



THE HABIBIE CENTER

Talking ASEAN on Climate Change 29 September 2014

ASEAN and Climate Change Issues:
Challenges and Opportunities
by Farhan Helmy



ASEAN and Climate Change Issues: Challenges and Opportunities

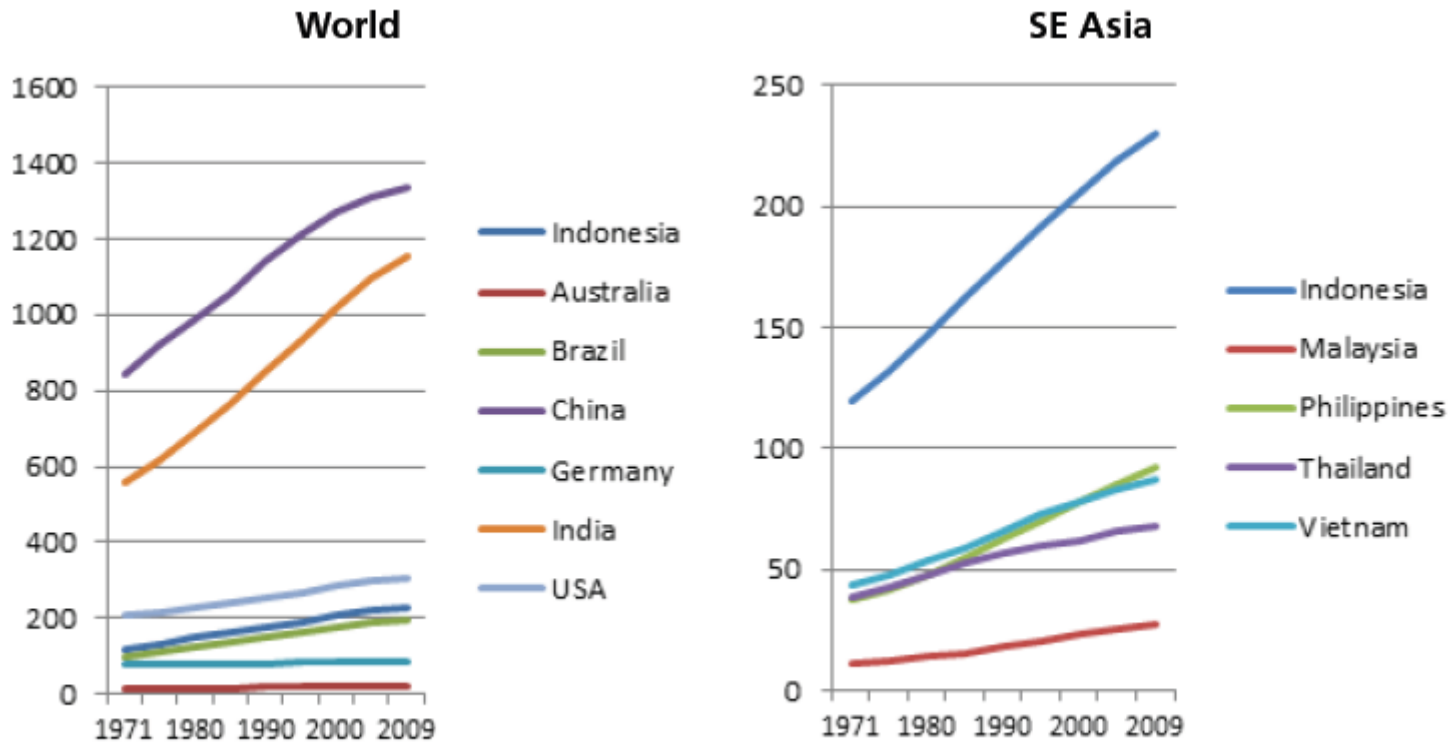
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CC Political Economy Realities:

Global-Nasional and ASEAN

- Climate change impacts and potentials have been responded in diverse ways due to the national circumstances
 - Singapore
 - Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines
 - The rest of ASEAN
- Lack of common and solid association in UNFCCC and other multilateral negotiation negotiation fora due to diverse interest, priorities and national circumstances (economy, capacity)
 - G77 and China
 - Liked Minded Countries (Malaysia, Philippine, Thailand)
 - Cartagena Dialogue (Indonesia)
 - Small Islands Development Stae (SIDS)
- Knowledge Sharing initiative through **South East Asia Network on Climate Change(SEAN-CC)**, CC focal points network facilitated by UNEP

CC Political Economy Realities: Global, Nasional and ASEAN



Source: IEA (2011).

$$\text{CO}_2 = \text{Population} \times \text{GDP/Population} \times \text{Energy/GDP} \times \text{CO}_2/\text{Energy}$$

Looking at Indonesia: A lesson Learnt



2020 Policy and Implementation Targets

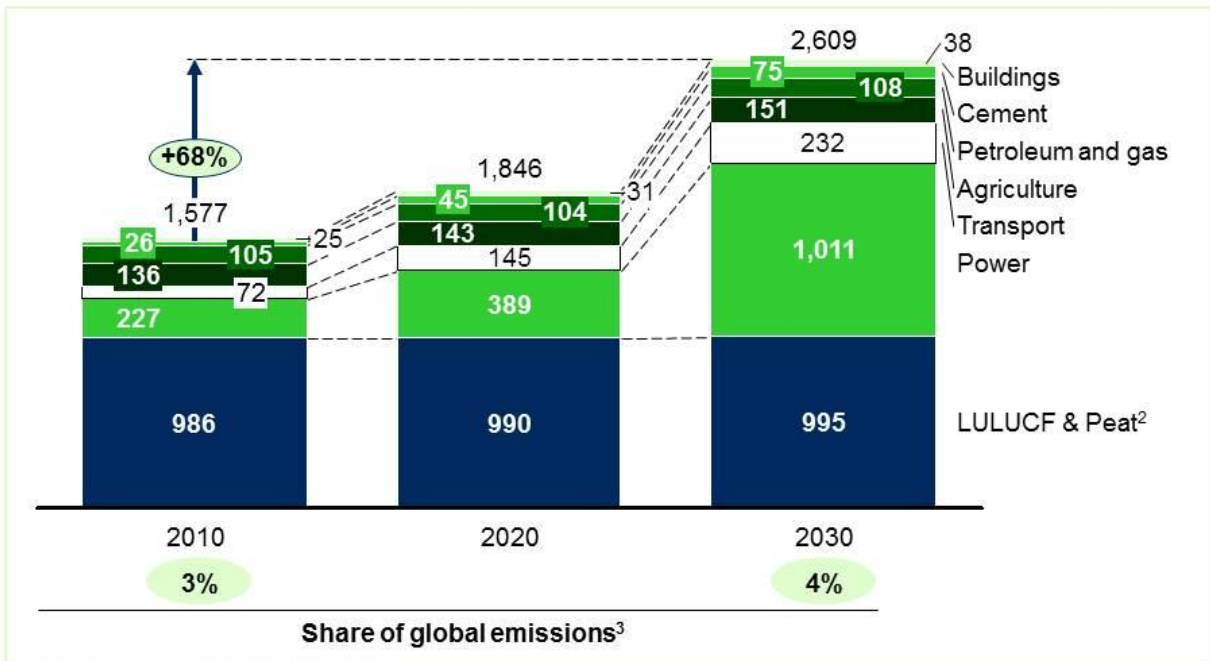
- **On Actions**, Indonesia has integrated an effective and efficient low carbon development scenario into national development plan. Indonesia has committed to reduce GHG emissions by 26% to 41%., covering five main targeted areas with \pm 70 activitie and complemented by Provincial Government Action Plan(RAD)
- **On the Governance** , Indonesia has achieved a significant progress by establishing National GHG Inventory System and developing a robust MRV system through bottom-up and top-down approach. These systems have led the foundation to further develop NATCOM, BUR, and associated reporting mechanism.
- **On the market and non-market issues**, Indonesia is still in the process to find the right arrangement. We have been exercising few schemes, including Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund and Preparation on Market Readiness (PMR), as well as other potential mechanism, such as the Indonesia domestic carbon scheme (the SKN).

Beyond 2020?

Looking at Indonesia: Potential Options ?

Indonesian emissions are estimated to grow from 1.6 to 2.6 GtCO₂e between 2010 and 2030

Projected emissions¹, Million tons CO₂e



¹ Includes only direct emissions from each sector

² Emissions from LULUCF are based on a net emission approach i.e., including absorption

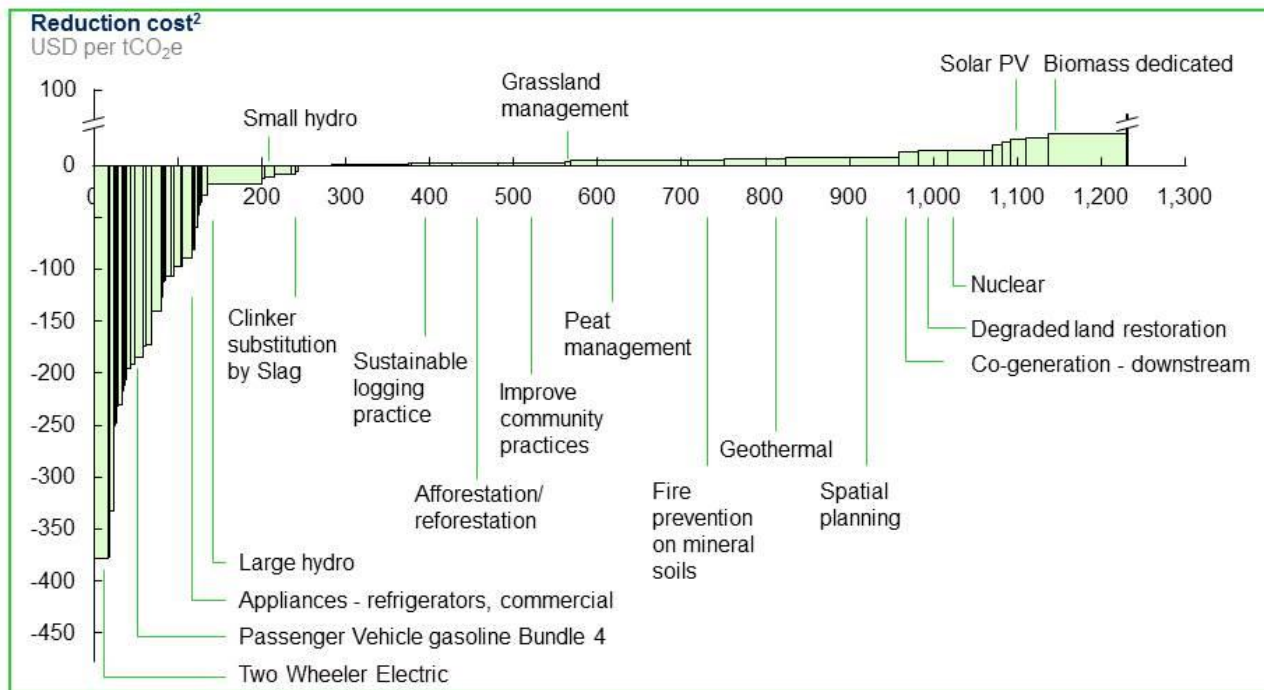
³ Based on 2011 estimates showing global emissions at 51.7 Gt and 67.6 Gt in 2010 and 2030, respectively

SOURCE: Indonesia GHG Abatement Cost Curve

Looking at Indonesia: Potential Options ?

Indonesia has the potential to reduce CO₂ emissions by up to 1.2 Gt per year by 2030

Societal perspective¹, 2030

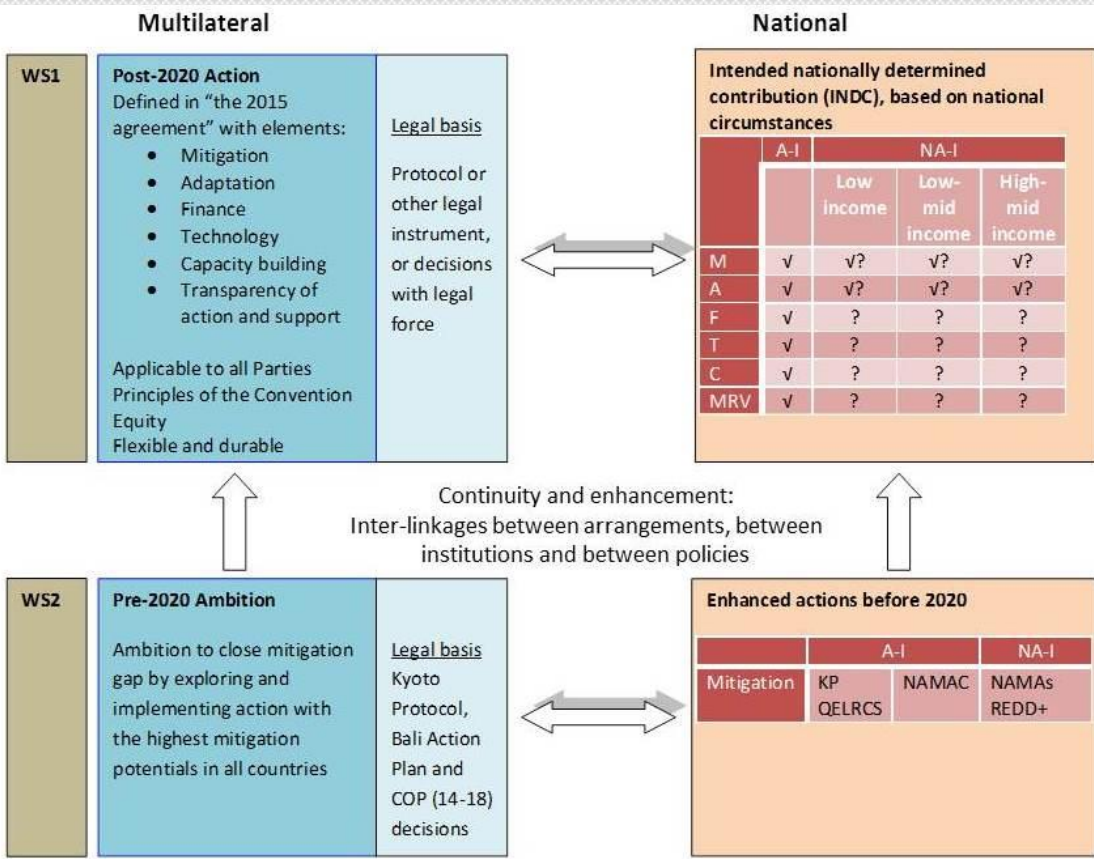


1 Societal perspective implies utilizing a 4% discount rate

2. The width of each bar represents the volume of potential reduction. The height of each bar represents the cost to capture each reduction initiative

SOURCE: Indonesia GHG Abatement Cost Curve

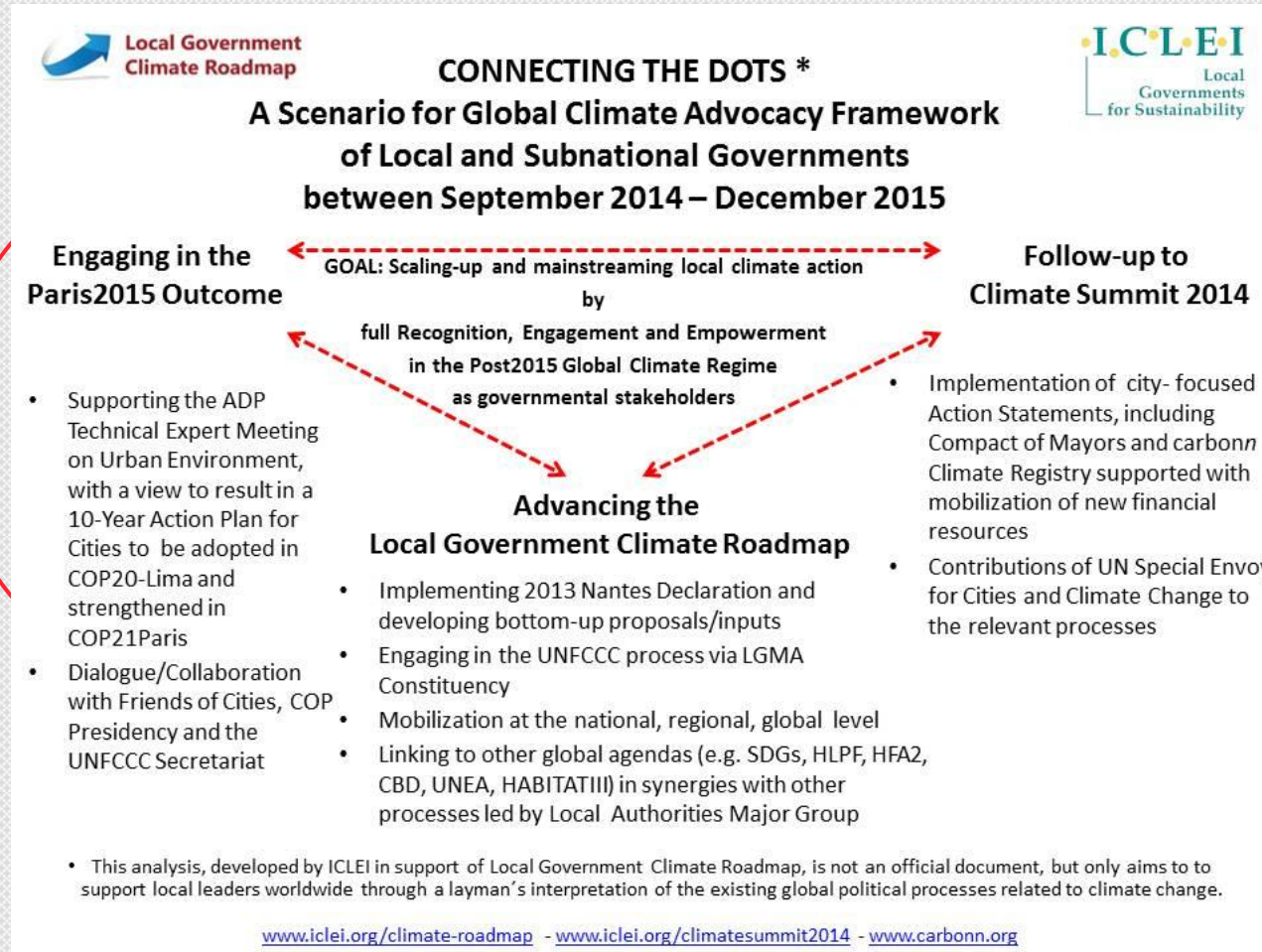
Towards and beyond 2015: Is ASEAN in common position?



Source: DNPI (2014)

- Pre and post 2020 long-term commitment require robust governance that heavily depended on respective national circumstances
- Diverse national circumstances in ASEAN might be end up with different policy and commitment settings
- Potential collaborations (urban, land use and land use change and forestry, energy efficiency,)

Cities and Climate Change





Thank You