

Indonesia and an APEC Agenda on Climate Change



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OUTLINE

Indonesia's climate change challenge

Copenhagen and beyond

A role for APEC

INDONESIA'S CHALLENGES

High Vulnerability

Major Source of GHGs Emission

**Policy Weakness and
Capacity Constraints**

Indonesia: Vulnerability

Indonesia (and Southeast Asia) already affected by CC: rising temperature, decreasing rainfall, rising sea levels, increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events leading to massive flooding, landslides and drought causing extensive damage to property, assets, and human life.

CC also exacerbates problem of water stress, affecting agriculture production, causing forest fires, degrading forests, damaging coastal marine resources, and increasing outbreaks of infectious diseases.

See WB Report (March 2007); ADB Report (April 2009)

Climate change VULNERABILITY MAP OF SOUTHEAST ASIA



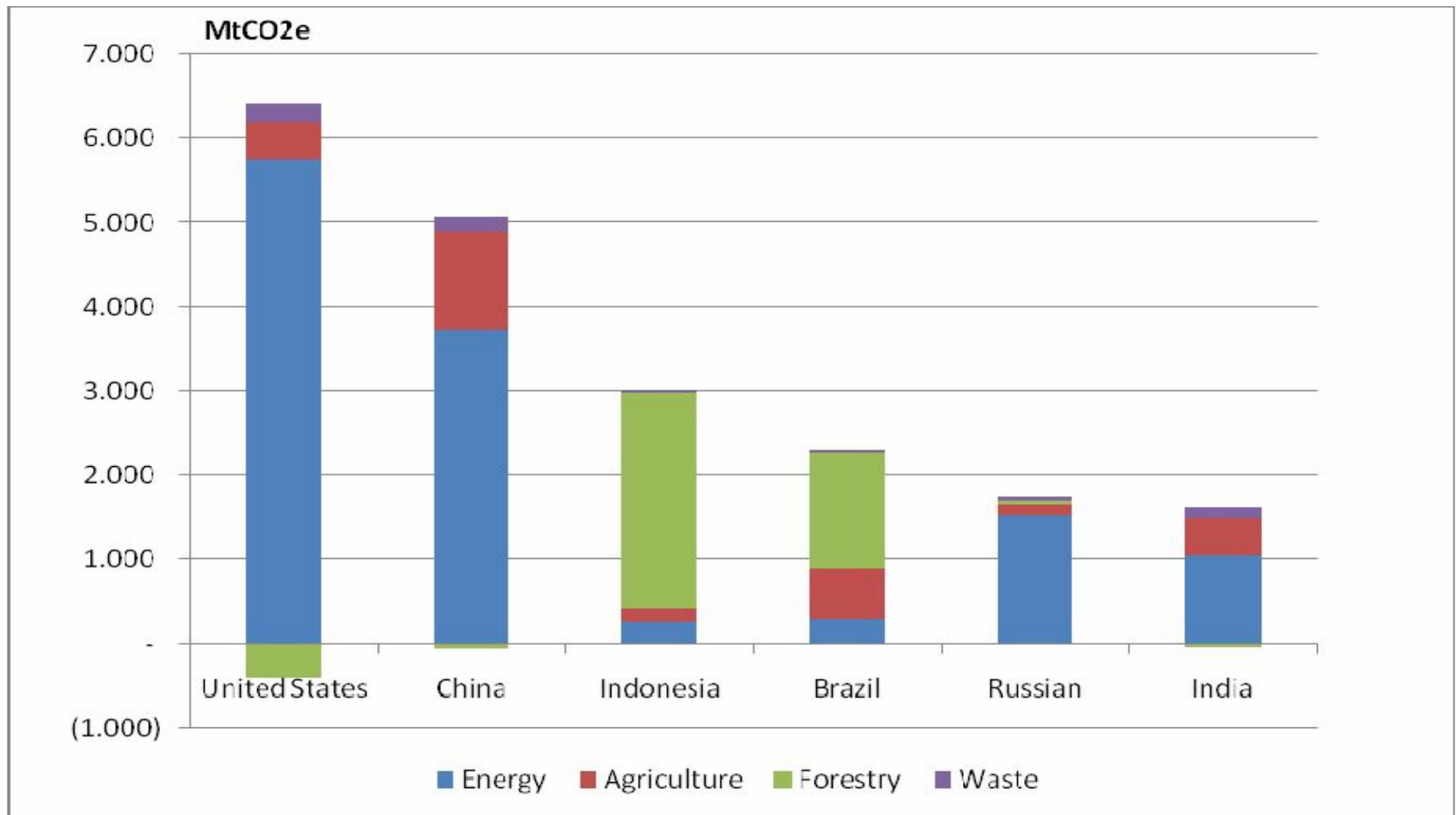
CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITY



Source: Economy and Environment Program for Southeast Asia

Indonesia: CO2 Emission

Third largest; From deforestation and land-use change



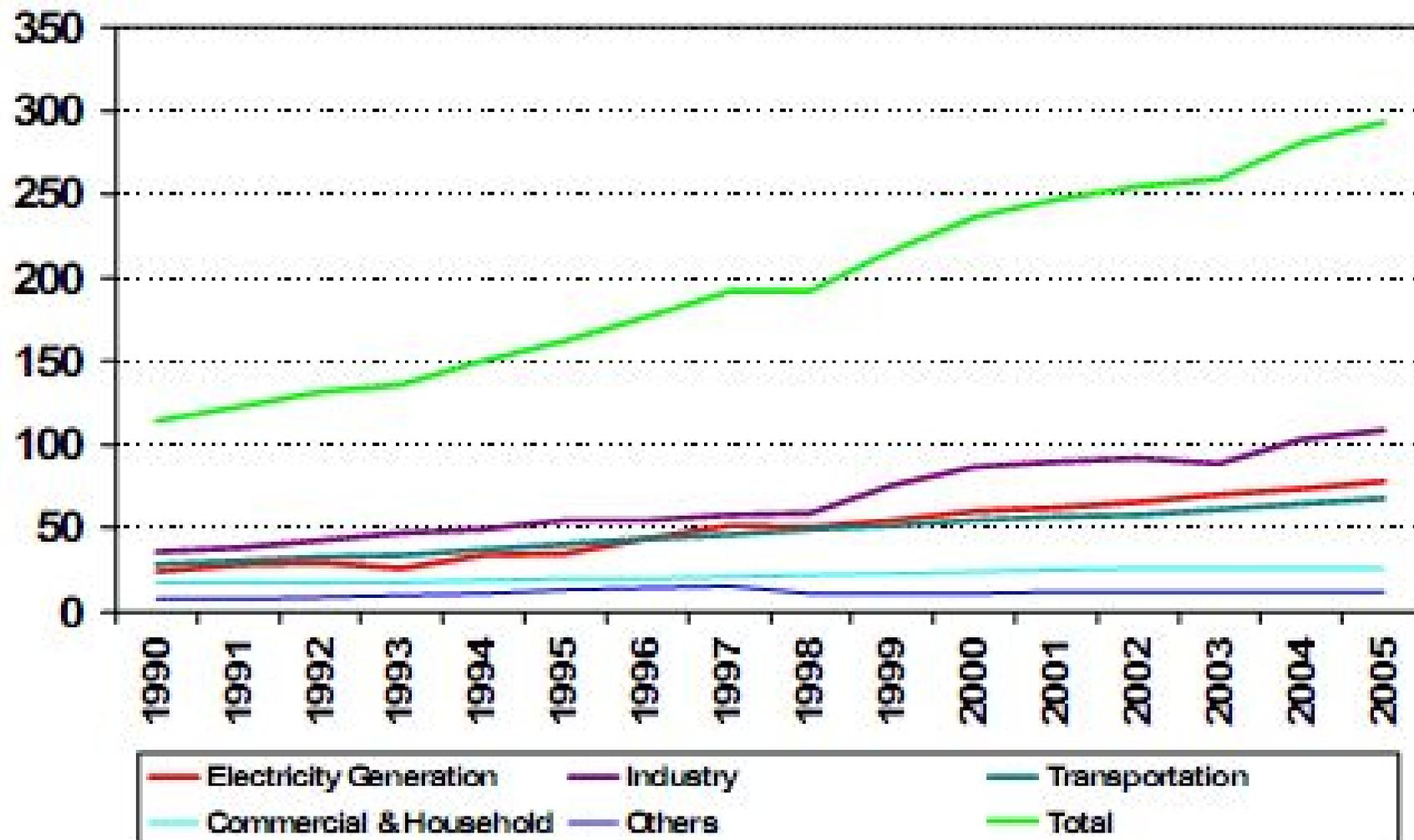
Sources

**Deforestation and
land-use change** **2,563 MtCO_{2e} (85%)**

Other **451 MtCO_{2e} (15%)**
(growing by 6.6% annually)

CO₂ EMISSION BY SECTOR

MTonnes



Average Growth around 6.6% per-year.

Source: Handbook of Energy and Economic Statistics of Indonesia 2006.

Indonesia: Policy Responses

Kyoto Protocol

- **Signed in 1998 and ratified in 2004**

National Efforts

- **National Action Plan for Climate Change 2007**
- **List of Priority Projects (mitigation)**

Focal Point

- **Ministry of the Environment – Climate Change Division**

National Council on Climate Change

- **Formulate policies, coordinate activities, monitor&evaluate implementation; support international negotiations**
- **7 Working groups: mitigation; adaptation; technology transfer; financing mechanism; LULUCF (REDD); Post 2012; Scientific Basis and GHGs inventory**
- **Chaired by the President**

Indonesia: Policy Weakness and Capacity Constraints

Forestry policies enforcement	:	weak
Biofuel production	:	increase risk of deforestation
Power generation	:	coal-fired plants
Renewable energy	:	underdeveloped
CDM/LULUCF/REDD	:	under-exploited
Adaptation	:	ill-prepared

Enhancing Capacity

International Cooperation

E.g. Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership (policy development and capacity building; technical support for forest carbon monitoring and measurement; development of demonstration activities to reduce emission from deforestation and forest degradation)

Bali Roadmap and Bali Action Plan (BAP) to help enhance capacity

Indonesia can contribute to the global response to climate change

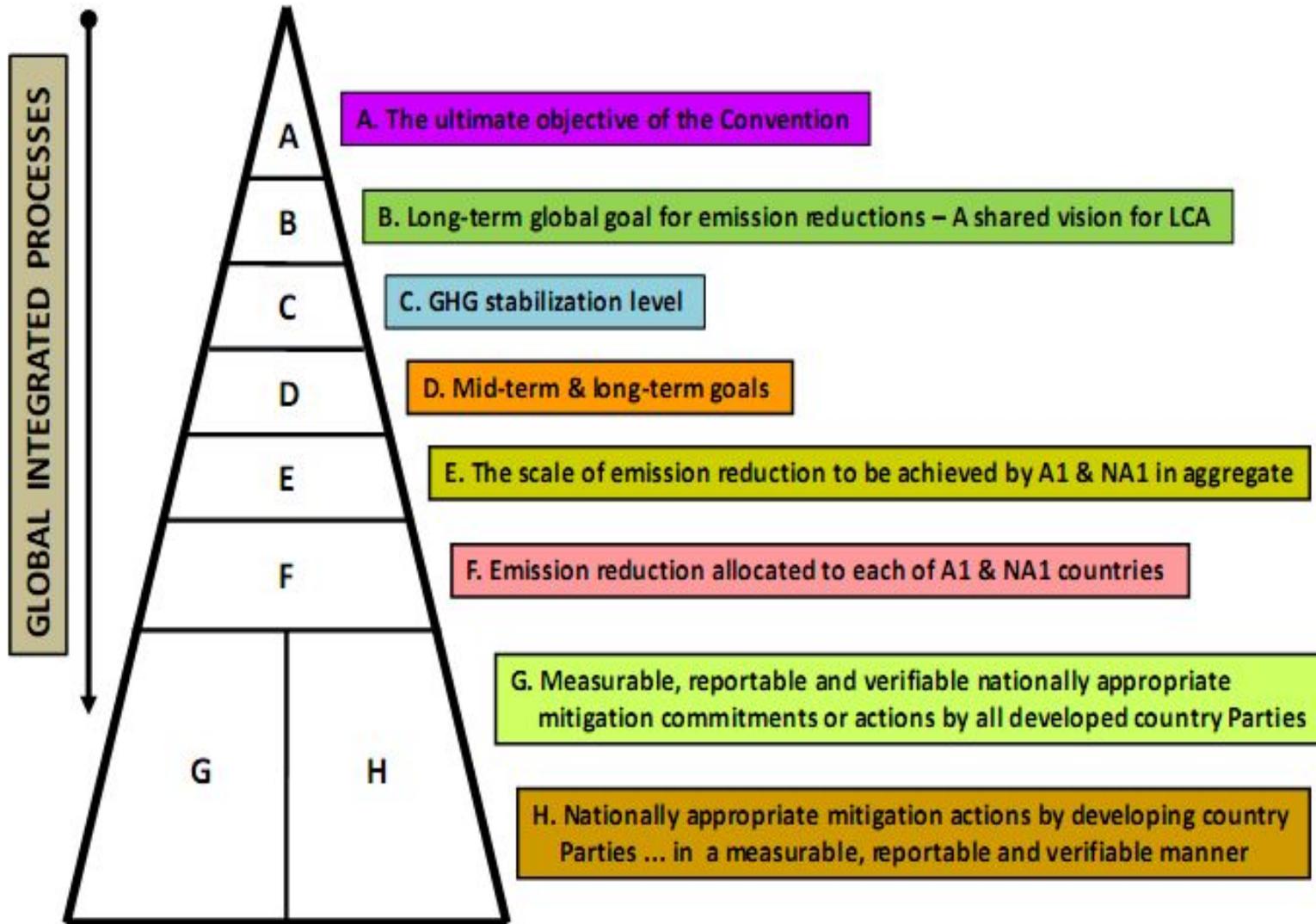
COPENHAGEN AND BEYOND

Complex International Agreement

**US on board and active participation
by major developing countries**

Political essentials

An Ideal Process



Source: Hardiv Situmeang

Towards Breakthrough

US is on board

- Meeting of 16 major economies in DC
- Engaging China, India etc
- Avoid “green protectionism”

Major developing economies participate

- China doing more than many realize (“green stimulus”)
- CC strategies in place in many countries
- Commitment on funding and technology transfer a key issue

De Boer's 4 Political Essentials

- 1. How much are the industrialized countries willing to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases?**
- 2. How much are major developing countries such as China and India willing to do to limit the growth of their emissions?**
- 3. How is the help needed by developing countries to engage in reducing their emissions and adapting to the impacts of climate change going to be financed?**
- 4. How is that money going to be managed?**

A ROLE FOR APEC

Importance of APEC members

**Sydney Declaration and
APEC action plan**

Focus on adaptation efforts

Why APEC?

- **Crowded policy field?**
- **APEC members responsible for half of global GHGs emissions**
- **What value added?**
- **APEC's process to help build confidence**
e.g. an IAP framework to strengthen NAMA

APEC Sydney Declaration

- **Supports UN-led climate change negotiations (UNFCCC) and the objective of stabilizing GHGs concentration**
- **“Aspirational goals”**
- **Reducing energy intensities (25% by 2030)**
- **Increase forest coverage in the region (50 million acres by 2020)**

Focus on Adaptation

- **Reducing risk and vulnerability is a key development issue – adaptation to be integrated in development policy**
- **Science not adequate to predict impact of climate change**
- **Cost is huge and there is not enough financing available**
- **Develop cost-effective adaptation**



“Adapting to climate change impacts is a priority for domestic development strategies which should be supported by the international community, including through appropriate policy exchanges, financing, capacity building and technology transfer”

(APEC Sydney Declaration)



Thank you