

Current Preparation of Nusantara Carbon Scheme (NCS):

Indonesia case on completing the building blocks

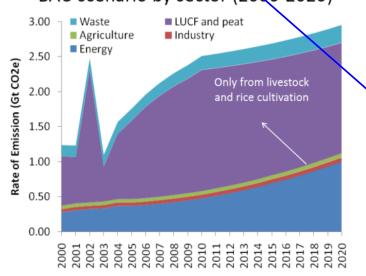
Presentation Structure



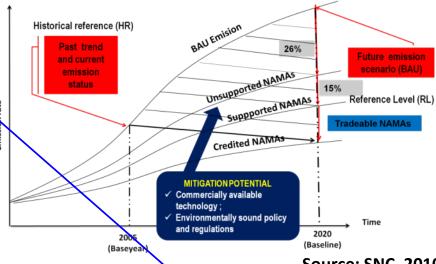
- 1. Mitigation policy framework and CDM status
- 2. Toward the new market mechanism(s)
- 3. Nusantara Carbon Scheme (NCS) development
- 4. Remarks

Policy framework on CC mitigation

Historical and projection of GHG emission under BAU scenario by sector (2000-2020)



Emission Reduction Targets



Source: SNC, 2010

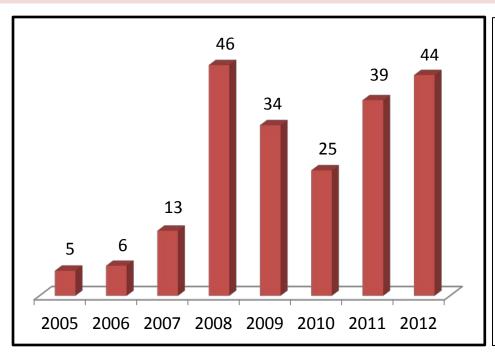
- Indonesia is committed to reduce its GHG emissions by 26% under BAU level in 2020 (up to 41% with international support).
- Emission reduction is not compromising growth (26/7 vision).
- Indicative list of emissions reduction activities are now available (RAN-GRK).

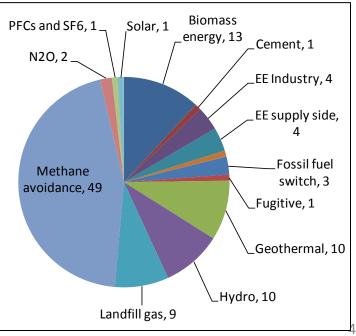
| Sector | | Unilateral | Supported |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------|-----------|
| Forestry and Peat | | 0.672 | 1.039 |
| Waste | | 0.048 | 0.078 |
| Energy and Transport | | 0.038 | 0.056 |
| Agriculture | | 0.008 | 0.011 |
| Industry | | 0.001 | 0.005 |
| | Total | 0.767 | 1.189 |
| (in C+CO2a) | | | |

(in GtCO2e) Source: PD#61/2011

Indonesian CDM status (as per Feb. 2013)

- 2004 Indonesia ratifies Kyoto Protocol
- 2005 Establishment of Indonesian DNA, NC-CDM, hosted in Ministry of Environment
- 2008 Establishment of National Council on Climate Change (NCCC)
- 2009 NC-CDM is hosted in NCCC
- 2012 total 212 projects received DNA approval, 123 registered + 6 PoAs, 27 projects had CERs issuance of total 7.5 MtCO2e





LoA issuance by year

Registered projects by type

Barriers/issues related to CDM

- Awareness and knowledge about CDM is not distributed equally among stakeholders
- High transaction cost associated with PDD development,
 validation/verification, additional processes during monitoring,
 etc. hampers small/micro projects to enter CDM
- Low CER price nowadays may not justify the extra efforts that must be done by the project developers
- Restriction from EU is back paddling CDM penetration in Indonesia
- Post-KP1 development cut the demand even further since non-KP2 participant is not allowed to transfer and/or acquire CERs

Investment interest in emissions reduction/CDM projects is decreased significantly!

Expectations for future carbon market

- Market mechanism should be significant enough to support national low carbon growth
- Different mechanisms should be able to complement each other, e.g. mandatory – voluntary, domestic – international

| Voluntary Offset | Cap and Trade |
|---|---|
| Politically easier to established Doesn't need a comprehensive technical preparation Encourage people's awareness Complex operation due its nature as project based Relatively small coverage | Need strong political decision Simpler operation but need a comprehensive preparation Can cover large emission reduction potential Encourage large scale green-investment Apprehension of 'leakage' |

Domestic and/or regional market-initiatives should be encouraged to scale up mitigation actions whilst accommodating local conditions!

Nusantara Carbon Scheme (NCS)

- A voluntary-based emissions reduction project's certification and registration scheme
- Based on SNI ISO 14064 series
- Integrates emissions reduction and sustainable development
- Sectoral Scope:
 - 1. Renewable energy;
 - Energy efficiency;
 - 3. Enhancement of industrial process;
 - 4. Sustainable waste management;
 - 5. Aforestation/reforestation;
 - 6. REDD+; and
 - 7. Sustainable agriculture.

Project's Co-benefit

 Project must be able to proof its contribution to SD within these 3 categories and indicators as follow:

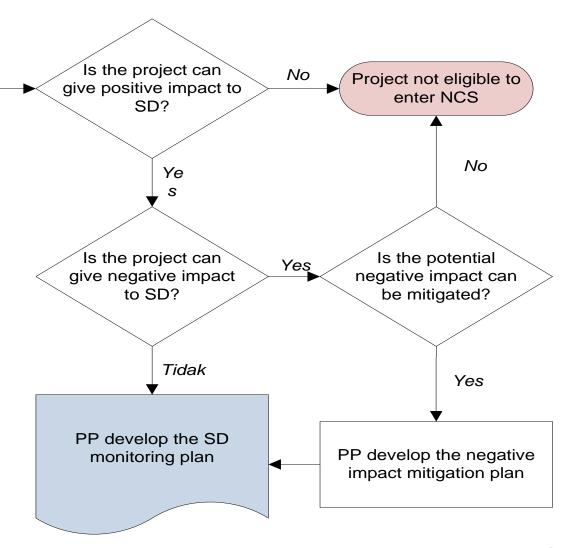
| Category / Indicator | | |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Environment | Local ecological function | |
| | Quantity and quality of natural resources | |
| | Biodiversity | |
| | Health and safety | |
| Economic | Community's income | |
| | Jobs provision | |
| Social | Access to public goods/facilities and services | |
| | Social integrity | |
| | Relocation impact | |
| | Culture respect | |

- Project proponent can add more indicator according to its project characteristic
- Performance of SD contribution will give differentiation to NCS projects

Project's Co-benefit (ctd.)

Referring the indicator set, PP assesses the project potential impacts and risks

In NCS,
contribution to
sustainable
development must
be monitored and
verified!



NCS development status

- 2nd draft of Requirements and Sustainable Development Guidelines are available (open for public comments)
- Development of accreditation scheme for validation/verification body (cooperation with the National Accreditation Board)
- Registry database under development
- Several methodologies and guidelines are under development with support from IGES

Methodologies under development:

- Boiler efficiency improvement
- Fuel switch to biomass residues
- Mangrove rehabilitation
- Hydropower
- Composting
- Cook stove efficiency improvement

Guidelines under development:

- Monitoring guideline
- Guideline to assess nonpermanence for forestry projects

Piloting the Scheme

Potential pilot project:

Mangrove Reforestation and Coastal Green-belt Protection in

Aceh and North Sumatra Province

Developer: Yagasu Foundation

Potential ER: 30 tCO2/ha/y (conservative estimation)





IGES Capacity Building FY 2012

- Development of methodologies and guidelines for Nusantara Carbon Scheme (on going)
- Training/Workshop on :
 - Accreditation/Validation/Verification according to SNI ISO 14064/5
 - Doha outcome related to market mechanisms
- Research on REDD+ and Future Market Mechanism (on going)



Remarks



- NCS preparation is regarded as building blocks development of market mechanism
- There should be an international guideline to enable simultaneous development of different mechanisms in a convergent way
- Procedures and standard for market mechanism should be robust yet allows broad participation
- Indonesia will start from voluntary-based instrument (i.e. with NCS) whilst seeking the opportunities to scale up