

PROJECT FACTS

Support to the Second National Communication on Climate Change



- Total budget : USD 405,000
- Project period : 2007 – 2009
- Implementing partner : Ministry of Environment
- Donor : Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Location : Nationwide

Background

The effects of climate change are now evident worldwide. In developing countries, the poor will be hardest hit. Adaptation will cost tens of billions of dollars per year, putting further pressure on already scarce resources.

Indonesia in particular faces significant challenges with regard to climate change. The country is encountering increased climate-related hazards including floods, droughts, land slides, and forest fires, underlining the importance of national adaptation measures. For the poor, this has significant implications. Basic livelihoods are affected by changes in weather and their effects on local ecosystems. The poor are also more vulnerable to climate-related disasters.

Climate change awareness and its consequences for poverty alleviation and sustainable development remain limited in Indonesia. There are two key reasons for this:

1. Climate change and poverty continue to be treated as separate issues, tackled by different development partners and government institutions.
2. A concerted national awareness campaign on climate change has not yet taken shape.

Increased public awareness and organized action will help to mitigate the trend towards global warming in Indonesia, while also helping the country to adapt to the existing and growing impacts of climate change.

The United Nations Development Programme, (UNDP), as the leading UN agency in Indonesia responding to climate change, is committed to helping Indonesia's poorest citizens to face this challenge. Indonesia's First National Communication on climate change was submitted in 1999. UNDP supports the Government of Indonesia as it prepares the Second National Communication providing an updated, comprehensive national report that includes information on:

- a complete inventory of national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions;



Those who depend on agriculture to survive will be among the hardest hit by climate change.

- detailed measures to abate GHG emissions;
- a full assessment of impacts from climate change;
- development of national programs for both mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change.

Objectives

UNDP is helping the Government of Indonesia to **build capacity and ensure wide participation** from key stakeholders in the Second National Communication, and to better equip the country to respond to the risks and challenges that climate change presents.

UNDP is further providing **backstopping to the Government's research** and convening key stakeholder meetings and discussion groups. The Second National Communication will be disseminated widely to provide a clear picture of climate change in Indonesia.

The Ministry of Environment and other sectors (including forestry, agriculture, and fishery and marine resources) will work with the UNDP to draft a rapid assessment of GHG inventory.

Donor:





Climate change will affect local livelihoods across Indonesia and around the world.

Results

Through this project, UNDP will support Indonesia to accurately determine its current GHG emissions status and climate change vulnerability levels. The National Communication will further provide policy recommendations for climate change responses, with particular attention to poor and vulnerable communities.

Key results will include:

- Assisting the Government in the compilation of current research on climate change and greenhouse gas emissions;
- Fostering discussion among key stakeholders;
- Supporting project development for mitigating the effects of climate change;
- Promoting strategies for adapting to climate change;
- Disseminating awareness-raising materials.

UNFCCC and National Communications

Over a decade ago, most countries joined an international treaty -- the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) -- to begin to consider what can be done to reduce global warming and to cope with whatever temperature increases are inevitable. Recently, a number of nations have approved an addition to the treaty: the Kyoto Protocol, which has more powerful (and legally binding) measures.

The UNFCCC secretariat supports all institutions involved in the climate change process, particularly the COP the subsidiary bodies and their bureaux.

The Convention on Climate Change sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change. It recognizes that the climate system is a shared resource whose stability can be affected by industrial emissions, emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. The Convention enjoys near universal membership, and has been ratified by 191 countries.

Under the Convention, governments:

- gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions, national policies and best practices
- launch national strategies for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to expected impacts, including the provision of financial and technological support to developing countries
- cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change

The Convention entered into force on 21 March 1994.

Thesecond national communications Implications for all provinces across Indonesia



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