Adaptation initiative in Indonesia

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Background

• Mr. Abe, the prime minister of Japan, promised to support adaptation planning and actions in developing countries in his speech of the UN Climate Summit 2014
  – “Japan’s Adaptation Initiative”

• Indonesia was selected as the first country to implement the initiative.

• A research team was organized and a research project funded by MOEJ has started in Jun 2015.
NAP and pilot regions in Indonesia

• The Indonesia Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (RAN-API) has been developed and launched in February 2014.
  – produces a national action plan in adapting the impacts of climate change, involving all stakeholders
  – provides direction for climate change adaptation action and for mainstreaming climate change adaptation issues into national development planning processes

• 15 Pilot regions
  – 15 regions have been selected for the adaptation pilot (province, city, and district levels) based on significant criterias → vulnerable assessment, regional commitments, adaptation activities, regional working group
Outputs and process

- Give **scientific evidence** on regional future CC impacts and effective adaptation scenarios
  - in North Sumatra, East Java, and Bali.

- Develop a guideline for developing regional CC adaptation strategy

- Capacity building for sustainable planning and actions on adaptation

![Diagram showing an iterative process with steps:
- Impact and adaptation assessments
- Discussion with stakeholders
- Adaptation plan]
Preliminary results

Evaluation of GCMs

Climate-crop relation in Bali

Vulnerability to heat in Medan

Evaluation of GCMs

Climate-crop relation in Bali

Vulnerability to heat in Medan
Workshop with stakeholders

Medan, North Sumatra

Surabaya, East Java

Discuss effective adaptation scenarios
Thank you for your attention
The Development of Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan in Indonesia

Erik Armundito
National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS)
Colombo, October 17, 2016
Climate Change Impacts and Policy in Indonesia

- **Climate Change Impact**
  - Changes in Precipitation Trend
  - Sea Levels Rise
  - Extreme Climate
  - Increasing Temperature
  - Agriculture Production
  - Energy availability
  - Public Health Risk
  - Infrastructure Damages
  - Biodiversity
  - Climate-related Disaster

- **Climate Change Policy**
  - Indonesia committed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 29% in 2030 by unilateral action, and up to 41% with International supports.
  - The Indonesia Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (RAN-API) has been developed and launched in February 2014.
Purposes and Targets of RAN-API

- To produce a national action plan in adapting the impacts of climate change, involving all stakeholders (government, community organizations, public, and private sector)
- To provide direction for climate change adaptation action for various sectors and local governments in developing adaptation action measures and for mainstreaming climate change adaptation issues into national development planning processes;

- **Targets of RAN-API:**
  - Economic Resilience (Food Security and Energy Independence);
  - Life System Resilience (Health, Settlements, and Infrastructure);
  - Ecosystem resilience (Ecosystem and Biodiversity)
  - Special Areas Resilience (Urban, Coastal and Small Islands)
  - Support System (Data and Information, Capacity Building, R&D)
Climate Change Adaptation at Local Level

- Why climate change adaptation is very important at the local level?
  - The impact of climate change will directly affect economic activity, livelihood, and the environment at the local/regional level;
  - Vulnerability and adaptive capacity found at the local/regional level, occurred as a result of the interaction of various factors and socio-ecological processes;
  - The most appropriate adaptation actions are implemented at the local/regional level.

- 15 regions have been selected for the adaptation pilot (province, city, and district levels) based on significant criterias → vulnerable assessment, regional commitments, adaptation activities, regional working group
Lesson Learn and Next Steps

• Information and Knowledge gaps among stakeholders:
  – The existing Climate Risk Map can not be optimally utilized due to the lack local/regional capacity;
  – The available climate and vulnerability information can not be easily understood by the local government and community;

• Lack of private sector involvement in local/regional adaptation action.

• Continuing the identification of sectors’ adaptation action for monitoring and evaluation as well as the development of local adaptation action indicators;

• Education and training of environmental planning including climate change adaptation

• Continuing the implementation of the RAN-API pilot in local/region level;