Indonesia's Experience on the Preparation of the First National Communication

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Introduction:

- The government of Indonesia has ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in August 1994 through the Act No. 6/1996.
- Being the party of the convention, Indonesia is obliged to prepare its first national within 3 years after the date of ratification.
- As a developing county, the preparation of the initial national communication depends on the fund available from the GEF.

Introduction (con't):

- In July 1998, Indonesia started to prepare its first national communication thanks to the support of fund from the Global Environment Facilities (GEF) through *the Enabling the Republic of Indonesia to Prepare its First National Communication in Response to its Commitment to UNFCCC*.
- The First National Communication of the Republic of Indonesia was submitted to Secretariat of UNFCCC in November 1999, at the COP 5 in Bonn, Germany.

Process of Preparing the Nat'l. Comm.:

- The preparation of the First National Communication was conducted by a group of experts that has already familiar with the IPCC method and has a lot of experiences to do similar activities such as ALGAS, country study, etc.
- Ideally, the job should be performed by related agencies/sectors which are responsible for the data and information used in the inventory (e.g. Ministry of Mines and Energy Resources, Ministry of Forestry, etc.) .

Process of Preparing the Nat'l. Comm. (con't):

- The results of the inventory and assessment were discussed on a series of workshops. The workshops were aimed to obtain inputs, critics, and clarification from related agencies, regarding the data and information used in the inventory and assessment.

Summary of Indonesia's GHG Inventory, 1994:
(Source: 1st National Communication)

Sources and Sinks	CO2 Uptake	Emission (Gg)				
		CO2	CH4	CO	N2O	NOx
Energy and Transportation	-	170,016	2,396	8,422	5.7	818
Industrial Process	-	19,120	-	0.5	-	0.01
Agriculture	-	-	3,244	331	52.9	18.7
Forestry and Land Use Change	403,846	559,471	367	3,214	2.5	91.3
Waste (landfill)	-	-	402	-	-	-
Total Emission and uptake	403,846	748,607	6,409	11,966	61.1	928

Summary of Indonesia's GHG Inventory, 1990:
(Source: ALGAS)

Sourcesources and Sinks	CO2 Uptake	Emission (Gg)				
		CO2	CH4	CO	N2O	NOx
Energy and Transportation	-	140,102	1,886	29	82	313
Industrial Process	-	17,901	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	-	-	3,388	31	14	1,071
Forestry and Land Use Change	1,537,686	280,607	277	69	2	2,428
Waste (landfill)	-	-	288	-	-	-
Total Emission and uptake	1,537,686	438,61	5,839	413	97	3,449

Observations:

- Total National CO2 equivalent: 875,871 Gg (1994)
- Total National CO2 equivalent: 552,648 Gg (1990)
- Forestry and Land-Use Change emit the most GHGs, contributing 48% (1990) and 63% (1994).
- Energy and transportation sectors contributed about 35% of total GHG emissions in 1990 and 25% in 1994.
- Agriculture sector emit 13% and 9% in 1990 and 1994 respectively.
- Total of industrial processes and waste contributed less than 5% in both years.

Barriers:

- Lack of experts to implement the 1996 IPCCC methodology.
- Lack of methodology on inventory which is suitable for Indonesia's condition.
- Lack of verifiable data for inventory.
- Lack of research on impact assessment.
- Lack of fund.

Proposed Solutions:

- Develop database systems for all aspect of emission and removal from all sectors.
- Establish a clearing house on data and information related to climate change issues.
- Capacity building through research, training workshops and transfer of know how.
- Etc.