



THE HABIBIE CENTER

**Talking ASEAN on Climate Change
29 September 2014**

**ASEAN and Climate Change
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Key questions

1. What are the current fundamental requirements needed by ASEAN to address climate change?
2. Are the ASEAN pillars enough to start dealing with climate change?
3. What are the possible opportunities to work together as a region ?



Fundamental requirements

Comparison: ASEAN - EU

EU

- Emissions reduction target: 20%/30% by 2020. Baseline 1990
- Strategy to reduce emissions (mitigation): main strategies: (1) energy-efficient (2) low carbon economy
- Strategy to adaptation: EU strategy on adaptation : 8 actions to adaptation
- Participation: all EU members. Have a strong position in climate negotiation and solid alliance

ASEAN

- Emissions reduction target: NO. but Countries do (for 2020, Indonesia 26 %, Malaysia 40 % in terms of energy intensity of GDP, Philippines: 20 % from BAU, Singapore: 16 % below BAU
- Strategy to reduce emissions: developing an ASEAN Climate Change Initiative (ACCI); research; deploying and transferring adaptation measures; enhancing regional capacities for adaptation, a low-carbon economy and creating public awareness of the need to address the effects of climate change.
- Participation: regional discussion in ASEAN forums (ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change (AWGCC), ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint 2009-2015



Three Pillars Enough ?

Common target (ASCC)

- Most of the actions are awareness raising (encourage
- Three actions are valuable for concrete achievement of emissions reductions:

Actions	Potential outcomes	Status of the actions
Develop regional strategies to enhance capacity for adaptation, low carbon economy, and promote public awareness to address effects of climate change	Adaptation strategy	none of the adaptation document has been circulated
ASEAN Climate Change Initiative (ACCI)	Systematic program	2012 version with track changes
Conduct regional policy, scientific and related studies, to facilitate the implementation of climate change convention and related conventions	Legally binding	No policies in place



Possible common strategy

Mitigation: REDD

Table 1: Examples of ASEAN Member States' Involvement in REDD+

Country	Involvement in REDD+ Programs			
	FCPF	UN-REDD	FIP	Others
Cambodia	Yes	Yes	No	National commitment to maintain forest cover at 60%
Indonesia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cooperation with Norway-Indonesia REDD+ Partnership, the Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership and other organizations. Commitment to reduce emissions by 26% by business as usual and 41% with foreign assistance
Lao PDR	Yes	No	Yes	National commitment to reforestation and forest regeneration in Forest Strategy 2020
Malaysia	No	No	No	National commitment to maintain forest cover at 50% of total land area
Myanmar	No	No	No	None, but capacity building on REDD+ began in 2011
Philippines	No	Yes (Observer)	No	National REDD+ Strategy, July 2010, potential Forest Investment Program country in next round
Thailand	Yes	No	No	10 th National Economic and Social Development Plan commits to retain forest cover at 33% of land area
Vietnam	Yes	Yes	No	Bilateral support from the Norwegian government for capacity building for REDD+ at grassroots level

Why ASEAN Forests Matters ?

- 213 million ha of forests (50% of land areas)
- Habitat for 20% of world's plants and animals
- Vital ecosystem services
- 60-70 million local & indigenous people
- Forests store 23,437 mmt of carbon
- home of 25 million ha of peatland (about 6 % of global peatland)
- etc

Adaptation: NO

However.....impact is ongoing

Agriculture:

- Threaten agricultural productivity, stressing crops and reducing yields. Particularly hit low-income rural populations that depend on traditional agricultural systems
- Future climate change is likely to affect agriculture, risk of hunger and water resource scarcity with enhanced climate variability and more rapid melting of glaciers. About 2.5 to 10% decrease in crop yield is projected for parts of Asia in 2020s and 5 to 30% decrease in 2050s (IPCC, AR 4, 2007)

Coastal system:

- Sea-level rise likely impact densely settled and intensively used low-lying coastal plains, islands, and deltas are especially vulnerable to coastal erosion and land loss, inundation and sea flooding, upstream movement of the saline/freshwater front, and seawater intrusion into freshwater lenses.
- Myanmar, Viet Nam, and Thailand, and the low-lying areas of Indonesia, the Philippines, and Malaysia are experiencing these impacts

Ecosystem

- the 1997/1998 El Nino event caused widespread bleaching of coral reefs in the region including Indonesia, Thailand, Cambodia and Malaysia

Water

- droughts which undermine food security, or extreme rainfall events which increase the risk of flooding.

Human Health

- Future climate change is likely to continue to adversely affect human health in Asia . Increases in endemic morbidity and mortality due to diarrhoeal disease primarily associated with climate change are expected in South and South-East Asia (IPCC, AR 4, 2007)

Most of economic are relying on agriculture and natural resources

- If no action is taken, the four countries: Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam—could suffer a loss equivalent to 6.7% of GDP annually by 2100, more than double the global average loss (ADB).
- Most of the world's poor reside in South Asia and, within South Asia, the majority resides in rural areas (Srinivasan, 2000). With climate change, the poor sectors will be most vulnerable and, without appropriate measures, climate change will likely exacerbate the poverty situation and continue to slow down economic growth in developing countries of Asia (Beg et al., 2002)



Benchmarking: EU

Why EU adaptation matter for CC

- Cross-border dimensions
- EU competence in common policies affected by climate change
- Economies of scale in capacity-building, research, data-gathering and knowledge transfer
- Different capacities and vulnerabilities across regions and population call for solidarity
- EU Funding (MFF): climate-related expenditure

3 priorities and 8 actions

- Priority 1: Promoting action by Member States
- Priority 2: better informed decision-making
- Priority 3: Climate-proofing EU action: Adaptation in key vulnerable sectors

Priority 1: 3 actions

Action 1. Encourage Member States to adopt Adaptation Strategies and action plans

- Guidelines on adaptation strategies
- Adaptation Preparedness scoreboard
- Check in 2017 coverage & quality of NAS

Action 2. LIFE funding, including adaptation priority areas

- cross-border floods management, cross-border coastal management
- urban environment
- mountain and island areas
- drought-prone areas (water, desertification, fire risks)

Priority 3 : 3 actions

Action 6. Climate proofing the Common Agricultural Policy, Cohesion Policy, and the Common Fisheries Policy

- Guidance
- Capacity building

Action 7. Making infrastructure more resilient

- Mapping and revising standards through CEN/CENELEC/ETSI
- Guidelines for project developers



Terima kasih