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Record of the facilitative sharing of views under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at the UNFCCC Climate Dialogues 2020: Indonesia

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

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| BUR | biennial update report |
| COP | Conference of the Parties |
| FSV | facilitative sharing of views |
| GHG | greenhouse gas |
| ICA | international consultation and analysis |
| NDC | nationally determined contribution |
| non-Annex I Party | Party not included in Annex I to the Convention |
| SBI | Subsidiary Body for Implementation |

I. Background and mandate

1. COP 16 decided to conduct, under the SBI, ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties, in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.¹
2. COP 17 adopted² the ICA modalities and guidelines,³ according to which the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.⁴
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened remotely, from 24 to 27 November 2020 at the UNFCCC Climate Dialogues 2020, the ninth FSV workshop, open to all Parties, for the 17 non-Annex I Parties, including Indonesia, for which there was a BUR and final summary report by 31 July 2020.⁵ Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance through the secretariat. Indonesia received 21 written questions

¹ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

² Decision 2/CP.17, para. 56.

³ Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

⁴ Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

⁵ The BURs and the summary reports are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle2>, respectively.

in advance from Australia, the European Union, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

4. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Yeonchul Yoo, and SBI Rapporteur, Constantinos Cartalis, comprised five sessions and covered the 17 Parties.

5. This FSV record for Indonesia summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its second BUR,⁶ constitutes the outcome of the second round of ICA for the Party.

II. Summary of proceedings

6. On 24 November 2020, Indonesia made a brief presentation on its second BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

7. The Party was represented by Irawan Asaad and Akma Yeni from the Directorate General of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia.

8. In its presentation, Indonesia provided an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and their effects, and support needed and received.

9. Indonesia presented its NDC target under the Paris Agreement, which is to reduce GHG emissions by 29 per cent by 2030, unconditionally, compared to 2010. The Party has also set a long-term goal to reduce emissions by up to 41 per cent from the baseline by 2030.

10. Indonesia highlighted that its total GHG emissions were 1,457,822 gigagrams of carbon dioxide equivalent and that they increased between 2000 and 2016 by 65.9 per cent without emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry and by 42.1 per cent with emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry, owing mainly to the energy and agriculture, forestry and other land use sectors. Indonesia explained that peat decomposition, forest land remaining forest land, land converted to cropland and energy industries were the main drivers of the emission trends.

11. Indonesia presented information on mitigation actions reported in its NDC for the agriculture, energy, IPPU, LULUCF and waste sectors. Information on the GHG emissions reductions for these sectors in 2015 to 2016, compared with 2030 was also presented. The Party indicated that its key policies and measures for achieving its target in the NDC targets, are focused on programmes in the land-use change and forestry and energy sectors as they are expected to contribute 28.2 per cent of the target. Some of these programmes include: Reducing unplanned deforestation and Rehabilitation of land and forest in watersheds and, Clean coal technology in power and Biofuel in transportation sector, for the LULUCF and energy and sectors, respectively. The additional contributing sectors are Agriculture, IPPU and Waste.

12. Furthermore, Indonesia provided information on support needed, including technology and capacity-building needs. The Party outlined financial needs to meet its unconditional target for 2018–2030 of USD 247 billion. Indonesia also outlined its prioritized technology needs within the energy sector, including transport, power generation, industry and green buildings. With regard to facilitating implementation of its mitigation actions, Indonesia outlined capacity-building needs and the need to increase the awareness of various ministries and communities. Indonesia indicated that its domestic measurement, reporting and verification is coordinated by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and outlined the framework, including areas related to national GHG inventories and mitigation. The Party also provided information on the national GHG inventory system, which is a web-based application with an online database and inventory management system to calculate, analyse and archive and report its GHG emissions. In addition, as part of the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework, the Party outlined a key initiative, namely its web-based National registry system for climate change workflow. All sectors or entities that aim to

⁶ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2019/TASR.3/IDN.

contribute to the implementation of mitigation actions must register in this platform. The system is accessible by the public and is also used as a search portal for the relevant information.

13. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Indonesia on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Australia, Botswana, China, Czechia, European Union, India, Japan and United Kingdom. The questions were related to the existing institutional arrangements for preparing updated inventory time series; inventory improvements since the first BUR submission; practical experiences in energy conservation and audits; challenges encountered in preparing GHG inventories and estimating major mitigation potential in the agriculture sector; plans to meet the GHG emission reduction target by 2030; challenges encountered in collecting data from mitigation actions that were not reported; barriers that have been overcome in the design, launch and operation of the national registry system for climate changes; and the process for updating the forest reference emission level.

14. Indonesia provided responses, in particular explaining that the institutional arrangement for GHG inventories was established by a presidential regulation with support from the relevant ministries and agencies and that the current arrangement is to prepare annual GHG inventories; improvements in the GHG inventory since the previous BUR submission include the reporting of disaggregated data for land and marine transport and aviation bunker fuels in the energy sector and the use of a tier 2 method for some areas under the industrial processes and product use and agriculture sectors; renewable energy and energy consumption in power generation provide the most significant contribution to energy efficiency to meet the NDC target; the forestry sector has been critical in meeting GHG emission reduction targets by 2030, in addition to the reduction of forest fires; mitigation potential in the agriculture sector has been identified in rice cultivation and manure management, which are key categories; the discrepancy in estimations of emission reductions are to be addressed by comparing the 'business as usual' emissions with the actual inventories; when designing the national registry systems, the key challenge is convincing both the public and the private sector, to share information with the registry system on their emission reductions activities; the preparation of the Party's third forest reference emission level is ongoing but progress has been impacted by the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic.

15. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.⁷

16. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated Indonesia for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the second round of its ICA process. He thanked Indonesia and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁷ Available at < <https://vimeo.com/484357657> > [at 1:14:01]