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"The 2030 climate commitment submitted today by the Government of Indonesia includes positive new measures on adaptation and resilience and specific targets on restoration of peatlands and degraded land. It should be noted that the topline commitments for emission reductions in 2030 are no more ambitious than what was submitted in 2016, falling short of what's needed to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement.

"Indonesia's new long-term strategy is an important shift in the right direction, bringing the country one step closer to reaping the benefits of embracing a new climate economy. The strategy suggests a pathway for Indonesia to reach net-zero by 2060 or sooner, which is 10 years earlier than initially indicated by government officials in March this year. This would entail peaking emissions in 2030, followed by an average annual decline in emissions of 30.7 Mton CO<sub>2</sub>e, and achieving a net sink of emissions in the forest and land use sector.

"Crucially, achieving the higher end of the 2030 climate target for Indonesia requires additional investment in Indonesia's forestry and energy sectors, enabled by increased levels of international climate finance. With many of the world's largest economies, businesses and investors now aligning towards net-zero by mid-century, today's news makes clear that Indonesia is a place to invest in.

"As the world's eighth largest greenhouse gas emitter and second-fastest growing economy, Indonesia has a huge opportunity to boost its economy, shrink its deficit, create jobs and improve its air and water through bold climate action.

"Updated analysis presented by Minister Monoarfa in April similarly showed that accelerated climate action is fundamental to a strong recovery, and would help Indonesia, from the first year, achieve stronger growth, higher employment and faster poverty reductions, and save lives by reducing air pollution.

"Indonesia should be recognized for its progress on reducing deforestation, which has declined for four years in a row and reached the lowest levels in the last decade in 2020. Now, along with other nations, Indonesia should step up its efforts to address the climate crisis. WRI recommends Indonesia come forward before COP26 in November to commit to stop investing in new coal plants and reach zero deforestation by 2030, coupled with substantial reforestation."

"As a natural capital superpower, Indonesia is in an excellent position to be a global leader in the transition to a zero-carbon economy. More ambitious climate action at the national level will increase Indonesia's competitiveness, attract greater investment and support a stronger, better recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and economic crisis."

Jakarta, November 8, 2022-- Indonesia received an advance payment of US\$20.9 million (IDR320 billion)

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under the Emissions Reduction Payment Agreement between the Government of Indonesia and the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) in East Kalimantan province. Under the Agreement, Indonesia would receive up to US\$110 million (IDR1.6 trillion) for verified emissions from reducing deforestation and forest degradation.

Indonesia has become the first country in the East Asia Pacific region to receive payments through the World Bank's FCPF, which represents 13.5 percent of the value of the emissions reduction reported in the Government of Indonesia's Monitoring Report for the 2019-2020 crediting period. The full payment will be released once the independent third-party verification of the reported emissions reductions, which is currently ongoing, is complete.

The advance payment will facilitate the start of the East Kalimantan program's Benefit Sharing Plan, which was developed by the Government of Indonesia and issued in October 2021. The Benefit Sharing Plan document was developed through a consultative, transparent, and participatory process to ensure that all relevant stakeholders of the program are able to access the benefits from the emissions reduction payments. The document outlines the agreed arrangements for how ERPA payments will be shared with beneficiaries, from national government, local government, to local communities.

"This program is an opportunity for government, civil society, businesses and communities to take action collectively to protect Indonesia's forests, and is a recognition of Indonesia's success in reducing deforestation," said Siti Nurbaya Bakar, Indonesia's Minister of Environment and Forestry. "This is only the beginning. Our efforts in managing forests sustainably will continue to meet our emissions reduction target under the Paris Agreement, help address the impacts of climate change, and set Indonesia on a path of green development."

"A number of policy changes have facilitated emissions reductions in the forestry sector, including improvements in governance and monitoring, restoration of critical ecosystems such as peatlands and mangroves, permanent ban on conversion of peatland and primary forest, programs to improve land tenure clarification, and promotion of rural livelihoods through the government's social forestry programs and partnerships around conservation areas," continued Minister Bakar.

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