



PRESS RELEASE
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Climate Action Needs to Consider Regional Conditions and Aspirations

In fulfilling Indonesia's commitment to the Paris Agreement, climate change action needs to consider the conditions of each region and its aspirations. That is one of the important notes conveyed by Mahawan Karuniasa, Director of the *Environment Institute* in the *Indonesia Environment Talks 2020 Series 3* which was held online. It was held on Tuesday, June 9th, 2020, in collaboration with WRI Indonesia and APIK Indonesia Network, bringing the main message of *Build Back Better*. Other speakers who attended were Nur Masripatin, Senior Advisor to the Minister of Environment and Forestry, Hageng Suryo Nugroho, Expert from the Presidential Staff Office, and Tjokorda Nirarta Samadhi, Director of WRI Indonesia.

Indonesia's commitment to reduce greenhouse gases by 0.83 Giga tons CO₂ equivalent to its own capacity and 1.08 Giga tons CO₂ equivalent to international partnerships in 2030. It is predicted that greenhouse gas emissions in 2030 will reach 2.87 Giga tons CO₂ equivalent (without intervention). If divided equally for 34 provinces, each province has an emission reduction quota of 24.5 mega tons of CO₂ equivalent to its own capacity, and 31.8 mega tons of CO₂ equivalent to international partnerships. But this can not be applied due to different regional conditions, it can even stop social and economic activities if the emissions are close to this figure.

The solution is that there is a need for consideration of regional conditions, both in environmental, social and economic aspects as well as stakeholder agreement on these aspects. Therefore, each region will have different climate action targets, and this raises the concept of *bottom up*. According to Mahawan, there are three *bottom-up* approaches in particular mitigating greenhouse gases. The first is an economic approach. It is estimated that the emission quota in 2030 is around 100 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per one billion Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). Meanwhile, the social approach, it is estimated that the emission quota in 2030 is around 6 tons of CO₂ equivalent / population of Indonesia. Another approach is the carbon neutral approach, where the emission quota does not exceed the ability of carbon sequestration by terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in their respective areas.