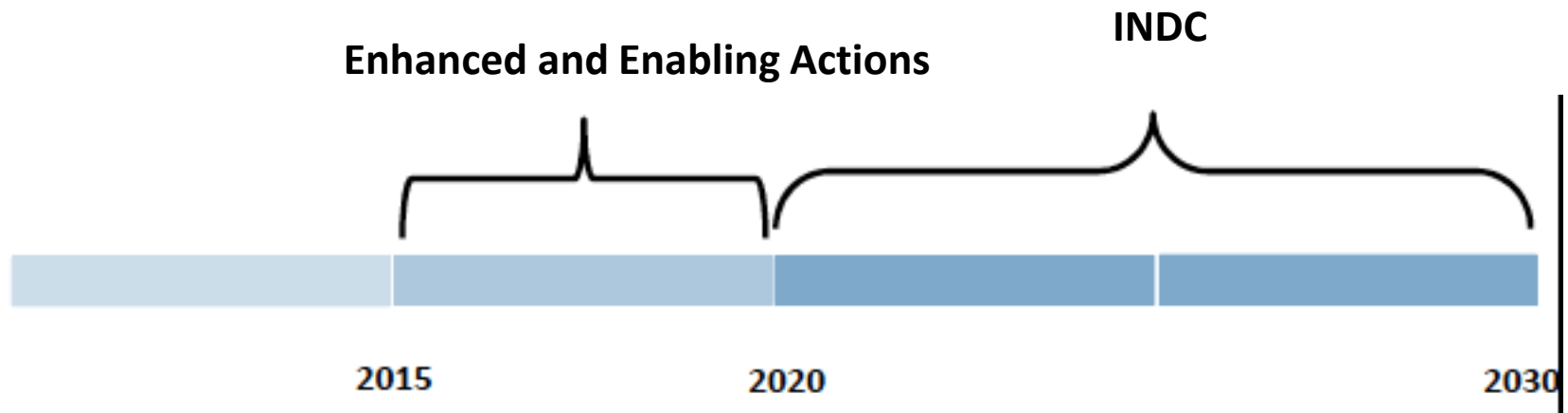
# Background - INDC



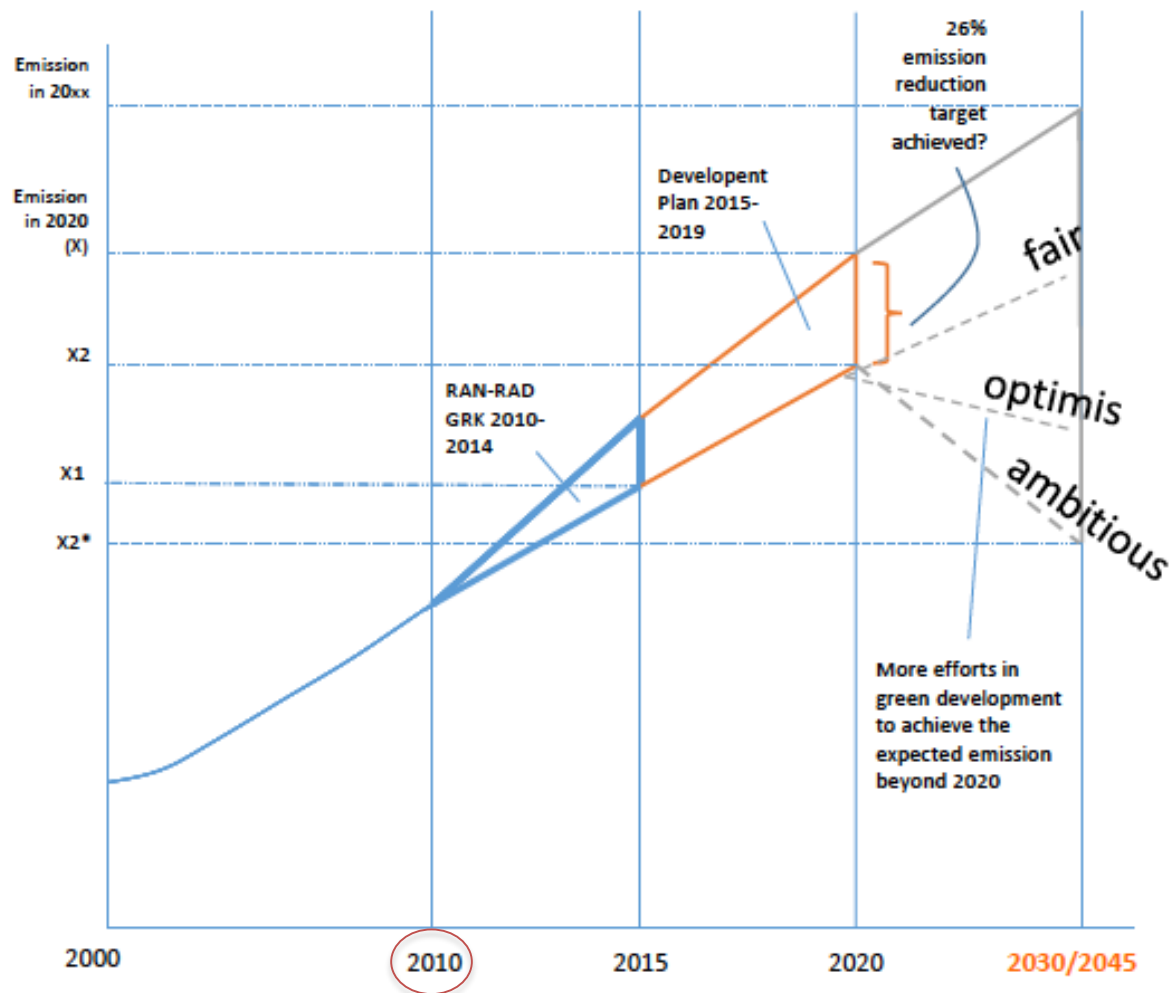
- Indonesia has committed to reduce emissions by 26% with its own effort and 41% with international support against BAU scenario by 2020 → 63% from Land Use Change; 19% Forest Fire and Fuel Combustion (2005: 1.8Gt CO<sub>2</sub>-e)
- Indonesia has submitted INDC in late September 2015 which is a continued commitment to reduce emissions by 29% by 2030
- The commitment to reduce emissions (mitigation) and adaptation has been included in the national mid-term development plan 2015-2019  
→ *mainstreaming the development plan* as well as other global commitments - Not Allowing Clearing Primary Forest and Prohibiting Open Peatland Areas)
- Taking experience from national/regional action plans on reducing GHG emissions (RAN/RAD GRK) → *milestone* to next commitment in INDC.
- Voluntary contribution and based on state capability (respective capability).
- Based on rigorous scientific-policy assessments and using latest available data and information (without creating further additional burden).

# INDC – transitional strategy

Indonesia's INDC sets the path of the country's transition towards a low carbon future by outlining enhanced actions and putting in place the necessary enabling environments for the 2015-2019 period that will lay the foundation for more ambitious goals beyond 2020



# Reduction Scenarios



Source: Bappenas, 2015

# Reduction Level



## Unconditional Reduction

Commitment to reduce GHG emissions unconditionally by **26%** against BAU by 2020, and by **29%** by 2030

The commitment will be implemented through:

- Effective land use and spatial planning
- Sustainable forest management which include social forestry program
- Restoring functions of degraded ecosystem
- Improved agriculture and fisheries productivity
- Energy conservation and the promotion of clean and renewable energy sources (ENERGY MIXED 23% IN 2025 MINISTERIAL DECREE 79/2015 – PLANTATION FOR ENERGY)
- Improved waste management

This a fair reduction target scenario based on the 2010 National Action Plan on GHG Reduction → 2.881 GtCO<sub>2</sub>-e BAU in 2030

# Reduction Level

A stylized map of Southeast Asia, including Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines, rendered in shades of green and yellow against a dark green background.

## Conditional Reduction

Support from international cooperation is expected to help increase its contribution up to 41% reduction emissions by 2030

The additional 12% is subject to provision in the global agreement through bilateral cooperation:

- Technology development and transfer
- Capacity building
- Payment for performance mechanisms
- Technical cooperation
- Access to financial resources to support cc mitigation and adaptation efforts

# Approach



- **Strategic approach:** landscape approach (considering that climate change adaptation and mitigation is a cross-sectoral to address irregular geographic distribution of land areas and to ensure greater benefits)
- Mainstreaming climate change agenda into development planning  
National Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJM) – RAN/RAD GHG  
Lesson Learned – Costs Effectiveness - Budget
- Establishing the Regulation on MRV program
- Developing a national platform of GHG accounting --- Indonesia has developed Indonesian National Carbon Accounting System (INCAS) as a national platform of GHG accounting for the land-based sector, including REDD+) to maintain consistent and credible GHG accounting and reporting

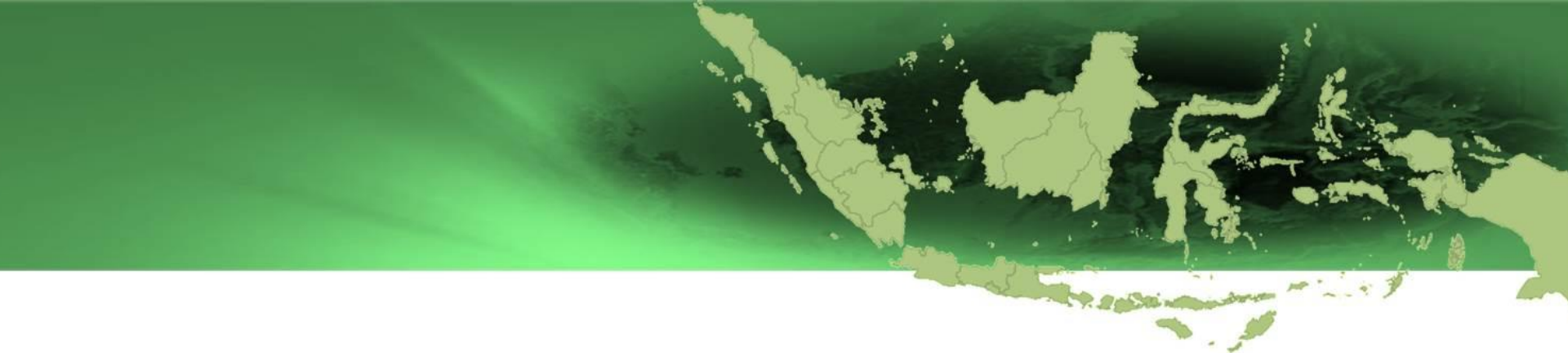


# Challenges in Developing Indonesia INDC

- Lack of understanding → the impact of new government regime.
- Limited time.
- Robust data are limited and scattered. No integrated database system.
- Several methodologies are available, but the experts only prefer to the one that they know/understand → changing the mind-set.
- Lack of capacity in developing a modeling framework.
- Not easy to achieve a mutual agreement among sectoral line agencies → particularly in setting-up baseline
- No suitable examples provided by the UNFCCC.

# Further Actions/Way Forward

- Use formal/regular development plan as the entry point to talk with decision makers.
- Improve and streamlining CC database: Inventory - monitoring and evaluation based on project/policy intervention - System Modelling input.
- Improve and streamlining the national platform of GHG accounting system to track the progress of emission reduction target.
- Involve line ministries and other stakeholders in any stage of RAN-GHG review and INDC process.



**Thank you**

