

Country Report
CTI the Sixth Workshop for Asia

1. Name: DADANG HILMAN

2. Organization: Climate Change Division under the Office of the Assistant Deputy Minister for Atmospheric Protection and Climate Change - MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT - Indonesia

3. **Department and Duties:**

The above mentioned organization is under the Office of Deputy Minister for Environmental Protection (so-called Asdep 3/6) – the Ministry of the Environment (MoE). Its main responsibility is to conduct all activities relating to policy formulation on climate change issues, including addressing climate change issues under UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol. The activities range widely from administrative aspect to technical aspect as well as drafting legal aspect of ministerial decree particularly on addressing climate change issues in Indonesia. In technical aspect various activities might be involved: field visit to factories having potential in GHGs emissions reduction; field visit to vulnerable areas spreading in all over the Indonesian archipelago; involvement in technical assessment or in coordination of study implementation; conduction of workshop/ seminar/ training; following the progress of climate change addressing, both at national and international level, through attending various national/ international event relating to climate change issues.

Cleaner production and energy efficiency program is under the responsibility of an assistant deputy minister of a different deputy minister. But in particular to GHGs emissions reduction, such a kind of program is under responsibility of Asdep 3/6, for example in implementing GERIAP project (described below).

Under the project (GERIAP) the MoE has conducted several activities:

- a) Awareness Seminar;
- b) Establishing agreement of project activities through signing MoU;
- c) Pre-assessment;
- d) Initial In-Plant Assessment (IPA).

We are now at a stage of finalizing the IPA activity reports and preparation of action plans of CP-EE programs in each company based on recommendation resulted in the IPA activity in each company involved in the Geriap project.

4. IMPRESSIONS OF THE CURRENT SITUATION

Ambient Air Quality in Indonesia:

LAPAN (a prominent national research institution) has issued its monitoring result on July 2000 that ambient air quality at many points, particularly dense areas, in urban areas in Indonesia decreases. As an example, air quality at Cipedes - a dense population area in Bandung West Java – has shown indication of the decrease. In 1994 Meteorological and Geophysical Agency reported that the average annual pH of rain water from 21 stations was 5.3. And the worst condition was indicated at Juanda Airport – Surabaya with pH 4.68 only. Based on information from Head of Jakarta’s Environmental Control Agency, similar condition has occurred in Jakarta. Those indicate that acid rain has been happening in Indonesia (rain is categorized as acid rain if its pH reach less than 5.6). Scientists were worry about the situation, if the contaminated rain was consumed by dwellers through drinking water. Through the rain, artesian water would contain toxic metal like aluminum, cupric, and Hg. (Hidayat, N. and Farida, I., 2000. “Hujan Asam: Rinai Asam dari Langit”, *Gatra*, 1 July 2000, p. 46).

In the global context, Indonesia’s share of greenhouse gases (GHGs) emissions is very small proportion/ percentage. Based on Indonesia Country Study on Climate Change, Indonesia only accounts for roughly 2 percent of global total emission of

carbon dioxide. Out of the approximately 600 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions, approximately 125 million tons came from energy production and industrial processes. The rest came from LULUCF sector.

However, Indonesia is considered a potential country that will emit GHGs and contribute significantly to the global total emissions due to its population growth and its rapid economic development.

Meanwhile, if there is no effort, both globally and locally, to reduce GHGs emissions, Indonesian people, as the biggest archipelagic country in the world, particularly ones who lives in coastal areas and whose areas will probably be affected by climate change and its sea level rise, will suffer dramatically.

Therefore global and national/ local efforts to anticipate those issues should be done with applying no-regret policy.

Even though Indonesia is not listed in Annex I of the UNFCCC and Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol, which means that Indonesia does not have obligation to limit its GHGs emissions, Indonesia is currently active in preparation of Kyoto Protocol ratification. As a country ratified UNFCCC, Indonesia is willing to contribute in reducing global GHGs emissions through Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under the Kyoto Protocol, besides to stimulate its economic development with a sustainable manner. This willingness is in line with the objective of the CDM, as stated in Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol.

Efforts to overcome the climate change problems:

At least two project activities, i.e. Wayang Windu Geothermal project (Unocal/ Pertamina/ Senter - Netherland) and Flare Gas Heat Recovery (Pertamina/ NEDO), have obtained letter of endorsement, each of them, from the Ministry of the Environmental (as the focal point of the UNFCCC in Indonesia) in order to get categorization of the projects as the CDM projects.

In order to identify widespread potential of GHGs reduction from industry sector, Indonesia through the MoE involves in project activities that is coordinated by UNEP/ ROAP – Bangkok. The Project is called GERIAP (Greenhouse gases emissions from industry in Asia Pacific). One of the main objectives of the project is to identify GHGs potential reduction in 4 main types of industry in Asia Pacific region. The 4 main sectors are: cement industry; chemical industry; iron and steel industry; and pulp and paper industry. Indonesia is the only country involving 6 companies in the project, while the other 8 countries only involve less than 6 companies. This can be seen as the indication of high eagerness of Indonesian private companies to be involved in global effort to mitigate GHGs emissions in order to improve their energy efficiency, beside to increase their economically competitive capability in global market.

The implementation of Geriap project in Indonesia was started on July 2002, so it is difficult to judge the success and failure of the project because it is still going on.

5. PROBLEMS, CHALLENGES AND FACTORS PREVENTING THE WIDESPREAD USE OF TECHNOLOGY

Global warming and climate change are mainly caused by increase of GHGs emissions resulted in human activities such as: increase of vehicles for transportation; increase industrialization in order to fulfil human need. In other words, widespread of ‘obsolete’ technology that emits pollutant (including GHGs) to the atmosphere has created globally environmental problem. Hence, there is a need now to improve available technology with less pollutant-emitted technology (clean technology).

To address the above situation, we need to understand the real problems both conceptually and in the field (implementation).

Currently we have identified problems that we can also regard as challenges and factors preventing the widespread use of clean technology:

- i) lack of awareness at various levels of stakeholders;
- ii) lack of technical capability of technicians to solve simple problem in factories;
- iii) limited allocated fund for maintenance;
- iv) weak law enforcement;
- v) minimum political will of politicians;

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at ICETT, Yokkaichi, Japan

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Ministry of the Environment

Indonesia