

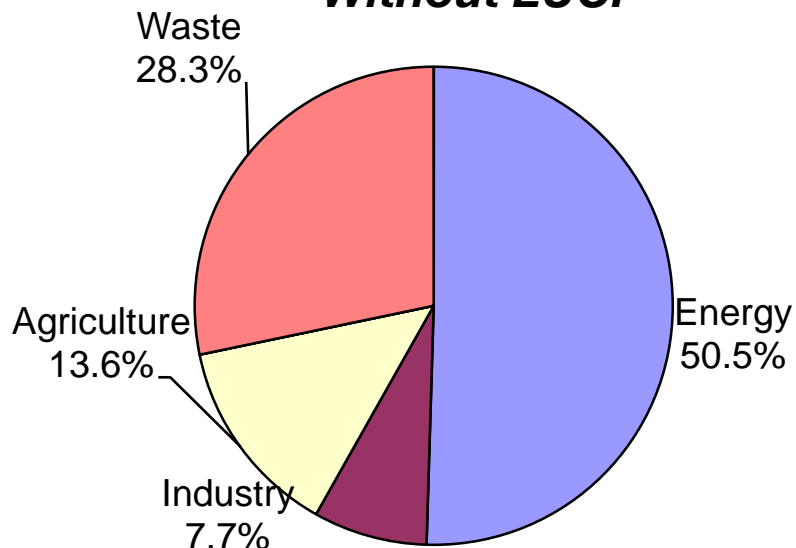


Introduction of Indonesian LCS and Future Collaborative Works

Rizaldi Boer
Centre for Climate Risk and Opportunity Management,
Bogor Agriculture University

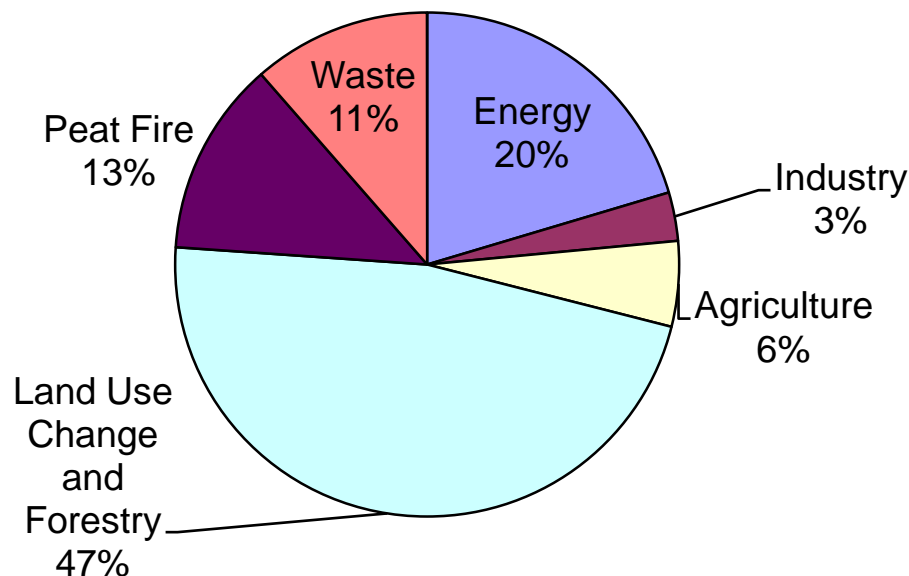
Indonesia's National GHG Inventory 2000

Without LUCF



Source: MoE, 2009

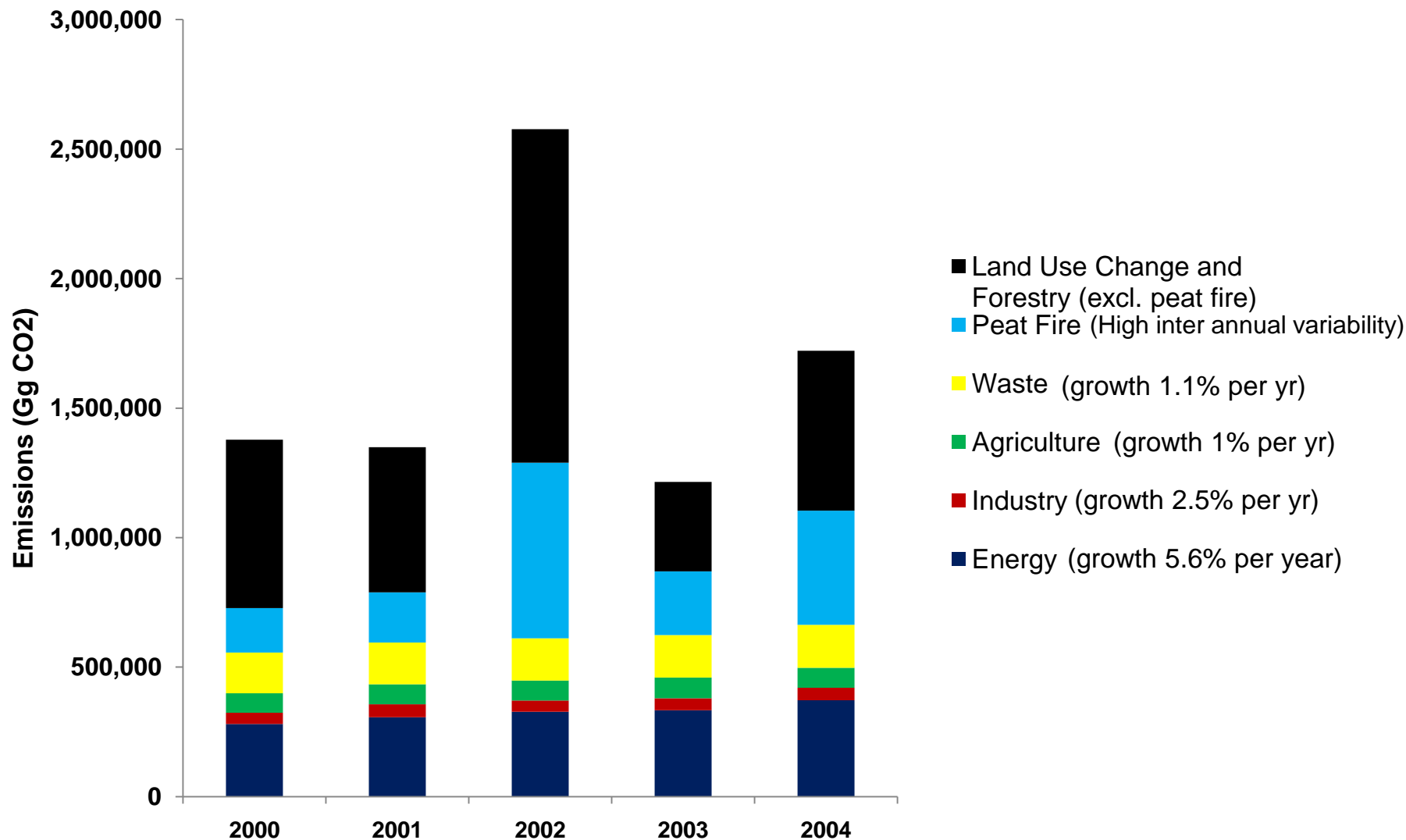
With LUCF



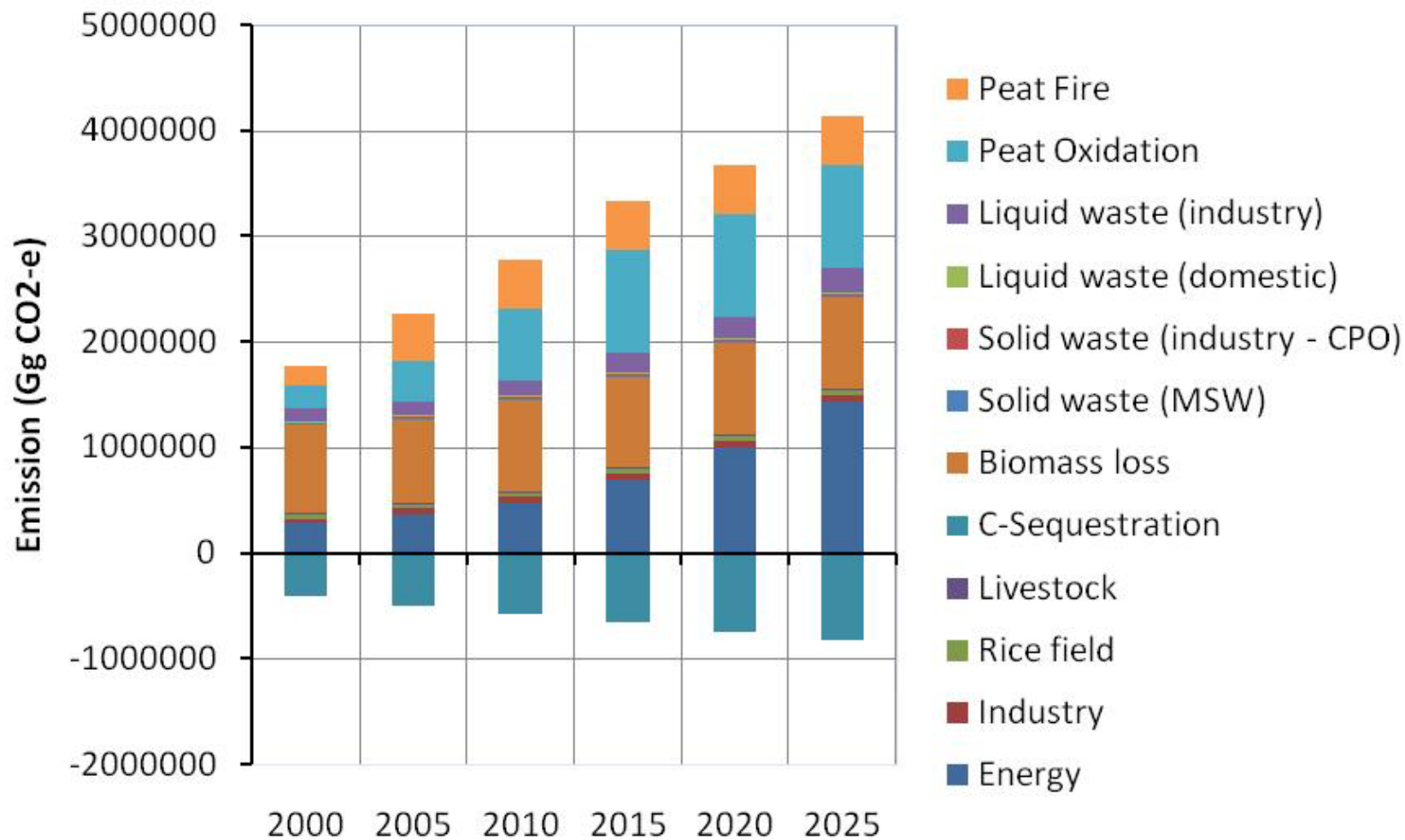
Sector	Gg CO ₂ e
Energy	280,938
Industry	42,815
Agriculture	75,420
Land Use Change and Forestry (excl. peat fire)	649,254
Peat Fire	172,000
Waste	157,328
Total without LUCF	535,730
Total with LUCF (incl. peat fire)	1,356,984

LULUCF and Peat Fire is the largest source of Emission (60%)

Emission trend of All Sectors (2000-2004)

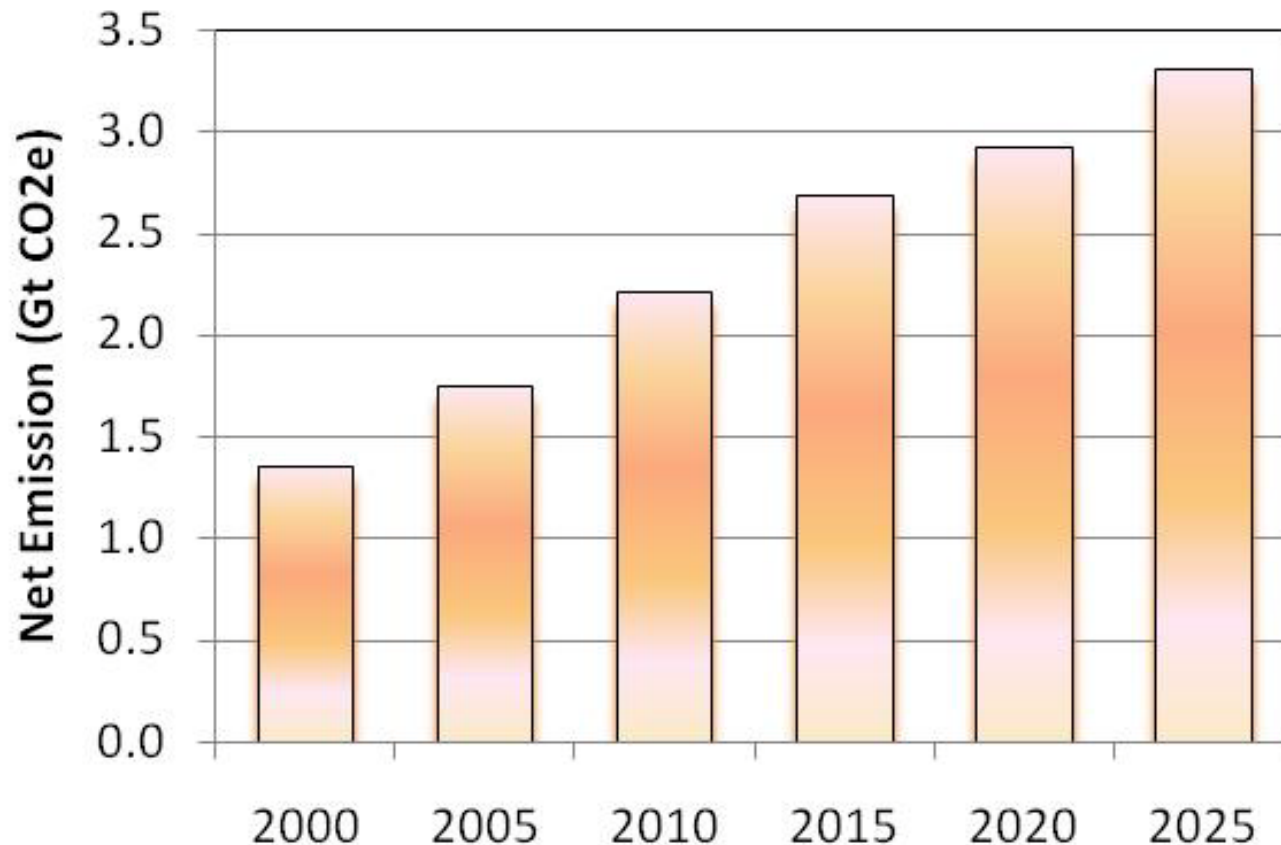


Indonesian Current and Future GHG Emission by Sector



Source: MoE, 2009

Projection of GHG Emissions



Source: MoE, 2009



EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET

Designing Sustainable Low-Carbon

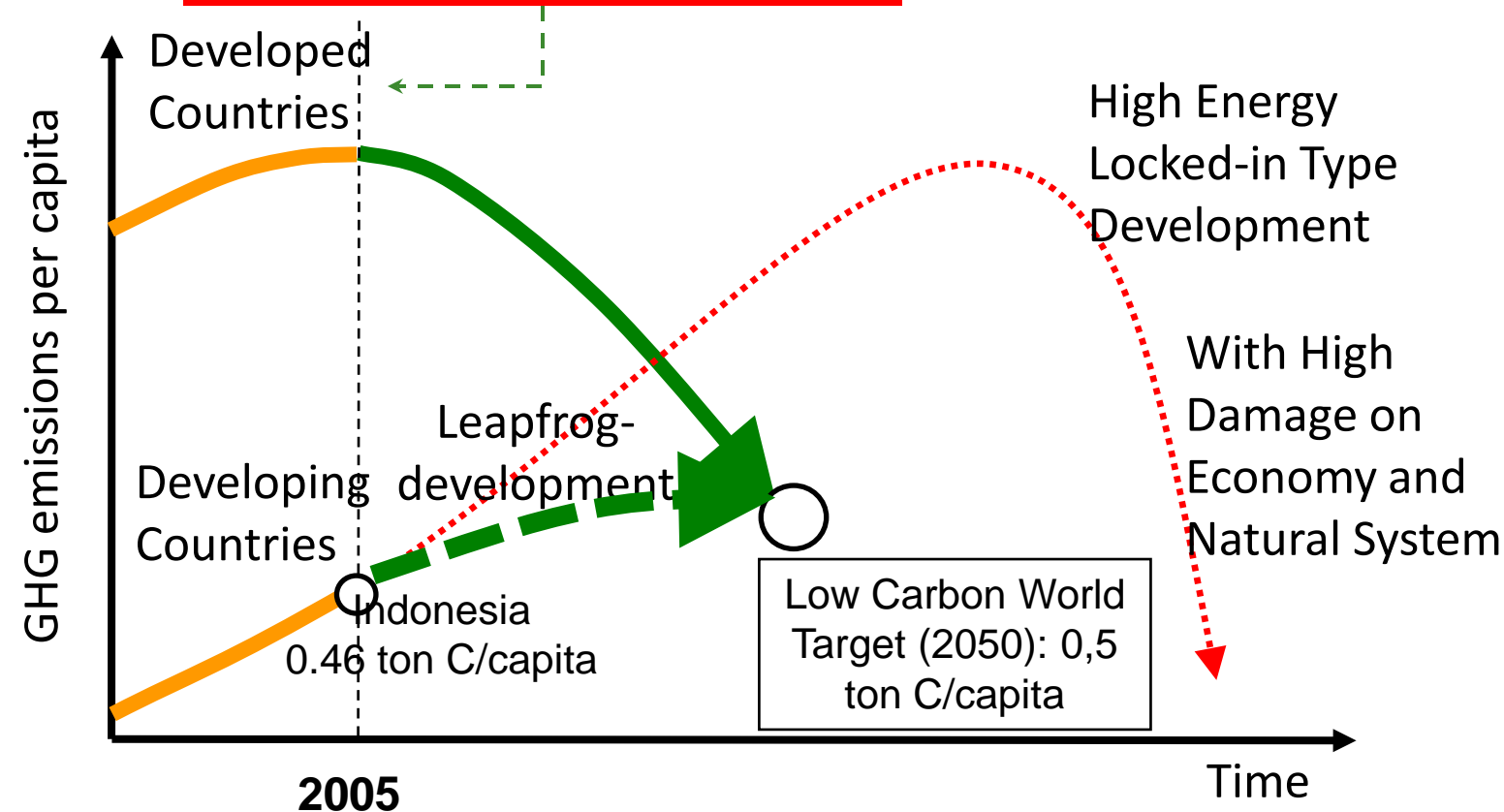
International (2005), Ton C/capita

-Japan, UK, Germany 2.5

-US 5.5; Canada 4.2

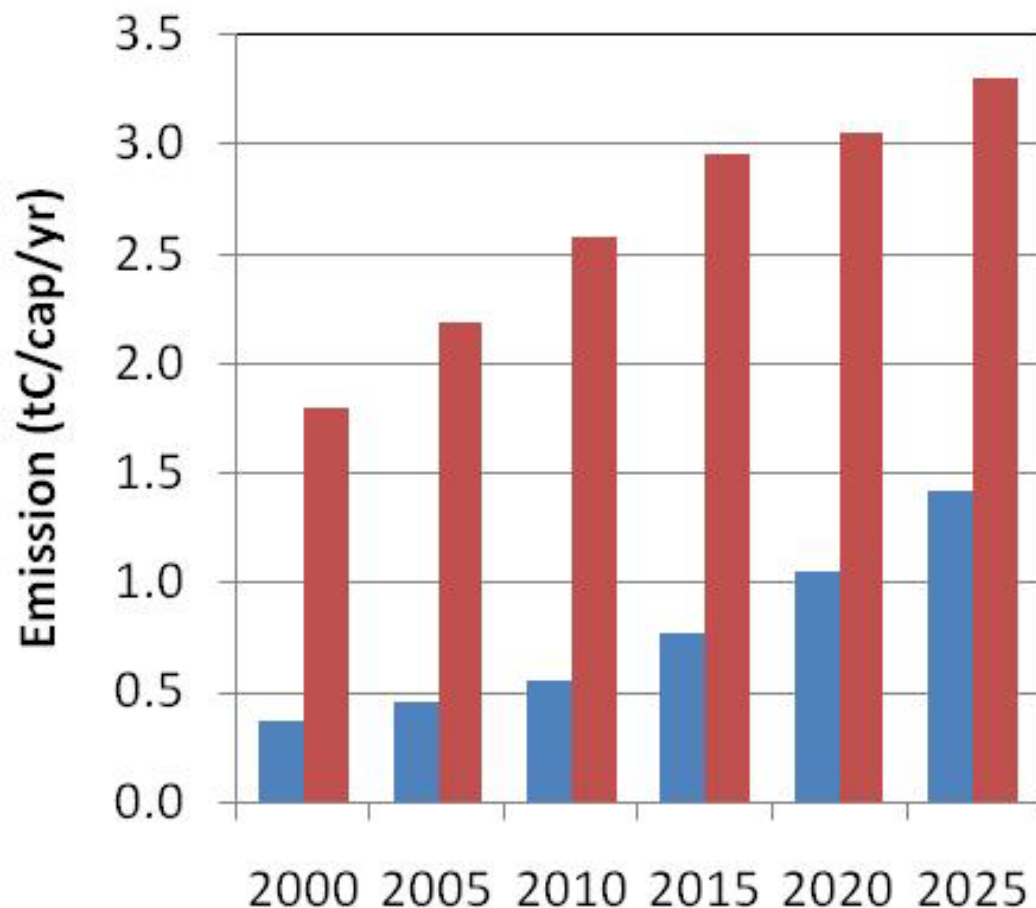
-India 0.3; China 0,6

-World (average) 1.0 – 1.1



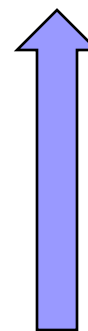
Emission per capita from energy. Source: Asian LCS Study (2009)

Projection of Per Capita Emission under BAU



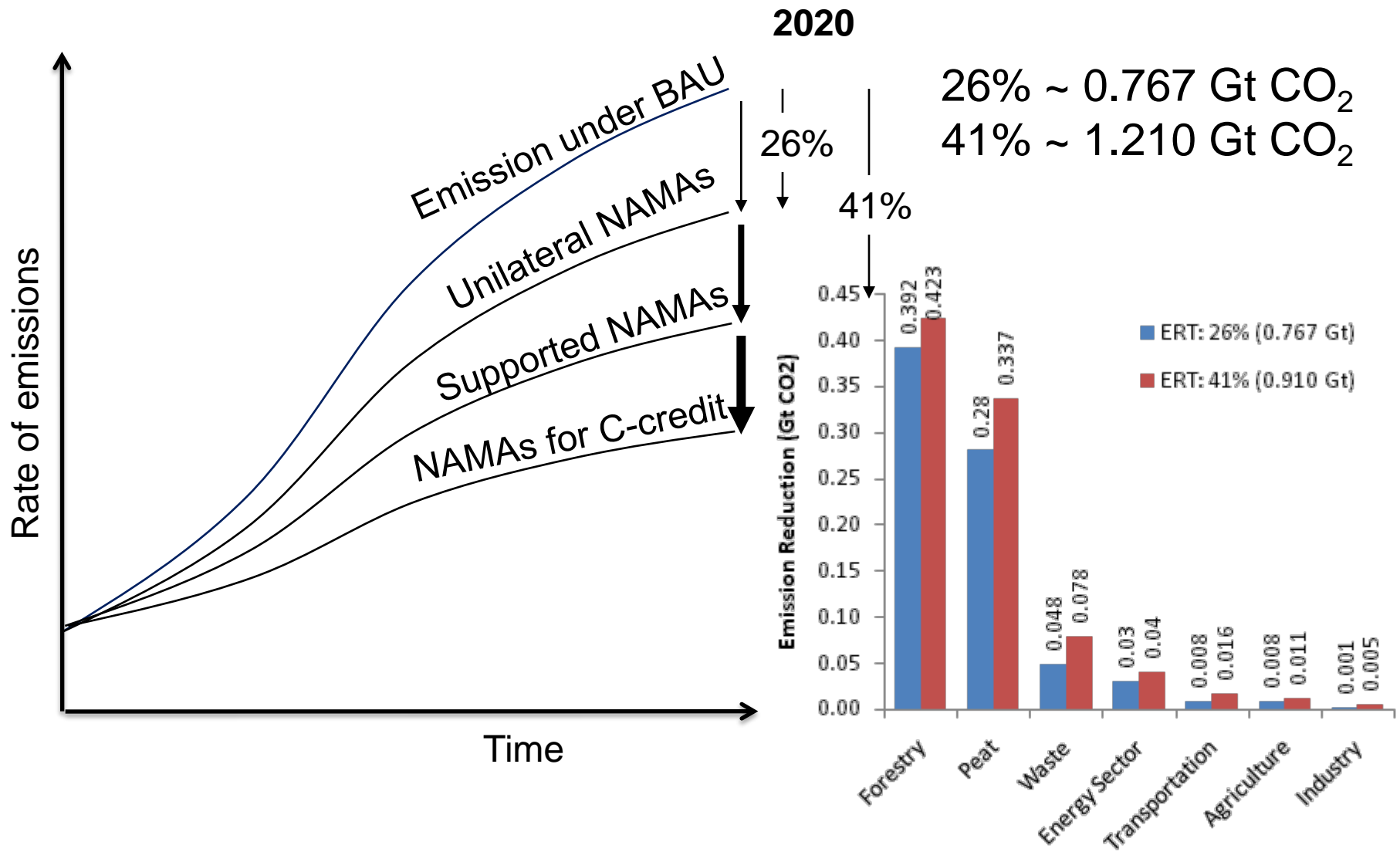
In 2020 rate of emission for energy is 1.04 ton C/cap and for all sector is about 3.05 ton C/cap

■ Energy
■ All

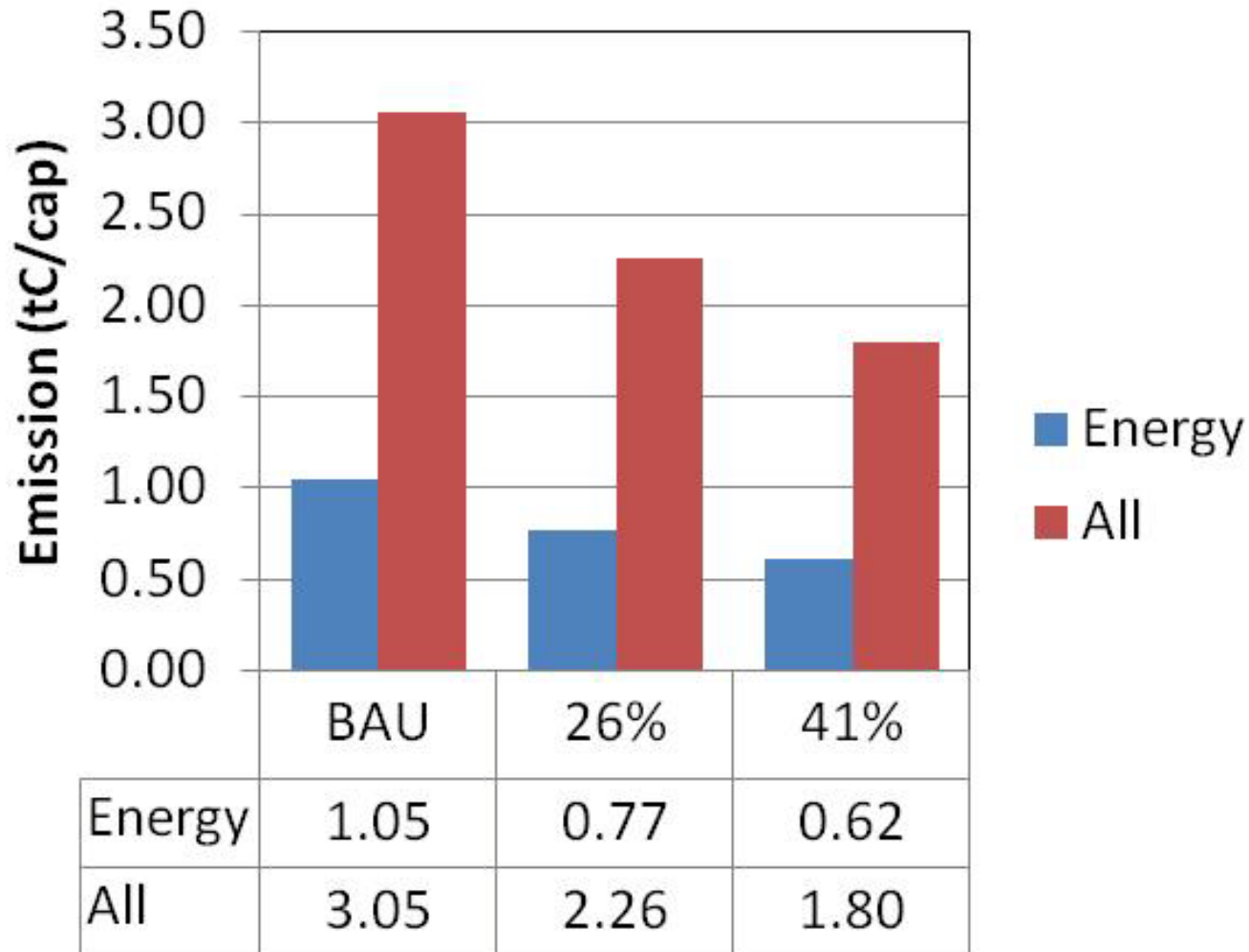


In 2005 rate of emission for energy is 0.46 ton C/cap and for all sector is about 2.18 ton C/cap

National Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA): Non-Binding Commitment of GoI

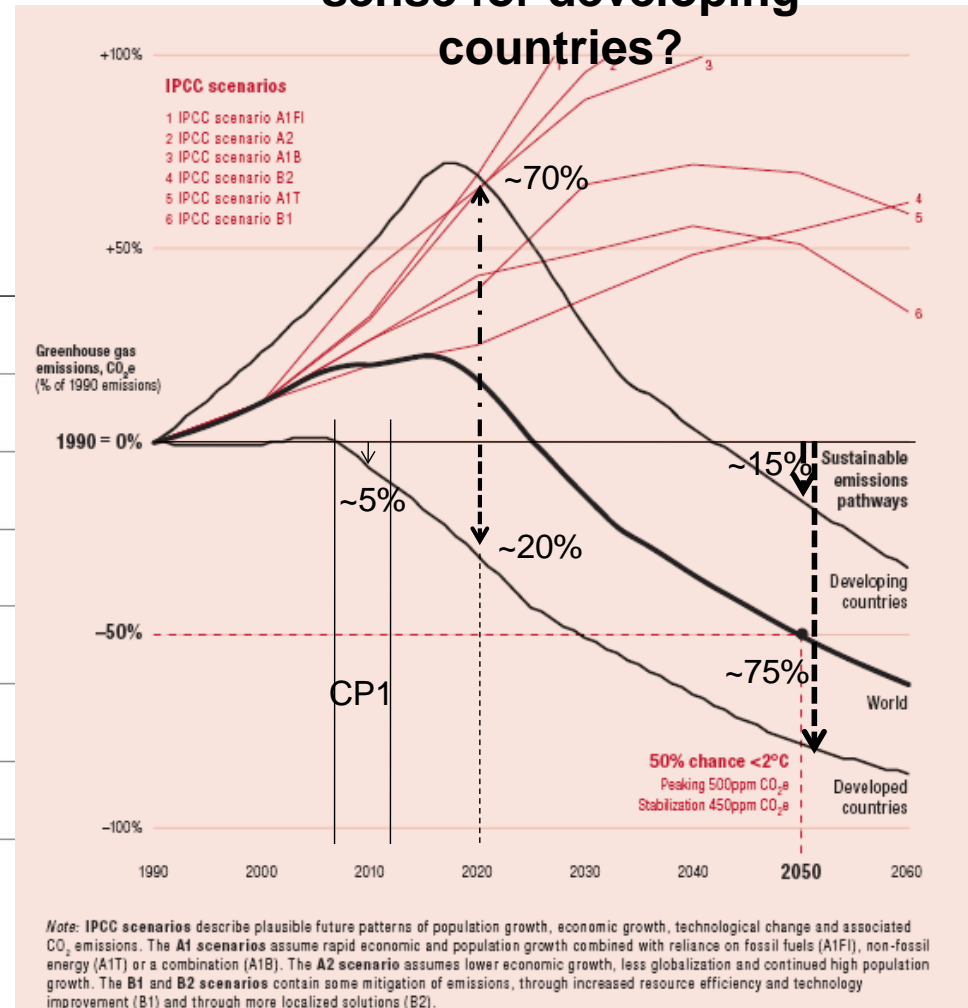
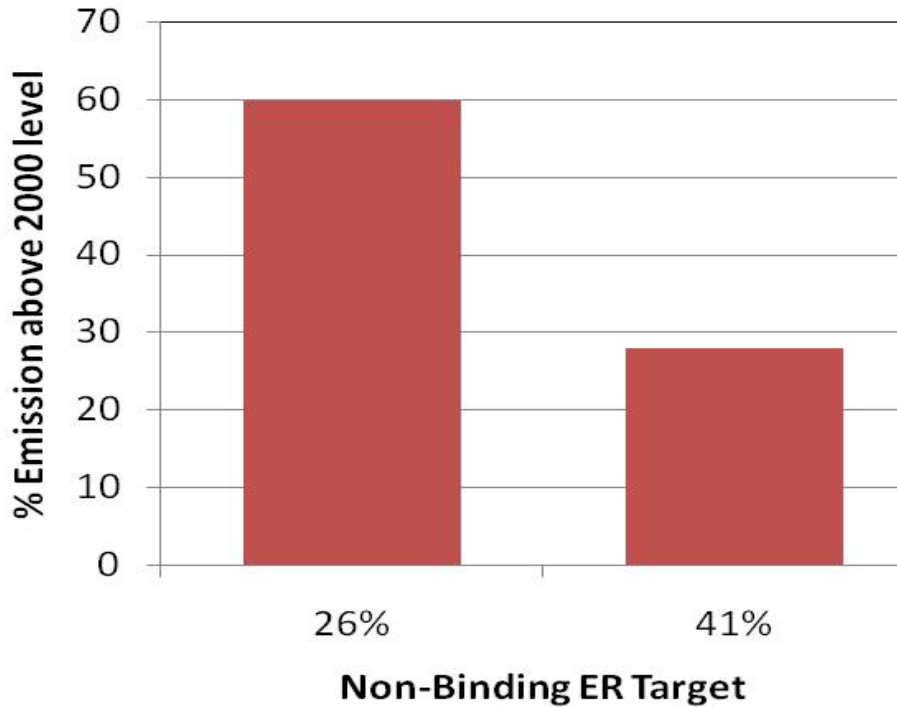


Projection of Per Capita Emission under BAU and Mitigation Scenarios in 2020



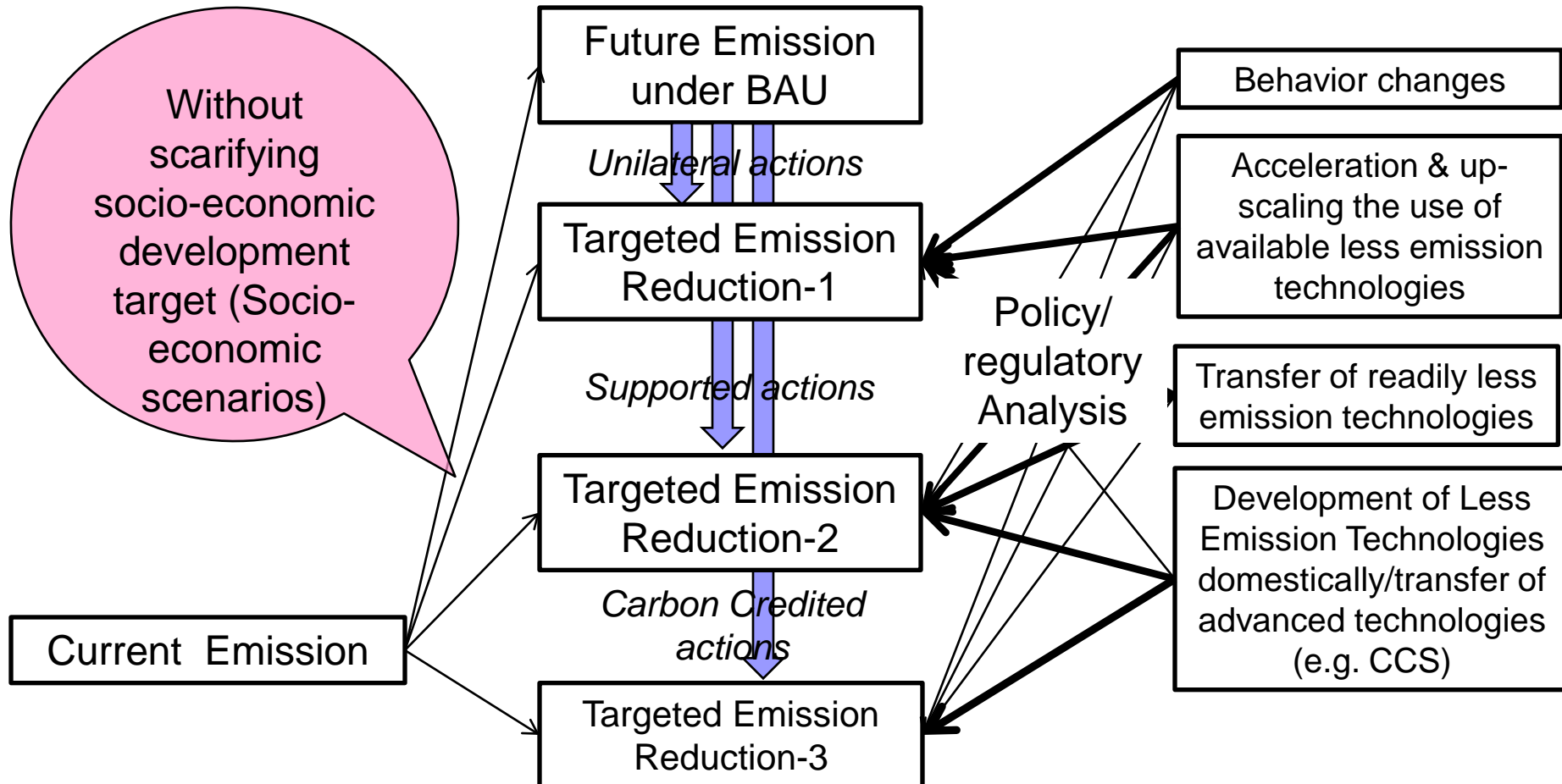
Does it really make sense for developing countries?

Level of 2020 emission relative to 2000 Level



With the two non-binding Emission reduction targets (26% and 41%), level of Indonesian emission in 2020 will be about 60% and 28% above 2000 emission level respectively.

Research Needs for SLCD/GG

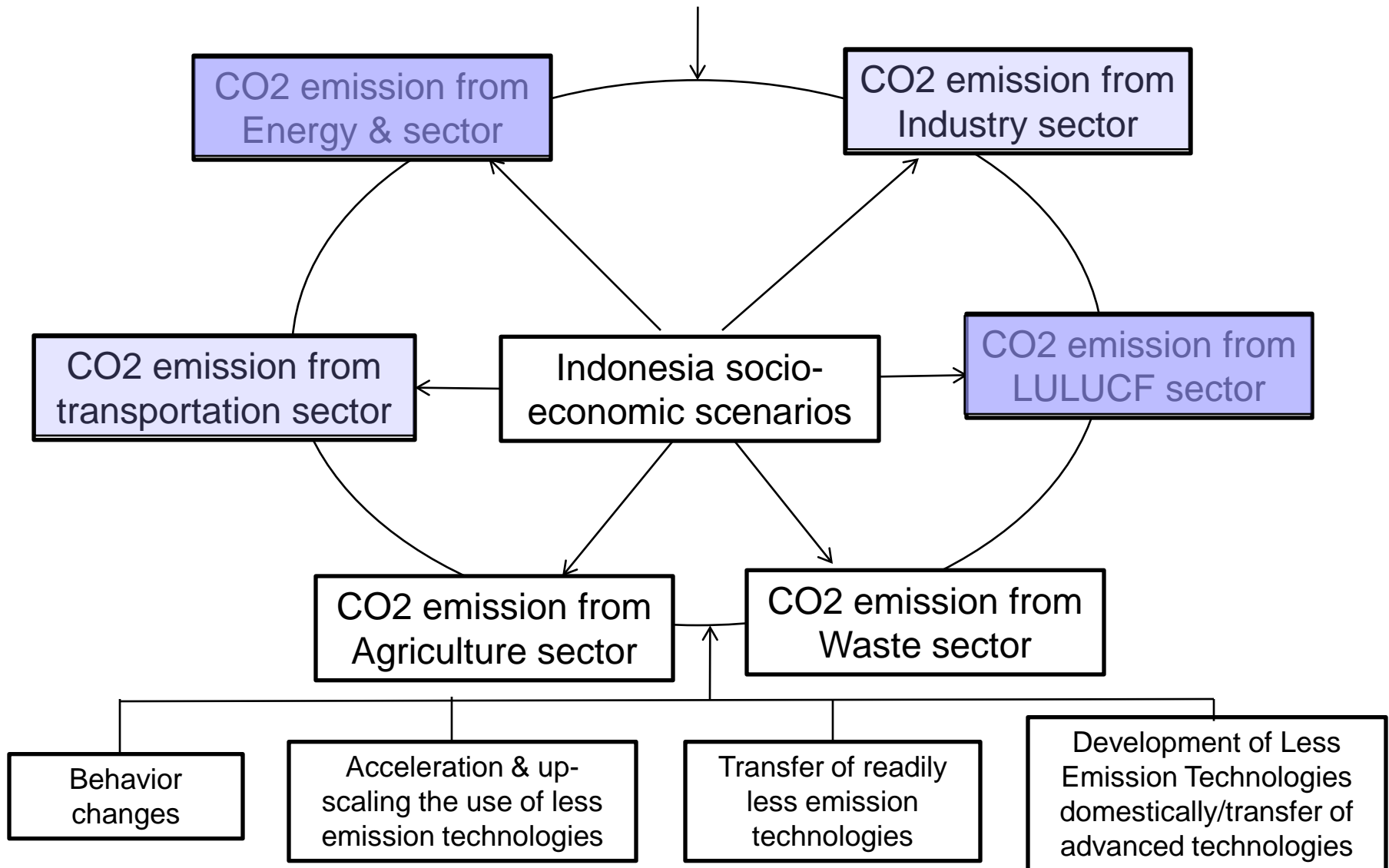


What is the main limitation of the emission projection studies?

- Projections of emission from sectors were developed independent of each other
- Assumptions used in making the projection for some sectors were sometime inconsistent
 - E.g. in projecting emission under BAU scenarios in agriculture sector (palm oil plantation) is not consistent with forestry sector policy which will be no more forest land released for the plantation until all land in non-forest area optimally used
- Integrated modeling is required to capture interaction and interconnection between sectors' emission, e.g. how certain policy in a sector will affect emission of other sectors

Need for Integrated Modeling

External factors





THANK YOU