

Perjanjian Paris

angkaian NDC Pertama Indonesia, NDC Diperbaharui, dan LTS-LCCR



Presiden RI, Joko Widodo
Memberikan Speech COP21/CMP11
Paris, Perancis 2015



Menteri LHK
Upacara Penandatanganan Tingkat
Tinggi Perjanjian Paris
New York, Amerika Serikat 2016



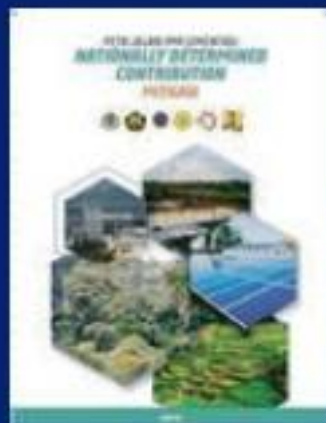
Ratifikasi
UU



LCCR 2050
Juli 2021



NDC diperbaharui
Juli 2021



NDC Roadmaps
2019

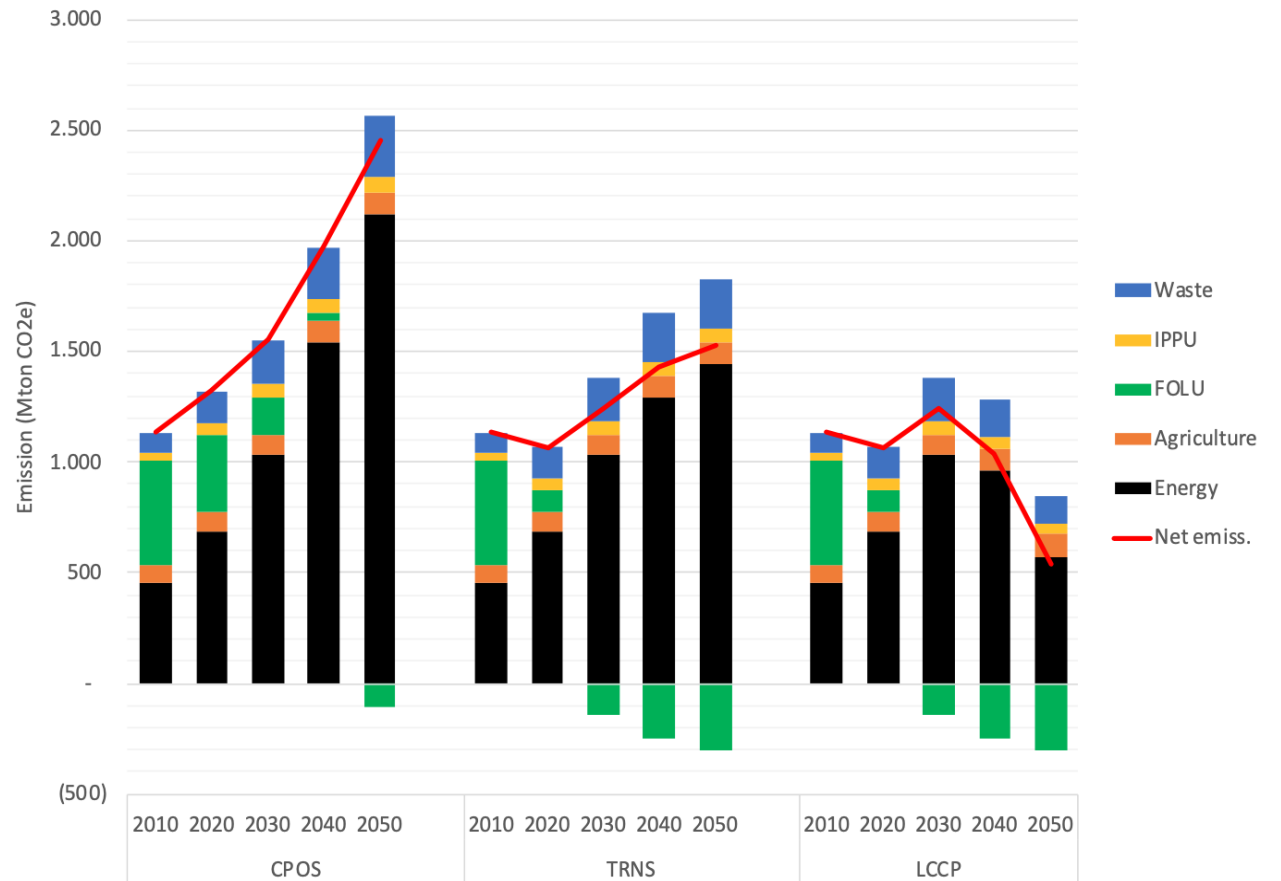
Assessment of LTS: Indonesia

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Ucok Siagian, and Lukytawati
Angraini



Long Term Strategy Indonesia

- Government of Indonesia has submitted its Long-Term Strategy (LTS) to UNFCCC last July 2021
 - **CPOS:** Current Policy Scenario – extended of the NDC
 - **TRNS:** Transition scenario - *bridging* between CPOS and LCCP in which the emission is lower than CPOS but it has not maximized mitigation potential
 - **LCCP:** Low carbon scenario compatible with Paris Target - the most ambitious scenario which considered the Paris target to prevent a global temperature increase of 2°C to 1.5oC and maximize the potential for reducing GHG emissions.
- Land use and forestry (FOLU) sector set up very ambitious target which will twist its status from emission to net sink in 2030

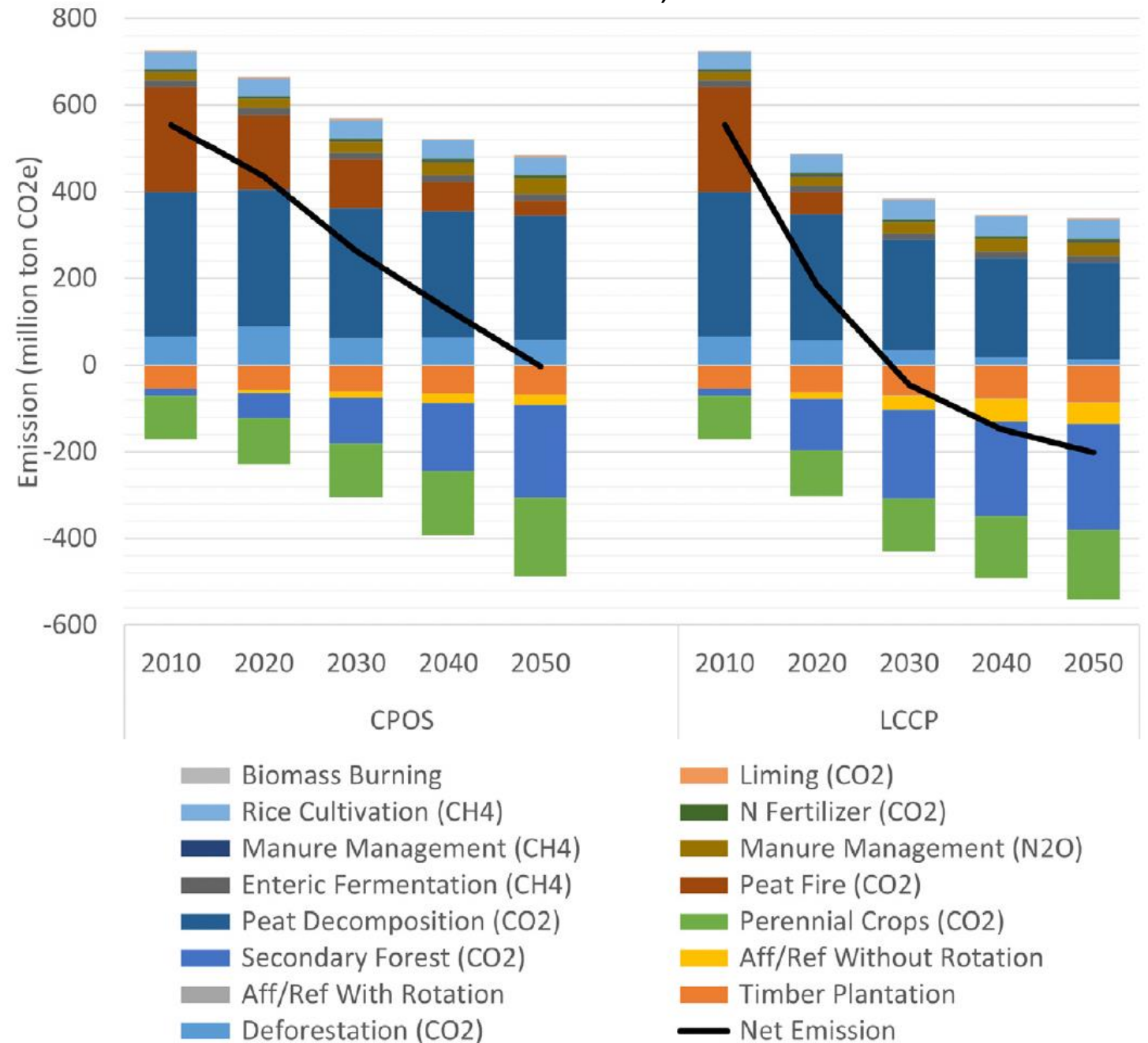


Decrease of emission in 2020 taking COVID effect

Emission Pathways for AFOLU toward NZE: Twisting from net emitter to net sink in the next 10 years

- Maintaining remaining natural forest (maximum future deforestation only about 2 Mha – free deforestation after 2030)
- *Fostering* implementation of SFM practices and enrichment planting (targeted 8.8 Mha)
- *Restoring peatland* (reach 2.72 Mha in 2030 and 4.22 Mha in 2050)
- Rehabilitating degraded land (reach 10.6 Mha by 2050 or about 0.265 Mha per year – agroforestry)
- Boosting crop productivity and planting intensity
- Protecting rice area in Java from conversion (should be maintain at least 3.75 Mha)
- Fostering the implementation of integrated farming (4.9 Mha)
- Reducing food loss and food waste

Source: MoEF, 2021



SOME OF KEY POLICIES

- **Social forestry** as a scheme aimed to allocate 12 million ha forest area for the community. Under the social forestry/TORA, agricultural land under forest area is now receiving legality status and can receive an incentive and/or capacity building program from the government. With more assured financial access and technical support, the yield gap between the community and private is expected to be reduced





KEY POLICIES FOR AFOLU SECTOR: MULTI BUSINESS SCHEME

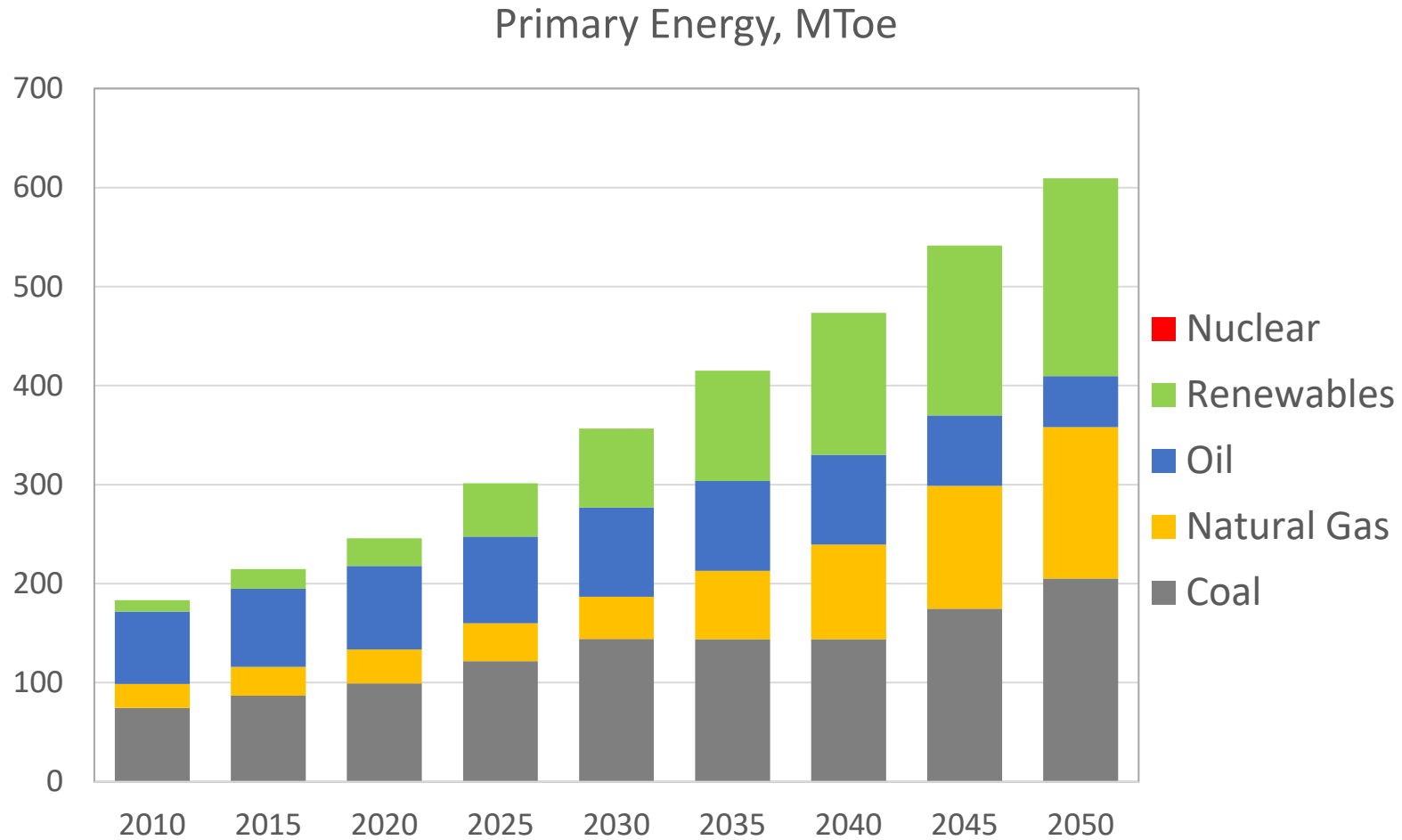
- Multi business scheme is to allow forest concession to do multi business activities.
 - Not only timber but also non-timber forest product (NTFP) and environmental services and non forest commodities → may reduce the extent of unproductive land under conflict by utilizing the land that already occupied by the community through forest partnership (Social Forestry)
 - It is about 4.98 Mha concession areas occupied by communities

Key Policies: Fiscal policy to support Low Carbon Development

- The main fiscal instrument that potentially fills the budget demand for low carbon development are
 - Carbon Pricing Policies (emission trading, carbon tax),
 - Ecological fiscal transfer (EFT),
 - Payment for environmental services (PES)
- For the public investment strategy, the Ministry of Finance has launched Green Planning and Budgeting Strategy for Sustainable Development, specifically aimed at the key sectors to low carbon transition (e.g., renewable energy, etc.)
 - GoI has also issued Green Bonds and Green Sukuk as innovative financing to funds green and SDG-related projects
- National Agencies for Managing Environmental Fund (BPD LH: Non-State Budget System) that will manage fund from various sources to support the climate change actions



Primary Energy for LCCP Scenario



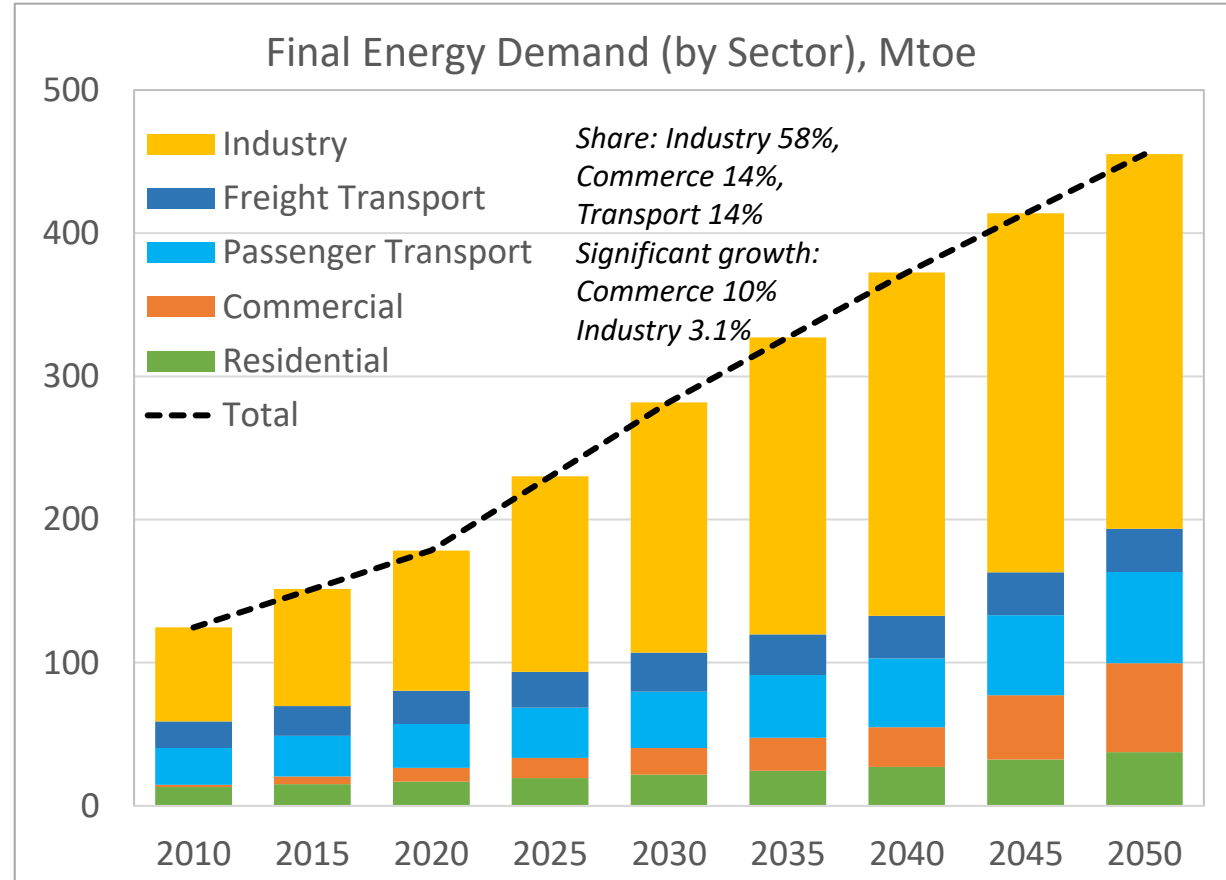
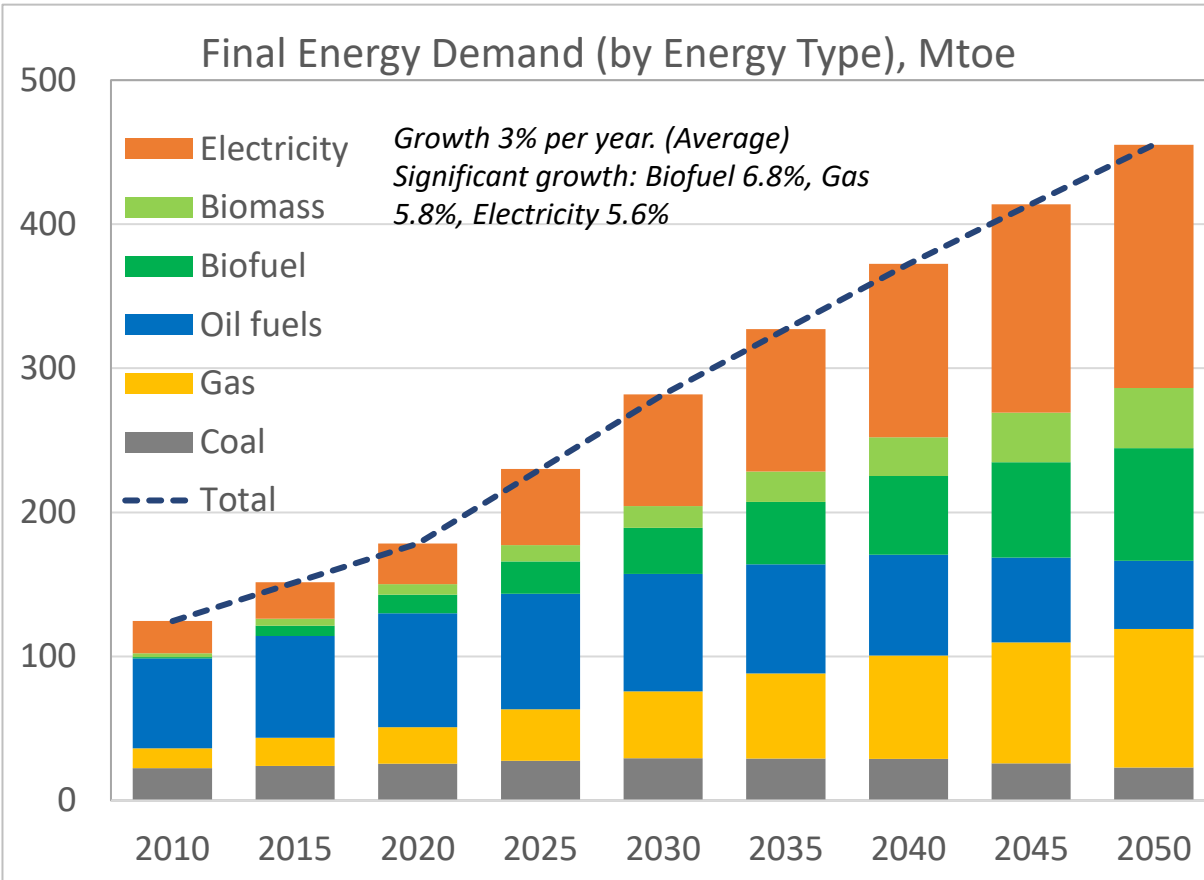
Growth 3% per year. (Average)
Significant: RE 7.4%, gas 4.7%
Coal remain growing 2.6%



Difficult to move away from coal

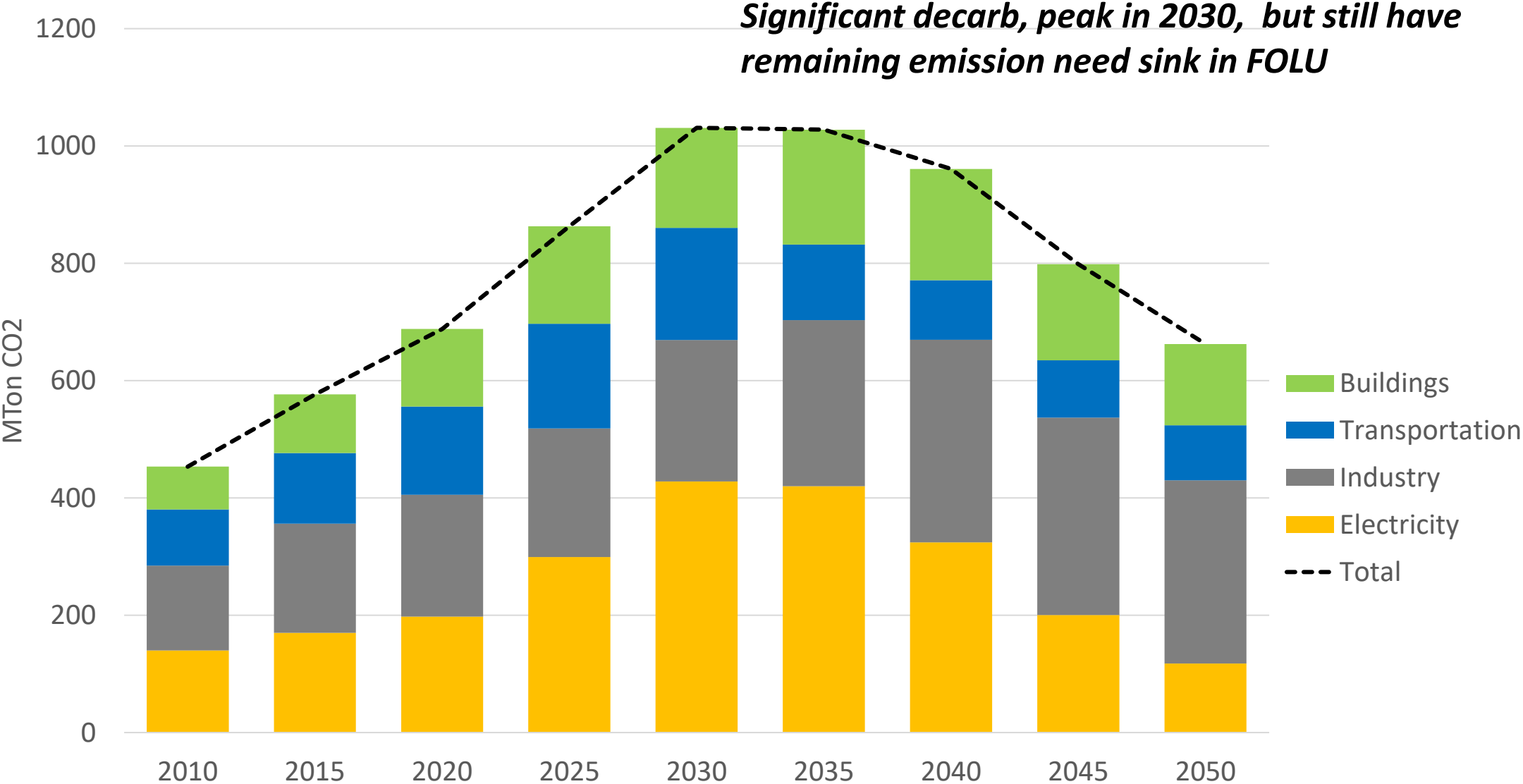
Nuclear has not been considered
up to 2050

Final Energy Demand by Energy Type and by Sector for LCCP Scenario



| | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | 2050 |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Electricity Demand kWh/cap/year | 810 | 959 | 1,088 | 1,589 | 2,258 | 2,932 | 3,780 | 4,854 | 5,923 |
| Total Energy Demand, toe/cap/year | 0.51 | 0.58 | 0.63 | 0.78 | 0.91 | 1.03 | 1.14 | 1.22 | 1.30 |

GHG Emissions 2010 - 2050



Key challenge:

Difficult to move away from coal because Indonesia has abundant reserves and inexpensive. Therefore, the remaining coal must be + CCS.

The coal is also needed to serve as baseload as there will be significant fraction of intermittent RE electricity.

Large investment is needed for massive energy infrastructure development.

Key policies:

Require incentives for renewable such as solar rooftop.

Need capacity building for R&D and manufacturing for RE and EV technology, including battery.

Roadmap of decarbonization must be designed in such way so that fossil energy 'locked-in' phenomena could be avoided

Note:

Discussion concerning decarbonization is still on-going. Many institutions are involved in the NZE development such as power utility company, national energy council.

THANK YOU