



Climate Governance in Southeast Asia

1. Name of proposing Party or organization.

Institute for Essential Services Reform (IESR)

2. Brief description of the proposed study:

Nearly a decade after the adoption of the Paris Agreement, among Southeast Asian countries, only Indonesia and Thailand have fully communicated all three key climate commitment; Nationally Determined Contribution, Long-term strategy and Adaptation Plan. The bottleneck is not simply a lack of commitment or political will, it is often a repercussion of lacks data, institutional coordination, limited budget, all of which complicate policy design and implementation. The next decade must be an implementation era, to keep Paris target alive. Countries climate governance holds critical role in enabling speed and scale of climate action. A thorough institutional arrangement analysis related to impact assessment would help unpacking whether there are clear mandates, authority, financial and human resources, coordination mechanism, and data system to effectively implement climate policies and commitments. The assessment will highlight challenges, positive developments, and identify strategic recommendations. The analysis will be conducted considering UNFCCC-related guidance for assessing institutional arrangements supporting climate transparency and MRV. Findings will be triangulated across government documentary, interview, policy-performance evidence, and media articles. A qualitative rating matrix will then be used to highlight institutional strengths, bottlenecks, and priority reforms. By end of 2027, we aim to produce five comparative analyses. The analysis will cover governance performance of Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam. The study is considered feasible, considering respective countries' climate commitment documents submitted to the UNFCCC, as well as related policies adopted since the ratification of the Paris Agreement. The selected countries are among the largest economies in Southeast Asia, which strategically important for regional climate action. The analysis will: 1) improve understanding on impact assessment process in Southeast Asia; identify reasons why climate policies and actions were stalling, failed or successful, 2) shine a light on the area of improvement, assistance and funding needs which integral for



developing nations. IESR has been advocating ambitious climate policy in Indonesia more than 15 years, where we closely work with central governments, provincial governments, and civil societies organizations and academia. Our advocacy also covers regional level - promoting climate ambition in Southeast Asia through accelerating energy transition, involved and supported the ASEAN process, and established Southeast Asia Energy Transition Collaborative Network (SETC). In addition, IESR also published annual flagship report; Indonesia Energy Transition Outlook which has helped shaping policy and relevant discourse in the region. We trust that with our expertise and networks, we could contribute to progressing climate action, through evidence making, and disseminating findings among parties, experts and public.

3. United Nations region to be covered by the case study:

Asia-Pacific;

4. Country or countries to be covered by the case study

Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam.

5. Area of the case study:

Institutional arrangements surrounding impact assessment ;

6. Expected duration for completion of the case study (in months):

12

7. Contribution of the submitting organization

Technical inputs;Data;Authorship;

8. Can the study be developed without financial support from the UNFCCC?

No

9. If no, please provide the estimated range of required financial support in USD (Please note that the UNFCCC is not a donor organization and has limited funding):

235000



10. Please provide the status of any preliminary work undertaken that could serve as a basis for the study, including a link to any available reports, if available.

IESR is a member of Climate Action Tracker (CAT); assessing countries policies and actions against 1.5 Paris Agreement. CAT launched governance series in 2019, which tremendously relevant to the proposed topic (link to the governance series:

<https://climateactiontracker.org/publications/climate-governance/>). IESR has long standing collaboration with central and sub-national government in Indonesia. IESR regional works covers memberships and collaboration with Climate Action Network Southeast Asia, Clean Affordable Secure Energy for Southeast Asia (CASE),

Independent Global Stocktake (IGST) SEA; through this collaboration we have developed a strong network of Southeast Asian think tanks and academic institutions, along with expertise in climate and energy transition issues across the region. Other relevant studies undertaken can be found here: <https://iesr.or.id/en/pustaka/just-transition-in-indonesias-coal-producing-regions-full-report/>;

<https://iesr.or.id/en/pustaka/time-for-a-big-rethinking-a-brief-assessment-on-energy-transition-and-climate-ambition-after-indonesias-asean-chairmanship/>;

<https://iesr.or.id/en/pustaka/redefining-future-jobs/>.



Framework Convention on
Climate Change