



Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Policy in Indonesia

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Outline of Presentation

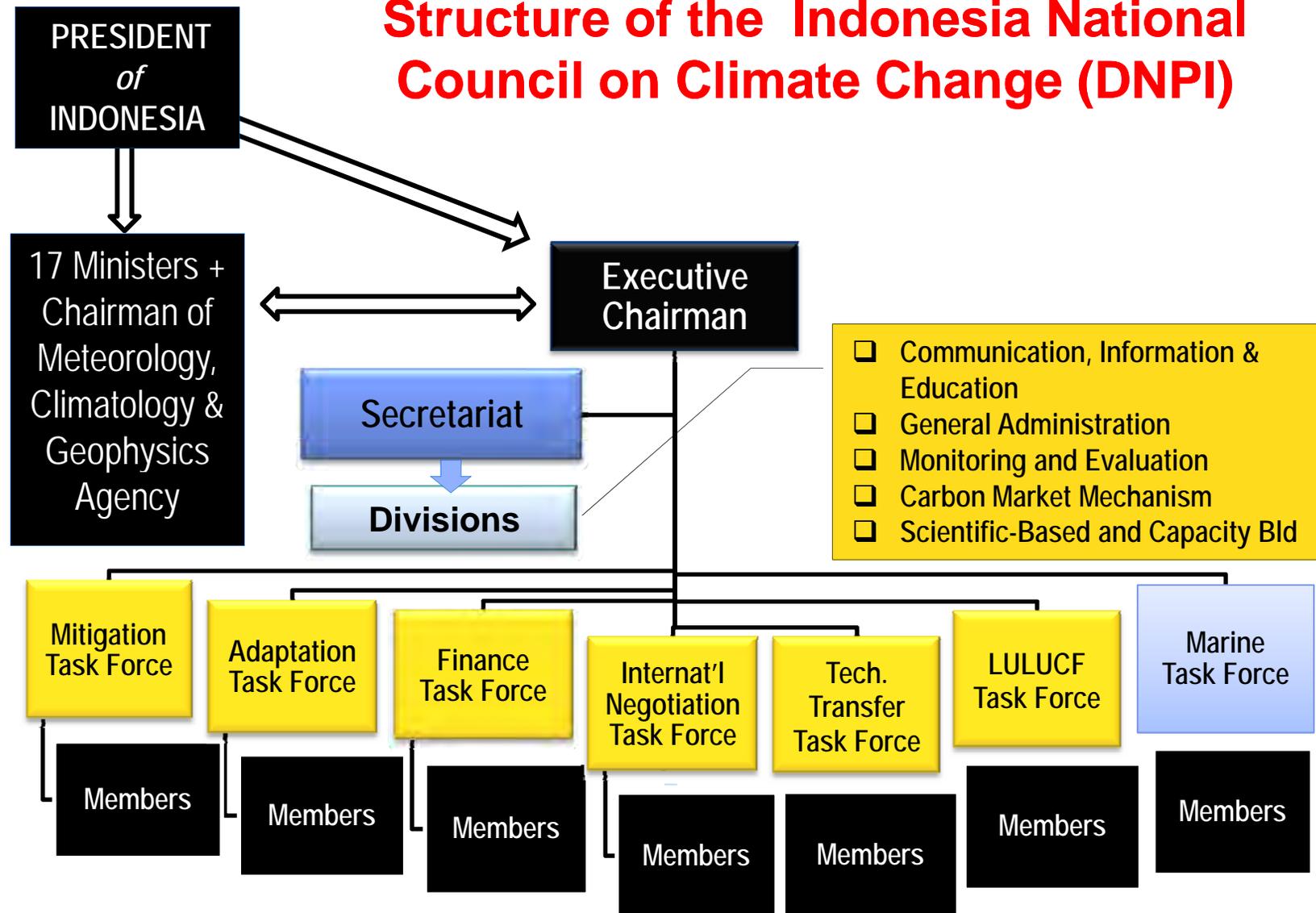
- Introduction of the Indonesia National Council on Climate Change (the DNPI)
- Mitigation Policy
- Adaptation Policy
- Concluding Remarks





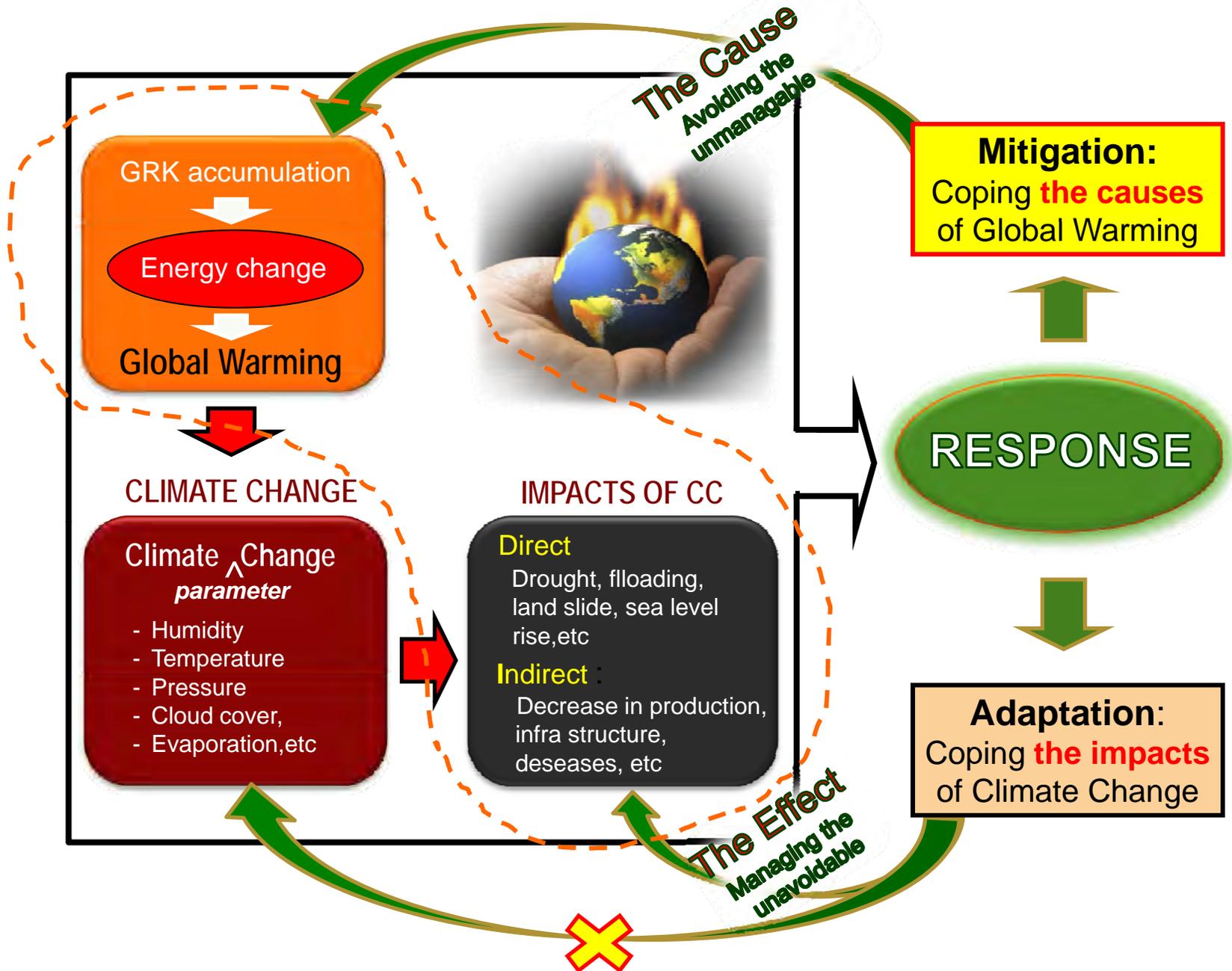
Introduction

Structure of the Indonesia National Council on Climate Change (DNPI)



Chairmen and members of the Task Force comprise of relevant stakeholders, including government officials, NGOs, private sector, academician, professionals

UNDERSTANDING THE CAUSE AND THE EFFECT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

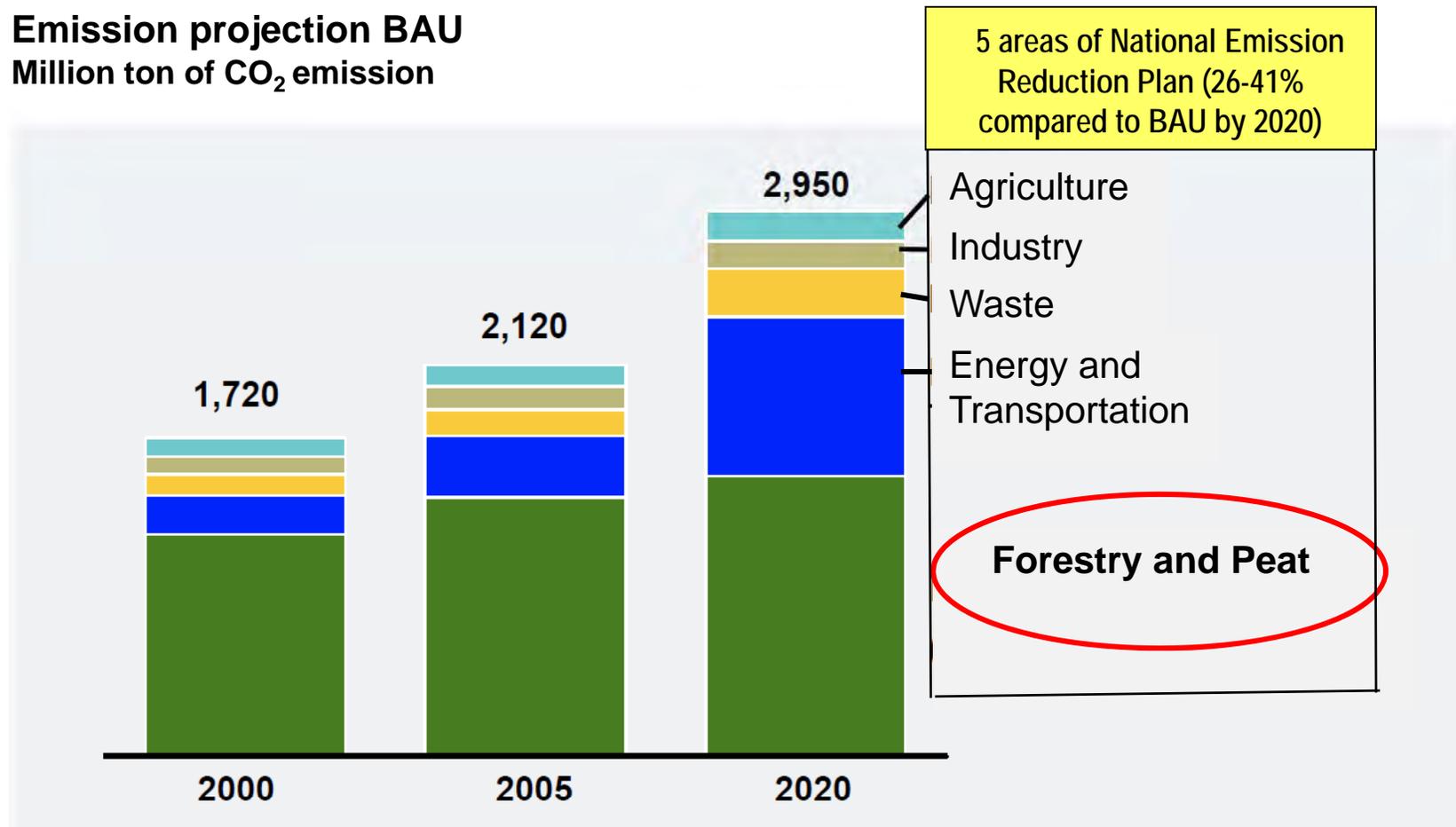




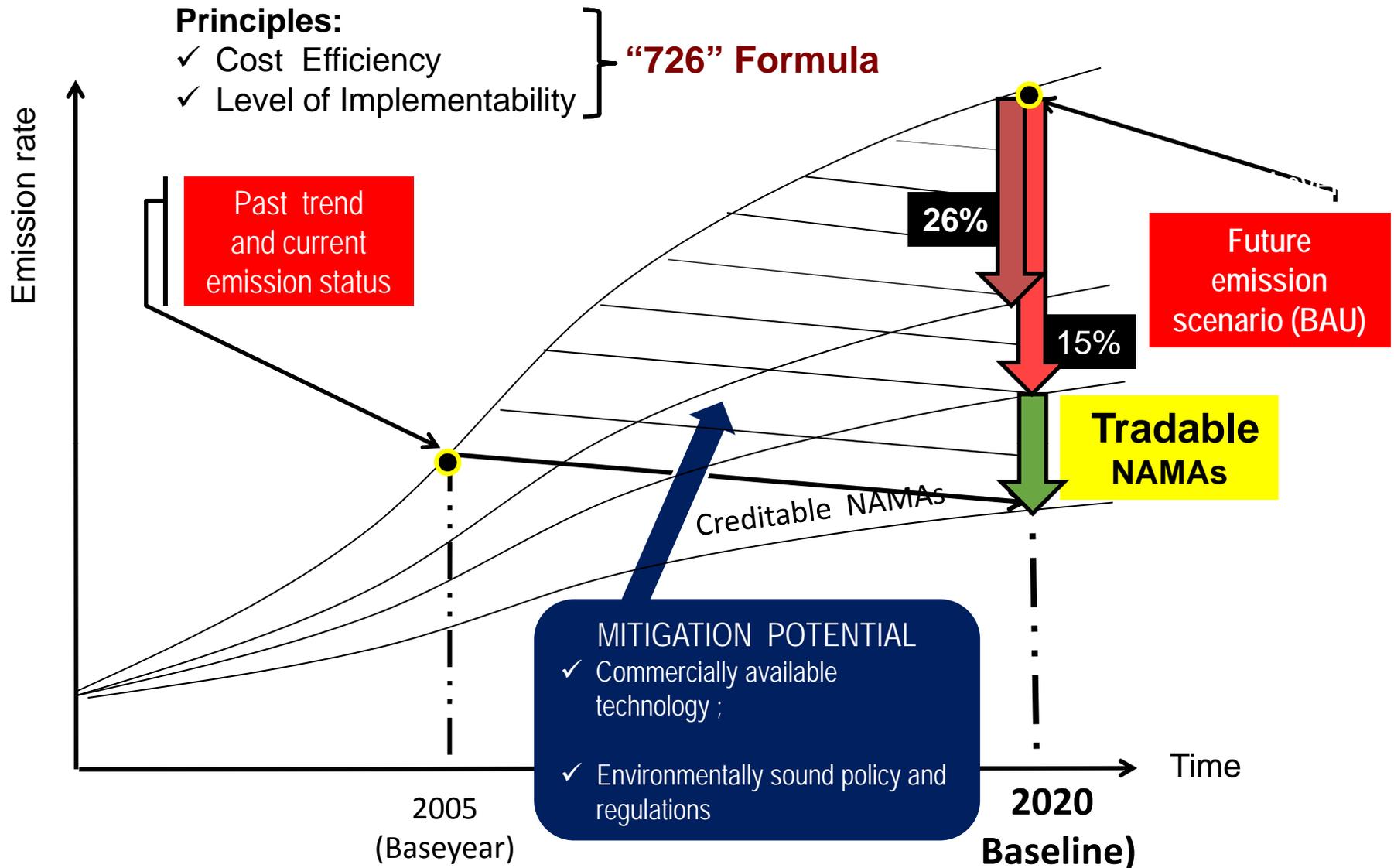
Mitigation Policy

Indonesia's GHG emission profile

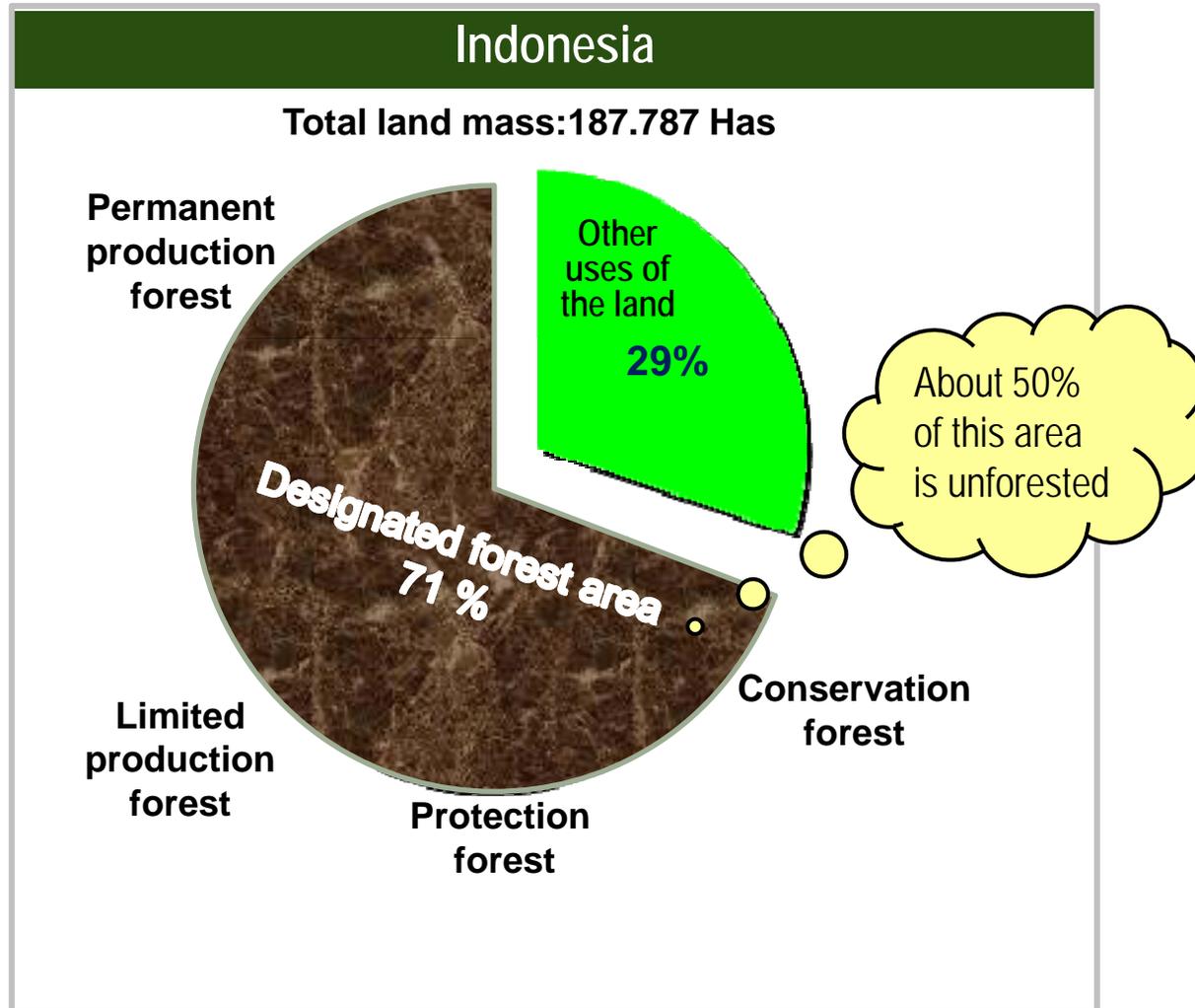
Emission projection BAU
Million ton of CO₂ emission



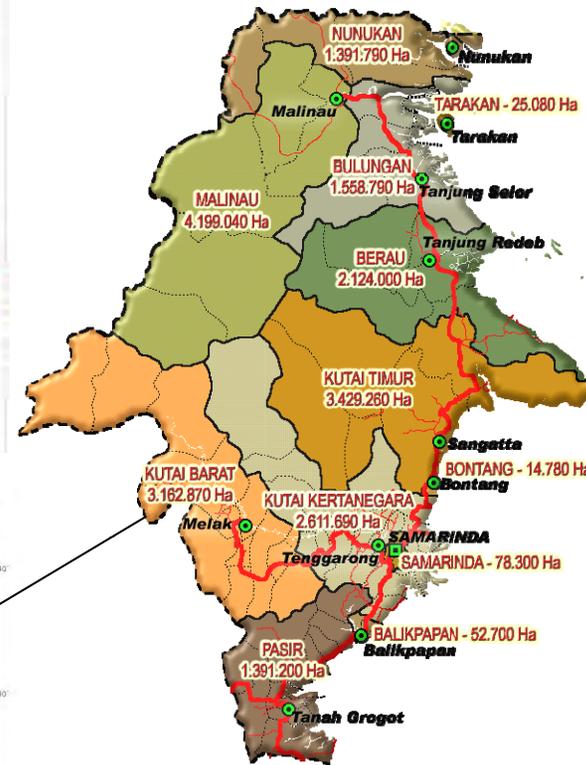
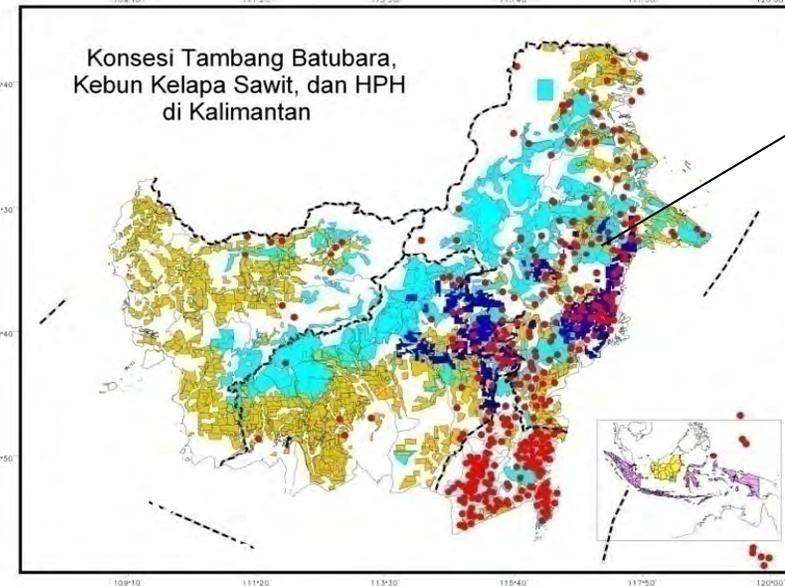
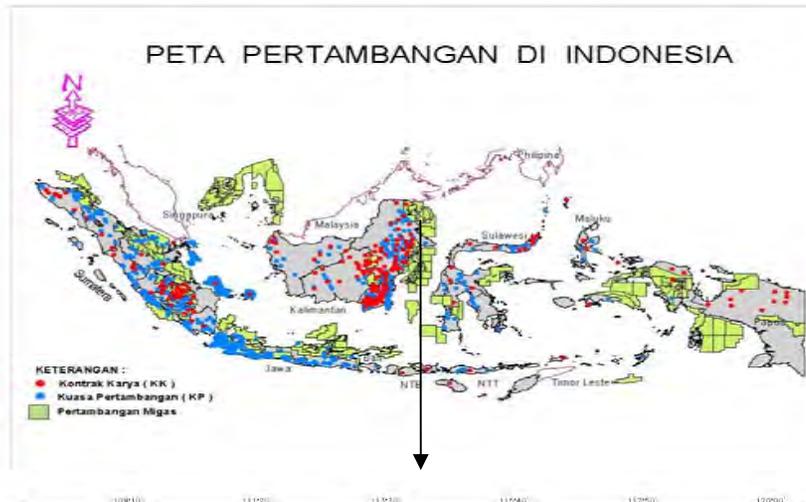
Mitigation Policy - National Emission Reduction Plan (the RAN GRK)



Forestry and peat plays the biggest role in the Mitigation Actions



Example of Land Conflict Potential in East Kalimantan



789
(1271)
 Mining concession
 (large and small)
5,2
 Million ha
24,1%
 of the total land
 mass of the
 province

Land mass area: 19,9 M Ha.
Concession area: 21,7 M Ha
 (mining, timber, oil palm, and
 conservation forest)



Adaptation Policy



Trends of Climate Change Impacts

Extreme events and severe climate anomalies (including droughts) are normally associated with ENSO years in Indonesia.

- The 1997/98 ENSO event triggered forest and brush fires of 9.7 million hectares, causing serious domestic and trans-boundary pollution.
- Projected severe flood risk with rising sea levels.
- Stability of wetlands, mangroves, and coral reefs is likely to be increasingly threatened.
- Of all the disasters happening in Indonesia, 75-80% were induced by the climatic change (Country Report, 2007).
- From January – September 2010, there were 196 flood disasters → exceeding the previous years (140-150 floods disasters).

Four main sectors are being threatened:

1. Agricultural
2. Coastal, Marine, Fishery and Small Islands
3. Health Sector
4. Infrastructure
 - a. Water Resources
 - b. Housing, Building, Planning, and Urban Development
 - c. Roads and Bridges
 - d. Zoning

The provision of **National Adaptation Action Plan** is critical to cope with the impacts of Climate Change



Vulnerability Assessment (VA)

National and Local Response

Small island:

- VA and mainstreaming Climate Program into small Island development in Lombok.
- VA in Tarakan Island (East Kalimantan).

Cities:

- VA in Palembang;
- VA in Bandar Lampung;
- VA in Semarang.

Terrestrial → Province

- VA in North Sumatera.
- VA in South of Sulawesi.
- VA in Gorontalo.



Brief Paper WORKING GROUP ON ADAPTATION 2012

DATABASE AND INFORMATION CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

Information, Synergy And Effectivity Of Adaptive Activities To Climate Change In Indonesia

Hendri Hartono, Suharni Haidi, Chandra, Ari Muhammad, Wicak Ramadhani, Ananta Muband, Dhyah Iswari, M. Ari Nurcahyo, Sigit Hariyanto, Dzulki, A. Nurchayul Yuliani, Anang Nugroho

INTRODUCTION

The need for an adaptation database must definitely be met to be able to measure how far Indonesia has gone in implementing its adaptive activities. Within the last 5 years, for instance, there have been a lot of information and reports regarding climate adaptation actions carried out by ministries and non-governmental organizations. Generally they invited people from universities in doing those activities.

The existence of this database can help stakeholders to: (i) judge the seriousness of the stakeholders in reporting the impacts and threats of climate change, (ii) see the plans and implementations of the climate adaptation programs at various sectors, and (iii) assess the benefits of the climate adaptation programs that include the aspects of adaptive capacity and adaptation actions within the country, (iv) improve the synergy between the government, NGO and donors in planning and executing adaptation programs more effectively, (v) use the database as a source of inputs in the discussion of both technical and operational issues, and policy and organizational matters at international level.

DESCRIPTION OF CLIMATE-CHANGE ACTIVITIES

The adaptation programs observed can be divided into scopes/types, namely:

1. Research and development, including data inventory.
2. Constituting policy instrument.
3. Training and educational program.
4. Susceptibility studies.

A TRAINING GUIDE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

"Integrating Indonesian People's Adaptive Abilities in Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction"

Yandi Hidayat, Yulianto, Yulianto, G. Hidayat, Nurcahyo, Sigit Hariyanto, Dzulki, A. Nurchayul Yuliani, Anang Nugroho

INTRODUCTION

There is a plenty of information on climate change adaptation and climate change risk reduction in Indonesia at implementation level, with the lack of activities or works that involve the new approaches as a background. In both the climate change adaptation (CCA) community and the disaster risk reduction (DRR) community however, the two issues are already understood as complementary and related. To extend on it in the global setting of DRR, emergency response to disaster risks caused by climate change by integrating DRR and adaptation strategies. Therefore it is expected that a larger focus will be ensured on integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, into a pillar for the climate change framework. Meanwhile, in the 13th Convention on Climate Change (CCC-13) in Bali (2007), the participants broadly recognized the importance of adaptation as an effort or part of disaster risk reduction. This is clearly defined in the Bali Action Plan agreement in the action on "advance action on adaptation." As of recently, in a discussion on climate change issues, it was reaffirmed that DRR must become a key component of the Bali-2012 framework.

Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction are comprehensive risk management approaches. The elemental role of climate change and disaster risk reduction have pushed the disaster risk reduction implementation to become intertwined with adaptation, limiting the benefits of the synergy of the two means an more efficacious use of budget, natural resources and human resources. This single approach can also boost the effort sustainability and effectiveness.

Based on this consideration, the Institute of Disaster and Climate Change Resilience - National Science (IPRIS NSI), Wabashville Ford for Nature (WFN) followed with the National Council on Climate Change - Indonesia (NCCC-INDO) have decided to publish a guide for integrating climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR).

OBJECTIVES OF THE GUIDE

This guide is published to help program implementers and activists in civil society organizations and communities obtain the abilities to analyze and develop plans that integrate climate change adaptation strategies into disaster risk reduction strategies. The guide can also be used as reference for trainers in facilitating trainings so that the learning materials can be conveyed in accordance with the training objectives. Furthermore, the guide provides opportunities for trainers to be able to develop a curriculum that meets their needs and goals whenever the training is carried out. In general, it is hoped that with this guide, they can study the essential of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and use the knowledge in devising plans for programs and actions with the government, especially at local level.

Concluding Remarks

- ✓ **Understanding climate change mitigation and adaptation** is fundamental for policy makers and other key stakeholders to avoid unmanageable causes of climate change and to manage the unavoidable impacts of climate change at both national and sub-national levels;
- ✓ Land-use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) is the major GHG emission in Indonesia. **Space-based applications to support identification and to track the dynamic changes of LULUCF** is an utmost important to help monitor and evaluate the status of mitigation measures with respect to rapid changes of land uses in Indonesia;
- ✓ Indonesia is the biggest archipelago in the world, and the most diverse country in terms of geophysical characteristics. Agriculture is being threatened and the most effected sector due to climate change. Adaptation has been entered as one of the cornerstones for future agricultural response to climate change. Utilization of space-based application, including **provision of vulnerability mapping** is therefore critical in the adaptation policy.

Thank you

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