## Initiating a Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration for Carbon Emission Accounting from Forestry Sector in South Sumatra

Biodiversity and Climate Change (BIOCLIME) Project

Presented in:

Lokakarya Sosialisasi Data Spasial Kehutanan untuk Perhitungan Emisi Karbon dan Sinergi Kolaborasi Mendukung Program Rencana Aksi Daerah Gas Rumah Kaca (RAD-GRK) Provinsi Sumatera Selatan Palembang, 13 October 2016

# Teddy Rusolono, Tatang TiryanaImage: Series asma<br/>jerman<br/>DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEITImage: Series asma<br/>giz

#### Indonesia's Commitment

- Reducing emission level:
  - Kyoto Protocol target by 2020:
    - 26% by national efforts
    - 41% by international supports
  - New target of INDC (Intended Nationally Determined Contributions) for 2021–2030 (COP 21 in 2015):
    - 29% by national efforts
    - 41% by international supports

BAU scenario in 2030: • 2.881 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>e



#### Indonesia's commitment...(2)

#### Indonesia has submitted 3 documents to UNFCCC:



National FREL (forestry sector)

BUR (5 sectors)



INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

sia is a nascent yet stable democracy and the fourth most populous country in the w e continuous, multi-decade economic growth, approximately 11% of Indone tion is living below the poverty line. To lift people out of poverty, the Governme sia (GOI) is promoting economic development projected to average at least 5% per ar to reduce the poverty rate to below 4% by 2025, as mandated by the Indone tution, inter alia, that "every person shall have the right to enjoy a good and he ment." As climate change becomes a reality, Indonesia must continue to seek a ball an its current and future development and poverty reduction priorities.

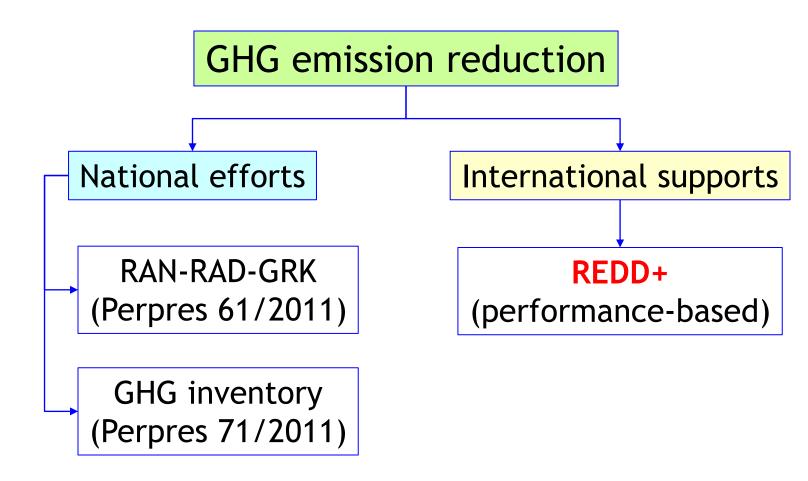
sia's strategic development goals, known as the Nawacita (or Nine Agenda Priori the transitional path towards realizing meaningful and long-term changes, alig sia's vision as a politically sovereign and economically self-reliant nation with deep ultural identity. These priorities are consistent with the national commitment to cli a resilience, where climate change adaptation and mitigation are integrated as c priorities of the National Medium-Term Development Plan. As the largest archipe y in the world, with its internationally recognized Archipelago Doctrine (Waw tara), Indonesia also needs to articulate its maritime vision in its development prioritie

its pivotal geographic position in the global ocean conveyor bet (thermoh tion), and its extensive tropical rainforests, with high biodiversity, high carbon s and energy and mineral resources, Indonesia recognizes its role to play in comba climate change, Nevertheless, Indonesia is also vulnerable to natural disasters that

> INDC (all sectors for 2021–2030)

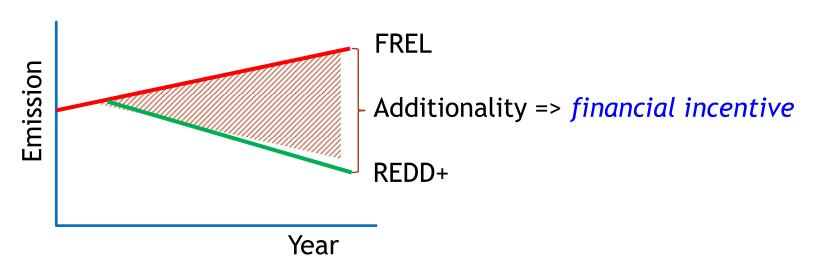
#### Indonesia's commitment...(3)

• How to achieve the targets?



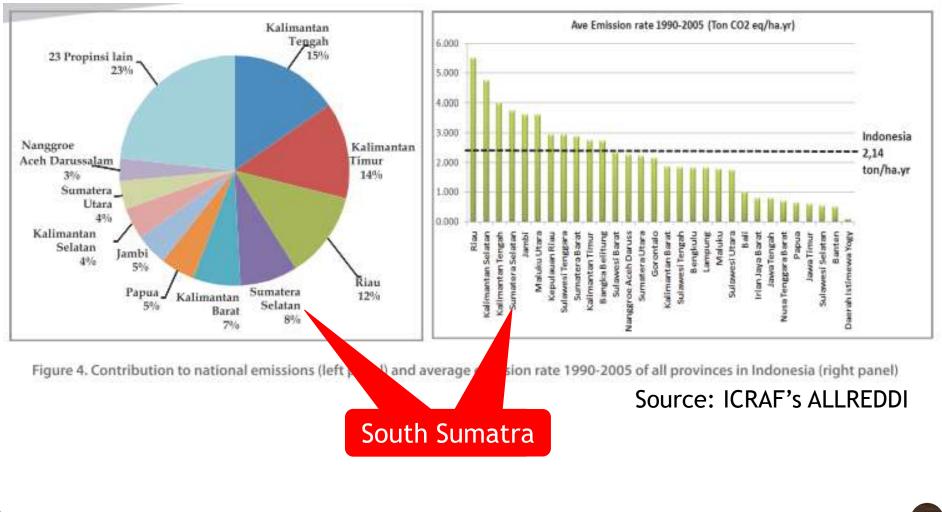
### **Sub-national Contribution**

- Complementary mitigation actions:
  - Formulate and implement RAD-GRK to support RAN-GRK to reduce GHG emission from land-based sectors
  - Formulate a sub-national FREL to achieve the target of national FREL and implement appropriate mitigation actions from forestry sectors →involve in the REDD+ mechanism



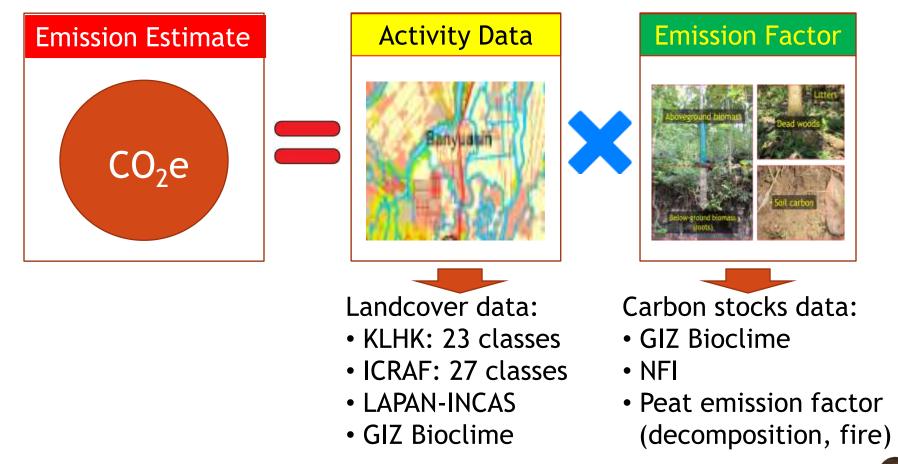
#### Sub-national contribution...(2)

#### • A challenge for South Sumatra: high emission level



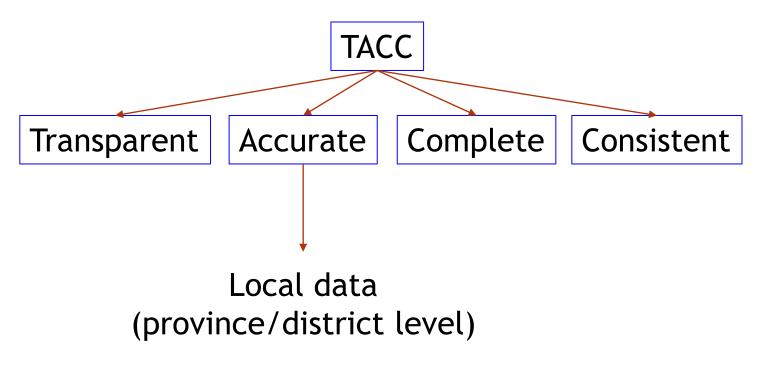
### **Needs for Collaboration**

 RAD-GRK & sub-national FREL require 'activity data' and 'emission factor':



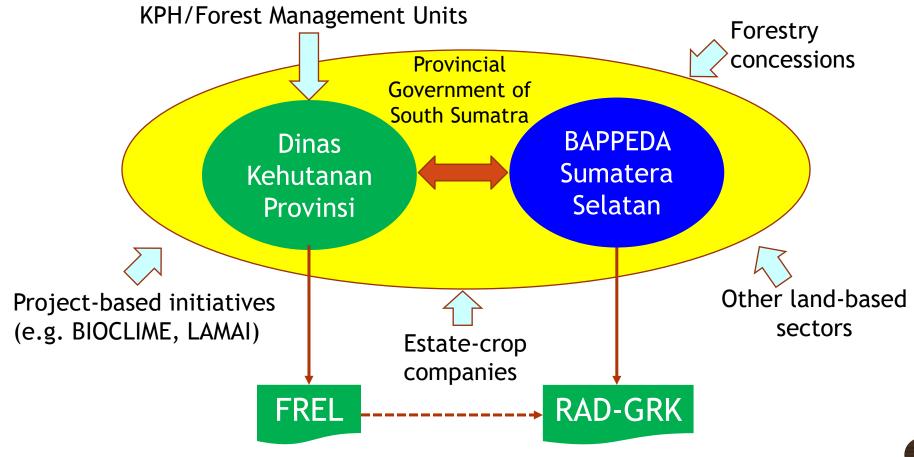
### Needs for collaboration...(2)

• The principle of reporting emission level:



### Needs for collaboration...(3)

 RAD-GRK & sub-national FREL require appropriate mitigation action plans:



# Thank you

#### Terima kasih