


NDC: INDONESIA


In accordance with the documents contained in the INDC2015 document, adaptation activities will be regarded as Indonesia government priorities covering the sectors of :

agriculture, water, energy security, forestry, marine and fisheries, health, public services and infrastructure and urban systems.

Indonesia is also committed to developing a convergent policy between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction

A decorative graphic at the top of the slide, consisting of a dark blue curved shape that tapers towards the center, with a lighter blue curved shape underneath it, creating a layered effect.

Indonesia has an ambitious goal beyond 2020, in contributing to prevent 2 degrees C increase in global average temperature and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees C above pre-industrial levels.



Furthermore, in the attachment of NDC Indonesia, there are further details on Indonesia's GHG emission reduction commitment in some sectors. Particularly in the energy sector, there are several government focuses on reducing emissions through strategies such as energy use efficiency, utilization of clean coal technology (CCT) technology, renewable energy EBT-based electricity production, transportation sector, the addition of national gas networks, and the addition of gas fueled power stations.

Nawa Cita

National *Nawa Cita* (Nine Priority Agendas) framework, which includes protecting Indonesia's citizens, encouraging rural and regional development, improving the quality of life, and improving productivity and global competitiveness.

FIRST NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA 2016

Indonesia's Vulnerability to Climate Change

Enabling conditions for climate resilience

Economic resilience

Social and Livelihood Resilience

Obstacles and Weaknesses (1)

- ◆ The first obstacle is the technology and mastery of local human resources of the technology. Therefore, many technologies for the development and management of new renewable energy (EBT) have not been mastered by experts in Indonesia.
- ◆ The second obstacle is the social barrier of the community. For example in Geothermal Power Plant (GWP), which is considered to damage the protected forest

Obstacles and Weaknesses (2)

Promoting social forestry,

handling illegal logging; including timber legality certification,

review of forest business permits,

promoting partnerships between various parties, including between small and corporate ventures,

development of method instruments, maps, forums, and data for NDC.

Eminence

- ◆ Integrated and cross-cutting priority of the National Medium-Term Development Plan (by Nawa Cita Program)
- ◆ Indonesia has taken significant steps to reduce emissions in land use sector by instituting a moratorium on the clearing of primary forests and by prohibiting conversion of its remaining forests by reducing deforestation and forest degradation

- ◆ The GoI has strong commitment to institutional development by establishing the Directorate General of Climate Change, under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Established by Presidential Regulation No. 16 of 2015, the Directorate General serves as the National Focal Point for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to effectively facilitate ongoing relevant programmes and processes being implemented by variety of government sectors and stakeholders.

ENERGY SECTOR

- ◆ National Energy Policy (KEN) 2014,
- ◆ Electricity Supply Business Plan (RUPTL) 2016-2025,
- ◆ National Energy Plan (RUEN) 2016.

AFOLU SECTOR

- ◆ RKTN (*Rencana Kehutanan Tingkat Nasional 2011-2030*/National Forestry Plan 2011-2030),
- ◆ *Industri Minyak Sawit Indonesia Menuju 100 Tahun NKRI*/Indonesian Oil Palm Industry toward 100 year (GAPKI),
- ◆ The Roadmap of Indonesia's Forest Business Association (APHI) 2050,
- ◆ Strategic Plan for Plantation/estate crops (including scenario for livestock),
Introduction Study on RPJMN 2015-2019 (BAPPENAS, 2013)

WASTE SECTOR

- ◆
 - o Act No. 18 year 2008 regarding Solid Waste Management,
 - o Government Regulation No. 81 year 2012 regarding Management of Domestic Solid Waste.