

STATEMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
at
MINISTERIAL ON CLIMATE ACTION (MoCA)
7th July 2020, 2:00pm-4:00pm CEST (19.00 – 21.00)

Focus of discussion : understanding how countries are shaping their post-COVID green recovery plans from a climate change policy perspective.

Guiding questions :

- How are you aligning your economic recovery plans with the Paris Agreement aim to enhance climate action over time?
- What are the critical enabling conditions to ensure the recovery will “do no-harm” and allow us to build back better?

Excellencies Ministers, Ladies and Gentlemen

After several months to focus on containing the pandemic, social safety nets and economic stimuli, Indonesia is currently in the process of transitioning to the longer-term recovery pathways with directive measures on structural reforms in both economy and bureaucracy. Lessons learned from dealing with the pandemic have also shed light on to what necessary considerations for the recovery pathways towards greener and more climate resilient society and economy.

Indonesia considers that health and economy must be dealt simultaneously in recovery process. The economic slowdown caused by the pandemic which is projected between 2.3 % to minus 0.4 %_far below the projection used in our 2020 national budget of 5.3 %, requires strategic solutions to enable recovery process progressing while addressing the health issues which continue to be challenging. We have refocused our national budget for these purposes and further implementing an integrated fiscal policies and monetary measures for transitioning towards a longer-term recovery. Using a phase-based approach, a number of economic activities including eco-tourism have been reopened by enforcing the compliance to Covid-19 safety protocols. National strategic projects for the recovery have been identified where Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) is a prerequisite. This is one of our efforts to ensure that our recovery process progressing towards green recovery, with a proportional balance between economic impacts, social impacts including employment opportunities, and environmental sustainability.

How Indonesia is aligning our economic recovery pathways with the Paris Agreement?

Indonesia’s commitment to the Paris Agreement is guided by our constitution (Article 28H) which emphasizes the state obligation to guarantee decent life and healthy environment for all citizens. The commitment has been translated into the ratification of the Paris Agreement through – the highest regulatory instrument (Law), NDC with its update and

detailed NDC road map as the basis for its implementation. Regulations which enable coordination and synergy in implementing NDC and the Paris Agreement across sectors and levels have been put into effects, – such as addressing climate change as part of national development planning, regulating economic instrument for environment, and establishing National Agency for Environmental Fund Management. As part of our efforts in enhancing synergy among party and non-party stakeholders, Indonesia is preparing regulation that put economic value of carbon. Our updated NDC with more elaborated adaptation programme and actions and stronger link to mitigation and means of implementation, will strengthen engagement of non-party stakeholders including cities and regencies as well as grass roots with their local knowledge and wisdom.

Two NDC sectors (Forestry and other land use and energy) which contribute more than 90 % of national mitigation target have shown positive progress in emission reduction for the past few years and possible response measures to Covid-19 impacts to our commitment under the Paris Agreement have been identified :

- In forestry sector, we are committed to :
 - maintain the successful implementation of REDD+, including by continuous advancement in early warning system and effectiveness of fire prevention, in imposing moratorium of peatland utilization and regulating water table, as well as in law enforcement to tackle crime against land and forest fires.
 - ensure the sustainability of mega biodiversity by putting into practise the three pillars of conservation, namely : protection of life support system, preservation of biodiversity, genetic resources and its ecosystem, and sustainable utilization of natural resources.
 - accelerate progress in the implementation of social forestry programme through a comprehensive approach that in addition to the provision of local community's access to the 12,7 million hectares state forests, facilitation on market access including building entrepreneurship at the local level also be given. The government also provides E-learning facilities to enable farmers (social forestry holders) to : (a) continue to be productive by cultivating their land; b) naturally adapt to comply with the COVID-19 protocol, c) adjust their crop types to current situation, d) adapt in the ways they learn and be able to secure their livelihoods, and more importantly e) strengthen collective norms/values in the village's social life.
- In energy sector, some measures are currently ongoing :
 - policy intervention to tackle pandemic impacts on renewable energy development through financial stimuli and tax incentives, as well as accelerating realization of decentralized new and renewable energy projects that create more job opportunities at the local level.
 - continue creating enabling environment for e-mobility and the use of eco-friendly public transports especially in big cities.
 - prepare regulatory framework for energy conservation.

In closing, with lessons from dealing with the covid-19 pandemic, such as the synergy between national and sub-national government which has become much stronger than ever, digital transformation in many aspects of live including education, business, and

government operations, better understanding on health protocol; Indonesia believe that our economy recovery will have a stronger foundation to be aligned with our commitment to the Paris Agreement, that is towards greener, more equitable, inclusive and climate resilient society and economic future.

Furthermore, Indonesia noted that three Rio Conventions (UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD) will have Conference of the Parties at the same year next year. As the party of the three Rio Conventions and the country with forestry and other land uses to be the biggest sector contributing to NDC, Indonesia is very much looking forward to contribute to the strengthening of synergy efforts of the three Rio Conventions.

Thank You.