“Long-term Vision on Sustainable Development and Climate Actions”

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UN Sustainable Development Goals and Paris Agreement for 2030's Vision

The launch pad for action by the international community and by national governments to promote shared prosperity and well-being for all.

Strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise well below 2○C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5○ Celsius.

Both SDGs and the Paris Agreement show that we need to not only take actions in the short term, but also long-term vision to ensure all activities will be in synergy, effective and efficient to address our common problems.

Sustainable Development

The concept of needs in particular the essential needs of the poor, to have access to environmental and economic resources.

The concept of limitations, on the environment's ability to meet present and future social and economic needs.

Five Shared Principles of Sustainable Development:

1. **Living Within Environmental Limits**

   Respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity – to improve the environment and ensure that the natural resources are unimpaired and remain so for future generations.

2. **Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society**

   Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunities for all.

3. **Achieving a Sustainable Economy**

   Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy, in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them whilst efficient resource use is incentivized.

4. **Using Sound Science Responsibly**

   Ensuring policies are developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, taking into account uncertainties through precautionary principle as well as public attitudes and values.

5. **Promoting Good Governance**

   Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging people's creativity, energy, and diversity

Challenges in the Social Dimension of Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development concept is intellectually quite understood, but still politically ignored; and is seldom developed into policy plans nor action strategies in a holistic way;

Poverty eradication efforts are sometimes tackled in short term charity-like approaches where every so often environmental destruction is tolerated; like a vicious circle, it is actually making the poor more vulnerable, and getting them deeper into poverty.

The Paris Agreement

- To reach the goals, need appropriate financial flows, a new technology framework and an enhanced capacity building framework. It also requires a more robust transparency framework.
- NDCs as the Parties' commitments to Paris Agreement global goal for 2030 but it is also expected that nations will prepare for its mid-century low carbon development plan to ensure that the target of net zero carbon emission will be achieved by mid of this century.

The Link between SDGs and Paris Agreement

- Dual relationship between sustainable development and climate change:
  - *Climate change influences key natural and human living conditions and thereby also the basis for social and economic development.*
  - *Society's priorities on sustainable development influence both the greenhouse gas emissions that are causing climate change and the vulnerability.*
- 12 out of 17 Sustainable Development Goals have very specific climate related targets on energy, on forests, on food security, on education – things that will feed into successfully implementing the climate agreement.

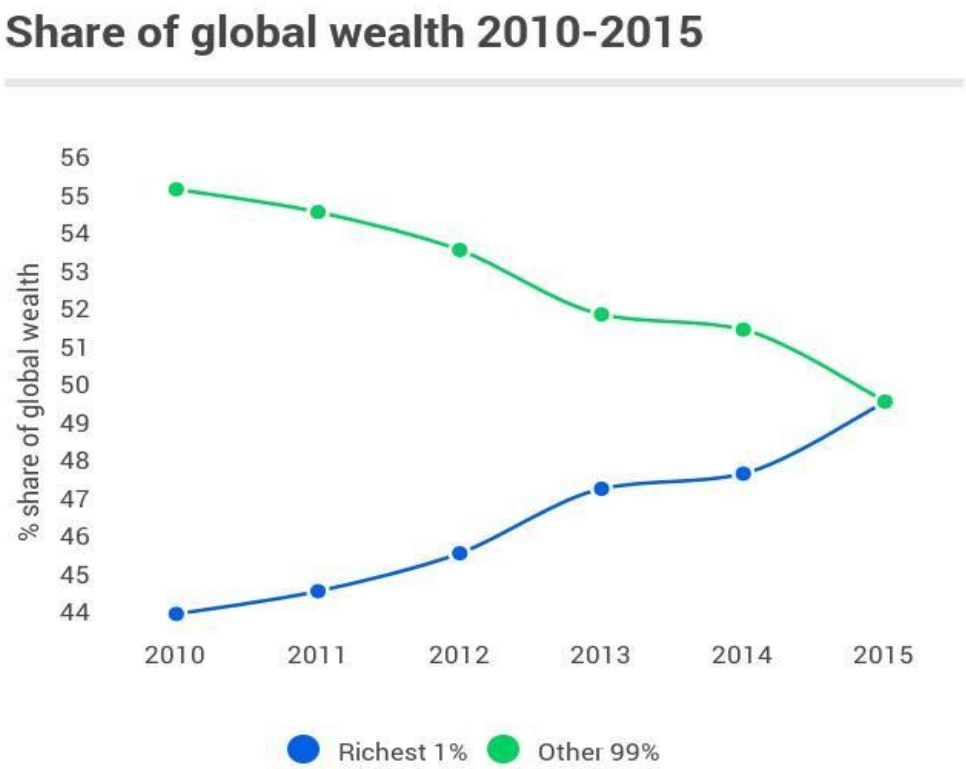
Monitoring the Progress of Global Efforts through Talanoa Dialogue

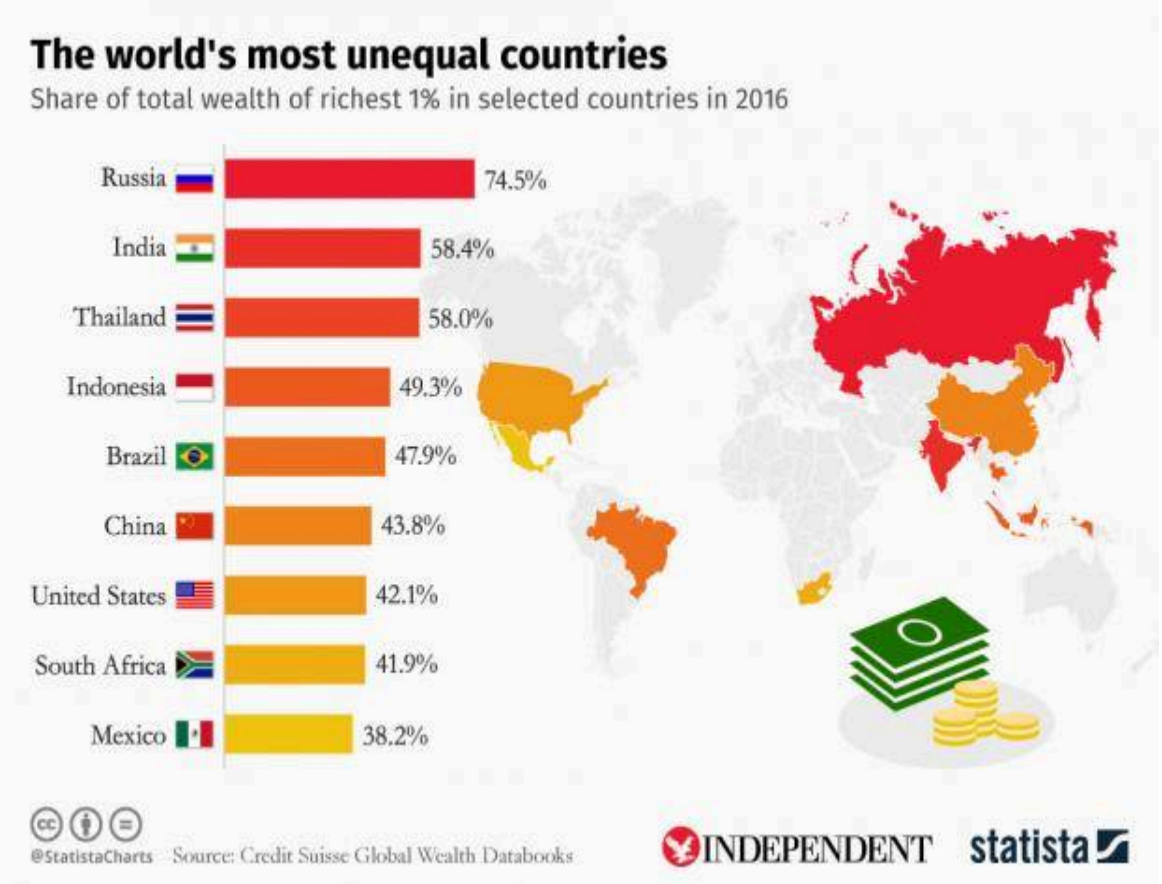
Where are we now?	To discuss planned commitments and actions to achieve long-term goal, progress which have been made and quantitative results of climate change action.
Where do we want to go?	To discuss vision to achieve the long-term goal, potential new commitment, and the positive results of the achieved commitment.
How do we get there?	To discuss the role of UNFCCC process in achieving the vision, key transformational concrete solutions including the lessons learned from the success and challenges, initiatives to enhance cooperation on climate change with non-state actors.

Where are we now?

- Wider gap of wealth and prosperity
- Increased social issues and problems also known as humanitarian issues
- More destruction of our nature and environment

Wider gap of wealth and prosperity





Increased Humanitarian Issues

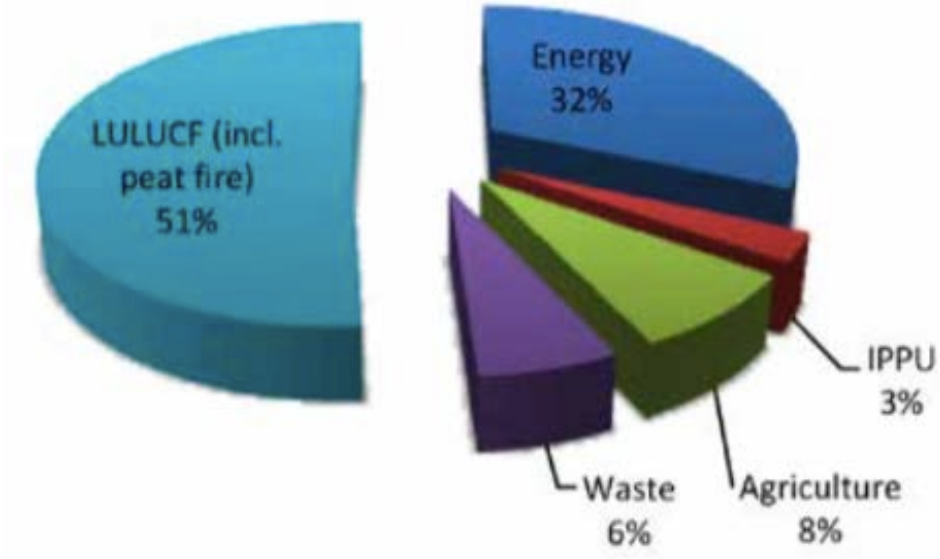
- 303,000 women die due to complications of pregnancy and childbirth;
- 5.9 million children die before their fifth birthday;
- 2 million people are newly infected with HIV, and there are 9.6 million new TB cases and 214 million malaria cases;
- 1.7 billion people need treatment for neglected tropical diseases;
- more than 10 million people die before the age of 70 due to cardiovascular diseases and cancer;
- 800,000 people commit suicide;
- 1.25 million people die from road traffic injuries;
- 4.3 million people die due to air pollution caused by cooking fuels;
- 3 million people die due to outdoor pollution; and
- 475,000 people are murdered, 80% of them men.

More destruction of our nature and environment

Table.1. Global forest area change, 1990-2015[6]

		Annual net change		
Year	Forest (thousand ha)	Period	Area (thousand ha)	Rate (%)[a]
1990	4,128,269	-	-	-
2000	4,055,602	1990-2000	-7,267	-0.18
2005	4,032,743	2000-2005	-4,572	-0.11
2010	4,015,673	2005-2010	-3,414	-0.08
2015	3,999,134	2010-2015	-3,308	-0.08

[a]: *calculated as the compound annual growth rate*



Emission in Indonesia 2015: Forest losses in Indonesia are happening at an alarming rate, resulting in a massive release of greenhouse gas emissions.

More destruction of our nature and environment

- The excessive use of fossil fuels, pollution of water, soil, air and ocean, destruction and extinction of biodiversity, and waste problems.
- Indonesian case: the issue of deforestation and marine debris and plastic pollution

The current biggest and most challenging destruction is climate change due to our unsustainable development pattern

Climate Change Impacts in Indonesia

- In 2017, 99% of disasters were categorized as hydro meteorological.
- Our capital, Jakarta, suffers from regular floods that cause significant direct and indirect economic damage.
- Jakarta airport serving the capital and is about five kilometers from the seafront, will be under water by 2030 due primarily to land subsidence and coastal abrasion from rising sea level.
- There has been an increase in health issues such as respiratory problem from the worsening air pollution, besides malaria, dengue, and diarrhea.
- Sixty-five percent of our population live in coastal area and will have increased vulnerabilities due to sea level rise.
- One study stated that Indonesia risks losing up to 2000 islands by 2030.

Forest Fires

Drought

Abrasion

INDONESIAN CLIMATE POLICY, PRE AND POST 2020

PRE-2020

RAN GRK
National Action Plan to Reduce Green House Gas Emission
- Presidential Decree 61/2011 -
26% reduction of GHG emission from *Business as Usual projection* with national efforts, and up to 41% international cooperation.

RAN API
National Action Plan for Cliamte Change Adaptation

POST-2020

Indonesia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC):
29% reduction of GHG emission from *Business as Usual* projection with national effort and up to 41% with international cooperation.

Sectors:
1. Energy
2. Waste
3. Industry
4. Agriculture
5. Forestry

Several Climate Change Programs

- Energy:
  - 23% renewable energy in national energy mix by 2025
  - Development of mass public transport in cities
- Agriculture and forestry
  - Moratorium on peatland
  - Social forestry program

Roadblocks in development of clean and renewable energy

- Unfriendly business climate for both domestic and foreign investors to develop renewable energy in Indonesia;
- frequent changes to policy, regulatory delays and
- patchy implementation of government policy increased project development risk.
- the pricing system that creates barrier for the unsubsidized renewables to compete against subsidized coal generation.
- The deficient nature of support. The current influential decision makers are moderately supportive but not particularly engaged to support the development of renewable energy.

Roadblocks in land-based sector mitigation actions

- Land is a strategic component for development, the limited availability, however, substantially effects national development activities. The rapid changes in land use, in a response to the growing need for land, results in significant changes in land tenure. Most problems are due utilization of land which exceeds the supporting capacity and damaging the environment.
- The unsustainable land and forest management still exist such as drainage of peatland, slash and burn practice and other damaging practices.
- Limited MRV system and weak law enforcement.

Need to Increase Ambition

Based on a report from UNEP in November 2017, the current submitted NDCs from Parties only account for 1/3 of the needed emission reduction to achieve the limitation of temperature increase to 2 degrees Celsius.

The window for actions is rapidly closing and 65% of carbon budget for 2 degrees target have been used.

Challenges

- Diverse sector of government
  e.g. agriculture, finance, transport, energy, forestry
- Different levels of governance
  e.g. national, sub-national, local, village level, indigenous people
- Multitude of concerned stakeholders
  e.g. private sector, research, academicians, civil society
- Complex issues
  e.g. population dynamics, disease patterns, justice

Where do we want to go?

Timeframes:

- Up to 2030, which is in line with the current SDGs timeframe and the first NDCs under the Paris Agreement
- Up to 2050, as a long-term vision

Up to 2030

To strengthen the Social Dimension in Sustainable Development:

- Many options to choose from diverse paths, adjusting to country's situation and condition.
- All need paradigm shifts from 'old' sector-centered ways of doing development to 'new' approaches that involve cross-sector and national-local co-ordination, also multi stakeholder partnerships
- Focus on the integration of environmental AND social concerns into ALL economic development processes.
- The national and global processes for Post 2015 are equally important and should go hand in hand. It is as urgent to strengthen social dimensions at ALL levels

Up to 2030

For climate action, Parties need to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, recognizing that peaking will take longer for developing country Parties, and to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with best available science, so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century, on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.

Up to 2050 – A World of Three Zeros

Zero Poverty
Zero Unemployment
Zero Net Carbon

A way to build a long-term vision, not only in terms of environmental issues including climate change, but also in terms of economy and social pillars of sustainable development.

Indonesia has done some effort to develop long-term development pathways to the year 2045 to mark the 100 years anniversary of Indonesia's independence to balance economic development, poverty eradication and emission reduction in the long run.

How to get there?

- Develop robust and integrated global data and monitoring scheme to inform policy and decision makers
- Increased synergies and collaboration between countries and other stakeholders
- Massive engagement from all stakeholders across the globe especially the Non-State Actors
- Creating and expanding enabling environment for innovation and breakthrough inventions

NSA Engagement

- Climate change is everyone's business; everyone has to take action.
- Climate change cannot be implemented solely by governments due to the short-term focused of governments that run on a different time frame than the longer-term social development and phenomenon change.
- There is now a power shift from governments to non-state actors. This will constitute a new bottom-up force for climate governance.
- Critical roles of non-state actor leaders: to demonstrate that ambitious decarbonization is feasible; to speed up the implementation phase; and to strengthen national constituency for long-term ambition.
- NSAs currently involved in global climate initiatives are mainly situated in the global north, with weak representations from cities and companies from Latin America and Asia as well as Africa.

Can NSAs bridge the ambition gap of current NDCs?

- Transparency is central to avoid green washing and to identify real progress in mitigation. The NAZCA portal is a step in the right direction and the home work will be to find new ways to encourage disclosure by companies and sub-national authorities.
- A better monitoring framework should enable observers to assess the additionality of NSA mitigation action.
- Representation is needed for further integration of NSA into the UNFCCC, both for effectiveness reasons but also to ensure fair and equitable outcomes.

Creating and expanding enabling environment for innovation and breakthrough inventions

- Digital transformation and use of exponential technologies will be a game changer. Acceleration through exponential technologies that, while not really new in terms of their development history, are only now capable of mass-market application as their cost and size have come down and their computing power has risen massively.
- A fourth industrial revolution - Industry 4.0 - will transform how services, product, data and people interact. This revolution will trigger enabling factors such as quality, time, risk, price and environmental sustainability to be handled dynamically, in real time and at all stages of the value chain. Can be applied by companies or city govenrments.

Vision Drives Change

- We need to pursue sustainable development and conducting climate actions in an inspiring journey to the exciting future.
- A future where human potentials will be thrived, living a prosperous, justice, in a vibrant nature and environment, where it is powered with renewable, clean energy and fossil-free; where the biodiversity flourish; where people strengthen connections with mother earth.
- Those goals stated in the SDGs, Paris Agreement, and Three Zeros need to be vividly imagined and relentlessly pursued as strong possibilities of our future.

We are the problems, but we are also the solutions.

“I am an optimist. It does not seem too much use being anything else”.

Winston Churchill

Thank you