

What is 'nationally appropriate mitigation action'?

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What does the Convention say?

- Different countries, different nationally appropriate action on the basis of equity and in accordance with common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (Convention Art. 3.1)
- Developing countries will effectively implement national action depends on the effective implementation of the commitments by developed countries in provision of financial resources and transfer of technology (Convention Art. 4.7)
- The priorities of developing countries are economic and social development and poverty eradication (Convention Art. 4.7)

What is 'nationally appropriate'? (1)

- Inline with decentralization
 - Strategies are developed in the context of local (regional) development plan, example energy efficiency strategies for urban cities are different from agriculture-rural areas
- Ensure environmental sustainability but at the same time pro-growth, pro-poor, pro-employment
 - National policy related to CC, integrated with other development aspects
 - Progressively reduce oil subsidies
 - Poverty reduction through promotion of alternative income, e.g. reduce illegal logging
 - Establish economic incentives that supports mitigation action, including fiscal, financial, market instruments

What is 'nationally appropriate'? (2)

- Development of renewable energy based on abundance of resource available, and technology adoption based on abundance of resource
 - geothermal, hydro, solar and wind, wave/tidal
- Collaboration of all stakeholders
 - Awareness raising and capacity building
 - NGO with community develop renewable energy projects for village, e.g. biogas (from waste) for cooking stove in Aceh

What is 'nationally appropriate'? (3)

- Sectoral approach as a domestic action
 - Developing countries will take this approach, but not internationally and with contribution of lessons-learned from developed countries
 - Sectoral approach is to be decided according to domestic condition

Indonesia: Background Info (1)

Population density per sq km



Background Info (2)

● Population

- 4th largest population of 220 million (3rd is US with 300 million)
- more than 60% lives in Java (Java is only 7% of Indonesia)

● Physical & Biodiversity

- 17580 islands
- its tropical forest is lung to the world
- mega biodiversity
- shoreline length 81000 km, 65% of the population in Jawa lives in coastal region

Background Info (3)

- Economy:

- GDP per capita USD 4130
- 10% unemployment and relatively low level of income (minimum wage of USD 600 annually for Jawa and lower for other region)
- Distribution of Income: 16% lives below poverty line (more as oil price increase)

- Social

- Human Development Index, ranked 107 (Malaysia #63, Thailand #78)

Development Strategy in Indonesia

- Pro-growth
- Pro-poverty
- Pro-employment
- Pro-environment

National Action Plan Addressing Climate Change (1)

(President's Endorsement in 2007)

- Forestry sector (LULUCF)
 - reduce emission and increase carbon absorption capacities e.g.: A/R, land rehabilitation, SFM and Avoided Deforestation (rehabilitation of degraded forest 20% in 2009, 51% in 2012, 82% in 2025)
 - “Toward Green Indonesia” program
 - Forest Fire Management Planning
 - Peatland Management guideline
- Energy Sector (i.e. energy diversification, conservation and implementation of clean technology):
 - Energy Mix policy with 17% emission reduction in 2025 (50% GHG emission reduction from power plant in 2050) more with inclusion of geothermal, nuclear and CCS
 - Mass Rapid Transportation system (30% GHG emission reduction in 2025)
 - Municipality waste management (Waste to Energy Conversion)
 - Independent energy for rural community

National Action Plan Addressing Climate Change (2)

- CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)
- Economic tools:
 - Duty free for clean technology
 - progressive reduction of retribution for waste
 - Incentive for household conservation of electricity
- Marine sector: Integrated Coastal Management (to increase carbon absorption)

Development Action and Plan (Bappenas, 2008)

Actions

- Reduced fuel subsidy, while protecting the poor
- Doubled environmental spending
- Provided import incentives for clean technologies
- Raised awareness and constituency

Plans

- National Action Plan for Climate Change
- Reduce emissions from deforestation
- Diversify & shift energy mix to include wind, water, geothermal
- Develop low carbon growth strategy

Cooperation:

Action to be taken with other countries

- Transfer of technology for renewable energy:
 - soft-loans for climate friendly technology
 - public-private partnership
- R&D cooperation & joint research for technology relevant with abundance of resource
- International financial incentives for developing countries to take on the path of low carbon economy
- Private to private cooperation:
 - Development of CDM

Thank you, *Terima kasih.*

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