

# LOW CARBON INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT: Indonesian Case


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**SCIENCE POLICY  
DIALOGUE**

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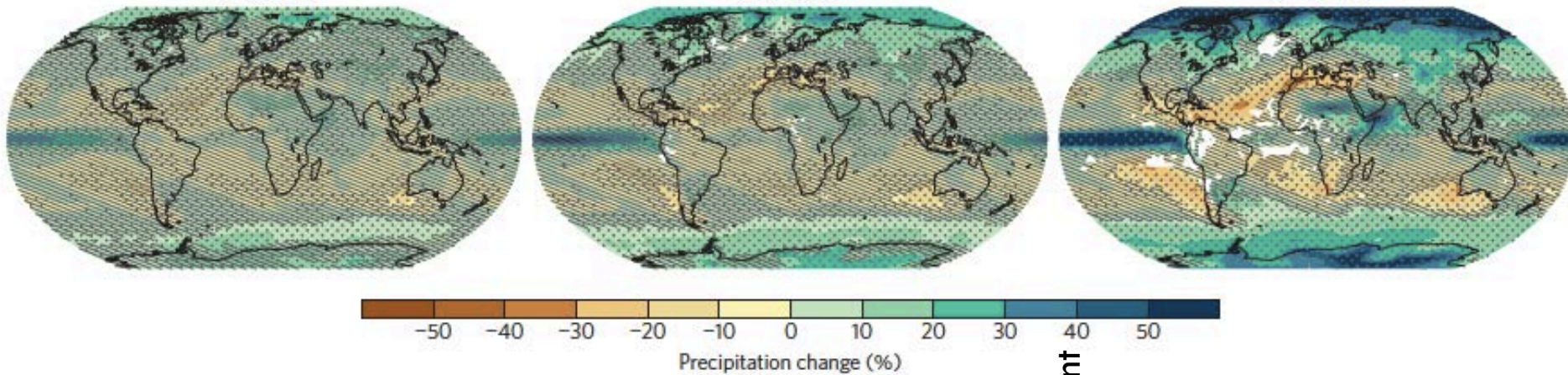


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1. consultation with stakeholders
  2. Data requirements
  3. Procurement
  4. Set up your monitoring network
  5. Maintenance schedule & funding
  6. Data extraction and smoothing
  7. Data analysis and synthesis
  8. Data to information products
  9. Dissemination and use

1.5 °C world

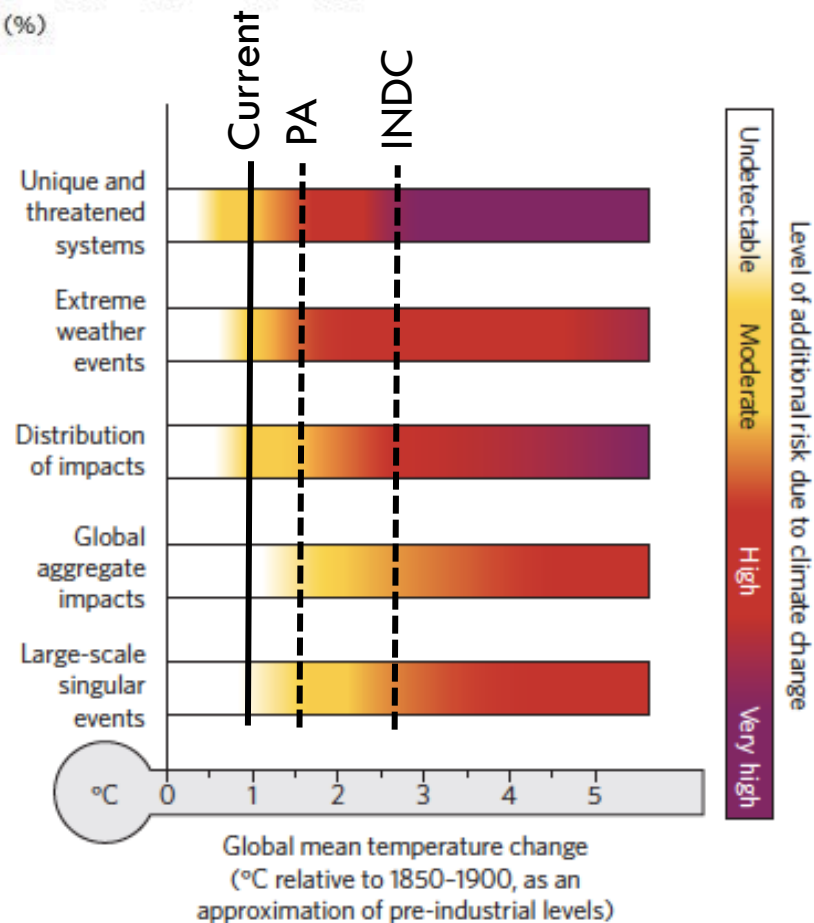
2 °C world

4 °C world

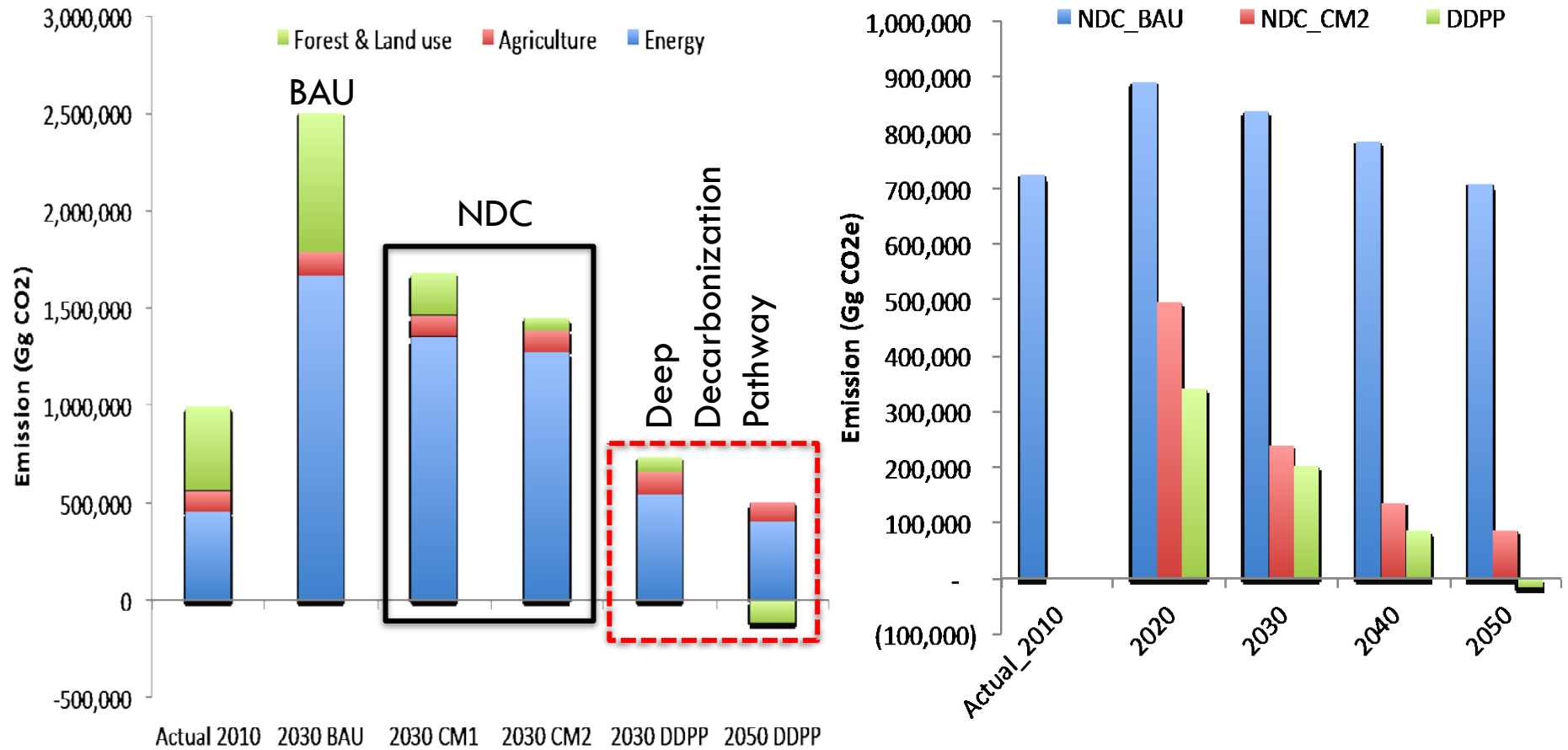


## INTRODUCTION

- Paris Agreement: limit the increase of global temperature to less 2°C - safe limit that avoids dangerous climate change
- Current intention of parties under INDC may increase the global temperature to 2.7°C, much higher than the global target
- *Global stocktake*: review the contribution every 5 years and resubmit the NDC (*no-back sliding*)



# Indonesia Low Carbon Emission Development Scenarios



Most of emission reduction target until 2030 will be met through Forest and land use sector



# Implications

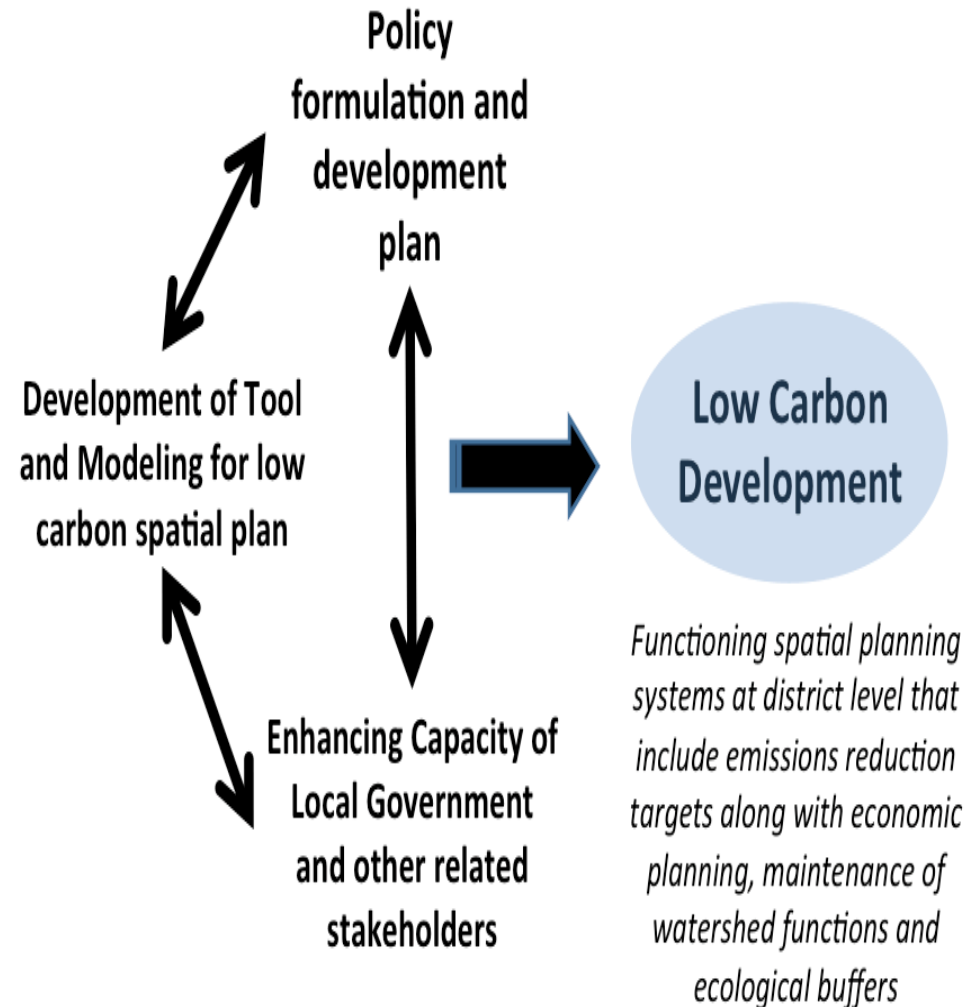
- Involvement of all stakeholders, particularly local governments and private is crucial to meet the national target
- Long-term commitment → it will be beyond the election cycle
  - How to ensure the commitment will be carried over by the new governments?
  - What legal instruments?
  - What fiscal policies?
  - How science helps local government to integrate the climate change into long-term development plan?

# Legal Instruments

- Environmental Law No 32/2009 and Government Regulation 46/2016: Mandating local all sectors and local governments to conduct strategic environmental assessment (KLHS) in developing their medium-long term development plan revision of the spatial plan
  - Ensuring that plans, policies and development (RKP) programs will not have negative impact on environment and sustainability of development
  - Putting climate change as a mandatory strategic issue in KLHS
  - No development budget provided if the RKP are not conducted
- Government Regulation on Environmental Economic Instrument, an economic policies that can push local governments and other stakeholders to sustain environments functions (services)

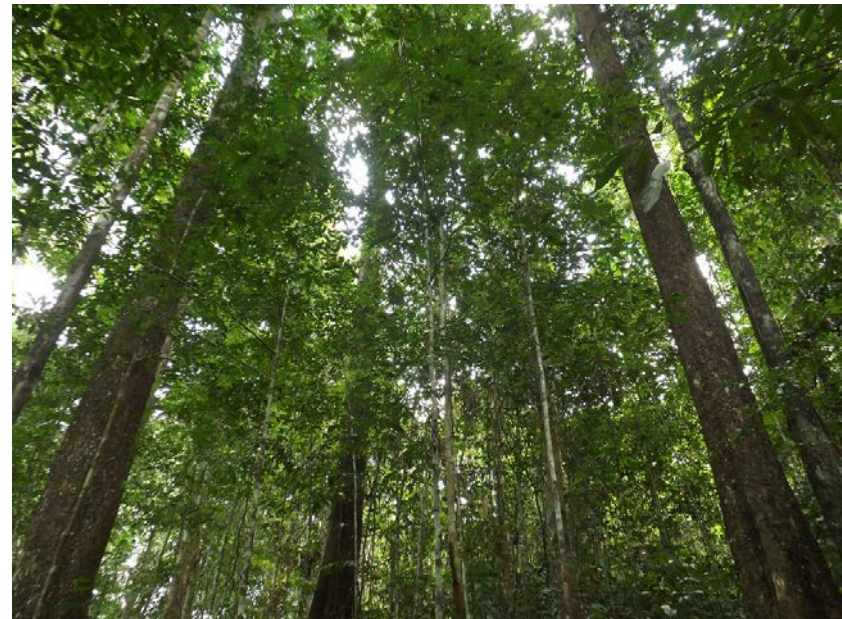
# Local Appropriate Mitigation Actions-Indonesia (LAMA-Indonesia)

- Focus of sectoral program is to address development issues
- Program/Actions for reducing emission are not priority for local governments
- Increase understanding that addressing climate change also address the development issues
- Availability of tool to assist the local government in integrating climate change into medium and long term development programs (RPJMN)



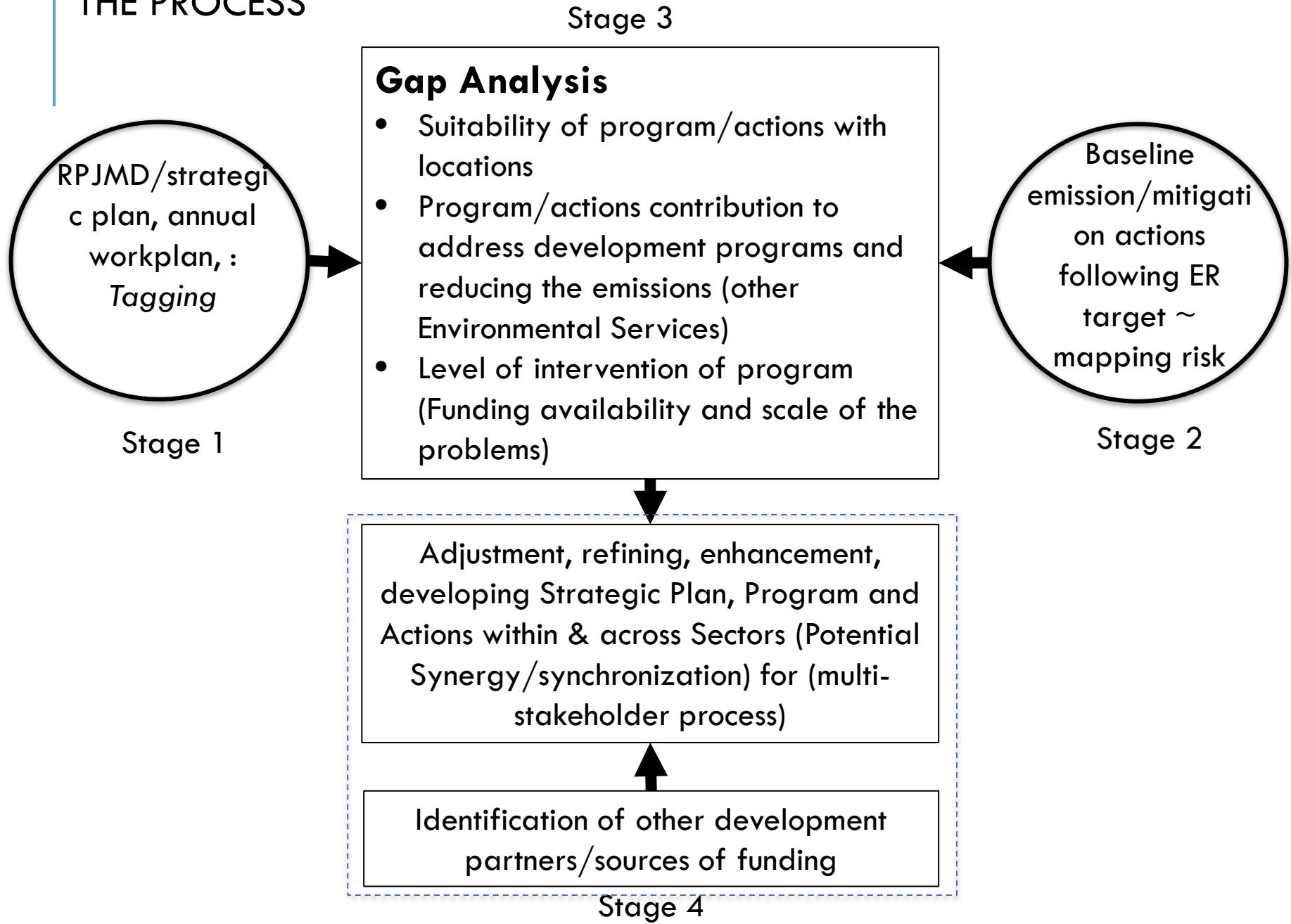
# Four stages for Mainstreaming Climate Change into Local Development Plan

1. Identification of Programs (*Tagging*): Evaluating contribution of current development programs
2. Analysis of historical and Future Emission – Mapping emission risk & priority locations
3. Gap Analysis for Program Enhancement, and establish synchronization & Synergy of Programs within and across sectors
4. Setting mechanisms for coordination on programs synergy, synchronization and integration and MRV





# THE PROCESS



# Mapping Risk and Priority Locations

## Matrix of emission risks (historical emission)-Step 1

Rate	Trend	
	Increasing	Constant
High	VH (5)	
Medium	H (4)	
Low	M (3)	

Note:

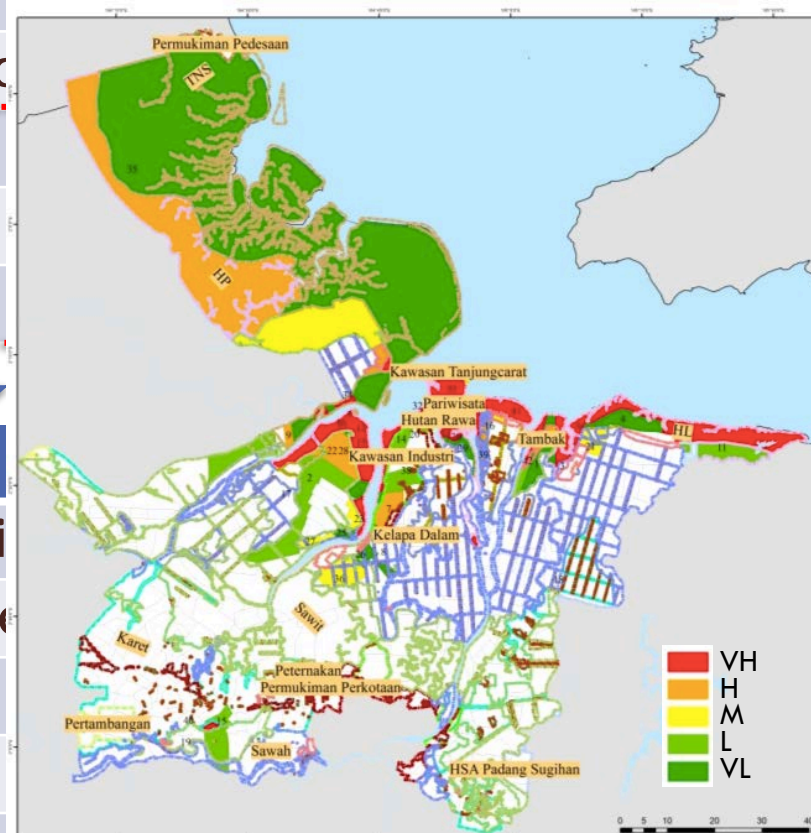
Very High

High risk;  
Medium

Low risk;  
Very Low

## Location prioritization-Step 2

Level of risks (Historical)	Projection of emission	
	High	Medium
Very high (5)	VH	
High (4)	VH	
Medium (3)	H	
Low (2)	M	
Very low (1)	L	



Very High

High priority;  
Medium

Low priority;

- L – Low priority;
- VL – Very Low priority