

INDONESIA

and the Paris Agreement



Sectors

Forestry & Land Use, Energy, Industry



National Implementing Agency

National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas)



Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) submitted

September 24, 2015

Paris Agreement signed

April 22, 2016

Paris Agreement ratified

October 31, 2016

Background

Indonesia is the world's 10th largest economy and fourth most populous, and is the largest economy in Southeast Asia, responsible for approximately 5% global emissions. Indonesia is archipelagic in nature, consisting of over 17,000 islands. The country is vulnerable to impacts of climate change given its geographical characteristics and its continuous urbanization and economic growth have led to rising GHG emissions. Indonesia is keen to transition to a climate-oriented and green economy development pathway. The INDC Project provided focused technical assistance, facilitated multi-stakeholder engagement and created awareness to this end. The Project also aligned with the Indonesia LECB Project that focused on developing Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMAs) to implement the NDC.



About the INDC Project

The UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme was launched in January 2011 as part of a joint collaboration between the European Union, the Governments of Germany and Australia and UNDP. In the run up to the historic Paris Agreement, the European Commission and others provided financial and technical support specifically to advance the preparation of countries' INDCs. This support, in the context of the larger global LECB Programme called the INDC Project, continued post-Paris and has enabled advances in implementation and country-driven action.



ACTIONS IMPACTS

Multi-stakeholder dialogue for improved decision-making

A series of stakeholder consultations was conducted to support the design and validation of input data, policy scenarios, and results of the INDOCLIMOS (Indonesia Climate Modelling System) model. INDOCLIMOS is a tool, developed through the Indonesia LECB project, which assists government decision-makers to stimulate and analyse the impacts of sectoral climate change policy interventions on the country's poverty.

Holistic approach applied for climate policy design

An integrated system dynamics approach has been adopted through the INDOCLIMOS for INDC development. In the revision of the National Action Plan for The Reduction of Greenhouse Gas It has effectively informed policy design and provided feedback on suggested policy adjustments to achieve the country's climate commitments and development goals concurrently.

Two locally applicable and replicable NAMAs prepared

Detailed NAMA documents were developed to advance four NAMA concepts that resulted from the Indonesia LECB project. The NAMAs address re-use of cooking oil as biodiesel in commercial buildings; transportation in Bogor City ("Biodiesel NAMA"); solar PV in government buildings in Greater Jakarta (Jakarta Solar PV NAMA); and energy efficiency in green buildings in Jakarta. These locally applicable mitigation action documents have been well disseminated and have contributed to further replication.



Mainstreaming and coherence between national development plans and climate change programs

A strong understanding amongst key decision-makers on the utility of the integrated systems approach for policy making was instilled. The National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) is consistently using the INDOCLIMOS model in its planning processes, including in the formulation of the Fourth National Medium-Term Development Plan (2020-2024). This has helped generate stronger interest by international developmental agencies to support Indonesia.



Meaningful consultation and early-stage engagement of stakeholders

This took place through the process of developing INDOCLIMOS, which has led to increased appreciation and understanding of the social, economic, and environmental externalities and inter-linkages between economic development and climate policy actions.



Facilitation of institutional transition for NDC implementation

As a third-party development partner, UNDP essayed a key role in facilitating transition of institutional mandates and responsibilities for NDC implementation from Bappenas to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. This was critical in ensuring transfer of knowledge, alignment of visions, and continuation of on-going processes and activities with minimal disruption.

AUTHOR:

ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability

LAST UPDATED:

May 2019

SUPPORT MADE POSSIBLE BY:



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Supported by:



Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety

based on a decision of the German Bundestag



Australian Government

