

Mainstreaming of Climate Adaptation: Indonesia Action Plan on Adaptation

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Structure of Presentation

- Climate Change Impact in Indonesia
- Modalities
- National Action Plans on Climate Adaptation (RAN API)
- Financing Scheme
- Conclusion



Climate Change Impact in Indonesia

- Observed changes in extreme events and severe climate anomalies include droughts normally associated with ENSO years in Indonesia.
- ▶ The 1997/98 ENSO event in Indonesia triggered forest and brush fires in 9.7 million hectares, with serious domestic and trans—boundary pollution consequences.
- Projected severe flood risk with <u>rising sea levels</u>.
- ▶ Stability of <u>wetlands</u>, <u>mangroves</u>, <u>and coral reefs</u> is likely to be increasingly threatened.
- From all of the disasters happening in Indonesia, 75–80% are induced by climatic change (Country Report, 2007).
- ▶ From January September 2010, consist of 196 floods disaster, that number going across previous number which happened in Indonesia (140–150 floods disaster).



Modalities

National and Local Response

Small island:

- Vulnerability Assessment (VA) and mainstreaming Climate Program into Small.
 Island development in Lombok.
- VA in Tarakan Island (East of Kalimantan).
- VA in Riau Island.

Cities:

- VA in Palembang.
- VA in Bandar lampung and Semarang.

Terestrial → Province

- VA in North Sumatera.
- VA in South of Sulawesi.
- **→** VA in Gorontalo.



Another program and activities:

The Indonesian government is preparing of national action plan on climate adaptation (RAN-API).

- •The adaptation action plan developed based on existing policy documents and further operationalisation into more comprehensive and integrated strategy and action.
- •The RAN API as a reflection of the preparedness of sectors in responding to and in anticipating the threat of climate change through programs that are based on projections of future development.

PURPOSE OF RAN-API

- □ As guidance for decision makers.
- □ Provide an inventory of near-term priority adaptation actions.
- □Complement the current work on mainstreaming adaptation.



National Action Plans on Climate Adaptation (RAN API)

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- •The adaptation action plan developed based on existing policy documents and further operationalisation into more comprehensive and integrated strategy and action.
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Benefits of the RAN API

- Encourages the development of synergy in the implementation of inter sector and inter regional programs and activities.
- Encouraging the formation a better change system among sectors and between the central and regional government.



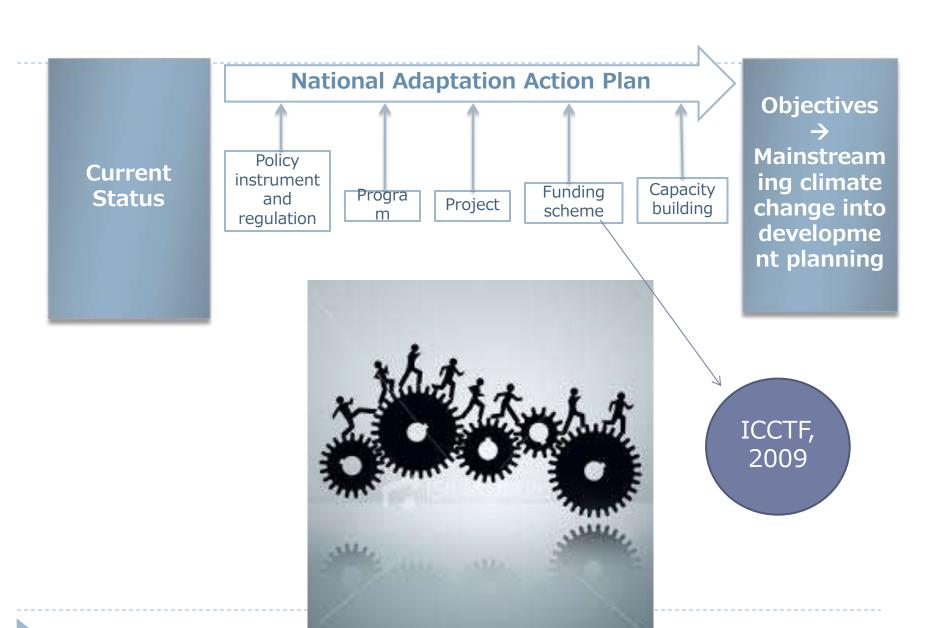


Position of the RAN API

At the regional level, the RAN API is a basis for regional government in formulation a climate change adaptation strategy as direction formulation of regional development planning document that is resilient to climate change.









Objective:

Promote coordinated action to respon to climate change.

Specific objective:

- Align donor support for CC with GOI policies
- Improve targeting of investment in CC using decentralized structures
- Accelerate priority investment in CC mechanism to support actions which the GOI cannot support by its own means
- Prepare and promote a comprehensive policy framework for mitigation and adaptation
- Facilitate private sector investment in CC

Strategy



Land Based Mitigation Window
Strengthen institutional setting and capacities, regulative also governance reforms in land-based sector.
Improve land-based related management practices and availability and measurement systems.
Facilitate investments outside the forest sector to reduce the

on forests.



Energy WindowFacilitate the development, deployment and dissemination of

energy supply technologies.
Promote the implementation of energy efficiency and energy measures



Resilience and Adaptation Window

• Improve policies & institutional capacity for utilization of forecasts.

 Support knowledge building and exchange, adaptation and financing schemes to improve the resilience of the
 Improve risk and vulnerability assessment, adaptation formulation, and mainstreaming climate change into local plans

[ICCTF] Channeling Funds to Regions

Following the PMK No.168/2009 and PMK No.169/2009, the fund disbursement process to local government will follow the on-granting mechanism as in the diagram above. Refer to Figure 6 Channeling Funds to Regions

The process flow for Channeling Funds to Regions is as follows:

- 1. Provincial Government's Project Proposal is submitted to the ICCTF Steering Committee for approval.
- 2. After approval of the project by the Steering Committee, the Technical Committee will request the National Trustee to deliver the funds to the Ministry of Finance (KPPN).
- 3. The Ministry of Finance through Director General of Budget (Dirjen Anggaran) will prepare agreement documents (Naskah Perjanjian Kerjasama) to be signed with the Provincial government body.
- 4. The signed document will be forwarded to the Director of Fund to be registered by MOF DIPA APBN.
- 5. Ministry of Finance, through the Director General of Treasury (Dirjen Perbendaharaan), then transfers the funds to the Provincial government's bank account.
- 6. On receipt of funds, the Provincial government will register their received grant with the realized Provincial Budget (APBD).



Concluding Remarks

- The level of intervention of policy advocacy has to be seen from the current information development and the real needs of the country, area of the island. Therefore the analysis and response of the changes of ecosystem, social/economy and culture (including digging and make use of local wisdom) is a priority that has to be taken by the government.
 - ▶ The purpose of RAN API is to strengthen the role of the development sector in reaching its targets and objectives by coordinating among sectors.
 - In order for the current development funding to run optimally, and for the development to influence other sectors, an institution that can coordinate the issue is required.
- The mainstreaming of adaptive strategies into the policy of each sector in both the national and local level is a definite priority. The formulation of these adaptive strategies involves relevant sectors and stakeholders, and it must also follow existing methodologies that are sure to generate an applicative document.



Thank you

