



REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING /
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AGENCY (BAPPENAS)

Developing Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in Indonesia


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Outline

1. At a glance: CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVES: Toward Low Carbon Development
2. Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap and the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund
3. The Indonesian mitigation target
4. National Mitigation Action Plan (RAN-GRK)
5. Dual approach: Sectoral and regional allocation of emissions reductions targets
6. Developing NAMAs in Indonesia

CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVES: TOWARD LOW CARBON DEVELOPMENT

- 
- 2007: COP-13 on Bali and National Action Plan on Climate Change (RAN-PI)
 - 2007: 'Yellowbook': Integrating CC into development planning (regularly revised)
 - 2009: Technology Needs Assessment (TNA)
 - 2009: Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF)
 - 2009: President announces mitigation targets (-26% /-41%)
 - 2010: Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap (ICCSR)
 - 2010: Indonesian Second National Communication (SNC)
 - Currently: Development of Indonesian NAMAs

Roadmap and ICCTF

Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap (ICCSR)

Mitigation

Forestry
Industry
Energy
Waste
Transportation

Adaptation

Water
Marine and Fisheries
Agriculture
Health

Input to Mid-Term (2010-2014) and
Next Development Plan (2014-2029)

Financial mechanism:

Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF)

international & domestic; public & private funds

Resilience

Energy

Forestry & peatland



MRV domestic
Outlined in Medium-
Term Dev. Plan
(RPJM)
Lower abatement
costs, economically
feasible
National priorities
No offsetting

- 41%
with international support

- 26%
without international support

Sector allocations	Forestry + Peat	REDD+	Agriculture	Power - energy	Transport	Waste	Industry
Actions now	Mid-Term Development Plan, sector-strategic 5-year plans						

National Mitigation Action Plan (RAN-GRK)

Overall objective

- Contribute to global efforts to reduce emissions and to tap international funding for Indonesia

What it is

- Integral part of National Development Plan, regularly updated
- Core activities, integrated among sectors, to reduce emissions and support activities to strengthen policy framework
- Compiled based on proposals of actions from implementing agencies, based on existing actions that have co-benefits in reducing GHG emissions

Main principles

- Should not hinder economic growth
- Enhance people's welfare in the sense of sustainable development
- Protection of poor and vulnerable communities

Example from RAN-GRK: WASTE

Target Reduction of Emission (26%) : 0,048 (Giga ton)

Target Reduction of Emission (41%) : 0,078 (Giga ton)

Implemented Policy to support NAP-GHG :

1. Increase waste management and liquid pollution

Strategy :

1. Improve garbage management process in landfills
2. Garbage reduction through 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle)
3. Environmentally safe waste/ garbage utilization for energy production.
4. Improve waste management in cities.
5. Institutional and regulation improvement in regions (Local Regulations)

N O	ACTION PLAN	TARGET INDICATOR	VOLUME ACTIVITY	PERIOD	LOCATION	BUDGET		PERSON IN CHARGE	INFORMATIO N
						RP. (Billion)	SOURCE		
1.	Development of waste facilities with system off-site and on-site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste management access for 10% of citizen through off-site system (5% centralized system for city and 5% communal management system) Potential for reduction of emission CO2 2010-2020: 0,0024118 Gton CO2e 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste management access for 10% of citizen through off-site system (5% centralized system for city and 5% communal management system) 	2010-2014	Off-site: 16 cities, Development: Medan, Jakarta, Bandung, Cirebon, DIY, Surakarta, Denpasar, Banjarmasin, Tangerang, Balikpapan,	Estimated budget 2010-2020: 18.248,83	APBN & APBD	Directorate General Cipta Karya, Ministry of Public Works	Logical Framework : With well-managed waste system in regions with on/off site, waste emission will be decrease

RAN-GRK: Dual approach

RAN-GRK: Dual approach for allocating mitigation efforts

Sectoral



- Agriculture, forestry and land use
- Energy (Industry, transportation, electricity)
- Waste

Regional



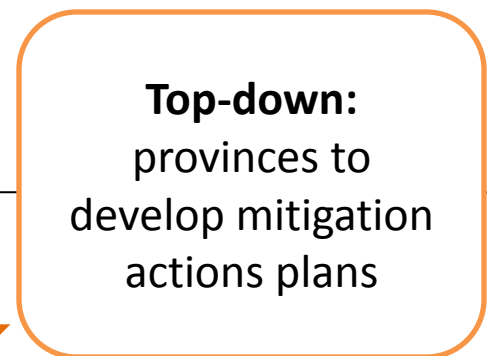
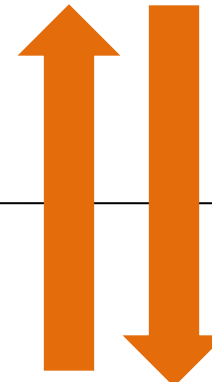
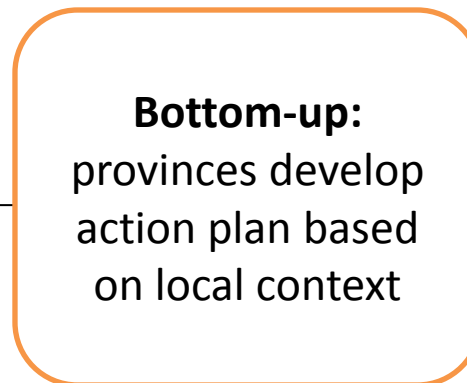
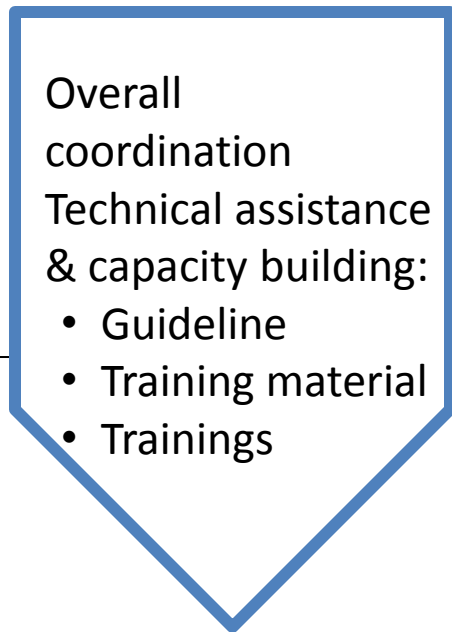
- Develop local mitigation action plans (RAD-GRK) incl. provincial targets

Regional allocation

- 33 Indonesian provinces to develop locally suited mitigation action plans by end of 2011
- Need for vertical (national-local) & horizontal (provinces) coordination
- Common methodology / process to be defined → link local efforts to national target and make them internationally recognizable
- National level to provide technical assistance
 - Guidelines for local planning process
 - Training modules, training of trainers

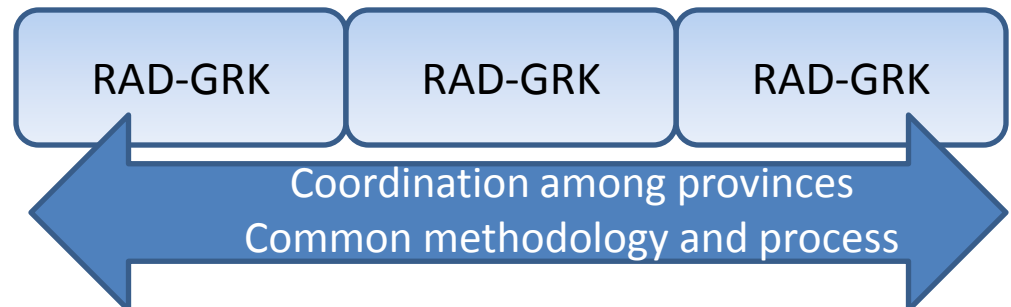
Regional allocation: interplay of levels

National level

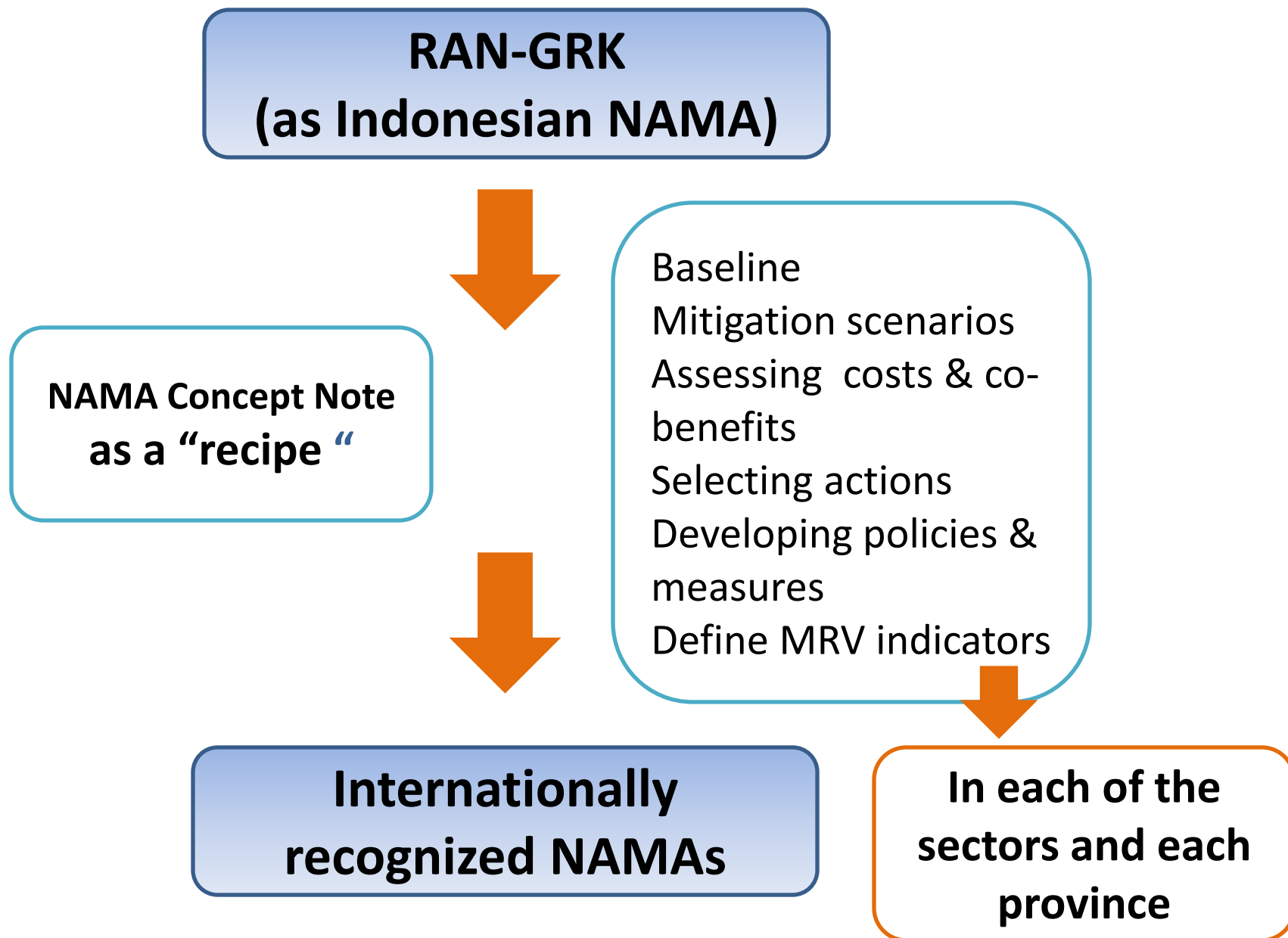


Province level

(compilation of city and
district activities)



Developing Indonesian NAMAs



Developing Indonesian NAMAs: Tasks ahead I

Set a national multi sectoral baseline for GHG emissions

Establish business-as-usual scenarios for future GHG emission trends and reduction paths

Identification of potential mitigation actions of each sector

Calculate emission reductions

Select mitigation actions: based on cost effectiveness and national development targets

Establish carbon budgets for each sector

Estimate financing needs and related financing schemes

Developing Indonesian NAMAs: Tasks ahead II

Estimate collateral benefits, e.g. non-GHG benefits in the transport sector related to air pollution reduction

Develop and introduce appropriate mitigation policies & measures

Design and establish a coordination mechanism for NAMAs (e.g., a carbon registry)

Define roles and responsibilities for (additional) institutions

Connect the NAMA concept with MRV: Development of indicators

Public awareness programme



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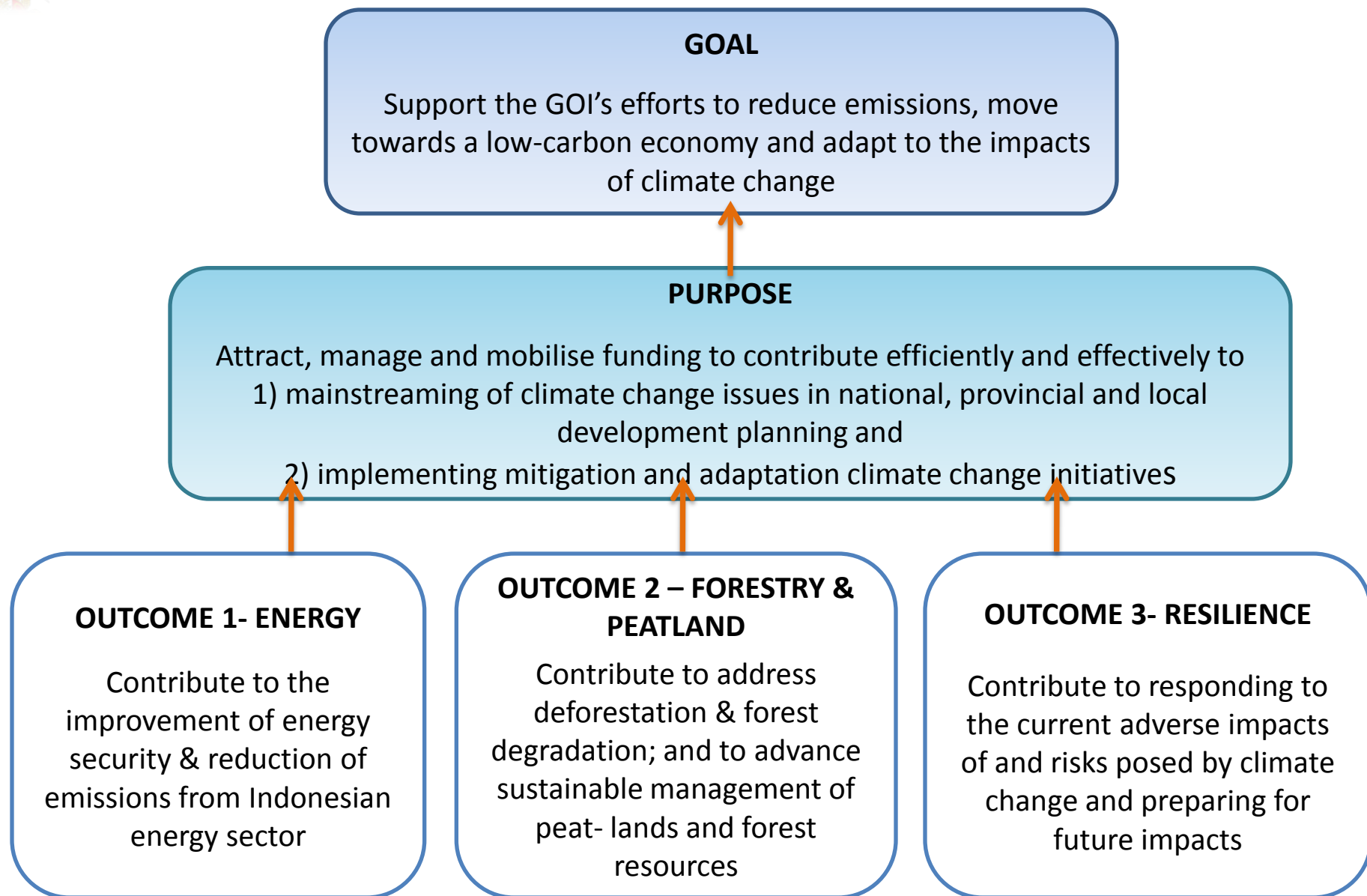
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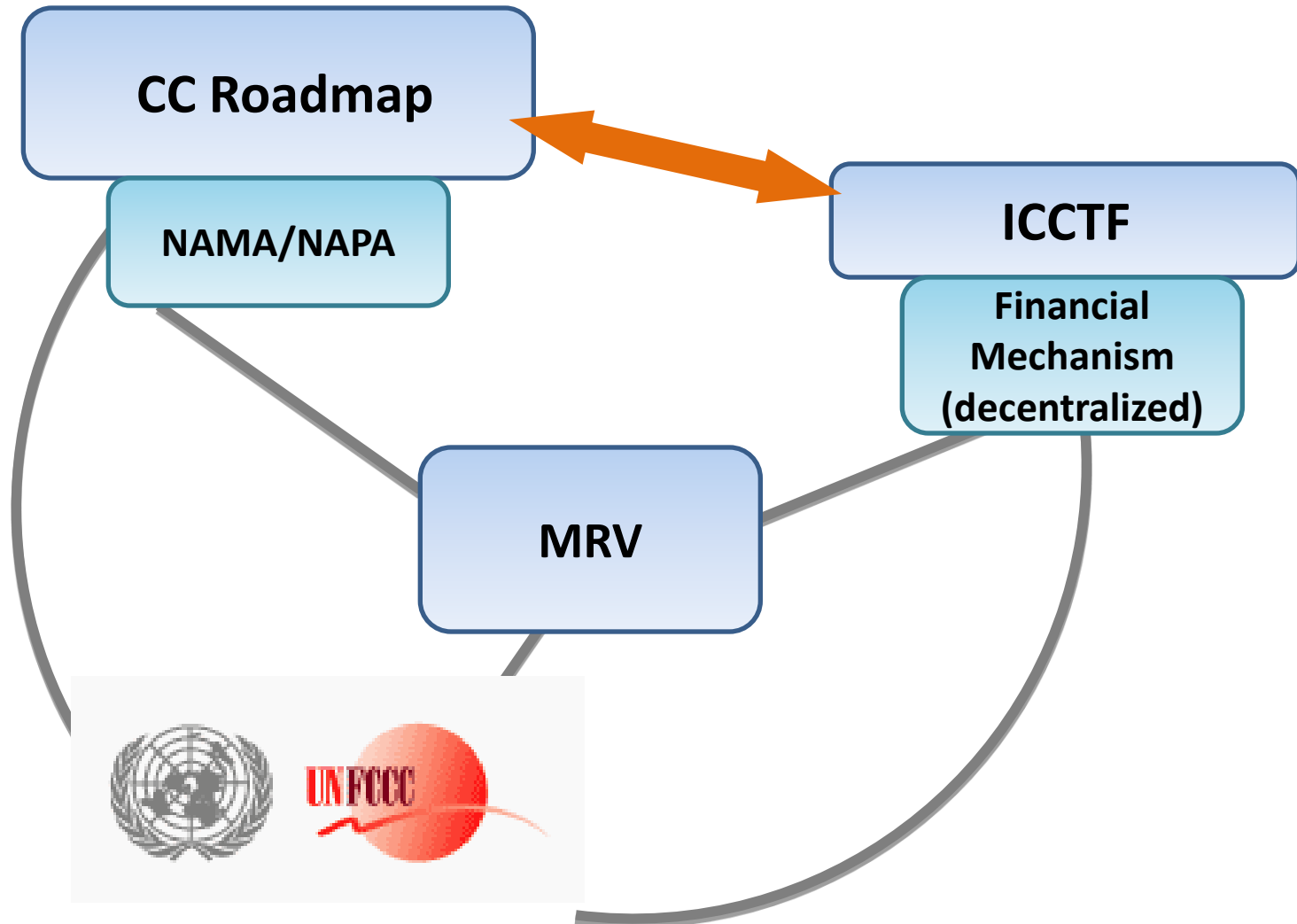
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Additional slides

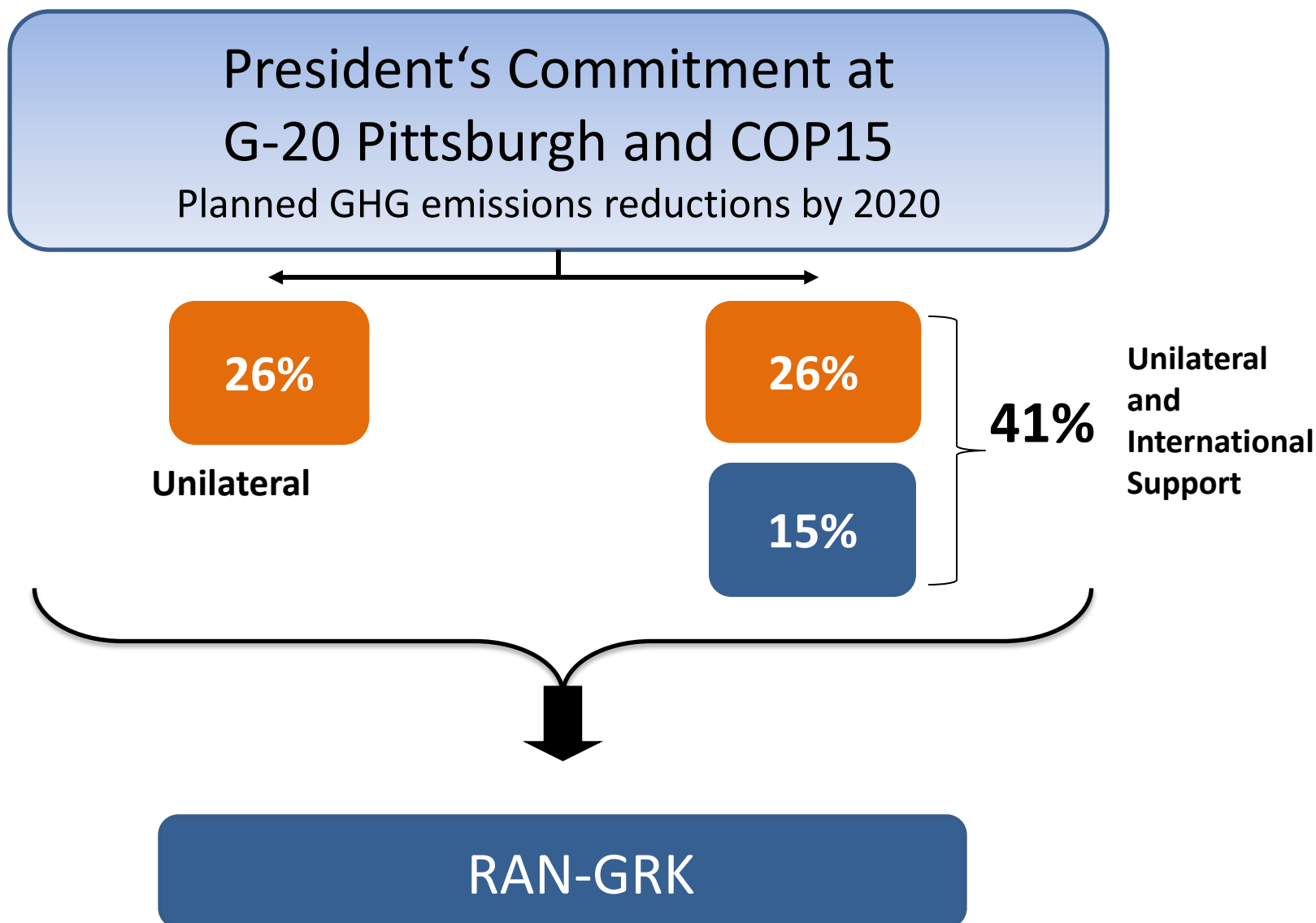
The ICCTF



Roadmap and ICCTF in UNFCCC context



The Indonesian Mitigation Target



Sectoral allocation for emissions reduction target (2020)

Sector	Emission Reduction (Giga ton CO ₂ e)		Action Plan	Institutions
	26%	+15%		
Forestry and Peatland	0,672	0.367	Forest and land fire control, water and hydrology mangement on peatland, forest and land rehabilitation, illegal logging control, avoiding deforestation, community development	MoFr, MoPW, MoA, MoE
Waste	0,048	0,030	Sanitary landfill development, 3 R and sewerage system in urban areas	MoPW, MoE
Agriculture	0,008	0,003	Introduction of low carbon rice variety, irrigation efficiency, organic fertilizer utilization	MoA, MoPW, MoE
Industry	0,001	0,004	Energy efficiency, renewable energy development	Mol
Energy and Transportation	0,038	0,018	Biofuel development and utilization, fuel efficiency improvement, mass transportation, demand side management, renewable energy, energy efficiency	MoT, MoEnergy, MoPW, MoF
	0.767	0.422		

The RAN-GRK as an Indonesian NAMA

- Bali Action Plan (2007): Cooperative Vision to involve developing countries in a post-Kyoto climate regime (common but differentiated responsibilities)
- “ Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions by developing country Parties in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner (MRV)“
- RAN-GRK as the Indonesian version of NAMAs → need for operationalization and standardization to get international recognition

NAMAs, MRV and REDD+

Unilateral NAMAs
without international support
-26%

Supported NAMAs
with international support
- 41%

Credited NAMAs
can be partially or fully
credited for sale in the
global carbon market
beyond -41%

REDD+

REDD+
LoI

MRV
national &
international

+

**GHG
Inventory**

MRV report + GHG inventory to be submitted every 2 years in National Communication;
Requirement for the recognition of the -26% /-41% reduction targets by UNFCCC