



Indonesia's Experience on Mainstreaming climate change into sectoral activities

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Background

- Affirming that responses to **climate change should be coordinated with social and economic development in an integrated manner** with a view to avoiding adverse impacts on the latter, taking into full account the legitimate priority needs of developing countries for the achievement of sustained economic growth and the eradication of poverty. (Preamble-UNFCCC)
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- Parties have a right to, and should, **promote sustainable development**. It further states that policies and measures to address climate change should be appropriate for the specific conditions of each Party and should be integrated with national development programmes, taking into account that economic development is essential for adopting measures to address climate change. (Article 3.4-UNFCCC)

Objectives of Mainstreaming Strategy



- Build awareness of climate change
- Develop networking with stakeholders
- Enhance technical climate change knowledge
- Development planning through
Coordination with relevant ministries

Indonesia

- Located: 6 South - 11 North latitude and 91 – 141 longitude;
- Total population = 219,883,000 (2005)
- More than 10 thousand islands (5 big islands)
- Annual population growth rate = 1.4%
- Life expectancy at birth = 67 years

Current Programs

- Education and trainings
- Seminars
- Workshops
- On the Job Training
- Production of films
- Production of Public Service Advertisements (PSA) for TV's, radios and national news papers

Possible intervention CC to sectors

- Priority on strategy:
 - Ministry of the environment
 - National Planning Board
 - Sectoral Ministries: agriculture, forestry, public works, health, education; tourism, energy

Current Efforts

- Establishment of Working Groups and networking
- Public Awareness, Training, and Education:
 - Cooperation with other divisions (Division of Education and Communication; and Division of Environmental Training)
 - Activities: PSA (Public Service Advertisement;)
 - BAQ (Better Air Quality Management)
 - Bilateral cooperation with MOE – Japan (through OECC and IGES);
- Encouraging local government cooperate with international organization: (ICLEI)

Training : Current Activities/ Regular Programs

Implementing Institution: for Education and Training Center
(Pusdiklat)

- Cooperation with: KPIA (an NGO) and Directorate General Elementary and High Education – Dept. of National Education
- Courses: air pollution control; coastal zone management; hazardous waste management; biodiversity
- Targets: government officials; civil servants; enterprises; NGOs;
- Frequency: 3 times/ year; about 150 participants per course;
- Others: experience in conducting once TOT (Training for Trainers) on environment for children (kindergarten);
- Planned courses: waste management; cleaner production
- Others: once experience in conducting TOT (Training for Trainers) on environment for children (kindergarten);

Public Awareness : Current Activities/ Regular Programs (2)

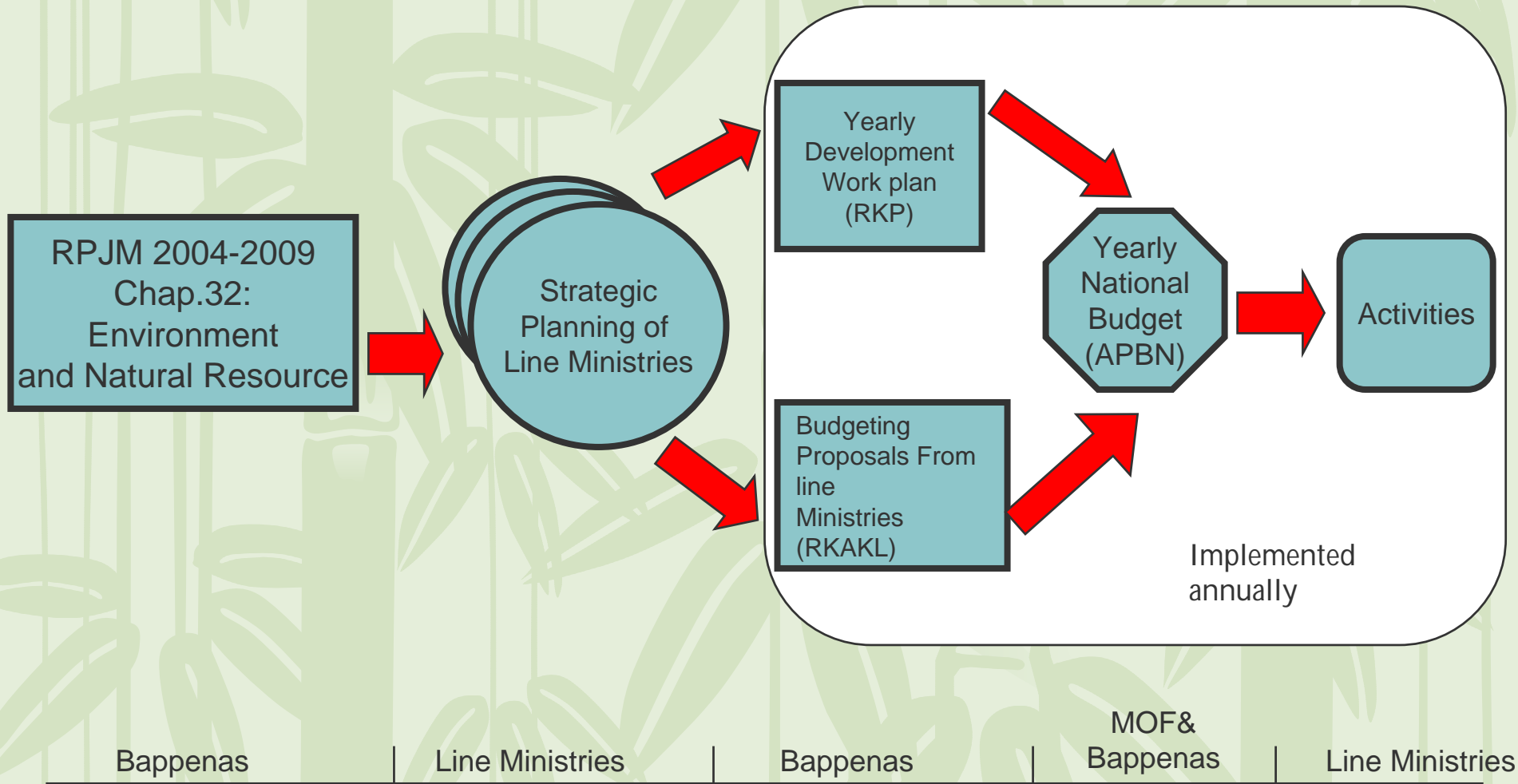
- Implementing Institution: Deputy Minister for Education
- Activities: Electronic PSA-Public Service Advertisement (just available-ready to display)
 - Themes: water; solid and domestic waste; energy alternatives; biodiversity;
 - Targets: kindergarten;
 - Methodology:
 - Duration: around 2 minutes;
 - Constraints: expensive (cost per slot in private TV: very expensive)
 - Next steps: asking potential donor to assist funding
- Implementing Institution: Deputy Minister for Education
- Activities: Print Ad PSA-Public Service Advertisement
 - Themes: water; solid and domestic waste; energy alternatives; biodiversity;
 - Targets: general public;
 - Methodology:
 - Advertisement in 5 national daily newspapers;

Training : Area for improvement (for climate change issues)



- Implementing Institution: Center for Education and Training (Pusdiklat)
- Integration and inclusion of climate change issues into current themes;
- Need to be more focus on goal, objectives, and target,
- Need more differentiation of climate change issues with ozone layer depletion issues;
- Possible themes; energy efficiency;
- Continuation on conducting TOT (Training for Trainers) on environment (including basic climate system) for children (kindergarten);
- Long-term target: elementary teachers; and local women-housekeepers associations (Ibu PKK)
- Cooperation with: KPIA (an NGO) and Directorate General Elementary and High Education – Dept. of National Education
- Themes: Water; waste domestic; energy efficiency
- Increase Frequency: 5-6 times/ year; about 150 participants per course (based on budget availability);

The structure of development planning in national and local level:



Environmental Policy 2004-2009 (Chapter 32 RPJM):

Environmental Policies are aimed to:

- To mainstreaming sustainable development principles into all development aspects;
- Improve coordination among environmental institutions in national and local level;
- Increase the law enforcement effort to the polluters;
- Increase the capacity of environmental institutions in national and local level;
- Improve the awareness of community on environmental issues and support community active participation to monitor environmental quality;

Source: RPJM 2004-2009

Ministry of Environment-Republic of Indonesia

Objectives of Environmental Policies relates to the climate change issues:



Among 15 environmental policy objectives, 3 objectives (No.5-7) are related to climate change issues:

- Improve urban air quality especially in Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung, dan Medan, supported by improvement of environmentally sound of transportation system and management;
- Reduction of ODS (*Ozone Depleting Substances*) gradually until 2010;
- Improve national capacity in adapting climate change issues into development aspects;

Source: RPJM 2004-2009



Ensuring Environmental Sustainability: (MDGs Report – Goal 7)

- Target 9 : Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources
- Target 10 : Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation
- Target 11 : By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers

Target 9 : Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Indicators :

- 25. Proportion of land area covered by forest
- 26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area
- 27. Energy use (barrel oil equivalent) per million rupiah GDP
- 28a. Emissions of carbon dioxide equivalents per capita
- 28b. Consumption of ozone depleting CFCs (metric tons)
- 29. Proportion of population using biomass as cooking fuel

Challenges to integrate climate change policy and issues into Development Planning:



1. Lack of Awareness in decision makers level
2. Even though, environmental improvement include Climate change has been stated as one of the mid term national development plan priority, in fact, it has been put in less priority within the last two years of yearly development plan:
3. Poor coordination among line agencies in national and local level to anticipate the climate change issues
4. Unbalance and less assistance/ support from donors to the related climate change institutions which create lack of ownership from line agencies in supporting climate change

Constraints:

- Lack of regulation or policy (at system level);
- Limited capacity on management, corporate strategy, human resources capacity and funding resources (at institutional level);
- Individual capacity, in general, is still limited (individual level);

Further

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Thank You