

## Country profile for Indonesia<sup>1</sup>

Date: *February 2020* (version 2)

Authors: ICLEI Indonesia

The purpose of this country profile, developed in the framework of Urban-LEDS II project, is to provide a summary of relevant context at the national level, and background information that can feed into the overall project implementation and communication. It is intended to be a “*living document*” that will be updated over time during the project.

The document addresses the following specific requirements:

- To provide background information about the country to guide project implementation at the local level;
- To gain insight into the structures, process, roles and mandates of national, regional and local government levels with the aim to contribute towards vertical integration between national and local governments and to support the implementation of LEDS at the local level;
- To contribute towards the gap analysis and exploring vertical integration solutions with different levels of governments; and
- To establish a dialogue and explore partnerships and networking opportunities with political leaders at all government levels.

Please note that many of the information and indicators of this profile are aligned with the reporting platform CDP-ICLEI Unified Reporting System.

**Human activities in cities contribute a significant and growing proportion of global greenhouse gas emissions, driving the demand for energy and other services in urban areas with rapid population growth. UN-Habitat and ICLEI are taking on this challenge by accelerating urban low emission development and climate resilience across more than 60 cities worldwide, using a multilevel governance approach to urban climate action. Through Urban-LEDS, cities develop comprehensive urban Low Emissions Development Strategies and work together to implement their plans and develop pilot projects and finance models for LEDS implementation. Urban-LEDS strengthens cooperation and information sharing across national and local governments, positioning all levels of government to advance, track and deliver on global climate and sustainability goals. [www.urban-leds.org](http://www.urban-leds.org)**

<sup>1</sup> Urban-LEDS II project Output (Op1.2)



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## 1. Overview

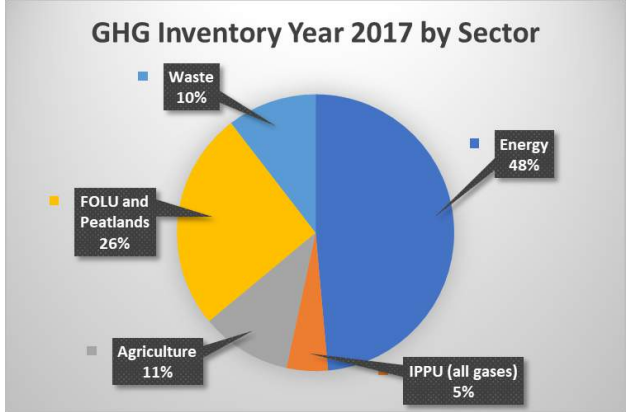
Key information of the country

<p>Flag</p>	
<p>Country map with Urban-LEDS II project cities</p>	 <p>Model Cities (<i>blue mark</i>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bogor City</li> <li>• Balikpapan</li> </ul> <p>Satellite Cities (<i>green mark</i>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bogor Regency</li> <li>• Tangerang Selatan</li> <li>• Tarakan</li> <li>• Bontang</li> </ul>
<p>Key geographical attributes of the country</p>	<p>Astronomically, Indonesia is located between 6° 04' 30" North latitude and 11° 00' 36" South latitude and between 94° 58' 21" and 141° 01' 10" East longitude and lies on equator line located at 0° latitude line.</p> <p>In terms of geographic position, Indonesia has boundaries as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- North: Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, Philippines, Thailand, Palau and South China Seas</li> <li>- South: Australia, Timor Lester and Indian Ocean</li> <li>- West: Indian Ocean</li> <li>- East: Papua New Guinea and Pacific Ocean</li> </ul> <p>The boundaries spread on 111 outermost islands of Indonesia of Indonesia that must be well managed and guarded. The outermost islands are immediately adjacent to other countries and have strategic sovereignty values that should be strengthened (President Decree No. 6 of 2017 on Small Outermost Islands Determination).</p>



	<p>In terms of geographic location, Indonesia is located between Asian Continent and Australian Continent and between Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean.</p> <p>Indonesia has 34 provinces spreading over five main islands and four archipelagos. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sumatera Island: Aceh, Sumatera Utara, Sumatera Barat, Riau, Jambi, Sumatera Selatan, Bengkulu and Lampung</li> <li>- Riau Archipelago: Kepulauan Riau</li> <li>- Bangka Belitung Archipelago: Kepulauan Bangka Belitung</li> <li>- Jawa Island: DKI Jakarta, Jawa Barat, Banten, Jawa Tengah, DI Yogyakarta and Jawa Timur</li> <li>- Nusa Tenggara Archipelago (sunda kecil): Bali, Nusa Tenggara Barat and Nusa Tenggara Timur</li> <li>- Kalimantan Island: Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Timur and Kalimantan Utara</li> <li>- Sulawesi Island: Sulawesi Utara, Gorontalo, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Barat and Sulawesi Tenggara</li> <li>- Maluku Archipelago: Maluku and Maluku Utara</li> <li>- Papua Island: Papua and Papua Barat</li> </ul> <p>(Source: Indonesia Statistic 2019)</p>
Size of population (year)	2018: 265,015,300 populations (Source: Indonesia Statistic 2019)
Size (km <sup>2</sup> )	Total area of Indonesia: 1,916,862.20 km <sup>2</sup> (Source: Indonesia Statistic 2019)
Population density (year)	2018: 138 per km <sup>2</sup> (Source: Indonesia Statistic 2019)
Official language(s)	Indonesian
Major religions	Islam, Roman Catholic, Christianity (Protestant), Buddhism, Hinduism, Confucianism
Time zone	GMT +7
<a href="#">GDP per capita</a> (€)	2018: 14,837.4 trillion IDR or 975.31 billion Euro (Source: Indonesia Statistic 2019)
Annual GDP Growth rate	2018: 5.2% (Source: Indonesia Statistic 2019)
% of population living in poverty	September 2018: 9.66% (Source: Indonesia Statistic 2019)
Unemployment rate	2018: 5.3% (Source: Indonesia Statistic 2019)
Greenhouse Gas emissions (total in CO <sub>2</sub> e/year)	2017: 1,150,772 Gg CO <sub>2</sub> e (Source: GHG Inventory and MRV Report 2018 by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry)



<p>Greenhouse Gas emissions by sector</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <table border="1" data-bbox="726 640 1417 981"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector</th> <th>GHG Inventory year 2017 (Gg CO<sub>2</sub>e)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Energy</td> <td>558,890</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IPPU (all gases)</td> <td>55,395</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agriculture</td> <td>121,686</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FOLU and Peatlands</td> <td>294,611</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waste</td> <td>120,191</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(Source: GHG Inventory and MRV Report 2018 by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry)</p>	Sector	GHG Inventory year 2017 (Gg CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Energy	558,890	IPPU (all gases)	55,395	Agriculture	121,686	FOLU and Peatlands	294,611	Waste	120,191
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Waste	120,191												
<p><a href="#">GINI Index (World Bank)</a>(year)</p>	<p>2017: 38.1 (Source: <a href="https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?locations=ID">https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?locations=ID</a>, last accessed on 15<sup>th</sup> January 2020)</p>												
<p>Number of cities reporting in CDP-ICLEI Unified Reporting System</p>	<p>11 (Balikpapan, Banda Aceh, Bandung, Bekasi, Bogor, Cimahi, Malang, Probolinggo, Semarang, Tangerang, Special Capital Region of Jakarta)</p>												

## 2. Governance structure

This section provides information on the governance structure of the country. The first table shows how governments are appointed, the nature of the relationships between different governments (hierarchical, collaborative and equal, etc), as well as the number of regional and local governments.

- Spheres or Levels of Government

Level of Government	Character	Mandate/Role	Head of government (type)	Appointment (elected or appointed)
National	<p>Indonesia is a republic with a presidential system. In this system, the President of Indonesia serves as both head of state and government. The Indonesian government can be divided into three important branches - the Executive branch, the Legislative branch, and the Judicial branch. The phrase "government of Indonesia" often colloquially means both the Executive and Legislative branches together, as they are the ones responsible for the day-to-day governance and law-making process in the country. However, the ones truly responsible for Indonesia's governance is the Executive branch, represented by the Cabinet of Indonesia.</p> <p>The Cabinet of Indonesia is composed by the most senior appointed officers of the</p>	<p>National legislative competencies on climate/energy/environment:</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and Forestry deals with subjects such as the environment, climate change, and conserving Indonesia's forests.</p> <p>The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources deals with subjects such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, and mineral resources.</p> <p>The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries deals with subjects concerning Indonesia's seas and fisheries.</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture deals with subjects concerning farming, plantation, horticulture, agriculture, and livestock.</p>	<p>President: Joko Widodo (20 October 2019 – Present)</p> <p>(Source: <a href="https://www.indonesia.go.id/profil">https://www.indonesia.go.id/profil</a>)</p>	<p>Elected by proportionate voting system on 17<sup>th</sup> April 2019</p> <p>Period: 5-years term</p>

Level of Government	Character	Mandate/Role	Head of government (type)	Appointment (elected or appointed)
	<p>government's Executive branch that serves underneath the President of Indonesia. The members of the Cabinet (with the exception of the Vice President) can be dismissed at will for no cause by the President.</p> <p>The Legislative branch of the government of Indonesia is comprised of the People's Consultative Assembly. Following the 2004 elections, the Assembly works on a bicameral parliament system, with a second chamber - the Regional Representatives Council - being created in an effort to increase regional representation. This Council works as the upper house of the Assembly, with the lower house being the People's Representative Council, otherwise known as the House of Representatives. There are 550 members of the House of Representatives, that serve a five-year term by proportional representation in multi-member constituencies.</p> <p>Since 1999, Indonesia have adopted a multi-party system. In the legislative elections following</p>	<p>The Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing deals with subjects concerning the housing of the people, public infrastructure and the country's water affairs.</p> <p>The Ministry of Industry deals with subjects concerning upstream industry, natural resources-based industry, green industry, and strategic industrial development.</p>		



Level of Government	Character	Mandate/Role	Head of government (type)	Appointment (elected or appointed)
	<p>the fall of the New Order regime in the late 90s, no political party has won an overall majority of seats. This results in governments in the Reform era being formed from coalitions.</p> <p>The Indonesia judiciary system is comprised of the Supreme Court of Indonesia, the Constitutional Court of Indonesia, public courts, religious courts, administrative courts and military courts.</p>			
34 Provinces	<p>The 34 provinces in Indonesia are headed by a Governor and has its own legislative body (representative body). Both the Governor and the members of the representative body are elected once every five years.</p> <p>Out of these 34 provinces, 5 of them are special regions – the autonomous provinces of Aceh, Papua, and West Papua as well as the Special Capital Region of Jakarta and the Special Region of Yogyakarta.</p>	<p>According to Government Regulation No. 33 of 2018, the role of governor as a representative of the national government in provincial administrative boundary is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate the development and supervision of the implementation of co-administration tasks in the district/city area</li> <li>• Monitor, evaluate and supervise the implementation of district/city/local governments in their regions</li> <li>• Empower and facilitate the regency/city areas in the region</li> <li>• Evaluate the draft district/city/local regulations on long-term local development plans, local revenue and expenditure budgets, changes in local revenue and expenditure budget, accountability for</li> </ul>	Governor	Democratically elected





Level of Government	Character	Mandate/Role	Head of government (type)	Appointment (elected or appointed)
		<p>implementing local revenue and expenditure budgets, local spatial planning, local taxes and local user fees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supervise district/city/local regulation</li> <li>• carry out other tasks in accordance with the provisions of the rules and regulations</li> </ul> <p>(Source: <a href="https://setkab.go.id/pp-no-332018-inilah-tugas-dan-wewenang-gubernur-sebagai-wakil-pemerintah-pusat/">https://setkab.go.id/pp-no-332018-inilah-tugas-dan-wewenang-gubernur-sebagai-wakil-pemerintah-pusat/</a>, last accessed on 21st January 2020).</p>		
<p>98 Cities and 416 Regencies (Source: Indonesia Statistic 2019)</p>	<p>In Indonesia, cities and regencies are considered in the same level. They are each headed by a Mayor (cities) and a Regent (regencies) and they each have their own local government and legislative bodies. Regencies are located in the more rural areas while cities are focused on non-agricultural activities.</p> <p>Mayors, Regents, and members of legislatures serve a 5-years term, renewal only once and are democratically elected by the people.</p>	<p>According to Law No. 23 of 2014, the role of mayor/regent is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead the implementation of City Government Affairs</li> <li>• Develop and submit the draft local regulation of long-term local development plan (locally named RPJPD) and the draft local regulation of mid-term local development plan (locally named RPJMD) to local people's representative assembly (locally named DRPRD) as well as develop and determine the local development work plan.</li> <li>• Develop and submit the draft local regulation of local budget plan (locally named APBD) and revision of local budget plan (locally named</li> </ul>	<p>Mayor (cities) Regents (regencies)</p>	<p>Democratically elected</p>



Level of Government	Character	Mandate/Role	Head of government (type)	Appointment (elected or appointed)
		APBD-P) as well as APBD accountability to DPRD. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Represent there are inside and outside the court, appoint a legal representative to represent it accordingly the provisions of the legislation</li> </ul>		
7,240 subdistricts and 83,706 villages (include Transmigration Settlement Unit) (Source: Indonesia Statistic 2019)	The subdistrict is part of the area of the district/municipality which is led by Camat.  Subdistrict are formed by regency/city regulation in accordance with statutory provisions	According to government regulation No. 17 of 2018, Camat as a lead of subdistrict has role as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out general government affairs at subdistrict level in accordance with the provisions of the law and regulations governing the implementation of general government affairs</li> <li>• Coordinate community empowerment activities</li> <li>• Coordinate efforts to administer peace and public order</li> <li>• Coordinate the application and enforcement of local regulations and local head regulations</li> <li>• Coordinate maintenance of infrastructure and public service facilities</li> <li>• Coordinate the administration of government activities at subdistrict level</li> <li>• Foster and oversee the administration of village government in accordance with the provisions of the legislation governing the village</li> </ul>	<i>camat</i> (subdistricts)	Appointed by mayors or regents



Level of Government	Character	Mandate/Role	Head of government (type)	Appointment (elected or appointed)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carry out government affairs which are the authority of subdistrict or village areas</li> </ul>		



- List of key actors and map institutions of the country

The key actors for **energy and transport** sector are as follows:

Category	Key Actor
<b>Public Sector</b>	
- National	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Transportation, PT Pertamina (Oil and Gas State-owned Company), PT PLN (Electricity State-owned Company), PT PGN (Natural Gas State-owned Company)
- Regional/Provincial	Provincial Governments
- Local	City/District Governments
<b>Private Sector</b>	
- International	
- National	
- Local	
<b>NGOs</b>	
- International	
- Local	
- Academia	
- Research	Institute for Essential Services Reform (IESR)
- Stakeholder Groups	Masyarakat Energi Terbarukan Indonesia (METI)

The key actors for **industrial process and product use (IPPU)** sector are as follows:

Category	Key Actor
<b>Public Sector</b>	
- National	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry, Technology Assessment and Application Agency (BBPT), PT Pertamina (Oil and Gas State-owned Company), PT PLN (Electricity State-owned Company), PT PGN (Natural Gas State-owned Company)
- Regional/Provincial	Provincial Governments
- Local	City/District Governments
<b>Private Sector</b>	
- International	
- National	IPPU companies
- Local	
<b>NGOs</b>	
- International	
- Local	
- Academia	
- Research	
- Stakeholder Groups	

The key actors for **agriculture** sector are as follows:

Category	Key Actor
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<b>Public Sector</b>	
- National	Ministry of Agriculture
- Regional/Provincial	Provincial Governments
- Local	City/District Governments
<b>Private Sector</b>	
- International	
- National	
- Local	
<b>NGOs</b>	
- International	
- Local	
- Academia	Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB)
- Research	
- Stakeholder Groups	

The key actors for **forestry and land use (FOLU)** sector are as follows:

<b>Category</b>	<b>Key Actor</b>
<b>Public Sector</b>	
- National	Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)
- Regional/Provincial	Provincial Governments
- Local	City/District Governments
<b>Private Sector</b>	
- International	
- National	
- Local	
<b>NGOs</b>	
- International	WWF, Wetlands International Indonesia, Winrock International, Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) BioClima Belanda, Zoological Society of London (ZSL) Inggris, Wildlife Conservation Society Indonesia, World Resources Institute (WRI) Indonesia, Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
- Local	Gabungan Pengusaha Kelapa Sawit Indonesia (GAPKI), Yayasan Kehati, Yayasan Madani Berkelanjutan
- Academia	University of Jambi, University of Riau, University of Tanjungpura, University of Lampung Mengkurat, University of Palangkaraya, University of Cendrawasih, University of Mulawarwan, University of Gajah Mada, Institut Pertanian Bogor, and University of Sebelas Maret
- Research	
- Stakeholder Groups	Forum Komunikasi Konservasi Indonesia (FKKI)



The key actors for **waste** sector are as follows:

Category	Key Actor
<b>Public Sector</b>	
- National	Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, Ministry of Health
- Regional/Provincial	Provincial Governments
- Local	City/District Governments
<b>Private Sector</b>	
- International	
- National	
- Local	
<b>NGOs</b>	
- International	
- Local	
- Academia	
- Research	
- Stakeholder Groups	

The key actors for **MRV system** are as follows:

Category	Key Actor
<b>Public Sector</b>	
- National	Ministry of Environment and Forestry, National Development Plan Agency (Bappenas)
- Regional/Provincial	Provincial Governments
- Local	City/District Governments
<b>Private Sector</b>	
- International	
- National	
- Local	
<b>NGOs</b>	
- International	
- Local	
- Academia	
- Research	
- Stakeholder Groups	

The key actors for **finance** sector are as follows:

Category	Key Actor
<b>Public Sector</b>	
- National	Ministry of Finance, Bank of Indonesia, PT SMI, PT PII
- Regional/Provincial	Provincial Governments
- Local	City/District Governments
<b>Private Sector</b>	
- International	
- National	



- Local	
<b>NGOs</b>	
- International	UNDP, GIZ PAKLIM, World Bank, DANIDA, USAID, JICA, UKAID, LCS, CPI
- Local	
- Academia	
- Research	
- Stakeholder Groups	

Please find the institutional mapping of the country in Annex A of this document.



### 3. Relevant national legislation and context

Please list legislations, governing policies, documents and plans with hyperlinks, including relevant targets or indicators, on the following areas:

Sector	Legislation / policy/ plan name	Brief description	Year adopted	Hyperlink	Headline target/ goal	Key related statistics	
						Parameter	Emission (CO <sub>2</sub> e) year 2011-2012
Climate	Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 70 of 2017 on Procedure of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), Role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forest and Enhancement of Forest	This regulation aims to support Indonesia commitment on reducing GHG emissions by 29% on its own and up to 41% with international assistance through mitigation action at land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF). In additions, this regulation provides procedure on how to reduce emissions from REDD+ as well as role of conservation, sustainable management of forest and enhancement of forest	2017	<a href="http://ditjenp.pi.menlhk.go.id/reddplus/images/ads/minppi/dokumen/P.70.pdf">http://ditjenp.pi.menlhk.go.id/reddplus/images/ads/minppi/dokumen/P.70.pdf</a> , last accessed on 21 <sup>st</sup> January 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The deadline of REDD+ implementation period I by 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020</li> <li>National Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) equipped with areal map is used as baseline to determine subnational FREL</li> <li>National FREL covers of 113.2 million Ha area. This area was mapped in 1990 were still covered by natural forests, both primary and secondary, both on mineral soils and peat soils.</li> </ul>	Deforestation	248,937,119
						Forest degradation	5,920,802
						Peat degradation	226,167,756
						Total	481,025,677
						% Uncertainty	17.8%
						(Source: <a href="https://redd.unfccc.int/files/frel_submission_by_indonesia_final.pdf">https://redd.unfccc.int/files/frel_submission_by_indonesia_final.pdf</a> , last accessed on 23 <sup>rd</sup> January 2020).	



Sector	Legislation / policy/ plan name	Brief description	Year adopted	Hyperlink	Headline target/ goal	Key related statistics														
	Carbon Stocks																			
	Law No. 16 of 2016 on Ratification of Paris Agreement to the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	This regulation is ratification of Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that was signed by the Government of Indonesia on 22 <sup>nd</sup> April 2016 in New York, United States of America.	2016	<a href="http://ditjenpi.menlhk.go.id/reddplu/images/references/parisagreement/UUNo_6_Tahun_2016_Ratifikasi_PA.pdf">http://ditjenpi.menlhk.go.id/reddplu/images/references/parisagreement/UUNo_6_Tahun_2016_Ratifikasi_PA.pdf</a> , last accessed on 21 <sup>st</sup> January 2020	Government of Indonesia is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 29% on its own or equivalent to 834 million-ton CO <sub>2</sub> e and 41% with international assistance by 2030 from business-as-usual (BAU). This target will be achieved through sector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Energy</li> <li>- IPPU</li> <li>- Agriculture</li> <li>- FOLU and peatlands</li> <li>- Waste</li> </ul>	National GHG emissions reduction by sector year 2017 is as follows: <table border="1" data-bbox="1601 526 2027 909"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector</th> <th>GHG emission reduction year 2017 (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Energy</td> <td>49,751,639.35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IPPU</td> <td>786,280.23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FOLU &amp; peatlands</td> <td>309,406,137</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agriculture</td> <td>510,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waste</td> <td>354,440</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>360,808,496.58</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(Source: GHG Inventory and MRV Report 2018 by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry)</p>	Sector	GHG emission reduction year 2017 (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Energy	49,751,639.35	IPPU	786,280.23	FOLU & peatlands	309,406,137	Agriculture	510,000	Waste	354,440	Total	360,808,496.58
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Agriculture	510,000																			
Waste	354,440																			
Total	360,808,496.58																			
	Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 33 of 2016 on Guideline of Climate	This regulation aims to guide government and local governments in developing climate change adaptation and integrating it into local development	2016	<a href="http://ditjenpi.menlhk.go.id/reddplu/images/references/permen/3.P.33.pdf">http://ditjenpi.menlhk.go.id/reddplu/images/references/permen/3.P.33.pdf</a> , last accessed on 23 <sup>rd</sup>	CRVA as a reference in developing climate change adaptation development planning	N/A														



Sector	Legislation / policy/ plan name	Brief description	Year adopted	Hyperlink	Headline target/ goal	Key related statistics																	
	Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA)	planning and/or specific working plan.		January 2020																			
Energy	Government Regulation No. 79 of 2014 on National Energy Policy	National energy policy is energy management policies that are based on the principles of equitable, sustainability and environmental insight in order to create energy independence and national energy security	2014	<a href="https://jdih.sdm.go.id/index.php/web/result/186/detail">https://jdih.sdm.go.id/index.php/web/result/186/detail</a> , last accessed on 24 <sup>th</sup> January 2020	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Energy Type</th> <th colspan="2">% Target</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2025</th> <th>2050</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>New and renewable energy</td> <td>23%</td> <td>31%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Crude oil</td> <td>25%</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coal</td> <td>30%</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gas</td> <td>22%</td> <td>24%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Energy Type	% Target		2025	2050	New and renewable energy	23%	31%	Crude oil	25%	20%	Coal	30%	25%	Gas	22%	24%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2018, the total primary energy production consisting of oil, gas, coal and renewable energy was 411.6 MTOE. Around 64% or 261.4 MTOE from the total production especially coal and LNG were exported.</li> <li>Indonesia also imported energy especially crude oil and petroleum products of 43.2 MTOE and small volume of high rank coal to meet industrial sector's need.</li> <li>The total final energy consumption (without traditional biomass) in 2018 was around 114 MTOE derived from 40% transportation, 36% industry, 16% household, 6% commercial sector and 2% other sectors.</li> <li>Indonesia power plant capacity in 2018 reached</li> </ul>
Energy Type	% Target																						
	2025	2050																					
New and renewable energy	23%	31%																					
Crude oil	25%	20%																					
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Gas	22%	24%																					



Sector	Legislation / policy/ plan name	Brief description	Year adopted	Hyperlink	Headline target/ goal	Key related statistics
						<p>64.5 GW or it increased 3% compared to the capacity in 2017. The power plant installed capacity in 2018 was mostly dominated by fossil fuel power plant especially coal (50%) followed by gas (29%), fuel (7%) and renewable energy (14%)</p> <p>(source: <a href="https://www.esdm.go.id/assets/media/content/content-indonesia-energy-outlook-2019-english-version.pdf">https://www.esdm.go.id/assets/media/content/content-indonesia-energy-outlook-2019-english-version.pdf</a>, last accessed on 24<sup>th</sup> January 2020).</p>
	Energy Program for 2020	Government of Indonesia through Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resource has set several targets for year 2020 in order to support the National Energy Policy	2020	<a href="https://www.esdm.go.id/assets/media/content/capaian-kinerja-2019-dan-program-2020.pdf">https://www.esdm.go.id/assets/media/content/capaian-kinerja-2019-dan-program-2020.pdf</a> , last accessed on 24 <sup>th</sup> January	<p>List of energy program for <b>year 2020</b> as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One price fuel oil: 83 additional locations around Indonesia</li> <li>• Free LPG converter kits for fishermen and small farmers: 50,000 packages</li> <li>• Development of city gas network infrastructure: 266,070 gas networks</li> </ul>	<p>Realization of energy program in <b>year 2019</b> as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One price fuel oil: 170 locations around Indonesia</li> <li>• Free LPG converter kits for fishermen and small farmers: 14,305 packages</li> <li>• Development of city gas network infrastructure: 74,496 gas networks</li> <li>• Oil and gas lifting: 1,806 mboepd</li> <li>• Increased power generation</li> </ul>



Sector	Legislation / policy/ plan name	Brief description	Year adopted	Hyperlink	Headline target/ goal	Key related statistics		
				2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oil and gas lifting: 1,946 mboepd</li> <li>Increased power generation capacity: 74.8 GW</li> <li>Electrification ratio: 100%</li> <li>Optimization of the power plant primary energy mix: 2.91%</li> <li>Electricity network losses: 9.20%</li> <li>National electricity consumption: 1,142 kWh/capita</li> <li>Capacity of new and renewable energy (NRE) power plant: 10,843 MW</li> <li>Biodiesel mandatory: 10 million-KL</li> <li>NRE utilization to support GHG emissions reduction: 58 million-tCO<sub>2</sub>e</li> </ul>	capacity: 69.1 GW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electrification ratio: 98.89%</li> <li>Optimization of the power plant primary energy mix: 4.03%</li> <li>Electricity network losses: 9.40%</li> <li>National electricity consumption: 1,084 kWh/capita</li> <li>Capacity of new and renewable energy power plant: 10,157 MW</li> <li>Biodiesel mandatory: 8.37 million-KL</li> <li>NRE utilization to support GHG emissions reduction: 54.8 million-tCO<sub>2</sub>e</li> </ul> (source: <a href="https://www.esdm.go.id/assets/media/content/content-capaian-kinerja-2019-dan-program-2020.pdf">https://www.esdm.go.id/assets/media/content/content-capaian-kinerja-2019-dan-program-2020.pdf</a> , last accessed on 24 <sup>th</sup> January 2020).		
Mobility	Decision of Transportati on Ministry No. 201 of 2013 on	The ministry decision aims to support achieving target on GHG emissions reduction	2013	<a href="https://balitb.anghub.dep hub.go.id/fil e/171">https://balitb anghub.dep hub.go.id/fil e/171</a> , last accessed	Focus of climate change mitigation at transportation sector as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Utilizing renewable energy</li> </ul>	Monitoring of GHG Emissions Reduction at Transportation Sector <table border="1" style="width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><b>Sub</b></td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><b>tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>Sub</b>	<b>tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>
<b>Sub</b>	<b>tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>							



Sector	Legislation / policy/ plan name	Brief description	Year adopted	Hyperlink	Headline target/ goal	Key related statistics		
						sector	2017	2018
	Establishing a National Action Plan for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the Transportation Sector	that was stated in the Presidential Regulation No. 61 of 2011 on GHG Emissions Reduction Development Planning		on 24 <sup>th</sup> January 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using low carbon fuel</li> <li>Conducting energy efficiency</li> </ul>	Land	369,826	1,586,654
						Sea	147,668	733,952
						Air	1,322,107	1,527,407
						Rail	1,848,457	2,753,015
						<b>Total</b>	<b>3,688,058</b>	<b>6,601,028</b>
						(Source: <a href="https://balitbanghub.dephub.go.id/file/171">https://balitbanghub.dephub.go.id/file/171</a> , last accessed on 24 <sup>th</sup> January 2020)		
Buildings	Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing Regulation No. 2 of 2015 on Green Building	This regulation aims to guide building organizers in conducting green buildings	2015	<a href="http://pug-pupr.pu.go.id/uploads/Produk_Pengaturan/Permen%20PU-PR%20No%202-2015.pdf">http://pug-pupr.pu.go.id/uploads/Produk_Pengaturan/Permen%20PU-PR%20No%202-2015.pdf</a> , last accessed on 24 <sup>th</sup> January 2020	Buildings that are subject to green building requirements are divided into category: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mandatory;</li> <li>Recommended; and</li> <li>Voluntary.</li> </ul>	According to Green Building Council Indonesia (GBCI), 20 buildings have received green certificate period 2013 – 2018 (source: <a href="https://greenbuilding.jakarta.go.id/news/2018/01/20/baru-20-gedung-bersertifikat-hijau/">https://greenbuilding.jakarta.go.id/news/2018/01/20/baru-20-gedung-bersertifikat-hijau/</a> , last accessed on 24 <sup>th</sup> January 2020).		
Waste management	Law No. 18 year 2008 on Waste Management	This regulation aims to improve public health and environment quality	2008	<a href="https://pelayan.jakarta.go.id/download/regulasi">https://pelayan.jakarta.go.id/download/regulasi</a>	The role of national government and local government, permits, implementation,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) and the Ministry of Industry in 2016, the</li> </ul>		



Sector	Legislation / policy/ plan name	Brief description	Year adopted	Hyperlink	Headline target/ goal	Key related statistics
	t	and make waste be sources.		<a href="#">/undang-undang-nomor-18-tahun-2008-tentang-pengelolaan-sampah.pdf</a> , last accessed on 24 <sup>th</sup> January 2020	monitoring, administration punishment and other related matters are regulated in this regulation.	<p>number of waste generation in Indonesia has reached 65.2 million tons per year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste managed from industry in 2017 amounted to 60.31 million ton</li> <li>MoEF stated that there were 5,244 Waste Banks in Indonesia</li> <li>Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) in 2015 has built 25 centralized Waste Water Treatment Plants (WWTP), 180 regional WWTPs and 155 Fecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTP) in Indonesia.</li> <li>In 2016-2017 period, the number of districts/cities with non-open dumping landfill reached 188 out of 355 districts/cities monitored.</li> <li>In 2016-2017 period, companies with a minimum PROPER rating of Blue reached 92.7 percent of 1,655 companies</li> </ul> <p>(Source: Environment Statistic Indonesia 2018)</p>



Sector	Legislation / policy/ plan name	Brief description	Year adopted	Hyperlink	Headline target/ goal	Key related statistics
Water	Law No. 17 of 2019 on water resources	This regulation aims to guarantee the sustainability of the availability of water and water resources in order to provide fair benefits to the community	2019	<a href="https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/122742/uu-no-17-tahun-2019">https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/122742/uu-no-17-tahun-2019</a> , last accessed on 24 <sup>th</sup> January 2020	The role of national government, permits, implementation, monitoring, administration punishment and other related matters are regulated in this regulation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % piped water 2018: 10.29%</li> <li>• % pumped water 2018: 16.36%</li> <li>• % bottled water 2018: 36.28%</li> <li>• % protected well 2018: 17.51%</li> <li>• % unprotected well 2018: 4.69%</li> <li>• % protected spring 2018: 8.22%</li> <li>• % unprotected spring 2018: 2.78%</li> <li>• % improved drinking water 2014-2018: 73.68%</li> </ul>
Sustainable development	Low Carbon Development Indonesia (LCDI)	LCDI aims to explicitly incorporate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets into the policy planning exercise, along with other interventions for preserving and restoring natural resources.	2019	<a href="https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/ZgL7fHeVguMi8rG#pdfviewer">https://drive.bappenas.go.id/owncloud/index.php/s/ZgL7fHeVguMi8rG#pdfviewer</a> , last accessed on 24 <sup>th</sup> January 2020	LCDI High Scenario target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meets Indonesia's 2030 climate target</li> <li>• GHG emissions reduced nearly 43% by 2030</li> <li>• GDP growth of 6% per year between 2019 – 2045</li> </ul>	-
Air quality	Government Regulation No. 41 of	This regulation aims to control air pollution from	1999	<a href="http://ditjenpp.kemham.go.id/">http://ditjenpp.kemham.go.id/</a>	This regulation set up as follows:	-



Sector	Legislation / policy/ plan name	Brief description	Year adopted	Hyperlink	Headline target/ goal	Key related statistics
	1999 on Air Pollution Control	activities of specific moving sources, immovable sources, immovable sources, and immovable sources which are carried out in an effort to control emission sources and / or sources of disturbances which aim to prevent the decrease in ambient air quality.		<a href="#">arsip/ln/1999/pp41-1999.pdf</a> , last accessed on 29 <sup>th</sup> January 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air quality protection</li> <li>• Air pollution control</li> <li>• Monitoring</li> <li>• Funding</li> <li>• Compensation</li> </ul>	
Land use						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % human settlements VS other land use</li> <li>• Ecosystem services</li> <li>Etc</li> </ul>
Biodiversity	Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP) 2015-2020	IBSAP consists of national strategy and Indonesia biodiversity management plan including the relevant aspects with its biodiversity issue and the priority agenda of national development at several years ahead so that IBSAP can	2015	<a href="https://www.bappenas.go.id/files/publikasi_utama/Dokumen_IBSAP_2015-2020.pdf">https://www.bappenas.go.id/files/publikasi_utama/Dokumen_IBSAP_2015-2020.pdf</a> , last accessed on 30 <sup>th</sup> January	Target of IBASP 2015-2020 was designed in accordance with framework of Aichi Targets (AT) by considering the national's needs and conditions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The realization of awareness and participation of various parties through formal and informal education</li> </ul>	-





Sector	Legislation / policy/ plan name	Brief description	Year adopted	Hyperlink	Headline target/ goal	Key related statistics
		improve society productivity, nation's competitiveness and economic independence.		2020	programs (supporting AT-1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of sustainable management of biological resources in the planning and implementation of national and local development to improve the community's economy (AT-2)</li> <li>• The realization of a system of incentives and disincentives in the business and management of sustainable biological resources (AT-3)</li> <li>• Implementation of increased availability and application of policies to support sustainable production and consumption patterns in the utilization of sustainable biological resources (AT-4)</li> <li>• Implementation of the</li> </ul>	



Sector	Legislation / policy/ plan name	Brief description	Year adopted	Hyperlink	Headline target/ goal	Key related statistics
					<p>development of ex-situ conservation areas to protect local species (AT-5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of policies for sustainable management and harvesting (AT-6)</li> <li>• Implementation of an increase in the area of agriculture, plantations and farms that are managed sustainably (AT-7)</li> <li>• Implementation of reduced levels of pollution that damage liver resources and ecosystem function (AT-8)</li> <li>• Implementation of prevention and eradication of invasive alien species (AT-9)</li> <li>• Implementation of reduced levels of antropogenic pressure on coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems affected by climate change (AT-10)</li> </ul>	



Sector	Legislation / policy/ plan name	Brief description	Year adopted	Hyperlink	Headline target/ goal	Key related statistics
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The realization of sustainable maintenance and increased area of conservation areas (AT-11)</li> <li>• Implementation of efforts to maintain endangered species populations as a type of national conservation priority (AT-12)</li> <li>• Implementation of the development of breeding systems, genetic breeding, and domestication of wildlife and breeding of wild species (AT-13)</li> <li>• Implementation of improved integrated ecosystem functions to ensure the improvement of essential services (water, health, livelihoods, tourism) (AT-14)</li> <li>• The realization of conservation and</li> </ul>	



Sector	Legislation / policy/ plan name	Brief description	Year adopted	Hyperlink	Headline target/ goal	Key related statistics
					ecosystem restoration in degraded areas (AT-15) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of the establishment of the Nagoya Protocol and its derivative instruments through statutory regulations and established implementing institutions from the center and the regions (AT-16)</li> <li>• Implementation of the new IBSAP implementation at various levels (AT-17)</li> <li>• Development of local wisdom innovation development and capacity building for bioprospection for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources (AT-18)</li> <li>• Implementation of capacity building of science and technology for sustainable</li> </ul>	



Sector	Legislation / policy/ plan name	Brief description	Year adopted	Hyperlink	Headline target/ goal	Key related statistics
					management of biological resources (AT-19) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of resource identification and budget effectiveness in the implementation of sustainable biodiversity management (AT-20)</li> <li>• Comprehensive and integrated implementation of data mapping and biodiversity information</li> <li>• Completion of resolving various conflicts related to comprehensive biodiversity management</li> </ul>	
Food & agriculture	Government Regulation No. 17 of 2015 on Food Security and Nutrition		2015	<a href="http://www.bulog.co.id/dokumen/pp/PP_17_2015_KPG.pdf">http://www.bulog.co.id/dokumen/pp/PP_17_2015_KPG.pdf</a> , last accessed on 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2020	This regulation sets up on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government food reservations and local food reserves</li> <li>• City/district government food reservations</li> <li>• Provincial government food reservations</li> <li>• Differences of food and improvement of community nutrition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• harvest area in 2018: 10,903,835 ha</li> <li>• Productivity in 2018: 51.85 qu/ha</li> <li>• Production in 2018: 56,537,774 ton (Source: Indonesia Statistic 2019)</li> </ul>



Sector	Legislation / policy/ plan name	Brief description	Year adopted	Hyperlink	Headline target/ goal	Key related statistics
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food crisis readiness and management</li> </ul>	



#### 4. Assessment of NDC in relation to sub-national government

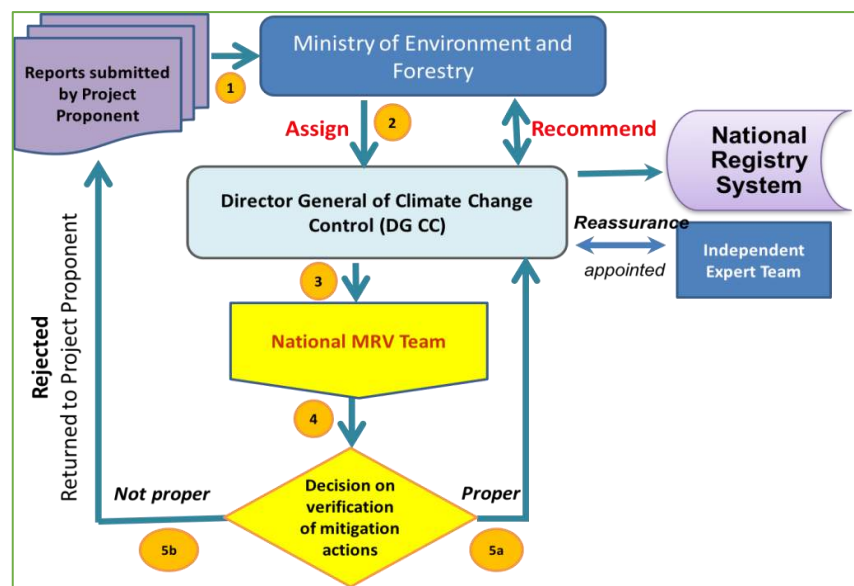
Publication date of latest NDC	November 2016 (source: <a href="https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Indonesia%20First/First%20NDC%20Indonesia_submitted%20to%20UNFCCC%20Set_November%20%202016.pdf">https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Indonesia%20First/First%20NDC%20Indonesia_submitted%20to%20UNFCCC%20Set_November%20%202016.pdf</a> , last accessed on 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2020)
Lead agency/ Ministry	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
Governance structures for implementation	Multi-level governance
To what extent are a) Sub-national government b) Urbanisation/urban relevant sectors <sup>2</sup> mentioned in the NDC?	Strategy approach to achieve INDC target is by continuously enhancing the engagement of non-party stakeholders, including local government, private sectors and civil societies.
Do any urban-related NAMA's or NAP's, or coordinated urban/climate programs, targeted at sub-national government, exist? If so name them here	Yes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry Regulation No. P.33/2016 on Guideline for Development of National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The regulation allows subnational government to formulate their own Subnational Adaptation Plan (Sub-NAP).</li> </ul>
Briefly describe the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system that exists/being planned for climate action.	As part of the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, Indonesia applies an Integrated National Transparency framework, through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Registry System (NRS) for mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation both from national and international sources;</li> <li>National GHGs Inventory System (SIGN-SMART);</li> <li>MRV system for mitigation including REDD+;</li> <li>Safeguards Information System for REDD+ (SIS-REDD+);</li> <li>Information Systems on vulnerability (SIDIK); and</li> <li>Joint adaptation and mitigation © Village level (PROKLIM).</li> </ul> <p>Indonesia has developed its MRV system to keep track of the national GHG emission levels, funding, and impact of mitigation actions implemented. The system assesses whether a defined</p>

<sup>2</sup> Data for your country may be found in UN-Habitat's recent publication:  
<https://unhabitat.org/books/sustainable-urbanization-in-the-paris-agreement/>

emission reduction target can be achieved and whether any additional measures are needed – thus achieving a state of transparency.

The measurement (M) and reporting © components are carried out by the implementer of mitigation activities, while verification is conducted by an independent third party. It gives flexibility for those responsible for mitigation actions to use methodologies that are recognized at national and international levels.

A working unit under DGCC called the Directorate for GHG Inventory and Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (IMRV) is responsible to formulate and implement policies related to national MRV. Figure below is MRV scheme.



What are the major barriers identified preventing sub-national involvement in implementation of the NDC and related policies?

Not all local governments are aware of the submitted NDC of the Indonesian government that identified emission reductions of about 29% by own effort and 41% with international support by 2030 due to the lack of communication and awareness. There’s also a lack of funding due to climate change not being considered a priority by local governments, and some local governments are severely lacking in guidelines that forces the integration of local action plan in reducing GHG emissions (locally named RAD-GRK) with the governments’ own local medium-term development plan.

- How can local and regional governments help national governments (including ministries of climate change and urbanization) to seize the potential of sustainable and integrated urban and territorial development in the implementation of the NDC of your country?

At Provincial Level

- Enhance coordination and synergy with local government in the implementation of RAD GRK



- Prepare a monitoring system for climate change mitigation actions that is integrated with the city/district, including in terms of budgeting.

#### At City/District Level

- Develop their own low carbon development action plan as an entry point for mainstreaming climate change into local development plan. The action plan needs to have a legal status in order to be sustainably implemented.
- In developing and implementing action plan, multi-stakeholder participation is required, in particular civil society, private sector and non-profit organization. This will enable effort-sharing and distribution of sense of ownership among stakeholders to achieve a low carbon and resilient cities.
- What are the options to integrate commitments and actions of local and regional governments in to current and future NDCs of this country?

#### At Provincial Level

- Enhance coordination and synergy with local government in the implementation of RAD GRK
- Prepare a monitoring system for climate change mitigation actions that is integrated with the city/district, including in terms of budgeting.

#### At City/District Level

- Develop their own low carbon development action plan as an entry point for mainstreaming climate change into local development plan. The action plan needs to have a legal status in order to be sustainably implemented.
- In developing and implementing action plan, multi-stakeholder participation is required, in particular civil society, private sector and non-profit organization. This will enable effort-sharing and distribution of sense of ownership among stakeholders to achieve a low carbon and resilient cities.
- How can your national government collaborate with local and regional governments to mobilize appropriate capacity building, technical, financial resources and policy/legal framework to realize solutions addressed in delivering and raising ambition; in 2018, towards 2020, towards 2050?

The Presidential Decree no. 61 Year 2011 on National Action Plan for GHG Emission Reduction has mandated that all local governments to develop their own provincial action plans to reduce GHG emissions. However, the lack of communication and socialization meant that not all local governments are aware about the submitted NDC of the Indonesian government that identified the amount of emission reductions. This lack of awareness led to a lack of planning and budget within the local governments, with them not placing climate change within their priorities. However, the ones that are already aware of the problem has started to implement concrete actions in reducing their GHG emissions, by implementing flagship projects in the sectors of energy, low-carbon ordinances, and waste management.



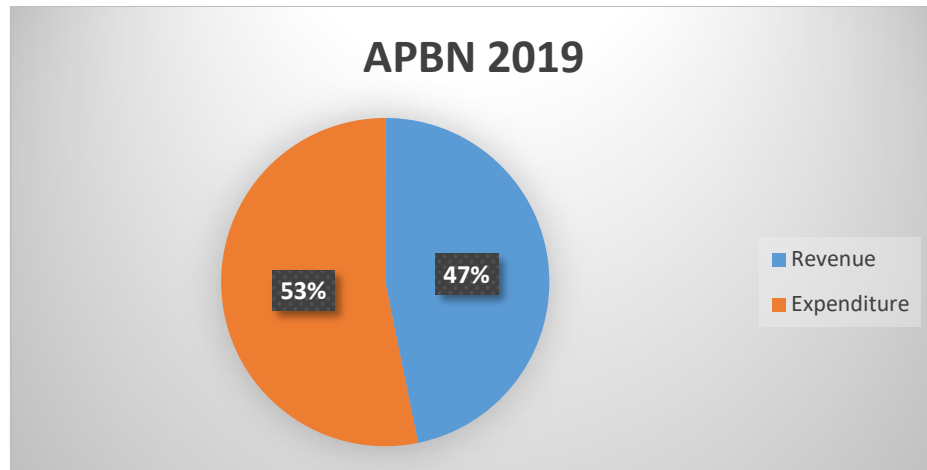
## 5. List of Project Advisory Group (PAG) members

1. Mr. Rachmat Witoelar (Advisor of Institute for Sustainable Earth and Resources University of Indonesia and President Envoy for Climate Change of 2010-2019)
  2. Mr. Montty Girianna (Deputy III for Coordination in Energy, Natural Resources, and Environment Management, Coordinating Ministry for Economy)
  3. Mr. Ruandha Agung Sugardiman (Directorate General of Climate Change Controlling, Ministry of Environment and Forestry)
  4. Mr. Joko Prihatno (Director I for MRV of GHG, Ministry of Environment and Forestry)
  5. Mrs. Nur Masripatin (Senior Advisor, Ministry of Environment and Forestry)
  6. Mr. Chalid Muhammad (Senior Advisor, Ministry of Environment and Forestry)
  7. Mrs. Tri Dewi Virgiyanti (Director of Urban, Housing and Settlement, BAPPENAS)
  8. Mr. Medrilzam (Director of Environment, BAPPENAS)
  9. Mr. Budiono Subambang (Director of Region, Urban and State Border, Ministry of Internal Affairs)
  10. Mr. Bobby Prabowo (Head of Executive, Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation, and Secretariat of Disaster Risk Reduction, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing)
  11. Mrs. Sri Indah Wibinastiti (Executive Director – APEKSI)
  12. Mr. Jatna Supriyatna (Head of SDSN/ Sustainable Development Solutions Network Indonesia)
  13. Mrs. Dewi Satriani (Campaign & Mobilization Manager – WWF Indonesia)
  14. Mr. Bruno Dercon (UN-Habitat representative for Urban-LEDS project in Indonesia)
  15. Mr. Johann Farnhammer (European Commission representative for Urban-LEDS project in Indonesia)
  16. Head of Centre Center for Sustainable Transportation Management, Ministry of Transportation\*
  17. Director of Various of New and Renewable Energy, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources\*
  18. Director of Energy Conservation, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources\*
  19. Ministry of Industry\*
- Note: \* in process of confirmation

## 6. Financial System

- National Budget

National budget (locally named APBN) is instruments or tools for managing the economy. APBN is the annual financial plan of the Indonesian government approved by the People' Representatives Council. APBN contains a systematic and detailed list of planned state revenues and expenditures for one fiscal year (1 January – 31 December).

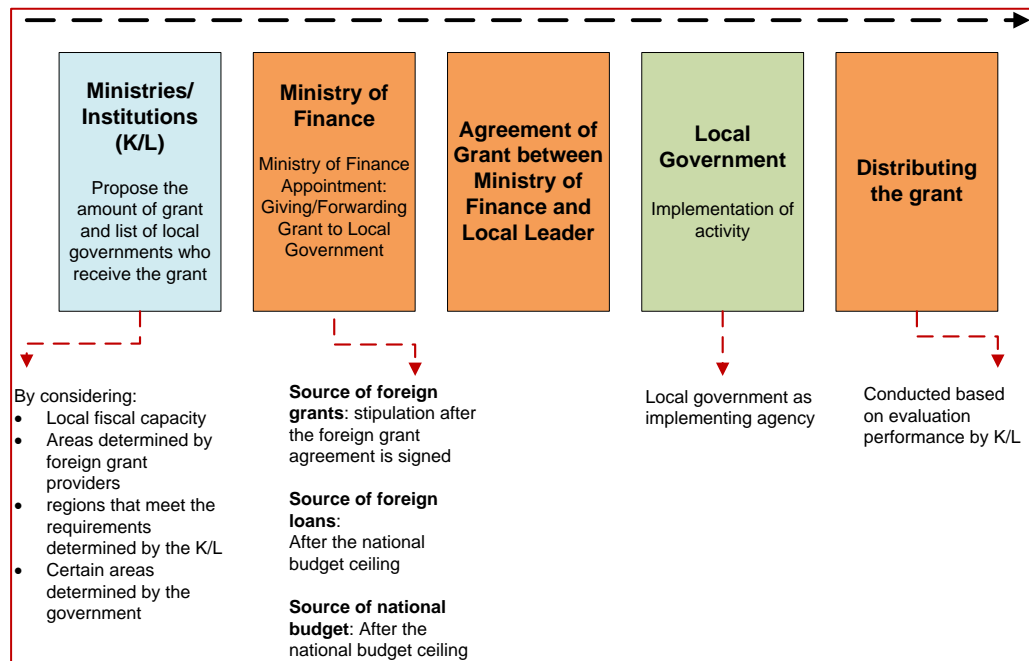


Source: [www.kemenkeu.go.id](http://www.kemenkeu.go.id)

- *Local government grants for infrastructure and service delivery*

According to the Government Regulation No. 2 of 2012 on local grant stated that local grant consists of grant to local government and grant from local government. Local grant is in the form of money, goods and/or service. Grant to local government comes from national government, body, institution or domestic organization and community groups or individuals in the country. While, grant from local government can be given to national government, other local governments, state-owned enterprises or local-owned enterprises, and body, institution and legal community organization.

Below is the mechanism of giving/forwarding grant:



- **Climate finance**

In terms of climate finance, Indonesia is optimizing a number of financing schemes including public financing (national budget/APBN) and non-public, including potential bilateral and multilateral international financing facilities such as the World Bank, IDB, ADB, Green Climate Fund (GCF) and other institutions. The government also encourage private sector to invest in environmentally sound projects. Indonesia Financial Services Authority (OJK) issued regulations concerning sustainable financing in 2017. From 2019 onwards, 8 banks will provide financing facilities for pro-environment investment.

The Ministry of Finance is responsible for ensuring that climate change funding needs are a reflection of budget priorities, pricing policies and market financial regulations. The Ministry of Finance has two divisions that have tasks related to climate change financing: the Directorate General of Fiscal Risk Management which has the task of tracking funding, and the Fiscal Policy Agency that regulates fiscal policy. Fiscal incentives are given by the government to business groups (investors) whose business plans support Indonesia target on environmentally sound development, such as tax facilities (PPN, PPh), and exemption from import duties.

Ministry of Finance has developed Climate Budget Tagging (CBT) mechanism as a tool for monitoring and tracking of climate-related expenditures in the national budget system. Based on the CBT process for the past 3 years, the allocation of APBN continues to increase for climate change programs (both mitigation and adaptation).

The table below identifies any national mechanisms by which local governments can access climate finance, e.g., via a national climate fund and/or a dedicated revenue transfer.



Key funds available	Relevant accredited entities	Brief description of fund	Timeline	Amount of funding (€)
Global Environment Facility	Depend on program	<p>The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established on the eve of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit to help tackle our planet's most pressing environmental problems. Since then, the GEF has provided close to <b>\$20 billion</b> in grants and mobilized an additional <b>\$107 billion</b> in co-financing for more than <b>4,700 projects</b> in <b>170 countries</b>. Through its Small Grants Programme, the GEF has provided support to nearly 24,000 civil society and community initiatives in 128 countries.</p> <p>Established to provide assistance to developing countries to meet the goals of addressing global environment issues while supporting national sustainable development initiatives</p>	1992-Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of projects in Indonesia: 132 projects</li> <li>GEF grant funding: 1,267.95 million</li> <li>Additional co-financing: 8,841.45 million</li> <li>PPG amount: 13.61 million</li> </ul> <p>Source:  <a href="https://www.thegef.org/country/indonesia">https://www.thegef.org/country/indonesia</a>, last accessed on 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2020</p>
Green Climate Fund	Fiscal Policy Agency, Ministry of Finance as National Designated Authority (NDA)	<p>The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is the operating entity of the financial mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and is established to provide (financial) support so that countries like Indonesia can reach its emission reduction targets. GCF can be accessed by both public and private sector.</p>	2018-Present	<p>GCF Portfolio in Indonesia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indonesia Geothermal Resource Risk Mitigation Project with total indicative total project cost USD 410 m (GCF: USD 100 m)</li> <li>Climate Investor One in 11 Countries Including Indonesia with total indicative total project cost USD 821.5 m (GCF: USD 100 m)</li> <li>Project</li> </ol>



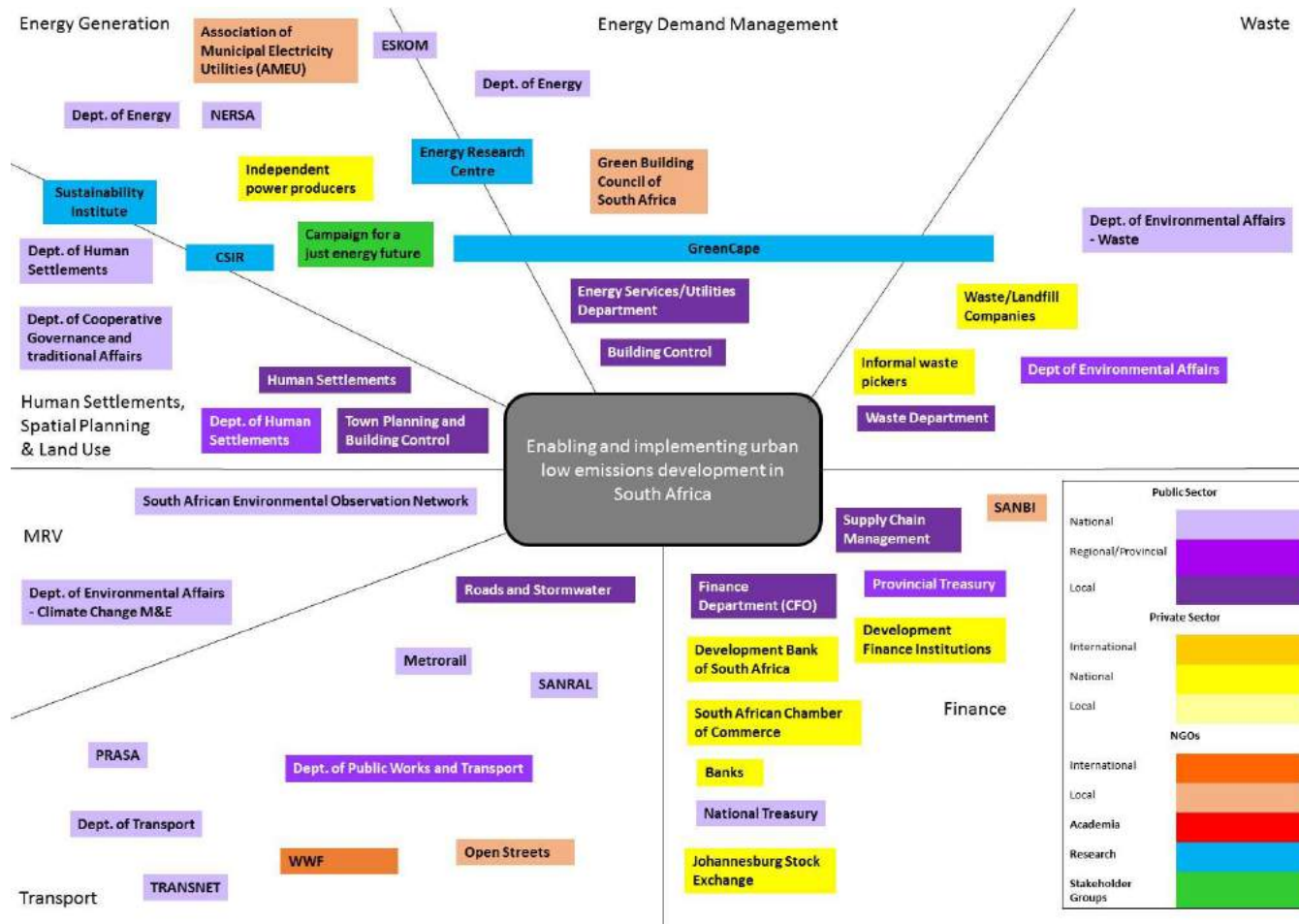
Key funds available	Relevant accredited entities	Brief description of fund	Timeline	Amount of funding (€)
				Preparation Facility: BRT Semarang with total indicative total project cost USD 48.72 m (grant for project preparation facility USD 788,000) 4. REDD+ Result Based Payments for 2014-2017 Period (concept note) with total project cost to be decided  (Source: <a href="https://gggi.org/site/assets/uploads/2018/07/BKF-A5-booklet.pdf">https://gggi.org/site/assets/uploads/2018/07/BKF-A5-booklet.pdf</a> , last accessed on 3 <sup>rd</sup> February 2020)
Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund	CSO/Universities/Private sector	Mandated to mobilize finance and allocate it to activities that support the achievement of Indonesia's emission reduction targets as well as the implementation of the national action plan on climate change adaptation	2010-Present	Varies per project with program achievements portfolio as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total 76 projects</li> <li>• Ongoing 13 projects</li> <li>• Location in 99 areas</li> <li>• Land-based mitigation 46 projects</li> <li>• Adaptation and resilience 22 projects</li> <li>• Energy 8 projects</li> <li>• Marine based on going</li> </ul>
Clean Technology Fund (CTF)	-	<b>Clean Technology Fund (CTF)</b> is empowering transformation in developing countries by providing resources to scale up low carbon	2008-2015	4.9 million USD for 3 projects of new and renewable energy  (source: <a href="https://fiskal.kemen">https://fiskal.kemen</a> )



Key funds available	Relevant accredited entities	Brief description of fund	Timeline	Amount of funding (€)
		<b>technologies</b> with significant potential for long-term greenhouse gas emissions savings.		<a href="https://keu.go.id/pkppim/en/public/2000/studies/download/Energy%20Fiscal%20Policy%20Options%20(Bahasa%20Indonesia).pdf">keu.go.id/pkppim/en/public/2000/studies/download/Energy%20Fiscal%20Policy%20Options%20(Bahasa%20Indonesia).pdf</a> , last accessed on 4 <sup>th</sup> February 2020)
Germany's International Climate Initiative	-	This innovative financing mechanism has enabled <b>Germany</b> to support further measures in the areas of <b>climate</b> change and biological diversity around the world.	2008-2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.6 million USD for 1 project of energy conservation</li> <li>• 5.9 million USD for 3 projects of new and renewable energy</li> </ul> (source: <a href="https://fiskal.kemkeu.go.id/pkppim/en/public/2000/studies/download/Energy%20Fiscal%20Policy%20Options%20(Bahasa%20Indonesia).pdf">https://fiskal.kemkeu.go.id/pkppim/en/public/2000/studies/download/Energy%20Fiscal%20Policy%20Options%20(Bahasa%20Indonesia).pdf</a> , last accessed on 4 <sup>th</sup> February 2020)



## Annex A - Institutional mapping of Indonesia





## Annex B – Climate hazards and critical assets mapping

The table contained in Annex B lists:

- the most significant climate hazards currently faced by the country,
- how climate change is expected to affect the frequency and intensity of the hazards the Country faces,
- the overall impact of future hazards on the Country,
- the critical assets or services that will be most affected by these impacts,
- the factors that most greatly effect the Country's adaptive capacity, and
- additional benefits or improvements resulting from adaptation planning and / or adaptation actions.

## Annex C – National Project Advisory Group (PAG) members

The table contained in Annex C lists the members of the national PAG of the country.

