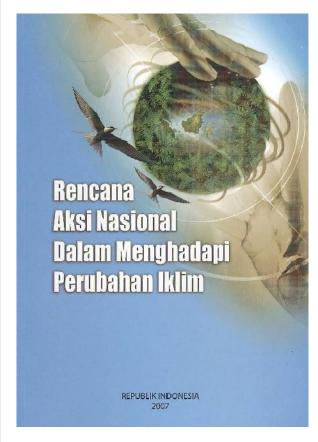
Indonesia's National Climate Change Action Plan and MRV

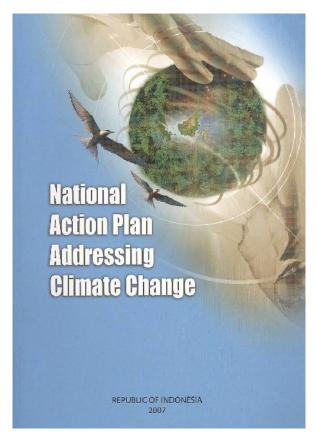
Yulia Suryanti Directorate for Climate Change Impact Control State Ministry of Environment

on

National Action Plan Addressing Climate Change

(RAN-PI)





November 2007

RAN-PI

Objective

• to be used as a guidance to various institutions in carrying out a coordinated and integrated effort to tackle climate change.

Characteristic

Dynamism; therefore be continuously evaluated and improved periodically

National Development Strategy to Anticipate Climate Change

- Triple track strategy, pro-poor, pro-job, and pro-growth, with proenvironment principle.
- Mitigation Agenda: Development program should be firmly refer to target to reduce green house gas emmission and energy intensity from economic growth;
- Adaptation Agenda: Development pattern that resilient to the present impact of climate change and weather anomaly and anticipate the future impact.

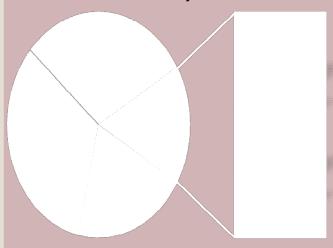
Principle of National Development to Anticipate Climate Change

- Harmonization of all legal and policy instruments;
- Integration and harmonization of space and the exploitation of public resources;
- Harmonization of consumption pattern and sustainable production;
- Integration of every mitigation and adaptation aspect along with its social-culture aspects.

Climate Change Mitigation Action Plan

ENERGY MIX:

Emission Reduction Target Scenarios (compare to BAU):



Energy Mix 2025 → 17%

Geothermal → 20%

Carbon Capture & Storage → 40%

LULUCF: di 2007

Forest area: 120.35 Mha

Degraded forest: 53.9

Mha

Forest Rehabilitation (increase carbon absorption):

Year 2025 → 36.31 Mha

Year $2050 \rightarrow 53.9$ Mha

Hot Spot (forest fire) reduction target (compare to 2006):

Year 2009 → 50%

Year $2012 \rightarrow 75\%$

Year 2025 → 95%

Laut dan Pesisir:

Absorb 245.6 M ton CO₂/year

Policy on Marine & Coastal:

Mangrove and coastal vegetation planting,

Coral reef rehabilitation,

Expand Marine
Protection Area
(MPA)

Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan

Monitoring & information

Water resources

Food security

Integrated coastal management

Biodiversity and forest

Human health Resilient infrastructure

Establishing Automatic Weather Station Rehabilitation of 11 Prioritized River Catchment Areas

Food diversification

Prohibition on conversion of high productivity ricefield land

R&D for resilience crops

In line with water resources policy

Spatial planning for coastal area based on carrying capacity approach

Sustainable Forest Management

Genetic Bank

Increase biodiversity conservation and rehabilitation Improve environment sanitation

Research on

climate change born diseases

Disease surveilance and health protection

Control on vector spread disease

Improve communication, information and

Early warning system

education

Anticipate high rainfall intensity

Consider the ability to cope tropical storm on building design

Vertical community housing

Consider sea level rise on road construction

on-going and planned activities on mitigation •

Develop the Second National Communication (SNC)

- 1. Coordinating the stakeholder's annual meeting
- 2. Developing programme of work
- 3. Developing the GHG emission monitoring mechanism.
- 4. Coordinating the GHG emission inventory from all sectors.

Monitor and develop the implementation of Biogas pilot project in household and rural area

- 1. Developing local institutional for local people
- 2. Training
- 3. Material for capacity building

GHG database management

- 1. Assessment for GHG emission baseline
 - a. Assessment on industrial waste
 - b. Assessment on domestic waste
 - c. Assessment on Agriculture
 - d. Assessment on Forestry
 - 2. Preparing the national GHG database management system.

on-going and planned activities on mitigation



National Management System for the Development of GHG Inventory in Industry (cement, steel, pulp and paper, fertilizer, Ceramic, textile)

- 1.Identification of emission sources
 - a) Capacity Building
 - b) Participation of key stakeholders in training workshop on Development of national GHG inventory
 - c) Guidance
 - d) Dissemination of Information
- 2. Technical Assistance (experts)
- 3. Development of a National GHG Management System (data management, institutional arrangement to ensure the establishment of GHG Inventory system)

Pilot Project for Mitigation Activities

- 1.Industry \rightarrow a) fuel switching and alternative fuel,
 - b) energy efficiency,
 - c) waste management, waste to energy.
- 2.City \rightarrow a) Promote sustainable cities
 - b) Urban Transportation
 - c) Waste Management (composting, waste cooking oil as alternative fuel)
 - d) Energy Efficiency (in commercial and public building)
 - e) renewable energy promotion
 - f) promote the extension of green area (ruang terbuka hijau)

on-going and planned activities on adaptation 0

- Development of National climate change adaptation policies and programs (regulation, institutional, actions)
 - Transfer of knowledge for local stakeholders
 - Develop materials for capacity building
 - Assist local government on adaptation action/strategies
 - Conduct public consultation in relation to integrate climate change issue into local action plan
- Develop the Ministerial Decree concerning Green building
 - Dissemination of regulation
 - Development of Green Building policy
 - Develop technical criteria for certification
- Utilization livestock manure to biogas as a new source of energy
 - Enhance river water quality
 - Increase community's income
- Vulnerability and adaptation assessment
 - Lombok-Nusa Tenggara Barat (tentative: will be completed on March 2009)
 - Tarakan District-East Borneo and South Sumatera (2 sites for replicating V&A assessment in Lombok)

on-going and planned activities on adaptation 2

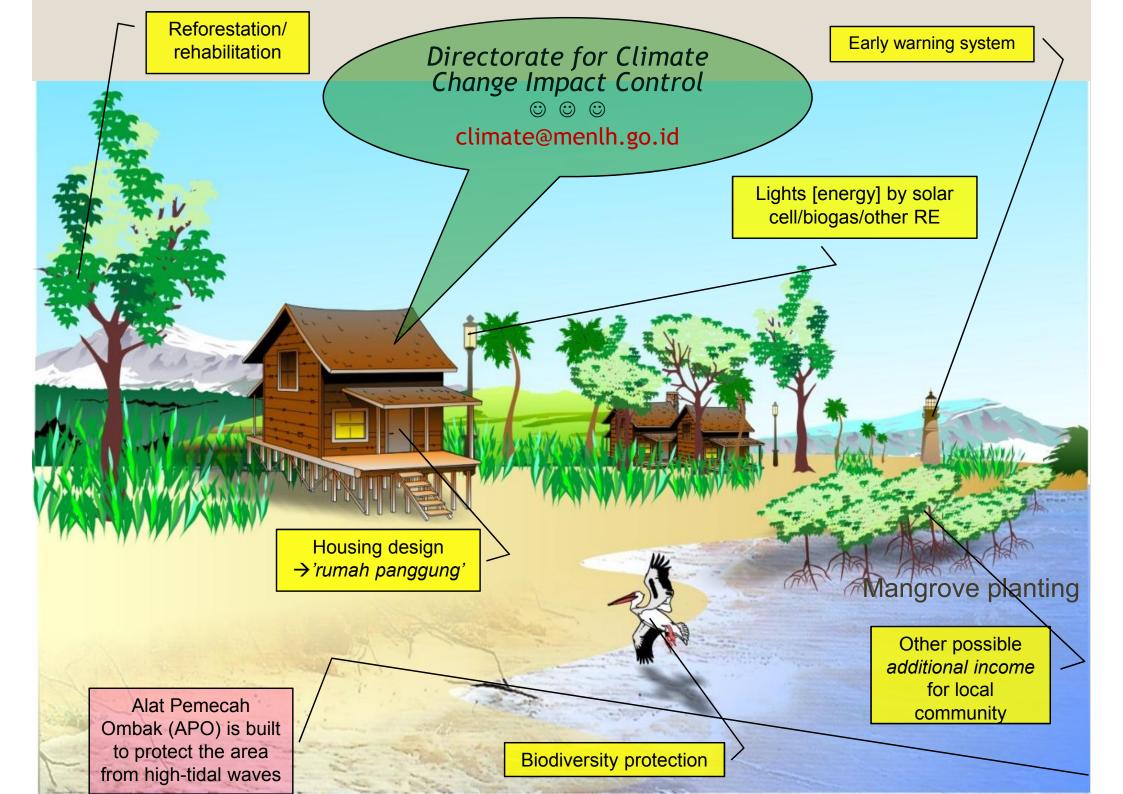
"Kampung Iklim" program

- Develop concept and priority criteria on "Kampung Iklim"
- Conduct coordination meetings and ground check → site selection
- Identify and plan on the needs of mitigation and adaptation efforts to the location
- Public consultation for "Kampung Iklim" program.

Development of vulnerability to climate change index (Vulnerability Index-VI)

- Stocktaking the vulnerability and adaptation assessments in Indonesia (previous, on-going, and planned assessments)
- Technical assistance/support on the on-going and planned V&A assessment → areas representing Indonesia territory (Tarakan-East Kalimantan, South Sumatera, Molluccas and Papua, Java, Sulawesi)
- Development of VI-concept, taking into consideration different approaches such as multi-criteria approach, development of parameters/measures/criteria

Establishment of data base and information systems related to adaptation and vulnerability issues in Indonesia



Indonesia's perspective Measurable, Reportable, and **Verifiable (MRV)**

The Bali Road Map: Bali to Copenhagen

AWG-LCA: BAP → Para 1

- (a) Shared vision on long term cooperation action
- (b) [↑]national/international action on mitigation → MRV
- (c) ↑ action on adaptation,
- (d) ↑ action on technology development and transfer
 - (e) ↑ action on the provision of financial resources & investment

AWG-KP

Means to reach emission reduction target

Env., economic, social consequences (spill over effects)

Mitigation potential and identification of ranges of emission reduction of Annex-I

Further commitment by Annex-I

SBs

Review Art.9

Technology transfer

REDDs

Financial Mechanism: Adaptation Fund

Measurable, reportable and verifiable

developed country
Parties: mitigation
commitments or
actions

QELROs → differences in their national circumstances

BAP, Para 1 (b) mitigation: MRV

<u>developing country</u>
<u>Parties</u>: mitigation
actions

in the context of sustainable development,

supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building

Indonesia's perspective Developed country parties on MRV

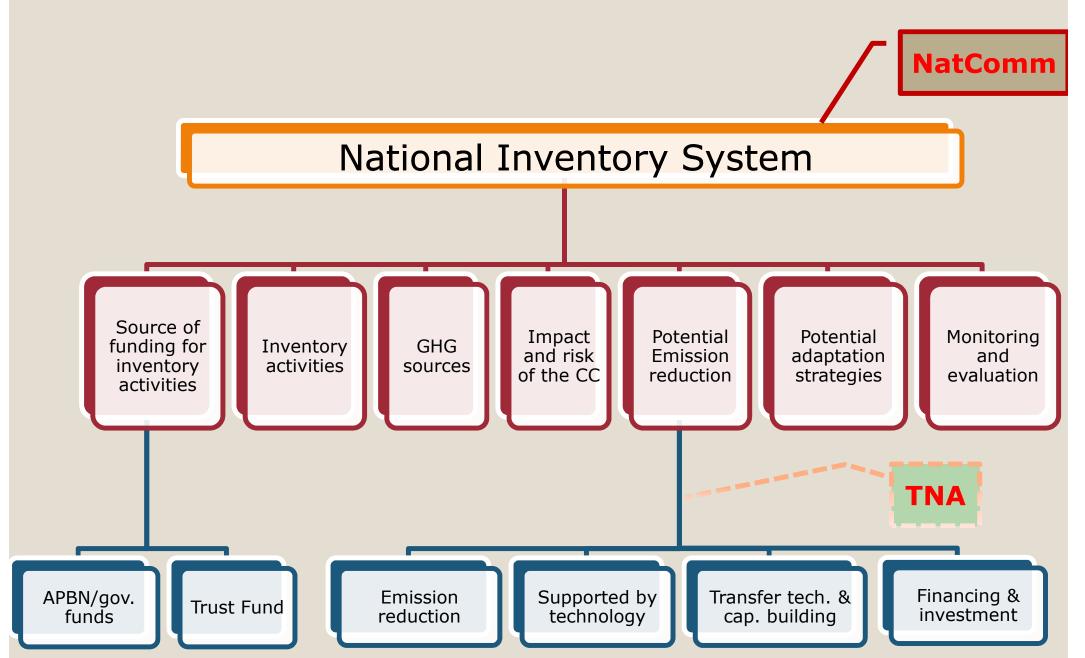
- Deeper cuts
 - -QELROs
 - Outcomes: range of 25 to 40% from 1990 levels by 2020
 - Use the KP mechanisms
- Setting target on mid-term and long-term period → decided in COP15-Copenhagen
- Contribution to enable developing countries in implementation of the Convention→ support in technology, financing and capacity-building in a MRV manner

Indonesia's perspective developing country parties on MRV

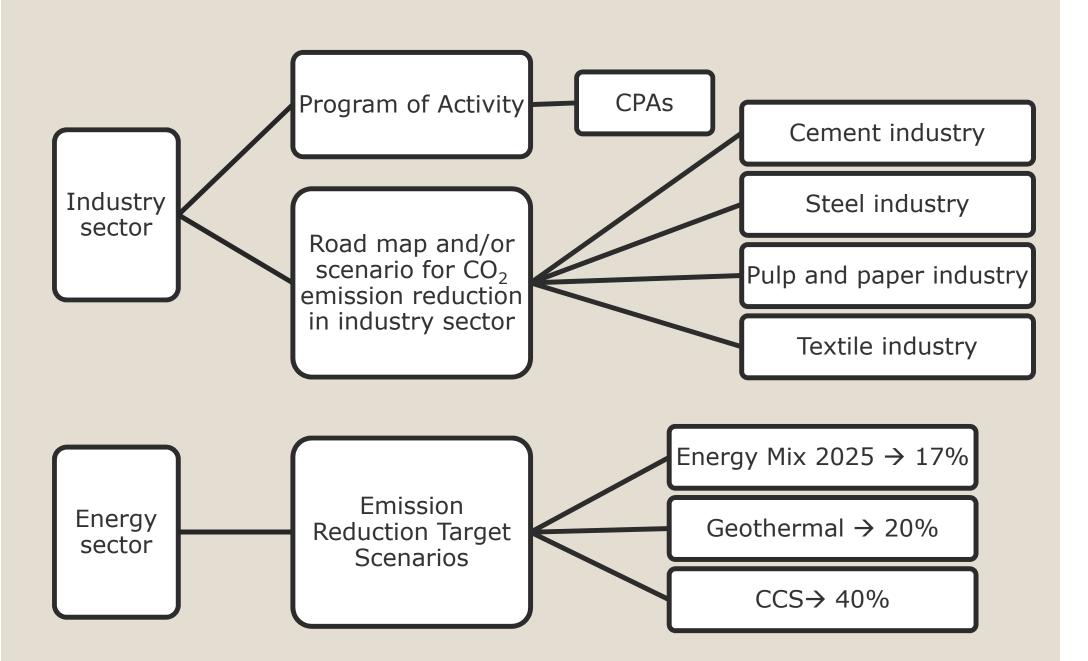
- applies to both nationally appropriate mitigation actions and to the provision of technology, financing and capacity-building > sustainable development parameter/indicator? SD-PAM (The use of SD-PAMs has been proposed as a possible type of action or commitment for some developing countries in the post-2012 framework)
- advances **reporting issues** > tracking and registering
- The potential emission reduction strategies→ relative to baseline
- Need to include source of support
- Report one format/instrument under Convention → NatComm
- Verification → nationally or internationally review process
- Identify reasons for non-implementation

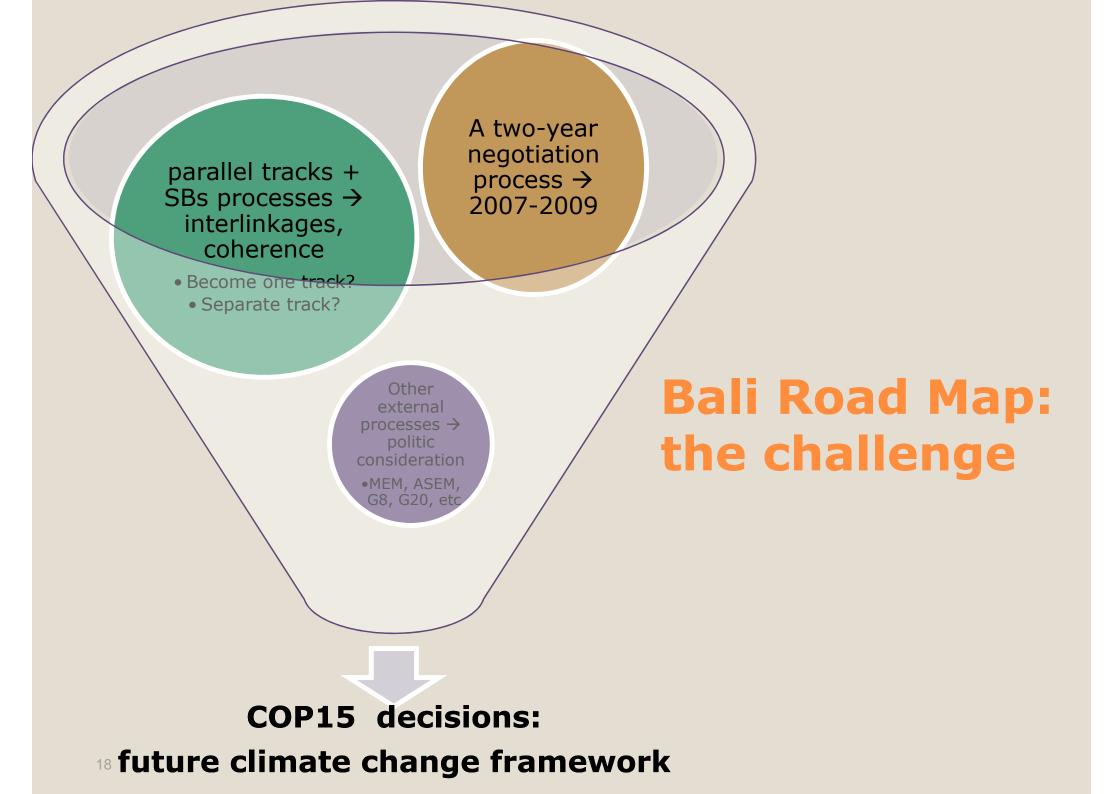
 renew/review the national strategies

Indonesia's perspective Developing country parties on MRV



Indonesia: approach in mitigation action for MRV





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Thank You