



INDONESIA'S AFOLU SECTOR: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES TO ALIGN MRV AFOLU TO MPGS OF TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION AND SUPPORT

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OUTLINE

National Performance based on Indonesia 2nd BUR

Indonesia REDD+ Performance

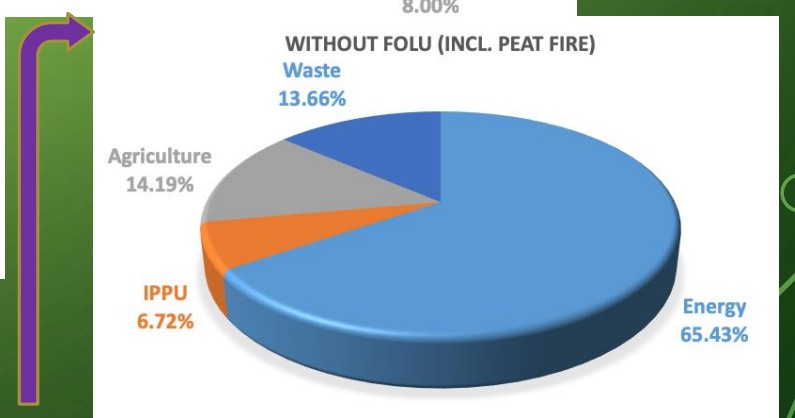
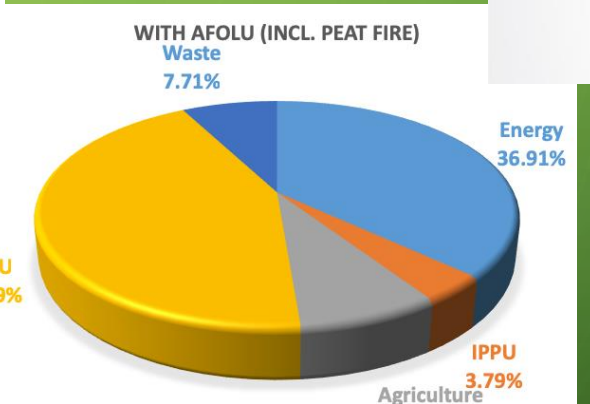
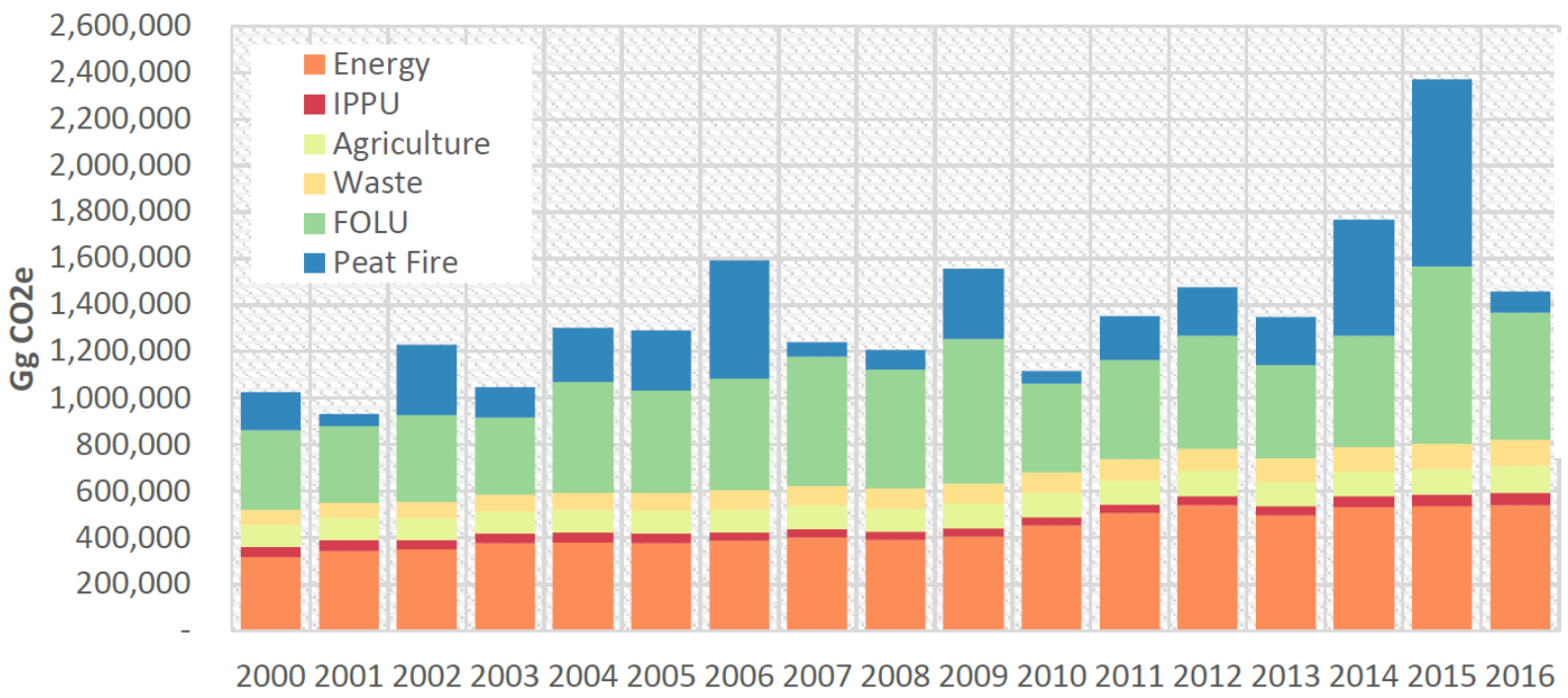
MRV AFOLU: progress and improvement overtime

Challenges and opportunities to align MRV AFOLU to MPGs

NATIONAL PERFORMANCE BASED ON INDONESIA 2ND BUR

- Indonesia submit 2nd BUR at December 2018 in COP 24 Katowice.
- The National Greenhouse Gases Inventory was estimated using Tier 1 and Tier 2 of the 2006 IPCC Reporting Guidelines and the IPCC GPG for LULUCF.
- The report include GHG inventory from 2000 – 2016 (n-2) and reporting 5 sector and 3 gases. This is as an update from Indonesia 3rd National Communication.
- In 2016, the total GHG emissions from the three main greenhouse gases (CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O) with inclusion of FOLU (*forestry and other land uses*) and peat fire, amounted to 1,457,774 Gg CO₂e. The main contributing sectors were AFOLU including peat fires (51,59%) followed by energy (36,91%), waste (7,71%) and IPPU (3,79%).
- If compares with 3rd National Communication (reported year until 2014), there is decline emission around 386.596 GgCO₂e, despite in 2015 Indonesia experiencing highest emissions in span from 2000 – 2016 due to the high emissions of peat fires that occurred in the 2015 El Nino year.

INDONESIA GHG INVENTORY BASED ON 2ND BUR (IN NUMBERS)



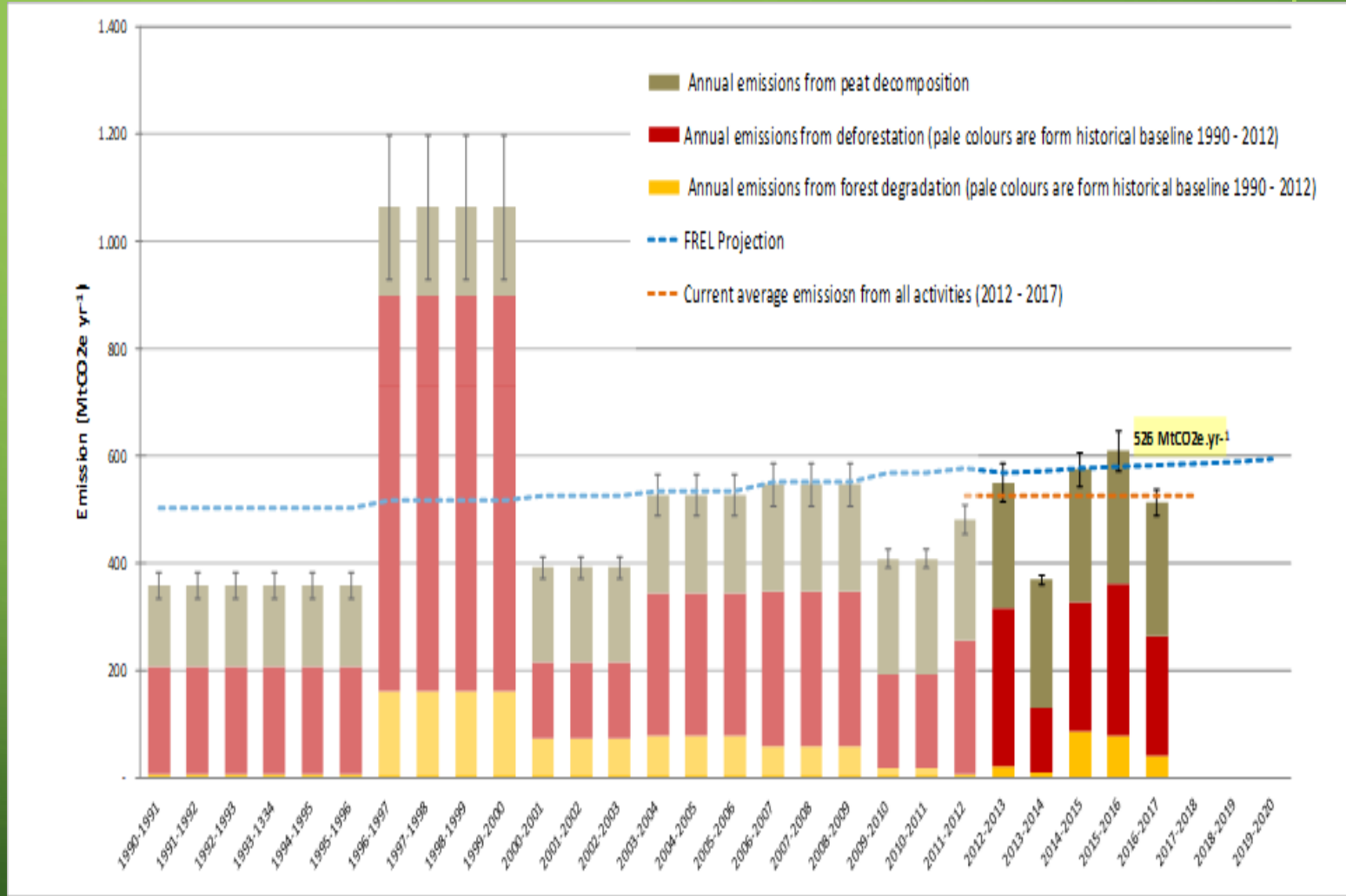
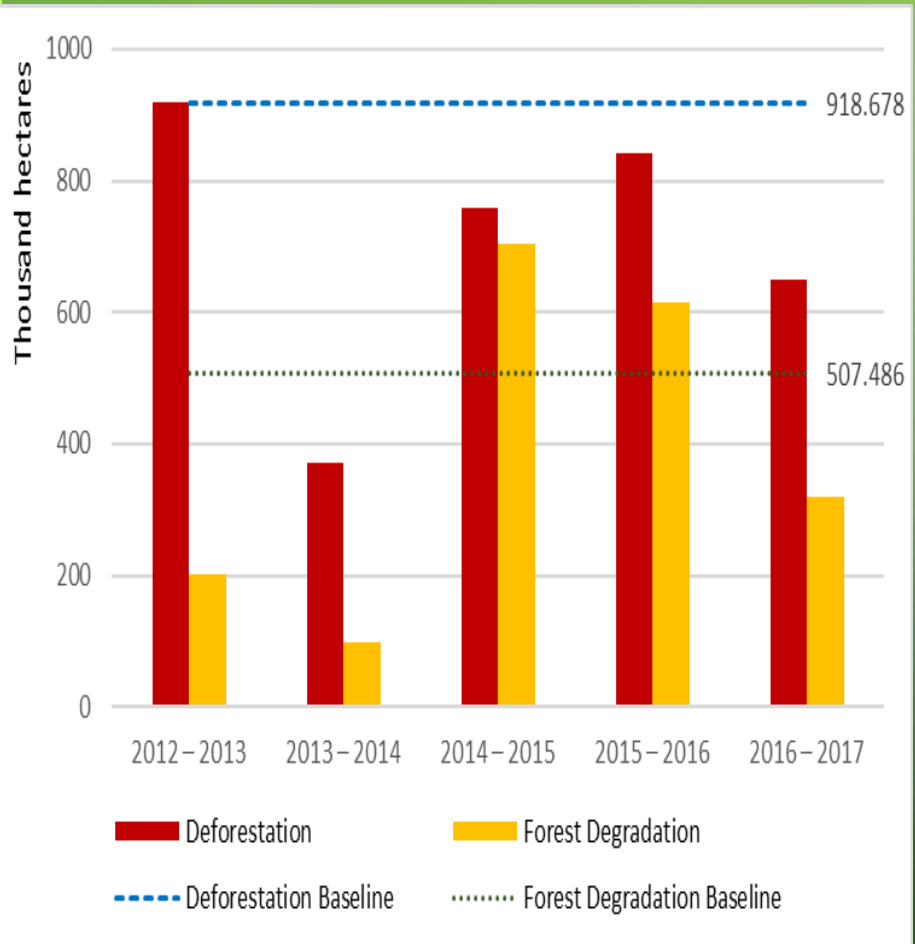
National GHG emissions Trend (incl. peat fire) in 2000 - 2016

National GHG Emissions Trends (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O) by Sector in 2016



Refer to 2nd BUR dan
Technical Annex REDD+ in
2nd BUR

INDONESIA REDD+ PERFORMANCE



INDONESIA 1ST NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (NDC)



No	Sector	GHG Emission Level 2010* M Ton CO ₂ e	GHG Emission Level 2030 (M Ton CO ₂ e)			GHG Emission Reduction (M Ton CO ₂ e) % of Total BaU				Annual Average Growth BAU (2010-2030)	Average Growth 2000-2012*
			BaU	CM1	CM2	%					
						CM1	CM2	CM1	CM2		
1	Energy*	453.2	1,669	1,355	1,271	314	398	11%	14%	6.7%	4.50%
2	Waste	88	296	285	270	11	26	0.38%	1%	6.3%	4.00%
3	IPPU	36	69.6	66.85	66.35	2.75	3.25	0.10%	0.11%	3.4%	0.10%
4	Agriculture	110.5	119.66	110.39	115.86	9	4	0.32%	0.13%	0.4%	1.30%
5	Forestry**	647	714	217	64	497	650	17.2%	23%	0.5%	2.70%
TOTAL		1,334	2,869	2,034	1,787	834	1,081	29%	38%	3.9%	3.20%

* Including fugitive

**Including peat fire

Notes: **CM1** = Counter Measure (*unconditional mitigation scenario*)

CM2 = Counter Measure (*conditional mitigation scenario*)

***AFOLU sector get highest percentage of target for reducing its emission in 2030 (up until 17,2% for forestry + 0,32% for agriculture)**

PROGRESS OF NATIONAL MITIGATION

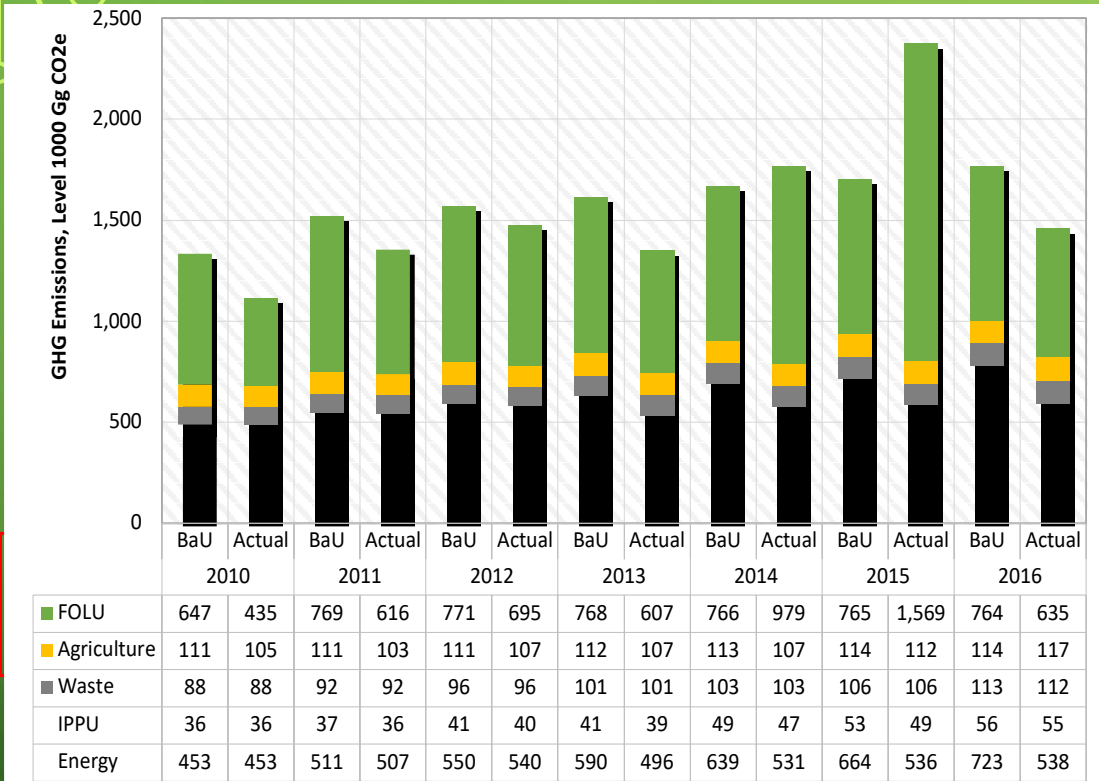


Figure 3-5. National GHG emissions (by sector) and the corresponding baseline, 2010 - 2016

Source : Indonesian 2nd BUR, 2018

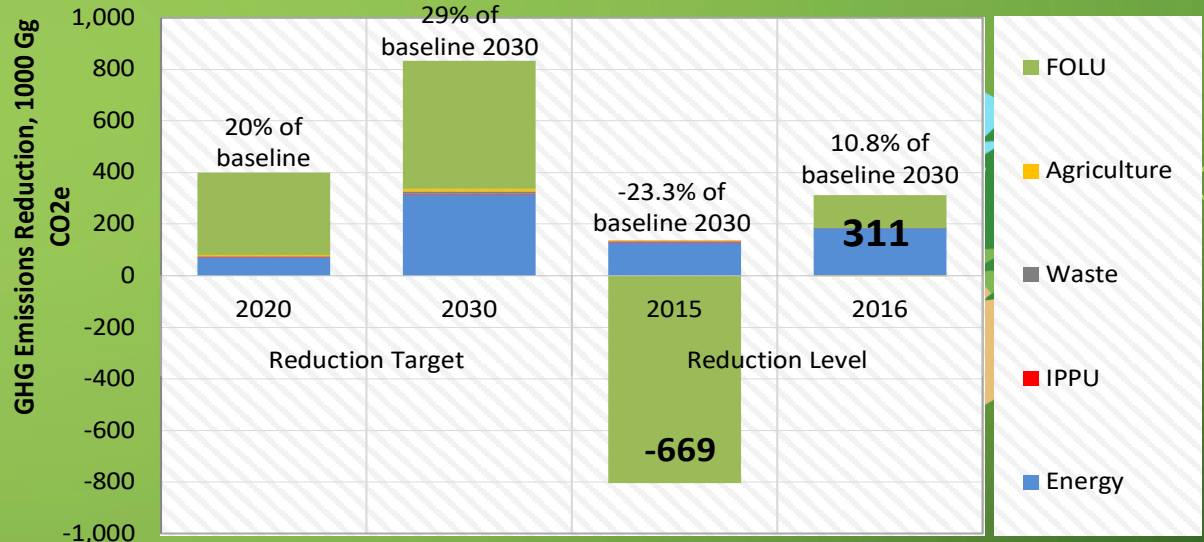


Figure 3-6. GHG emissions reduction by type of mitigation sector in 2015 and 2016 compared to GHG emissions reduction target of each sector under the NDC in 2030

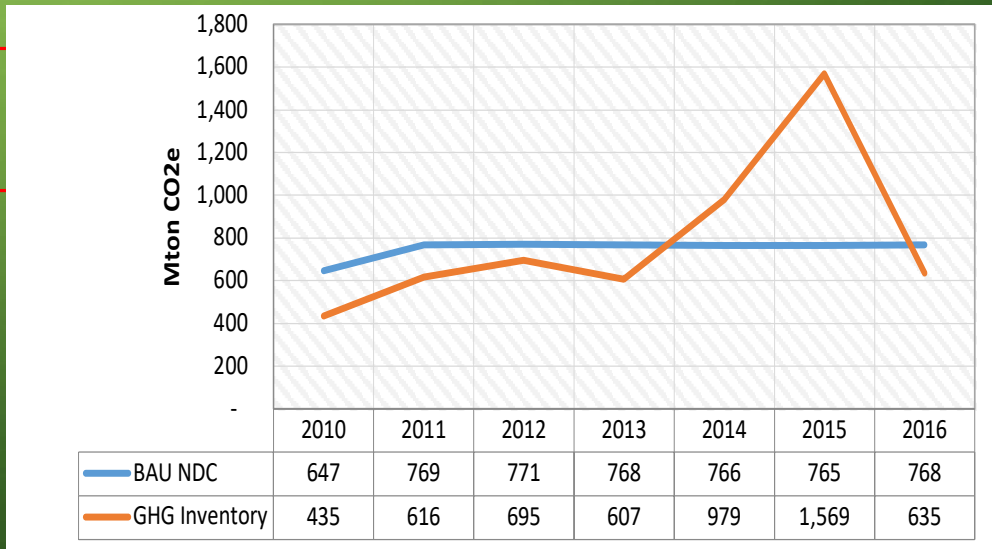


Figure 3-17. Baseline and actual emissions for forest and other land use sector

MITIGATION ACTIVITIES ON FOLU SECTOR

The main mitigation activities :

- (i) reducing deforestation,
- (ii) increasing the implementation of sustainable forest management practices,
- (iii) rehabilitation of degraded land,
- (iv) peat restoration and
- (v) suppression/prevention land and forest fire.



DOMESTIC MRV IN INDONESIA

- Implementation of MRV in Indonesia follows the international guidance for domestic MRV framework with adjustment according to national circumstances.
- Indonesia set a Guideline for the Implementation of MRV through MoEF Regulation No. 72/2017. This guideline regulates mechanism and system for measuring, reporting and verifying impact of climate actions (mitigation and adaptation) including financial resources, technology and capacity building. The scope of domestic MRV is 5 sector. To support the implementation of MRV, Indonesia also established experts from universities, research institutions and sectoral ministries namely The Methodology Panel (set by MoEF Regulation No.22/PPI/IGAS/PPI.2/6/2017).
- The MRV system and its institutional arrangements are implemented in annual GHG inventory and tracking progress and implementation of NDC in sub-national, national, and international reports. This is to ensure that all report and sectoral implementation will well-coordinated and synchronized in order to fulfill TACCC principles.
- Indonesia through MoEF also established and launched an Indonesia's National Registry System of Climate Change (NRS-CC) nationally and internationally at 2016. This Registry system set as part of the implementation of transparency framework in Article 13, and to translate the Paris Agreement into national context. NRS-CC design to monitor progress on climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as support needed and received within the country, such as to monitor progress on AFOLU policy and measures in the implementation of NDC.
- The domestic MRV also set to align with update progress in climate change negotiations in UNFCCC. By the time MPGs of TF has been determined and will be used in the first BTR at 2024, Indonesia able to conduct report as required in the MPGs (but Parties should ensure the flexibility within the MPGs is well-accommodated especially for developing countries).

INDONESIA'S MRV SYSTEM AND NATIONAL REGISTRY SYSTEM OF CLIMATE CHANGE

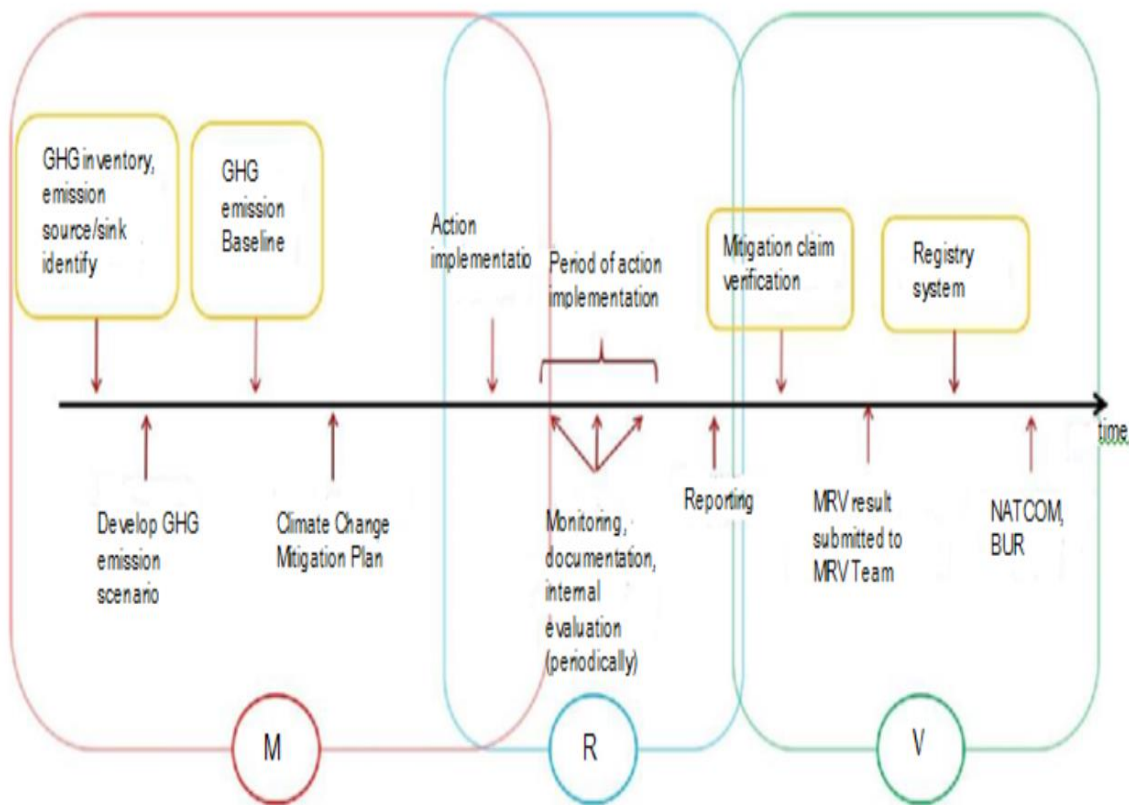


Figure 4-1. Framework of Domestic MRV Process

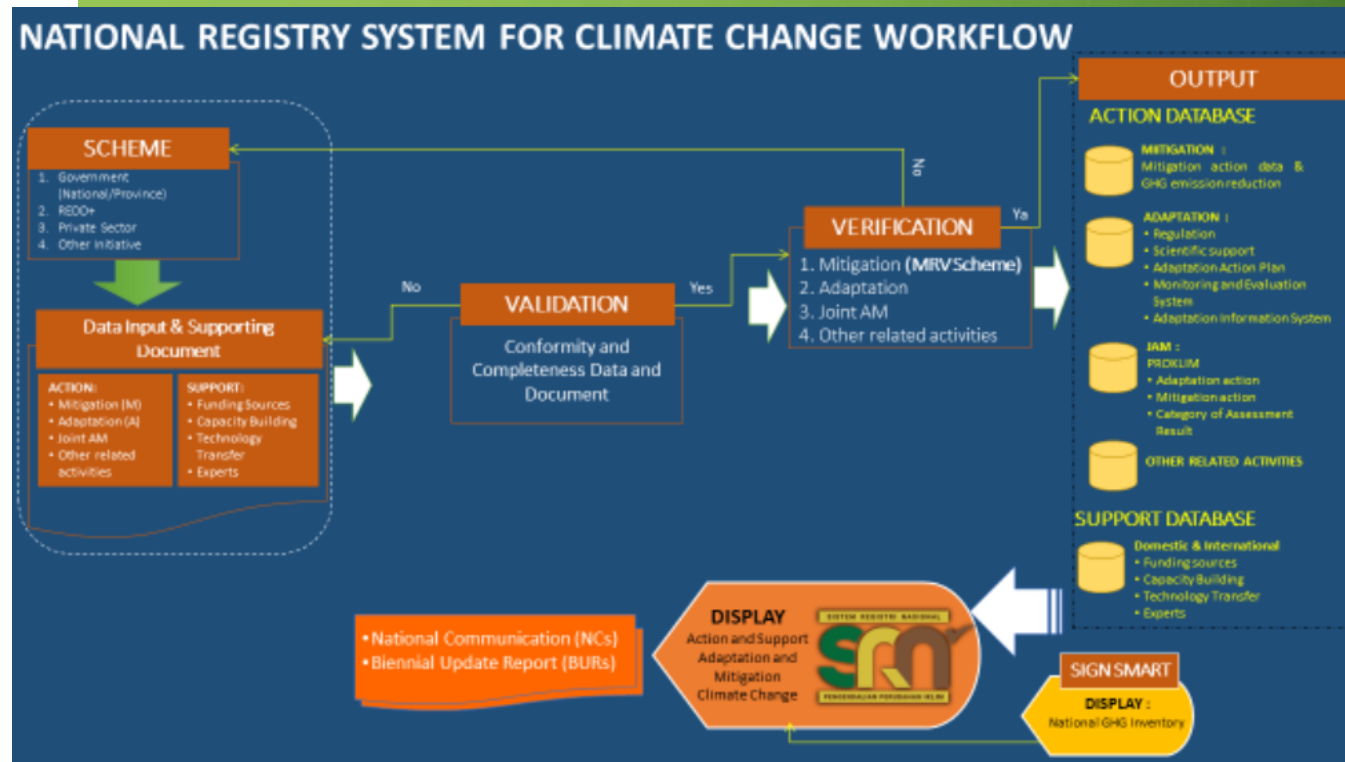


Figure 4-2. National Registry System for Climate Change (NRS CC) Workflow

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES TO ALIGN MRV AFOLU TO MPGS OF TF

Challenges:

- Mitigation actions implemented by Non-Party Stakeholders including impact of mitigation policies on emission reduction cannot be captured or measured well
- Need continuous dissemination and capacity building for sectors and stakeholders on using NRS-CC → require higher budgeting
- The use of assumptions, data source, validity, and methodology in some of sectoral reports have not properly explained → problem on documentation
- Many activity data affected by the implementation of mitigations actions are not managed centrally or not connected to the national data and information system

Opportunities:

- MPGs TF has been decided in Katowice Climate Package/ Paris Agreement Work Programme → mandatorily to conduct → reinforcing all sector to be able to keep up and comply with its requirement
- MPGs TF should clearly ensure that support for financing, technology development and transfer, and capacity building for developing country parties will be implemented based on Party's need.
- Improvement of current data management system for strengthening linkage between GHG inventory data and mitigation actions → Indonesia set to continuously improving and strengthening systems (i.e NRS-CC, SIGN SMART, MRV System etc) and infrastructure/element of REDD+ (i.e FREL, NFMS and SIS-REDD+).



THANK YOU