

**FACILITATIVE DIALOGUE ON ENHANCING AMBITION AND SUPPORT -
ASSESSING THE PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING PARAGRAPHS 3 AND 4 OF
DECISION 1/CP.19
WEDNESDAY, 16 NOVEMBER 2016, 10:00 – 13:00**

HIGH-LEVEL POLICY DISCUSSIONS ON AMBITION

***Mandate** : Decision 1/CP. 19 paragraph 4 (f).....Urging each developing country Party that has communicated its nationally appropriate mitigation action to implement it and, where appropriate, consider further action, recognizing that nationally appropriate mitigation actions will be taken in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, finance and capacity-building.*

Proposed questions to be addressed:

1. Where should Parties be with regards to mitigation ambition by 2020 and what would the factors of success be?

With regards to mitigation ambition by 2020, Parties to the Kyoto Protocol should have implemented their commitment under Kyoto Protocol including to ratify Doha Amendment. Other developed country Parties and developing country Parties should implement relevant paragraphs under the Bali Action Plan.

As developing country parties, Indonesia has taken a voluntary commitment on mitigation through a number of policy interventions such as REDD+ in forest sector and National Action Plan on Reducing GHGs emissions (known as RAN-GRK) by setting voluntary target to reduce emissions about 26 % compared to BAU in 2020 of 2.95 Gton CO₂e by all sector categories.

There have also been a number of mitigation actions, carried out by provincial government, private sectors and community groups. The National Development Planning Agency reported that for the period of 2007 to 2014 Indonesia had spent a total of about USD 17.48 billion for climate change adaptation, mitigation and supporting activities. Indonesia will continue to allocate funding for the implementation of climate change plans and actions, including funding allocation as part of national budget of USD 55.01 billion for the period of 2015 to 2019.

2. What immediate domestic steps should countries take to raise overall ambition and how can these be facilitated?

Immediate necessary steps are filling the gaps between the global pledges through INDC/NDC with the emission reduction needed to prevent the temperature increase well below 2 ° C, and developed country parties taking the lead.

Indonesia has taken more ambitious target for 2020-2030 commitment with emission reduction target of 29 % up to 41 % from the BAU in 2030 of ~ 2.87 Gton CO₂e by all sector categories.

In energy sector, development of clean energy sources has been a national policy directive for some years. Collectively, the policies will eventually put Indonesia on the path to de-carbonization. The government has set ambitious target to transform the primary energy supply mix, by 2025 and 2050, with shares of new and renewable energy at least 23% in 2025 and at least 31% in 2050 and coal should be minimum 30% in 2025 and minimum 25% in 2050 with clean coal technology.

Through REDD+, Indonesia has the potential to reduce emissions of about 0.8 Gton CO₂e per year up to 2020. Indonesia is now working on finalizing funding instrument for REDD+ as part of the Government Regulation on 'Environmental Fund' where climate change is one window of the 'Environmental Fund'. Moving forward beyond 2020, as reflected in the First Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), REDD+ will be an important part of the NDC.

In order to identify, record and assess progress and results of the mitigation actions and supports, and to provide data and information for decision makers and public, Indonesia has established An integrated National Registry System for Climate Change (known as Sistem Registri Nasional Pengendalian Perubahan Iklim).

3. What cooperation mechanisms could be used to raise ambition and what role should the Convention and its bodies have?

The ambitious target of Indonesia's NDC will have to rely on land and energy sectors, the sectors which are also expected to contribute significantly to our national development target.

Indonesia's NDC also emphasized the need for a comprehensive climate change adaptation and mitigation strategy, taking into account the unique archipelagic geographic conditions and positions.

There exist a number of cooperation mechanisms under different rules set by funding institutions (such as FCPF carbon fund, FIP, Bio-carbon fund, voluntary carbon market) or agreement under different arrangement (such as ICAO) and limited number of mechanisms guided by Convention and the Kyoto Protocol (REDD+, flexible mechanism under Kyoto Protocol and NAMAs facility). Convention and its bodies should oversee/guide the implementation of mechanisms developed under the Convention and mechanism exist outside the Convention should be coherent with the ones under the Convention/Protocol/agreement.