

Indonesia Update 2011

Indonesia's role in global climate change mitigation

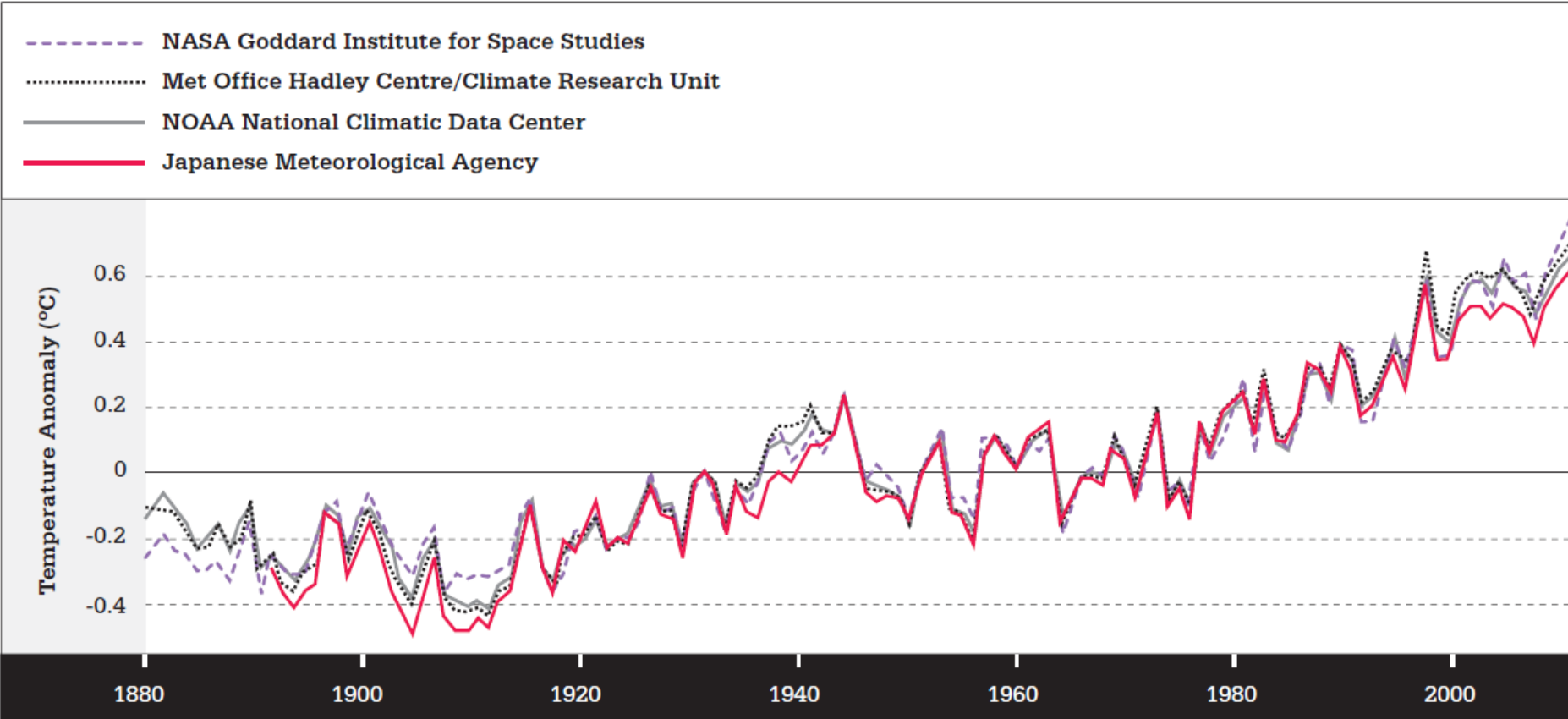
Frank Jotzo

Centre for Climate Economics and Policy (ccep.anu.edu.au)

Crawford School of Economics and Government

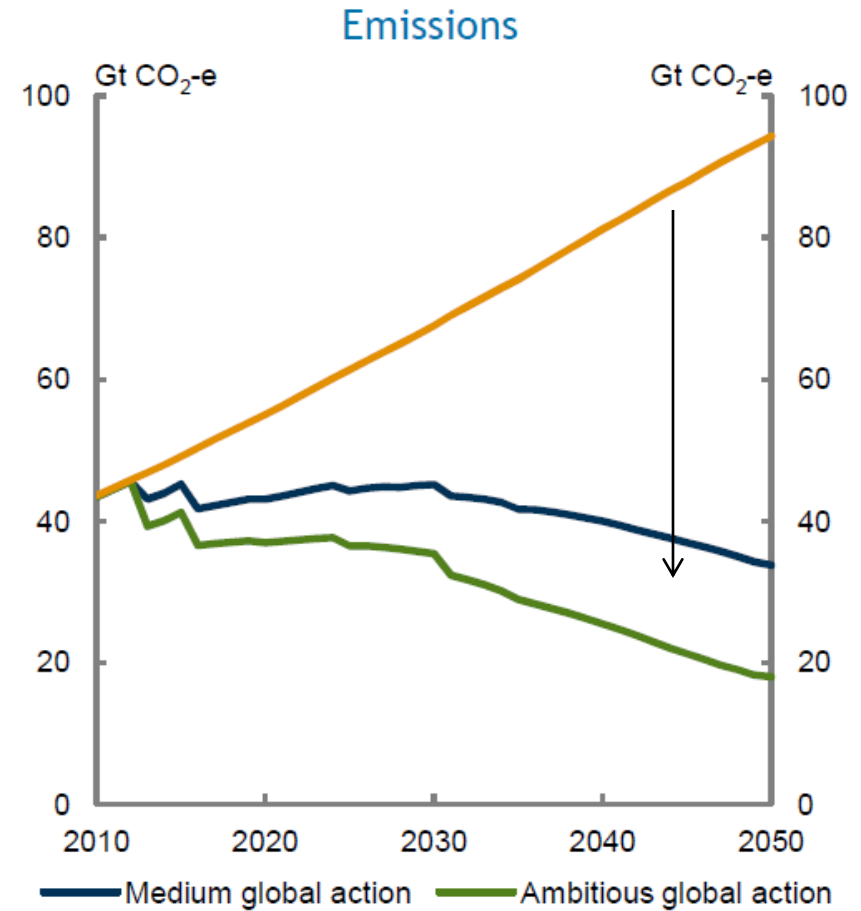
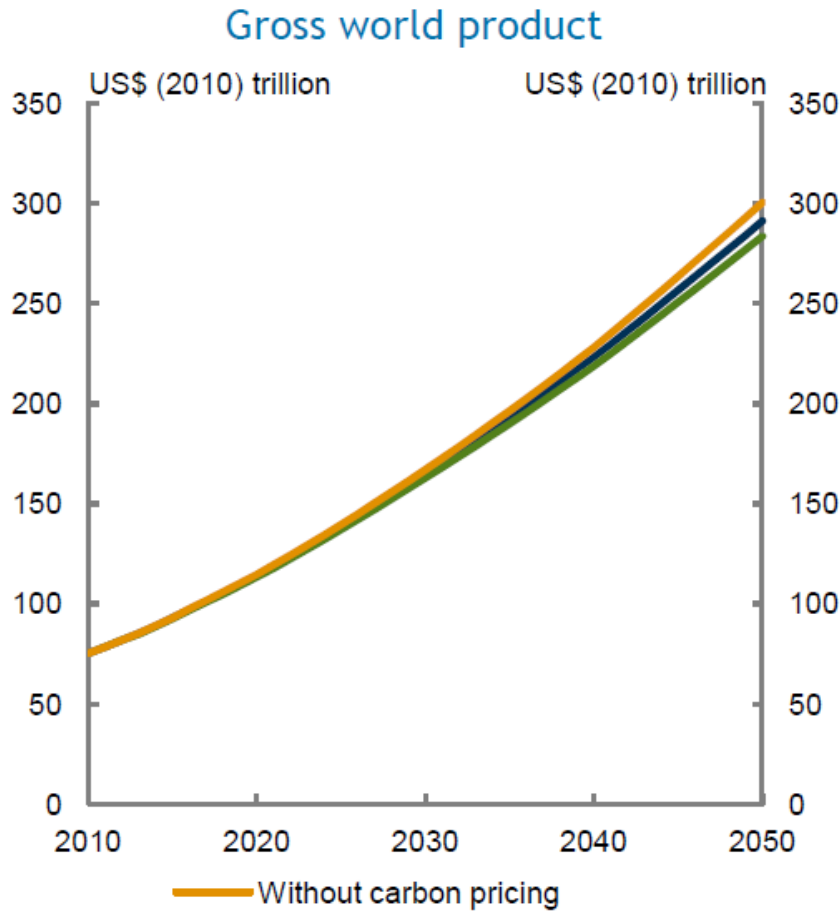
Australian National University

Figure 1. Surface air temperature trend from the 1880s to the present. The baseline for the analysis is the 1951-1980 average.



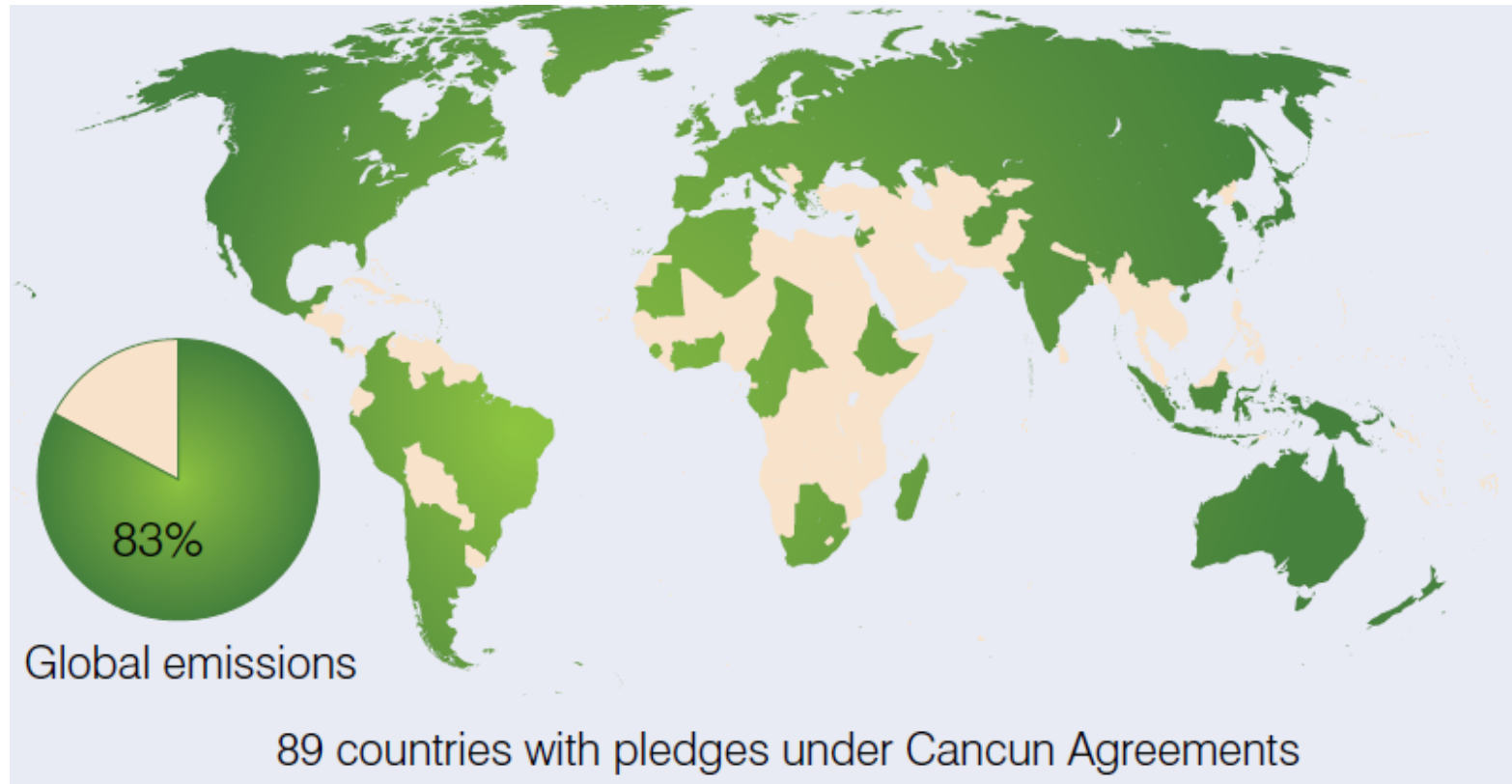
Source: NASA GISS Surface Temperature Analysis.

De-carbonizing the world economy





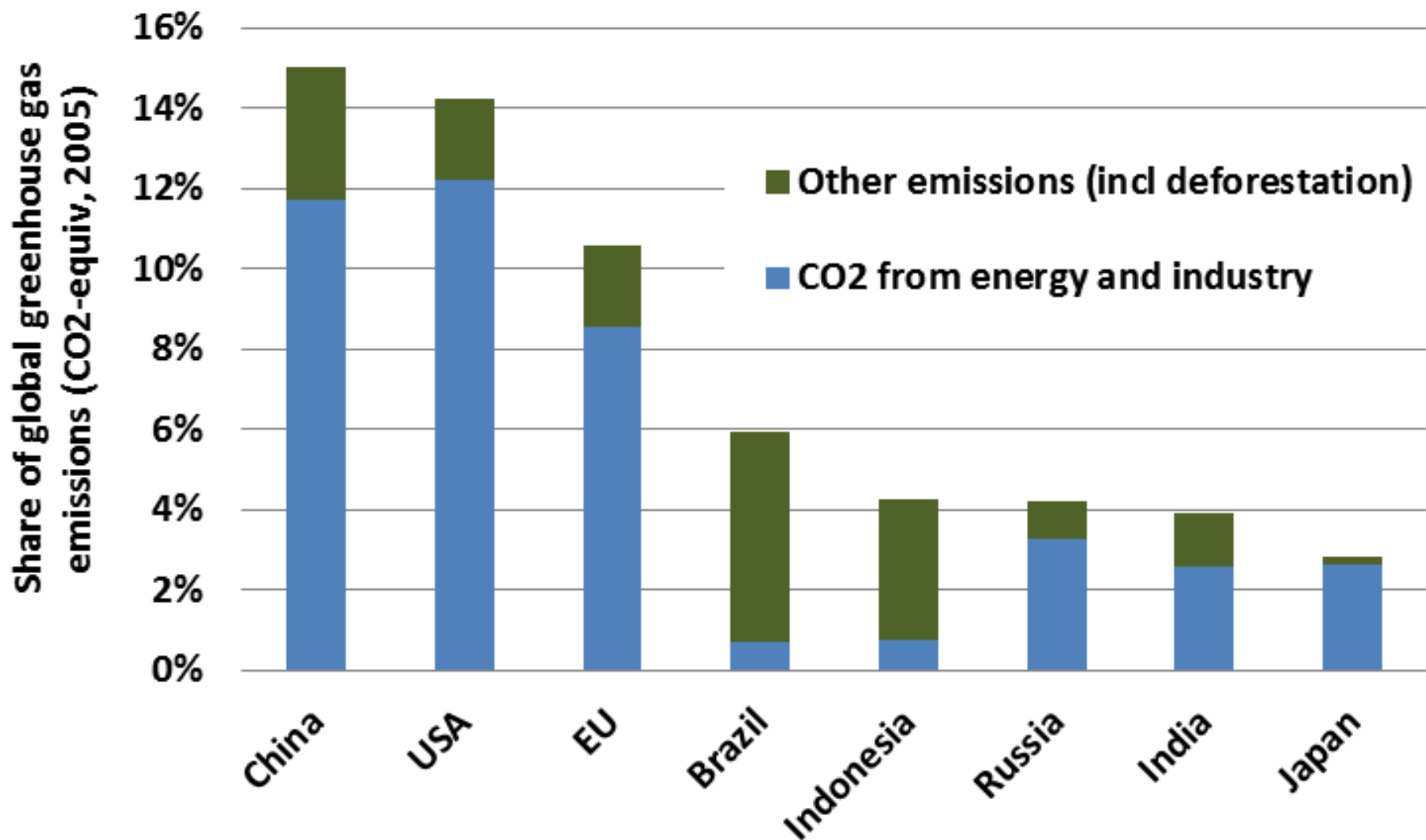
Copenhagen Accord / Cancun Agreements



Indonesia on the global stage for climate change UN, G20, bilateral

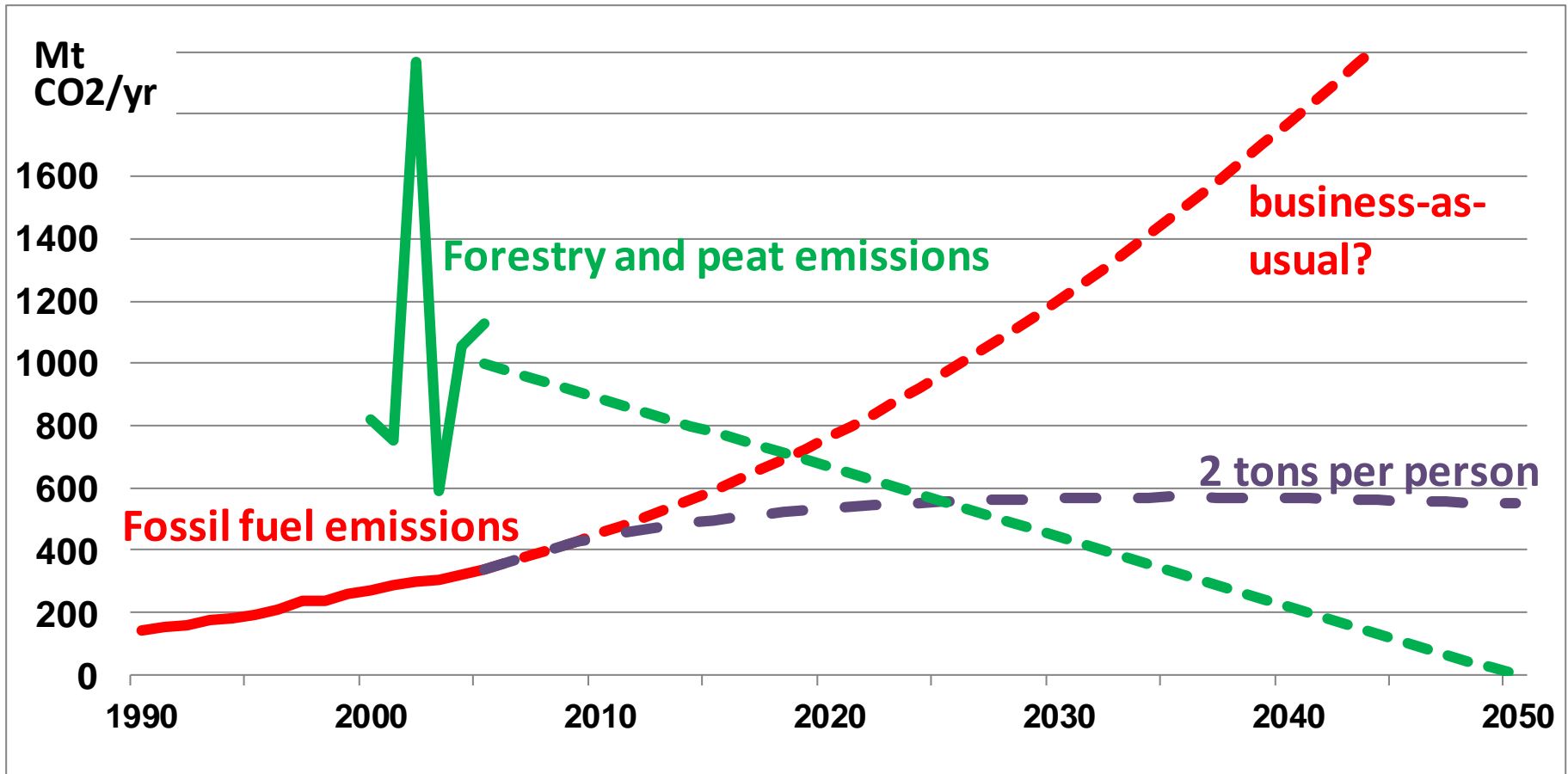


The top greenhouse gas emitters





Indonesia illustrative greenhouse gas emissions trajectories



Indonesia's emissions target

26% reduction below business-as-usual at 2020, unilaterally

...up to 41% reduction with international assistance

(compared to what 'business as usual' baseline?)



Climate change and Indonesia

Judith Mayer, Alex Ryan and Edward Aspinall

Indonesia can make the transition from climate change villain to global hero, but empowering the poor will be a key to effective action



Lovers of the Ahi al-Bayt

Chera Formich
Indonesia's Shi'a are moving ahead between local traditions ...



A new educational movement

Karen Srymer
A market for Islamic schools has opened up among Indonesia's ...



Digital meditation in Bali

Siohan Campbell
Camera wielding spectators partake in their own form of care ...



Falling into the Lesbian world

Heleen Paussacker
Reviewer: Blackwood gives insight into a little-understood gro ...



Surviving against the odds

Greene MacRae
Reviewer: Ann Dunham's study of village life reveals a deep un ...

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IN THIS EDITION



Holding up the sky

Friday, 02 August 2011 | Patrick Anderson

Indonesia has set ambitious targets to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions that will require major changes in how forests and agricultural lands are managed



Reaching for the sky?

Sunday, 24 July 2011 | Frank Jotzo

Indonesia has set ambitious emissions targets, but meeting them will require hard work



Using Indonesian forests

Sunday, 24 July 2011 | Daniel Murtyanto

Institutional reform and massive public participation are crucial to mitigate climate change



Community engagement

Sunday, 24 July 2011 | Birhanna Morgan

Don't ignore REDD's impacts on communities!



Selling the wind

Thursday, 04 August 2011 | Environmental Justice and Governance Research Lab

Aoeth experiments with a major REDD project, but without involving local people



Climate justice

Sunday, 24 July 2011 | Sri Murnanti

Climate change is compounding the environmental and social justice problems confronted by marginalized communities: a multi-faceted movement is needed in response



Taking action in the provinces

Thursday, 04 August 2011 | Silvia Innes

Officials in Papua and Riau want to prevent deforestation, but they need concrete action and resources from the national government, not just talk and instructions



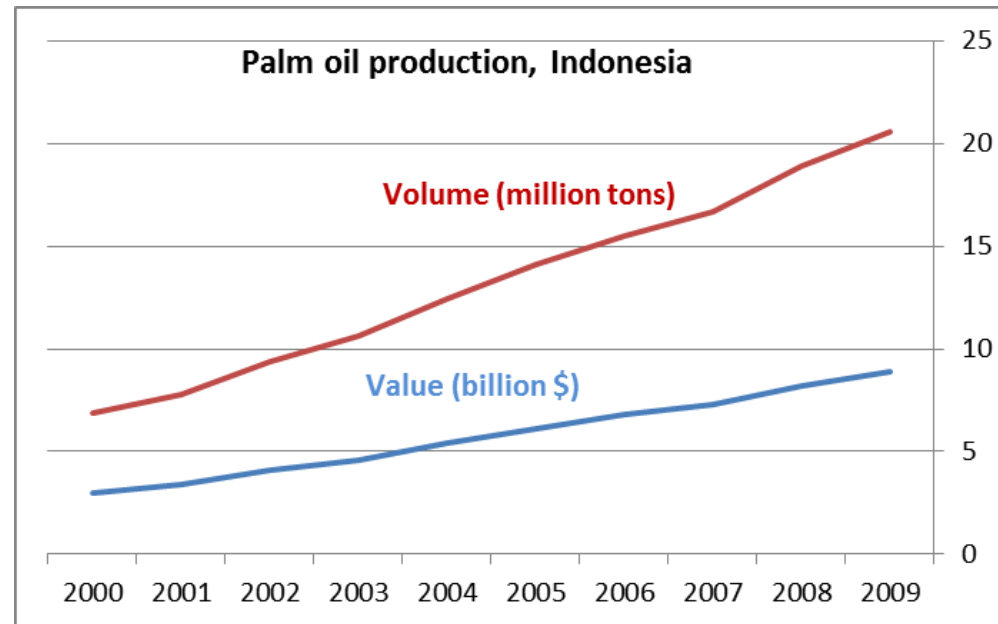
The energy challenge

Sunday, 24 July 2011 | Fitrian Ardiansyah

Indonesia is rich in renewable energy but government policies foster reliance on fossil fuels

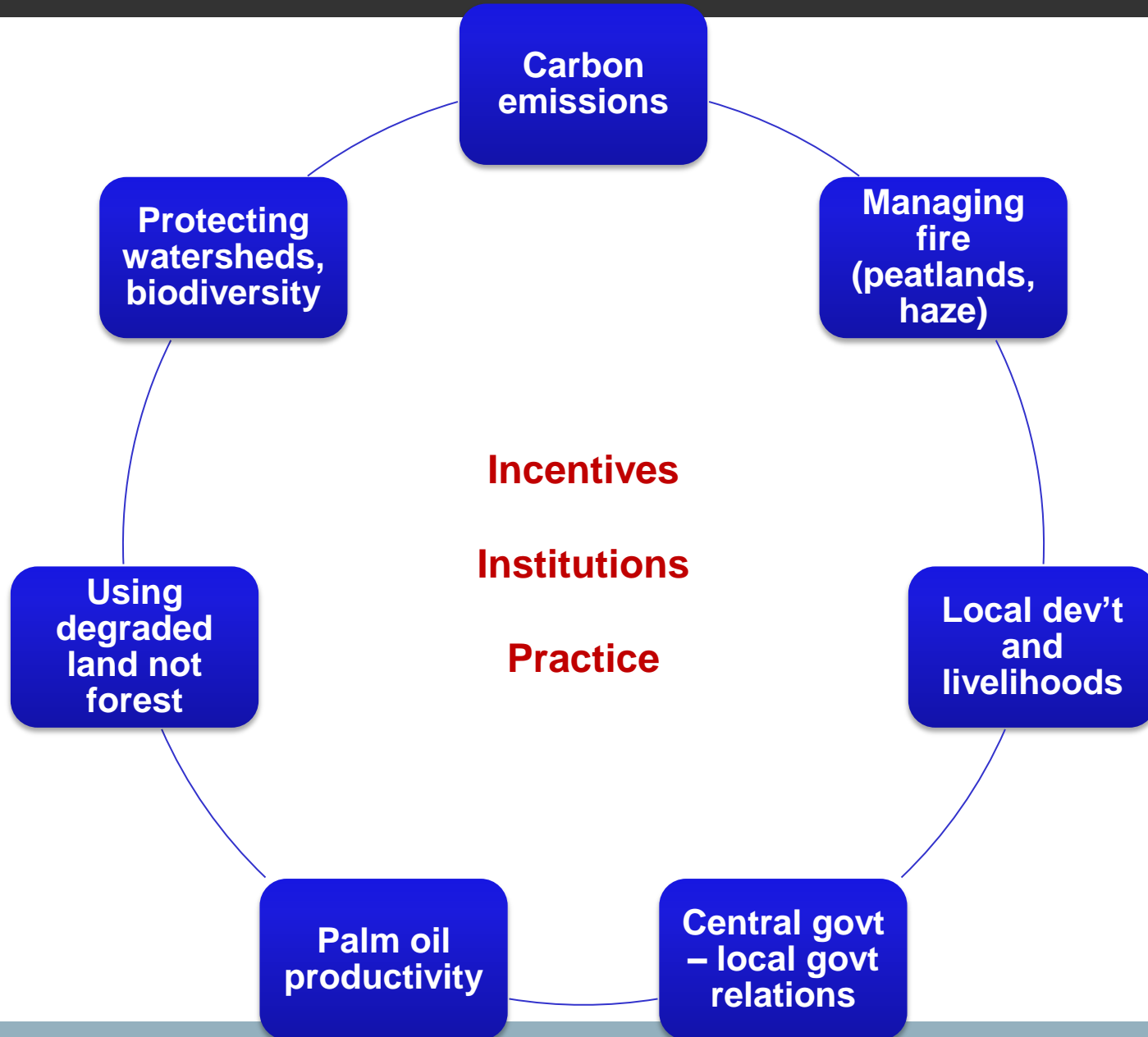
Palm oil conversion overwhelming ...but:

- Protecting peatlands
- Establishing plantations on degraded lands
- Increasing yields
- Better management of forests and fire
- Conserving forests (biodiversity, local environmental services)





Sustainable land use



RAN-GRK National Action Plan for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions

- government initiated and financed programs
- mostly for forests/land

Land conversion moratorium

- A compromise, but sends a signal

Norway \$1b promise

- Projects by AusAID and others

REDD+ agency



Energy efficiency; geothermal, hydro, gas

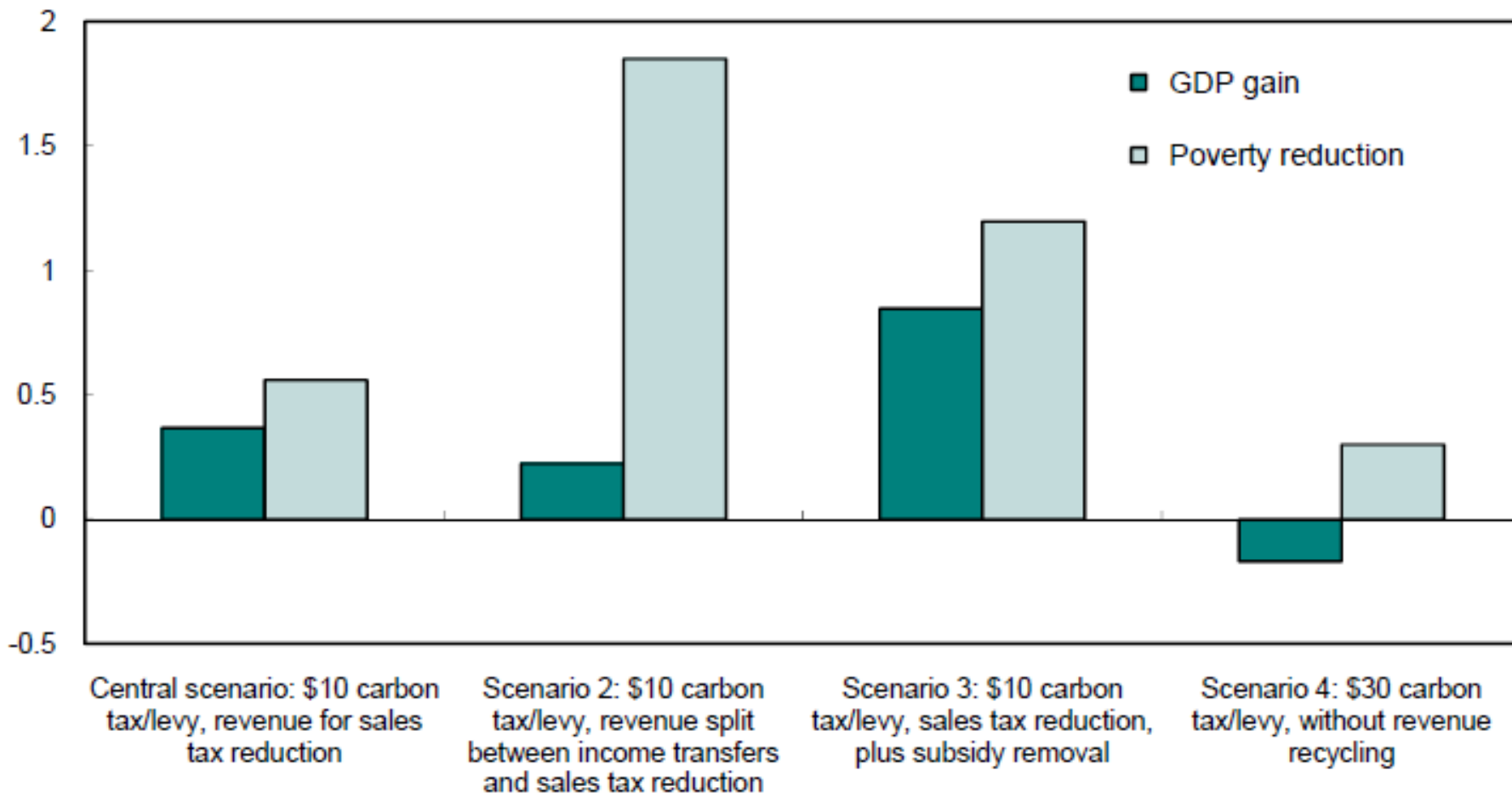
Policies, institutions? Investment?





A carbon tax could increase growth, and reduce poverty

Figure 2.4 Key modeling results: % change relative to reference case, 2020



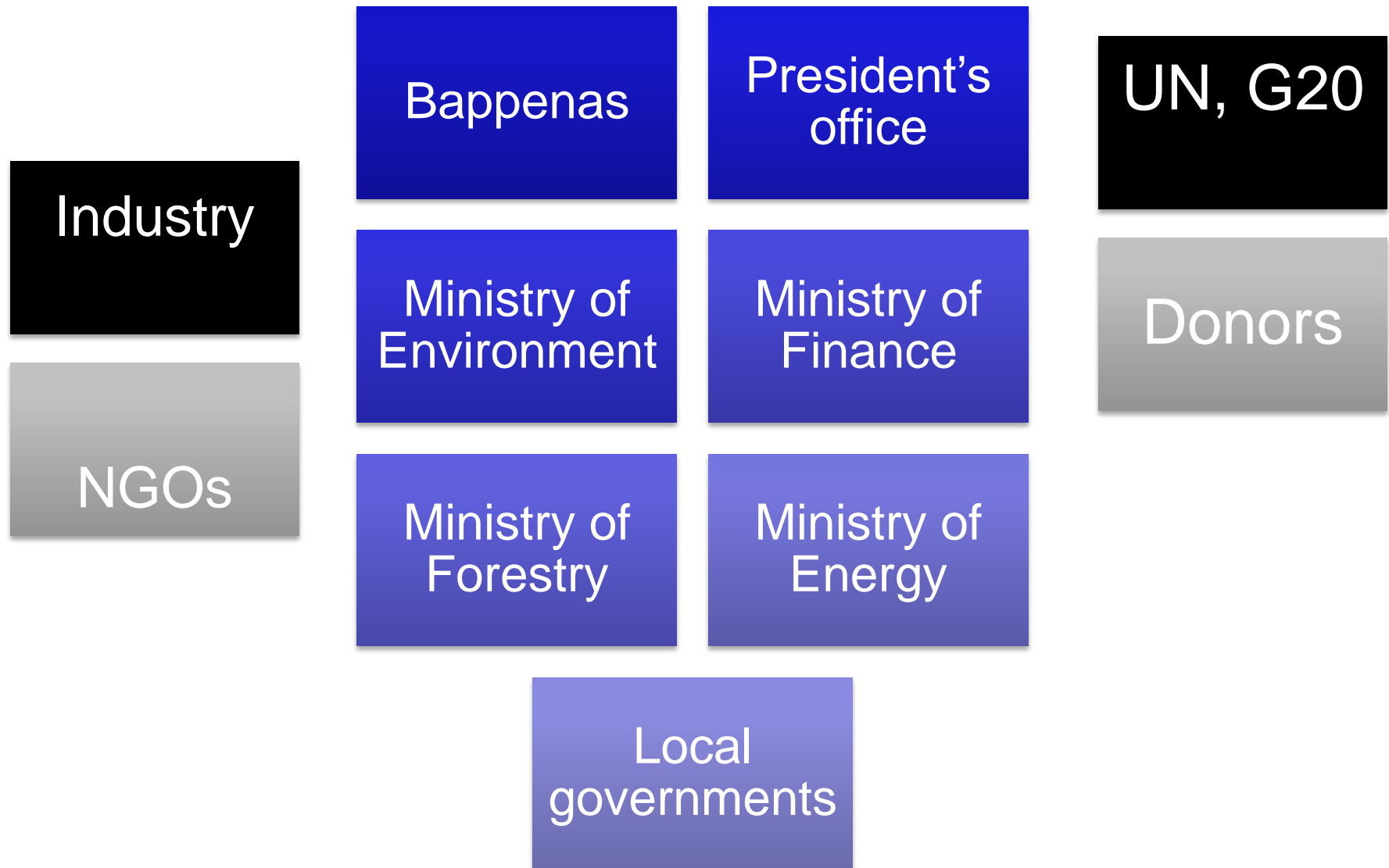
Source: Indonesia E-3 model, Green Paper calibration.

Green Growth vs Brown Growth

“pro-poor, pro-growth,
pro-jobs and pro-environment”

“7 / 26”

Political economy and competition between institutions



Will anything actually be done?

Fast-track climate finance

- global \$10b per year to developing countries, 2010-12

Capacity building

- central and local governments, civil society

Demonstration projects

- need to take risks



What role for markets?

Indonesia's potential supply: (say) 15% of emissions
300 million tons @ \$25 = \$ 7.5 billion/year

- Demand: Australia emissions gap >50 million tons @2020?
- Japan, Korea, California, NZ.....

Needed:

- ✓ emissions monitoring
- (✓) credible baseline at national (or provincial / sectoral) level
- ? effective policy instruments and institutions
- ? payment distribution to local level, development programs

**Investment in emissions reductions:
a 'club' of nations with compatible interests?**





An illustrative business as usual scenario

