

**Terms of Reference**  
**Brown to Green Report 2019 Launch**  
**Indonesia's Strategy towards a Net-Zero Economy in 2050**  
**Pullman Hotel, 19 November 2019**

## Background

The Indonesian government has agreed to the Paris Agreement and ratified it through the Law No. 16/2016. As a form of commitment to the Paris Agreement, through NDC, Indonesia is targeting 29% emission reduction (on its own) or 41% (with international assistance) by 2030.<sup>1</sup>

However, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is urging all countries to take more ambitious mitigation actions. The IPCC special report in 2018 conveyed the effects of global warming that could be avoided by limiting the rise in global temperatures by 1.5°C.<sup>2</sup> For this reason, all parties are requested to strengthen the NDC. The Climate Action Tracker<sup>3</sup> analysis shows that the mitigation targets in NDC Indonesia contribute to the increase in global temperatures between 3°C and 4°C. Based on the 2019 Brown to Green Report, Indonesia has the potential to experience water scarcity, severe drought, and extremely hot weather at an increase of 3°C.

Natural disasters are then more prone to arise in Indonesia, such as floods, flash floods, landslides, droughts, extreme weather and waves, abrasion, and land and forest fires<sup>4</sup>. Vulnerable to climate change, Indonesia has a risk of flooding which increases 5X at an increase of 3°C compared to 1.5°C. At 2.4°C, the number of category 4 tropical cyclones (hurricanes) will increase by 80% and category 5 will increase by 120%. The impact of climate change will further affect human life in various aspects such as crop failure due to drought, fishermen find it difficult to sea due to the threat of high sea waves, even the onset of heart disease and allergies<sup>5</sup>.

An ambitious climate change mitigation action must be taken immediately to avoid the heavier impacts of rising temperatures. There are several targets that must be achieved to be able to limit the temperature rise by 1.5°C, namely: first, global emissions in 2030 go down to equivalent to 45% of the 2010 emission level; secondly, coal consumption decreased by 59-78% from the 2010 level and it was no longer consumed after 2050; third, petroleum consumption fell 32-87% from the 2010 level; and fourth, global emissions peak at the latest in 2030, dropping dramatically to 2050.

The energy and forestry sector accounted for 68% of total emissions: 48% from forestry and 20% from energy, in 2017<sup>6</sup>. Nevertheless, energy sector emissions are projected to continue to rise, and will exceed the forestry sector.<sup>7</sup> Power generation and transportation account for 46% and 26% of total energy sector emissions. While the source of emissions from the forestry sector comes from land use change, namely clearing of forests and peatlands and forest and peat fires.

The transformation of the global economy, especially the G20 countries, is urgently needed to curb rising temperatures and also obtain quality economic growth at the same time. Emissions from

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<sup>1</sup> [http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/reddplus/images/resources/ndc/terjemahan\\_NDC.pdf](http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/reddplus/images/resources/ndc/terjemahan_NDC.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.ipcc.ch/report/sr15/>

<sup>3</sup> <https://climateactiontracker.org/>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.liputan6.com/health/read/3963691/7-dari-10-bencana-di-indonesia-terkait-perubahan-iklim>

<sup>5</sup> <http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/kcpi/index.php/info-iklim/dampak-fenomena-perubahan-iklim>

<sup>6</sup> <http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/reddplus/images/adminppi/dokumen/igrk/lapigrkmrv2018.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.liputan6.com/health/read/3963691/7-dari-10-bencana-di-indonesia-terkait-perubahan-iklim>

G20 countries continue to increase due to high economic growth and fossil fuel consumption. Integration of climate change mitigation actions in development plans can limit excessive economic losses.

Indonesia has begun to prepare for this economic transformation. Bappenas in 2019 launched a study on the Low Carbon Development Initiative where Indonesia has the potential to obtain a growth rate of 6% every year with a low carbon development system. Based on article 4 of the Paris Agreement, integrated development plans with mitigation actions should be submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat. This plan must contain mitigation and adaptation actions with measurable action effectiveness. Not all G20 member countries have submitted this long-term plan. Until now, Indonesia has not submitted it<sup>8</sup>.

One of the keys to success in preventing global temperature rise is transparency regarding climate action carried out by all parties. The Paris Agreement requires a transparency framework to improve the effectiveness of global implementation. This transparency framework is important for tracking actions taken by countries, as well as exploring the technology, finance and capacity development given and received. The global stock take process will determine whether national contributions are in line or below the 2 / 1.5°C target.

In strengthening the transparency framework of global adaptation and mitigation actions, Climate Transparency<sup>9</sup> produces an annual Brown to Green Report that presents sharper data from G20 countries, especially in the financial aspects, more ambitious climate change actions and trends regarding emissions and decarbonization trends until 2018 to see the commitments of the G20 countries in achieving the Paris Agreement targets. The Brown to Green Report (B2G) 2019 will be launched globally on November 11, 2019. As a partner of Climate Transparency, IESR will launch the 2019 B2G Report and Indonesia Profile in Jakarta.

## Objectives

1. Submitting 2019 Brown to Green Report and Indonesia's profile to the public.
2. Increase the understanding of policy makers and the public about the status of the commitments of the G20 countries, especially Indonesia, in achieving the Paris Agreement targets.
3. Provide input on Indonesia's long-term economic growth strategy towards a net-zero emission economy to reach the Paris Agreement.

## Time and Venue

Day / date : Tuesday, November 19, 2019  
Time : 08.30 - 12.30 WIB  
Place : Ballroom 3, Pullman Hotel,  
Jalan M.H. Thamrin Kav. 59, Jakarta Pusat

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<sup>8</sup> <https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/long-term-strategies>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.climate-transparency.org/>