



# #Decarbonize 2020

## Continental Presentation

# Indonesia

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# Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) Overview



# Impacts of Climate Change in Indonesia



- Global climate change is expected to increase temperatures in Indonesia by 0.8 °C by 2030.
- In 2019, about half of the nation's capital, Jakarta, was located beneath sea level, with some neighborhoods sinking "as fast as 9 inches a year."
- Continued carbon emissions at the 2019 rate, in combination with unlicensed groundwater extraction, is predicted to immerse 95% of Northern Jakarta by 2050.
- Changes in rainfall patterns are predicted to have an adverse impact on Indonesian agriculture, due to shorter rainy seasons.
- Indonesia experienced crop losses and adverse impacts to fisheries as a result of climate change as early as 2007.
- By 2020, climate change had impacted Indonesia's fishermen.

# Conventional and Renewable Energy



- Coal is expected to provide the majority of Indonesia's energy through 2025. Indonesia is one of the world's biggest producers and exporters of coal.
- In order to keep its commitments to the Paris Agreement, Indonesia must stop building new coal plants, and stop burning coal by 2048.
- Indonesia's first wind farm opened in 2018, the 75MW Sidrap Wind Farm in Sindereng Rappang regency, South Sulawesi. Indonesia announced it was unlikely to meet the 23% renewable energy by 2025 target set in the Paris Agreement.
- In 2020, "Indonesia will begin integrating the recommendations from its new Low Carbon Development Initiative into its 2020-2024 national development plan." Mangrove protection and restoration will play an important role in meeting the goal of cutting greenhouse gas emissions by over 43 percent by 2030.
- In February 2020, it was announced that the People's Consultative Assembly is preparing its first renewable energy bill.
- Also in February 2020, proposed changes to environmental deregulation have raised new concerns, and could "allow illegal plantations and mines to whitewash their operations."



Forest fire in Indonesia



Flood during rainy season

# Progress Towards Meeting NDCs



# Current NDC Progress



- According to Paris Agreement, Indonesia is required to prepare and communicate its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).
- Indonesia's NDC sets unconditional reduction target by 29% and conditional target up to 41% of the business as usual scenario by 2030.
- By setting those goals, Indonesia envisions achieving archipelagic climate resilience through comprehensive adaptation and mitigation programs and disaster risk reduction strategies.

# Priorities





## National strategy on NDC implementation



The national strategy on NDC Implementation was established in 2017. As this framework is still new, it has not yet been introduced sufficiently to all of the provinces and districts in Indonesia. As the result, the government on districts level are lacking understanding and vision on how to achieve established target at district level. Further, such big ambition may be perceived by the district government as the national matter which is handled solely only by the central government, without any necessary participation from the district level.

# Role/ Responsibility in Continent



# Roles & Responsibilities of our Country within the continent



It prescribed the strategy for NDC implementation, which consists of 9 elements, namely

- Building ownership and commitment from State and Non-state actors,
- Development of implementation framework and communication network for coordination and building synergy, strengthening institution, and engaging NSA
- Creating enabling environment in the form of policy and regulations and related planning policies
- Human resources and institutional capacity building
- One data policy on greenhouse gasses
- Development of policy planning and programs
- Development of guidance for NDC implementation
- NDC implementation,
- Review and adjustment of the NDC

# Youth Action



# YOUTH can best help our government meet the NDCs by...

- What could a group of indigenous teenagers and young adults from Indonesia teach the world about climate change? A lot!
- For starters, they can teach commitment, purpose, creativity, vision, and engagement. They can teach us how to learn fast and apply new knowledge to concrete projects that have a direct impact on our environment.
- This is one of my conclusions after reading about the impressive results of the Youth Leadership Camp for Climate Change (YLCCC), which took place in Indonesia in February 2017 to *“build the knowledge and skills of 150 Indonesian students aged between 17 and 25 years old to act on climate change.”*





**Thank you**

