



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT/
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
**DEPUTY OF CLIMATE CHANGE
AND CARBON PRICING GOVERNANCE**

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June, 29th 2026

Attention:

**COP31 President-Designated on behalf of Australia and Türkiye;
COP30 President; and COP29 President**

Email address: presidencies@unfccc.int

Subject: Indonesia Submission of Inputs for the Belém Mission to 1.5

Dear Excellencies,

In response to the invitation issued by the COP31 President-Designated on behalf of Australia and Türkiye, COP30 President, and COP29 President, regarding the **Call for Inputs for the Belém Mission to 1.5**, the Government of Indonesia presents its compliments to the COP Presidencies and has the honour to submit its official views, priorities, and key elements of climate action.

Indonesia welcomes and supports the *Belém Mission to 1.5* as an inclusive and transparent platform aimed at enhancing ambition and accelerating the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). In order to inform the ongoing discussions and the preparation of the synthesis report ahead of COP31, the Government of Indonesia wishes to highlight the key perspectives set out in the attached submission.

Indonesia looks forward to the forthcoming report and remain committed to supporting the COP Presidencies in engaging with all stakeholders in the consultations throughout 2026. Please accept, Excellencies, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Ary Sudijanto

Deputy Minister for Climate Change and Carbon Pricing Governance
as the Indonesia National Focal Point to the UNFCCC

cc.

H.E. Minister for the Environment / Head of the Environmental Protection Agency



Inputs from the Republic of Indonesia Belém Mission to 1.5

Indonesia welcomes the Belém Mission to 1.5 as an inclusive platform to share knowledge, perspectives and expertise aimed at enabling ambition and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). Indonesia views this process as an important opportunity to accelerate implementation and enhance ambition through strengthened international cooperation and investment.

While the NDC Synthesis Report underscores that current collective efforts remain insufficient to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement, higher ambition can only be realized with adequate, predictable, accessible, and affordable support, particularly for developing countries. To this end, we emphasize the importance of maintaining integrity, ensuring concrete implementation, and upholding the principles and provisions of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including equity and CBDR-RC, in light of national circumstances and nationally determined pathways.

Indonesia would like to offer the following perspectives in response to the guiding questions:

Action areas and solutions with the highest impact potential to support the submission, ambition, and implementation of NDCs and NAPs

- Indonesia's Second NDC (SNDC) demonstrates progression in ambition and implementation readiness. It is aligned with Indonesia's long-term low-carbon and climate-resilient development strategy and pathways, while taking into account the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake and Indonesia's first Biennial Transparency Report.
- The SNDC covers economy-wide mitigation actions across energy, IPPU, waste, agriculture, and FOLU, while strengthening adaptation and resilience in line with national development priorities.
- For Indonesia, high-impact action areas should include:
 - a. **Accelerating a just, orderly, and equitable energy transition**, which includes: renewable energy development, energy efficiency, grid readiness, storage, clean fuels, sustainable transport, and industrial decarbonization, while maintaining energy security, affordability, reliability, and universal access.
 - b. **Strengthening FOLU, agriculture, and ecosystem-based solutions**, which includes: forest and peatland management, mangrove and coastal ecosystem restoration, sustainable agriculture, food security, and nature-based solutions that deliver mitigation, adaptation, biodiversity, and livelihood co-benefits.
 - c. **Advancing circular economy and waste-sector mitigation**, which includes: methane reduction, improved solid waste management, landfill management, waste-to-energy where appropriate, and community-based waste reduction approaches.

- d. **Implementing Indonesia's NAP through priority adaptation sectors** in food, water, health, ecosystems, and energy, with disaster risk management and early warning systems as critical cross-cutting enablers. These areas are central to safeguarding development gains and strengthening the resilience of communities, ecosystems, and infrastructure.
 - e. **Strengthening transparency, data systems, monitoring, evaluation, and learning** to translate NDCs and NAPs into measurable and bankable implementation.
- Indonesia notes that the existing UNFCCC adaptation architecture provides an important basis for planning, communicating, tracking, and reporting adaptation actions through NDCs, NAPs, Adaptation Communications, National Communications, and BTRs. Building on the UAE–Belém Framework and the Belém–Addis Vision on Adaptation, the priority should now shift from **planning to implementation**, supported by **enhanced access to finance, technology, capacity-building, data, and institutional support** for NAP implementation.
 - The Baku Adaptation Roadmap aims to advance adaptation progress and support the implementation of paragraph 38 of decision 2/CMA.5. It seeks to strengthen coherence across the UNFCCC adaptation architecture and avoid duplication by building on the mandates and outputs of constituted bodies and work programmes, including the Adaptation Committee, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, and the Nairobi work programme. It also highlights the importance of cooperation with regional adaptation networks, the private sector, and research institutions in implementing the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience.
 - In its SNDC and National Adaptation Plan, Indonesia commits to strengthening the climate resilience of communities, ecosystems, and development systems. Indonesia's NAP provides an operational framework for adaptation across five priority areas: food, water, health, ecosystems, and energy, supported by disaster risk reduction, early warning systems, data, finance, technology, and capacity-building.
 - The most **significant barriers to implementation** include high cost of capital, limited access to grants and highly concessional finance, complex and lengthy climate finance procedures, limited project preparation support, technology gaps, data and monitoring limitations, and uneven institutional capacity across sectors and subnational levels. These barriers are particularly relevant for developing countries seeking to translate NDC and NAP commitments into investable and locally implementable actions.
 - Existing **financial mechanisms** under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement should **support** developing countries **beyond reporting obligations**, including through capacity-building, green infrastructure investment, integrated monitoring systems, project preparation facilities, risk-sharing instruments, guarantees, blended finance, concessional resources, and adaptation investments essential for resilience and public welfare.
 - According to the UNEP Adaptation Gap Report 2025, adaptation finance needs are 12 to 14 times greater than current flows, while international public finance has shown a declining trend. Indonesia underlines the urgency of **closing the adaptation finance gap** through meaningful support for adaptation implementation, particularly NAPs, and the fulfilment of relevant international commitments, including efforts to at least **triple adaptation finance by 2035**. Adaptation finance should be scaled up and delivered in a manner that is adequate, predictable, sustainable, accessible, and responsive to national

priorities, without increasing debt vulnerabilities. Reform of access modalities is also needed to make adaptation finance faster, less bureaucratic, and more equitable.

- At the national level, **integrating NDCs and NAPs into development planning** is key to ensuring effective climate action implementation. Indonesia recognizes **the importance of translating** high-level commitments into **concrete investment pipelines**, including through climate budget tagging, sustainable finance taxonomies, fiscal reform, carbon pricing frameworks, national registry systems, and public-private partnerships. Strengthening both national and subnational planning systems is also essential to mobilize implementation at scale and align climate action with development priorities.
- Inclusive and **local climate action** can effectively strengthen adaptation and mitigation efforts. Indonesia's experience shows that **locally led and community-based initiatives** can enhance **resilience, support livelihoods, and improve public ownership of climate action**. Such efforts should be enabled by multi-hazard early warning systems, climate information services, local capacity-building, access to finance, and stronger links between national plans and local implementation.

Strengthening International Cooperation to Enhance Ambition and Enable Effective NDC and NAP Implementation

- Indonesia encourages the UNFCCC to **further strengthen cooperation** with UN entities and relevant international organizations to ensure more **coherent support at the country level**. While many projects and initiatives have been provided, they should be guided by **Parties' needs and priorities** to effectively support the implementation of NDCs and NAPs. International cooperation should therefore be **country-driven, demand-based, coherent, and aligned with national development priorities**, rather than fragmented or supply-driven. Such cooperation should also promote **coherent, non-duplicative, and country-level delivery**, ensuring that international support is **integrated with national planning systems** and responsive to the **specific implementation needs** of developing countries.
- Furthermore, a **platform or matchmaking function**, under or in coordination with the UNFCCC, could help directly **connect the specific NDC and NAP implementation needs** of developing countries with **donors, private investors, technology providers, and capacity-building partners**. Such a platform could help match national priorities and project pipelines with finance, technology, capacity-building, and investment partners in a more effective and targeted manner, while avoiding additional reporting burdens or conditionalities.
- International cooperation should focus on practical delivery in areas, among others:
 - a. **Finance**: scaling up public finance, grants, concessional resources, risk-sharing instruments, and private-sector mobilization aligned with national priorities;
 - b. **Technology**: strengthening technology development and transfer, including access to climate technologies for energy transition, adaptation, early warning systems, agriculture, water, health, ecosystems, and waste management;
 - c. **Capacity-building**: supporting institutional capacity, project preparation, subnational implementation, data systems, monitoring, reporting, verification, and monitoring, evaluation, and learning for adaptation; and

- d. **Policy coherence:** ensuring that support from UN entities, international organisations, multilateral development banks, climate funds, and private actors is coordinated, non-duplicative, and responsive to country needs.
- The Belém Mission to 1.5 should therefore produce a **practical and policy-relevant report** that identifies high-impact opportunities, barriers, and actionable solutions. The report should not become a top-down assessment of national targets or a basis for additional obligations. Instead, it should help strengthen enabling environments, unlock implementation support, mobilize investment, and build trust that ambition and implementation can advance together, particularly for developing countries.
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