



Country Statement

Director General of Environmental Pollution and Degradation Control on "Agenda Item 2: Review of the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on Environment and Development for Asia and the Pacific, 2017" of the Seventh Session of the Committee on Environment and Development

29th December 2022

Thank you.

Distinguished Chair, Delegates, Ladies and gentlemen,

Referring to the UNEP's recent report on making peace with nature, of which the key messages are aligned with the Ministerial Declaration, that environmental degradation, including those exacerbated by climate change, are undermining hard-won development gains, and threatening human livelihoods, health, and well-being. They are impeding progress towards ending poverty and hunger, reducing inequalities, and promoting sustainable economic growth, the work for all, and peaceful and inclusive societies.

Growing pressures of unsustainable production and consumption have also placed considerable strains on the natural resource base and on ecosystems. Therefore, environmental issues should be addressed together with economic and social issues in an integrated and balanced manner.

Since the adoption of the Ministerial Declaration in 2017, Indonesia has documented significant progress and achievements that had since been made at the local, national, and regional level. Indonesia has a long-standing commitment in pursuing a sustainable and livable planet, despite the remaining challenge of balancing natural resources management and meeting development needs while minimizing GHG as low as possible. In response to this challenge, the two main sectors that are being pushed to reduce Indonesia's GHG emissions are the forestry and other land use (FoLU) sector, as well as the energy sector.

In 2015, the Government of Indonesia pledged to reduce emissions by 29 percent unconditionally from 2020-2030, and up to 41 percent with the support from international partners, against the 2030 business as usual scenario. In making further and more ambitious progress, Indonesia has revisited and strengthened its 2030 targets in its Enhanced Nationally-Determined Contribution (NDC), as part of the global efforts necessary to align with the Paris Agreement temperature goal.

Indonesia has promulgated a Presidential Regulation in 2021 concerning the Implementation of Carbon Pricing to Achieve the Nationally Determined Contribution Target and Control Over Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the National Development. This regulation serves as a legal framework to implement NDC fully and effectively towards low carbon and climate resilience through carbon pricing, arrangements for carbon trading, carbon levies as well as result based-payments.

Recently, during the 2022 G20 Bali Summit on 15th-16th November 2022, Indonesia has successfully launched a landmark Joint Energy Transitions Partnerships (JETP) that pursues a just and ambitious power sector transition in Indonesia, supporting a trajectory consistent with keeping the 1.5 °C global warming limit within reach. Through this partnership, Indonesia will work, with the support from international partners, to develop a comprehensive investment plan to achieve significant new targets and policies to reduce GHG emissions and support impacted communities.

Recognizing the importance of harnessing the ocean-climate nexus to foster climate change mitigation and adaptation, Indonesia strives to safeguard the ocean's capacity to regenerate, in order to deliver substantial economic, environmental, and social value and offer powerful solutions to global challenges. Our Presidency of the G20 continued the legacy of centering the G20 priorities on ocean and emphasized the importance of accelerating the implementation of SDG 14 on conserving and sustainably using the world's ocean, seas, and marine resources, by, inter alia, reiterated commitment to combat IUU fishing and marine litter.

On the front of marine litter, Indonesia has launched its Plan of Action on Marine Plastic Debris 2017-2025 aiming to reduce marine plastic debris by 70 percent in 2025 through the adoption of the 5 main pillars and the implementation of 5 strategies centered around awareness-raising of all stakeholders, plastic waste management from land to coastal areas, improving marine plastic debris management, enhancing institutional capacities, and increasing funding support.

Zooming out from marine litter to a greater land-based sources of pollution, Indonesia strives to contribute in the regional effort on addressing these challenges by establishing the Regional Capacity Center for Clean Seas (RC3S) to reduce and mitigate land-based sources of marine pollution, with particular focus on nutrient,

waste water, marine litter, and microplastics. The RC3S has been involved in a UNESCAP project "Closing the Loop" implemented in Surabaya City to reduce its environmental impact by addressing plastic waste pollution in the marine environment by using technological advancements to help monitor and visualize plastic waste leakage, aiming for better and improved management.

Considering Indonesia's ASEAN Chairmanship in 2023, we are looking forward to leveraging these modalities to advance the coastal and marine agenda in the region, supporting the full and effective implementation of ASEAN Regional Action Plan for Combating Marine Debris in the ASEAN Member States (2021-2025).

On our pursuit to the 2050 vision of living in harmony with nature, Indonesia stands ready to advance the progress in finalizing and adopting the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework at the second part of COP15 CBD, as a strong framework of action and accountability for halting and reversing biodiversity loss by 2030 and, as appropriate, updating our National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans accordingly. Biodiversity conservation has been mainstreamed in our Medium-term National Development Plan 2020-2024 and acknowledged as a crucial natural resource to be maintained and sustainably used to increase added value and competitiveness of the nation and increase the national development capacity in the future.

I would like to conclude my intervention by underlining the need for a stronger collective actions and collaboration, by building on our strength and success in dealing with various challenges in the past and that lies ahead of us. Let us keep our spirit of cooperation high, by intensifying dialogues, sharing of knowledge and best practices, capacity building, as well as technology development and transfer for further innovation.

I thank you, Chair.