

**3rd Working Group Session of the
Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress at SBI64**

10, 12 and 13 June 2026

Written responses by Indonesia

Question by Malawi

Indonesia reported that it has achieved both unconditional and conditional emission reduction targets during the period 2020 to 2022. Could Indonesia elaborate on the key policies and measures that contributed most significantly to this great achievement?

Response

Indonesia successfully achieved its unconditional and conditional emission reduction targets between 2020 and 2022, primarily due to strict deforestation policies, peatland restoration, and the enforcement of renewable energy mixes in the power sector.

Indonesia's achievements during 2020–2022 demonstrate the effectiveness of combining land-based mitigation measures with energy transition efforts and sector-specific emission reduction programs, with the FOLU sector accounting for the largest share of the reductions achieved. This performance was driven primarily by strict deforestation policies, peatland restoration, and the enforcement of renewable energy mixes in the power sector as well as industrial efficiency, waste management, and low-emission agricultural practices. Specifically, key sectoral contributions and key policies and measures are summarized below:

- **Energy and Transportation:** Emission reductions reached **123,219 ktCO₂e in 2022**, exceeding the unconditional target of **91,870 ktCO₂e**. Progress was driven by the expansion of renewable energy in the national power system, energy efficiency and conservation programs across industrial, commercial, and residential sectors, and the adoption of cleaner technologies in power generation. Additional reductions were achieved through the expansion of mass transit systems, such as Jakarta's MRT and LRT, and the promotion of modal shifts from road transport to rail for both passengers and freight.
- **Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU):** Mitigation efforts focused on reducing CO₂ emissions from cement, ammonia, and iron and steel production, while also controlling emissions of PFCs and N₂O. Verified emission reductions from the cement and ammonia industries reached **4,613 ktCO₂e in 2022**, surpassing the unconditional target of **4,314 ktCO₂e**. These reductions were supported by improvements in production efficiency and the adoption of lower-emission technologies.
- **Waste Management:** Emission reductions were achieved through improved waste treatment practices, including the utilization of Empty Fruit Bunches (EFB) in crude palm oil mills, which helped avoid methane emissions from conventional disposal methods. Additional measures included the expansion of integrated waste

management facilities, promotion of circular economy approaches (reduce, reuse, recycle), and deployment of methane capture and waste-to-energy technologies at major landfill sites.

- **Forestry and Peatland Management (FOLU):** The Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) sector was the largest contributor to Indonesia's emission reductions. Significant progress resulted from maintaining low deforestation rates, strengthening sustainable forest management, and exceeding targets for peatland water management and restoration. Key policies included the permanent moratorium on new licenses for primary forest and peatland conversion, large-scale peatland restoration and rewetting programs led by the Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM), and continued implementation of REDD+ initiatives to enhance forest carbon stocks and reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

Agriculture: Emission reductions were supported by the adoption of low-emission agricultural practices, improved fertilizer management, enhanced livestock management, and better water management in paddy fields to reduce methane and nitrous oxide emissions.

Question by Malawi

Indonesia had identified challenges in measuring resilience outcomes and adaptation effectiveness. Could Indonesia share any methodologies or indicators currently being developed to address these challenges?

Response

Indonesia is developing a layered approach to measure resilience outcomes and adaptation effectiveness. We do not rely on one single indicator, because adaptation is context-specific and multi-dimensional. Instead, we combine: first, risk and vulnerability baselines; second, sectoral resilience indicators for food, water, health, coastal and marine systems, and ecosystems; third, implementation tracking through systems such as SRN PPI, AKSARA, and climate budget tagging; and fourth, learning from community-based adaptation such as ProKlim.

The indicators are being aligned with Indonesia's Enhanced NDC, National Adaptation Plan, Climate Resilient Development framework, and the Fourth National Communication. They cover economic resilience, social and livelihood resilience, and ecosystem and landscape resilience. In practical terms, we are looking at whether adaptation actions reduce vulnerability and exposure, improve adaptive capacity, reduce climate-related losses, maintain ecosystem services, protect vulnerable groups, and strengthen investment readiness.

This is still work in progress, but Indonesia is moving from reporting adaptation activities toward assessing adaptation outcomes and effectiveness through a more integrated monitoring, evaluation, and learning system.

Question by Saudi Arabia

Indonesia's first BTR notes that the coal share in final energy consumption rose from 5% in 2000 to 25% in 2022. Could Indonesia please elaborate on how it reconciles this upward trend in coal use with its NDC emission reduction pathway to 2030?

Response

Indonesia recognizes that its energy system remains heavily dependent on fossil fuels, with renewable energy accounting for only 16% of the energy mix in 2022. Under the Business-as-Usual (BAU) scenario, energy sector emissions are projected to nearly triple between 2010 and 2030, making the sector one of the largest contributors to future emissions growth. This dependence reflects both the continued importance of coal for energy security and economic development, and the challenges of scaling up renewable energy, including geographic mismatches between resource availability and demand centers, as well as higher investment costs.

To align this reality with its NDC commitments, Indonesia has adopted a strategy focused on reducing the emissions intensity of the energy sector while accelerating the transition to cleaner energy sources.

First, the Enhanced NDC (ENDC) sets ambitious mitigation targets for the energy sector. Energy sector emissions, projected to reach **1,669 MtCO₂e in 2030 under BAU**, are targeted to decline to **1,311 MtCO₂e under unconditional measures** and **1,223 MtCO₂e under conditional measures**, demonstrating a significant decarbonization effort despite growing energy demand.

Second, Indonesia is implementing a range of mitigation measures within the energy sector, including:

- Expanding renewable energy deployment, particularly geothermal, hydropower, solar, wind, and bioenergy, supported by policies such as rooftop solar PV regulations.
- Improving energy efficiency across industry, buildings, households, transportation, and commercial sectors through minimum energy performance standards, energy labeling, and building codes.
- Promoting lower-carbon fuels, including LPG, natural gas, and biofuels, to replace more carbon-intensive fuels.
- Increasing the use of cleaner and more efficient coal technologies to reduce emissions from existing coal-based power generation.
- Accelerating transport decarbonization through electric vehicles, expanded public transportation systems (MRT, LRT, BRT, and commuter rail), modal shifts, and vehicle modernization programs.

Third, Indonesia's NDC adopts an economy-wide approach, covering the energy, IPPU, agriculture, FOLU, and waste sectors. This enables substantial emission

reductions in sectors such as FOLU to complement mitigation efforts in the energy sector, where the transition away from fossil fuels is more gradual.

Overall, Indonesia's strategy is not based on the immediate elimination of coal, but on reducing emissions through a combination of renewable energy expansion, energy efficiency, cleaner technologies, fuel switching, and economy-wide mitigation actions. This approach aims to achieve NDC targets while accommodating growing energy demand and maintaining energy security.