

THEMATIC OVERVIEW

Environment and Sustainable Development



Indonesia is one of the world's richest regions for marine and terrestrial biodiversity. The country's energy resources are likewise vast. These resources must be carefully managed and maintained. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is working to support Indonesia's environment and sustainable energy management.

In partnership with government agencies, civil society and the private sector, UNDP aims to promote strategic environmental considerations in policy formulation and planning process in combination with effective capacity development in order to support national and local development processes that deliver significant impacts on the ground. UNDP is providing support to Indonesia's environment and sustainable energy development in three programme areas: (1) national-level climate change policy work; (2) community-level action for climate change mitigation and adaptation through environmental management and promotion of efficient energy; (3) environmental pollutions management.

1 Climate Change – National Level

As stated in the National Action Plan to address Climate Change, responding to climate change is a huge challenge for Indonesia, involving all sectors and many stakeholders. Action to address climate change therefore needs to be fully integrated into the national development planning process. In coordination with relevant Government agencies UNDP is working to identify the most urgent needs and priorities for mitigation and adaptation. It aims to assist the Government of Indonesia to integrate climate change in the process of national development planning, and to prepare climate change programmes.

UN-REDD

The UN Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD) provides financial support to developing nations to curb emissions from logging and other forest-related activities. A joint initiative by UNDP, FAO and UNEP, and with support from Norway, the initiative is a crucial part of the UN's climate change arrangements post-Kyoto Protocol. A pilot phase will feature "quick start" activities in four countries: Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Tanzania.

Climate Change Adaptation

Indonesia faces significant climate change challenges. Increased public awareness and government action are required to mitigate Indonesia's contribution to global warming emissions, while also helping the country to adapt to on-going and future impacts of climate change.

UNDP is currently scaling up its support to Climate Change Adaptation in Indonesia, including: (i) analysis and evidence-based policy advice on the impact of climate change, with special emphasis on poor and vulnerable communities; (ii) support the

Government of Indonesia in formalizing a National Strategy on Climate Change Adaptation; and (iii) and developing a long-term multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder Climate Change Adaptation national programme. The objective is to insulate Indonesia from the impact of climate change through stronger disaster risk-reduction measures and development work to strengthen the resilience of local communities, especially in affected coastal and floor-prone areas.

Climate Change Mitigation

Indonesia is one of the world's largest contributors to greenhouse gases emissions. Promoting alternative sources of energy such as micro-hydro reduces Green House Gas Emissions (GHG) and contributes to poverty reduction efforts by providing rural communities with more reliable and cheaper energy sources.

Indonesia's new national energy policy encourages increased use of the country's natural gas resources. UNDP is supporting the Micro-turbine Co-generation Technology Application Programme (MCTAP). The programme supplies energy for industrial facilities as well as high-rise residential and commercial buildings. Gas fuelled micro-turbine energy generation ensures cleaner and more efficient energy use.

The Second National Communication on Progress Toward Compliance to UNFCCC

Indonesia ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994 and issued its first National Communication to the UNFCCC in 1999. UNDP is supporting Indonesia's Second National Communication by (a) Assisting the Government's compilation of current research on climate change greenhouse gas emissions, (b) Fostering climate discussion and research among key stakeholders, (c) Supporting project development for mitigating the effects of climate change, (d) Promoting strategies for adapting to climate change, and (e) Disseminating climate change awareness-raising materials.

2 Climate Change – Community Level

Promoting Community Livelihoods through Sustainable and Integrated Management of the Mahakam Delta

UNDP is helping to strengthen the policy and regulation of land use, community empowerment and biodiversity around the Mahakam Delta in Kalimantan. UNDP is assisting Mahakam Delta management by (a) Advocating for reduced pollution and contamination of the Mahakam Delta, (b) Helping communities to find safe and sustainable Mahakam Delta resource management solutions, (c) Supporting the development of comprehensive policies on shrimp pond development and mangrove conservation, and (d) Assisting the resolution of Mahakam Delta-related land use conflicts.

Global Environmental Facility Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP)

UNDP manages the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme in Indonesia, a worldwide programme that helps communities to play a leading role in finding local solutions to sustainable natural resource management. In Indonesia, the programme has disbursed USD 3.6 million through 221 community projects since 1994. Communities have successfully raised co-financing to scale up their activities and many have pioneered innovative approaches to environmental conservation. This community-generated knowledge is now filtering up to policy-makers, helping to strengthen national efforts to promote sustainable development.

There are four components to UNDP's management of the GEF SGP in Indonesia (i) Support to community-based resource management of diverse eco-systems, (ii) Assistance to policy dialogue with local and provincial government in collaborative management of community and state-protected areas, (iii) Support to community-based freshwater, coastal and marine resource restoration and management, (iv) Assistance to community-based renewable energy projects.

3 Environmental Pollutions Management

In compliance with the Montreal Protocol, UNDP is assisting the Government of Indonesia in phasing out substances that deplete the ozone layer (ODS) through a combination of investment, non-investment, technology transfer, policy adaptation and development activities, and measurement monitoring. The project has been implemented with the involvement of government agencies, private sector and community-based organizations.

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer is an international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by reducing the consumption of ODS since 2003. Indonesia ratified the Montreal Protocol in 1992 and has committed to a full ban on all chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) since January 1, 2008.

Controlled Schedule of Chlorofluorocarbons Phase-out

In accordance with the Montreal Protocol, UNDP has been assisting the Government of Indonesia to achieve its goals with respect to national level of CFCs. The Government of Indonesia has banned CFCs imports since January 1, 2008.

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Preparation on Controlled Schedule of Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) Phase-out

In September 2007, the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol adopted an accelerated control schedule for consumption and production of hydro-chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). Accordingly, the first control steps on consumption and production of HCFCs were advanced. This affirmed stable and sufficient funding to assist Article-5 parties, which Indonesia is one, to meet these obligations, and also directed the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to approve HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (HPMPs) for compliance with the first two control targets.

New Initiatives to Address Hazardous Wastes, Chemicals and Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

In the meantime, UNDP also has been initiating and facilitating some endeavors to assist the Government of Indonesia to address the issues of environmental pollutions caused by hazardous wastes, chemicals and persistent organic pollutants (POPs).

Projects

Mahakam Delta Support

Total Budget : USD 2,609,000
Available Budget : USD 2,609,000
Period : 2006-2011
National Partners : Ministry of Home Affairs, National Land Agency (BPN),
District Government of Kutai Kartanegara
Donors : INPEX, TOTAL E&P

Integrated Microhydro Development and Application Project (IMIDAP)

Total Budget : USD 3,012,300
Available Budget : USD 3,012,300
Period : 2007-2010
National Partners : Directorate General of Electricity and energy Utilization,
Department of Energy and Mineral Resources
Republic of Indonesia
Donor : Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Microturbine Co-generation Technology Application

Total Budget : USD 3,012,300
Available Budget : USD 3,012,300
Period : 2008-2013
National Partners : Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology
Republic of Indonesia
Donor : Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Support to Montreal Protocol Implementation

Total Budget : USD 12,819,881
Available Budget : USD 12,819,881
- Ref. Manufacturing : USD 6,408,896
- Ref. Servicing : USD 4,927,765
- Institutional Strengthening : USD 1,483,220
Period : 2003-2009
National Partner : Ministry of Environment
Donors : Multilateral Fund

Support to the Second National Communication on Climate Change

Total Budget : USD 405,000
Available Budget : USD 405,000
Period : 2007-2009
National Partner : Ministry of Environment
Donor : Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Global Environmental Facility Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP)

Total Budget : USD 4,828,518
Available Budget : USD 4,828,518
Period : January 1992 – December 2010
National Partner : Yayasan Bina Usaha Lingkungan
Donor : Global Environment Facility (GEF), South South Cooperation,
Ford Foundation

Integrating Climate Change into National Development Planning

Total budget : USD 182,000
Available budget : USD 182,000
Project period : July 2008 – December 2008
National Partner : BAPPENAS
Donor : UNDP