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0. CEO Endorsement Form

Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Indonesia to comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement (CBIT)





- Project Identification Form
 - GEF Secretariat Reviewer
 - PIF Clearance
 - CEO Approval Request
 - GEF Review
 - CEO Approved

CEO Approval (CEO) entry – Medium Sized Project – GEF - 7



Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10308

Project Type

MSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

☐ CBIT

☐ NGI

Project Title

Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Indonesia to comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement (CBIT)

Countries

Indonesia

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s):

Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Climate Change Adaptation, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Communications, Awareness Raising, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Beneficiaries, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Capacity Development, Access to benefits and services, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Climate information, Sea-level rise, Climate finance, National Adaptation Programme of Action, Complementarity, Adaptation Tech Transfer, National Adaptation Plan, Community-based adaptation, Private sector, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Livelihoods, Mainstreaming adaptation, Disaster risk management, Climate resilience, Innovation, Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport, Technology Transfer, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Financing, Nationally Determined Contribution, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Local Communities, Participation, Partnership, Community Based Organization, Academia, Public Campaigns, Behavior change, Education, Indigenous Peoples, Private Sector, SMEs, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Large corporations, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Knowledge Generation, Enabling Activities, Theory of change, Adaptive management

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

7/11/2019

Expected Implementation Start

1/1/2021

Expected Completion Date

12/31/2025

Duration

48

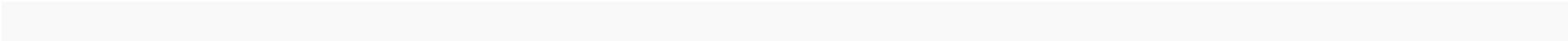
In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

180,500

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-3-8	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors	GET	1,900,000	2,755,000
Total Project Cost(\$)			1,900,000	2,755,000



B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To strengthen Indonesia's technical and institutional capacity, to meet the Paris Agreement on Climate Change Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements when implementing priority actions for achieving its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and its goals related to low carbon emission development

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1: Institutional capacity strengthening for climate transparency	Technical Assistance	<p>1.1.Strengthened institutional arrangements for climate transparency</p> <p>1.2. Capacitated government and non party stakeholder to establish long-term strategy and access to financial resources, capacity building and technology transfer</p>	<p>1.1.1 Institutionalized Climate Transparency mechanism/ unit established</p> <p>1.1.2. Regional Network for Monitoring and Public Awareness developed</p> <p>1.2.1. Gap analysis on Gender Equality conducted.</p>	GET	371,175	638,750

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
			1.2.2. Long-term strategy on the access to financial resources, capacity building and transfer developed1.2.3. Knowledge shared among key stakeholders			
			1.2.3. Knowledge shared among key stakeholders			
Component 2: The development and establishment of robust systems for GHG inventory,	Technical Assistance	2.1 Enhanced Quality Assurance (QA)/ Quality Control (QC) and verification	2.1.1 GHG inventory reviews conducted to validate	GET	834,865	1,000,000

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
and to Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) emissions in compliance with the Paris Agreement		<p>processes as well as adoption of improvement plans.</p> <p>2.2 Strengthened domestic MRV System</p>	<p>approaches and results</p> <p>2.1.2 Robust activity data and nationally appropriate emission factors enhanced</p> <p>2.1.3 QA / QC plan for national inventories strengthened.</p> <p>2.1.4 Plan to continuously improve the quality of the the GHG inventory</p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
			<p>2.1.5 Capacity of key stakeholders strengthened in the areas of GHG inventories and the use of the IPCC 2006 guidelines</p> <p>2.2.1 Sectoral interfaces for domestic MRV system and improved data collection design engineered.</p> <p>2.2.2 MRV systems piloted at sub-national level</p>			
Component 3: Strengthened NDC	Technical Assistance	3. Progress tracking tool on	3.1. Review of information	GET	425,855	728,750

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Implementation and Tracking Progress		NDC and transparency in place	<p>provided in the NDC undertaken, including the quality of baseline projections.</p> <p>3.2. Methodologies to track progress in the implementation of NDCs and transparency developed and implemented</p> <p>3.3. Capacity for managing the tracking tool methodology of the NDC among key national institutions</p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
			developed.			
			3.4. Implementation of the National Registry for tracking the progress of the NDC (Registration, Validation and verification) strengthened			
			3.5. On-going participation established in East Asia and globally in exchanges involving best practice and capacity for transparency			

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)	Evidence
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	120,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
Donor Agency	REDD+ Partnership (Kemitraan) Transition Programme	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,635,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
Total Co-Financing(\$)				2,755,000	

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

As stated by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Industry (Mol) and Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) co-financing statement letter, Mol and MEMR will support the project implementation by being actively involved in the programme. The ministry will allocate the budget later (letter attached to the library)

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,900,000	180,500
Total Grant Resources(\$)					1,900,000	180,500

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments?

No

Includes reflow to GEF?

No

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

☐

PPG Amount (\$)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Indonesia	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	50,000	4,750
Total Project Costs(\$)					50,000	4,750

CEO Endorsement (CEO)

Core Indicators ☐

To calculate the core indicators, please refer to [Results Guidance](#)

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Indicator 5 Area of marine habit under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Indicator 7 Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management

Indicator 8 Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels

Indicator 9 Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)

Indicator 10 Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPS to air from point and non-point sources(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

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Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

Briefly Describe

- a. The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed;**
- b. The baseline scenario and any associated baseline Programs;**
- c. The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project;**
- d. Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies;**
- e. Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing;**
- f. Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF);**
- g. Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.**

1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description); 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects; 3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project; 4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies; 5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing; 6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

1. Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)

Global Environmental Problem in this project is Climate Change in Indonesia. As a developing country, the development challenges are enormous. This project focuses on two main developing challenges: 1. Limited Institutional capacity and coordination in climate change sectors; 2. the limited existence of a robust system for capturing precise data and information that is accurate and credible in reporting on GHG inventories to monitor progress in achieving NDC goals across sectors and sub-sector. Although there are already a number of actions to address the issue of climate change impacts at the national level, many challenges still impede Indonesia from effectively implementing those efforts.

The root cause of Indonesia's struggle in effective implementation stems from the limited institutional capacity and coordination in climate change sectors. At its core, the deficiency of efficient communication, and limited inter-organizational, inter-sectoral and inter-ministerial coordination result in ambiguity on respective responsibilities and the necessary action required. This renders some efforts ineffective without proper inter-organizational and inter-ministerial synergy, so as to synchronize individual and collective efforts made by relevant bodies. It is thus with integrated action that effectiveness can then entail.

Branching off from the root cause, underlying causes follow. Gaps, technical capacity and experts, financial, and implementation limitations ensue. However, the most notable consequences are seen in data management and decision-making. Limited arrangement between institutions and sectors, hampers the ability to collect, manage and store data. In the land-use sector, for example, the problem repeat itself because of how difficult it is to determine who is held accountable. Knowing the responsibilities of each institution and sector ensure that actions and positive obligations are undertaken to prevent further damage.

Data collection, inventory, and management are also insufficient because there is limitation on the system of data management. The limitation of a robust system for capturing precise data and information in reporting on GHG inventories to monitor progress in achieving the NDC goals across sectors and sub-sectors hinder Indonesia's ability to determine the sources of highest emissions, assessment for decision-making and adaptation, and in identifying impacts.

Limited inter-institutional, inter-sectoral, and inter-ministerial arrangements makes it challenging to reach an informed- decision. There is a limited capacity to incorporate information and analysis for informed decision-making and enhancing ambitions on climate change, especially in the sub-national and local level. There is an imbalance of capacity between central and sub-national governments which needed to be addressed with capacity building activities.

Despite the efforts on NDC implementations, immediate challenge is to raise awareness of the importance of NDC implementation. To this aim, the Paris Agreement requires all Parties to put forward their best efforts through nationally determined contributions (NDCs), while Article 13 of the agreement establishes an *enhanced transparency framework* in order to provide a clear understanding of climate change action through reporting on action and support received. The transparency framework shall build on and enhance the transparency arrangements under the Convention, including national communications, biennial update reports and international consultation and analysis.

In the national level it is clear that most ministries understood the national obligation towards the Paris Agreement, but in the local level it is harder to grasp. The result is an imbalance on the actions and the emissions between national and local levels. The direct effect of the root cause and the underlying clauses is the continuity of rapid LULUCF emissions. Stemming from the limited capacity, and limited data management, amounting to immediate challenge which is to raise awareness on the importance of NDC implementation. The problem tree as seen **figure 1** below, represents development challenges in Indonesia's CBIT sectors.

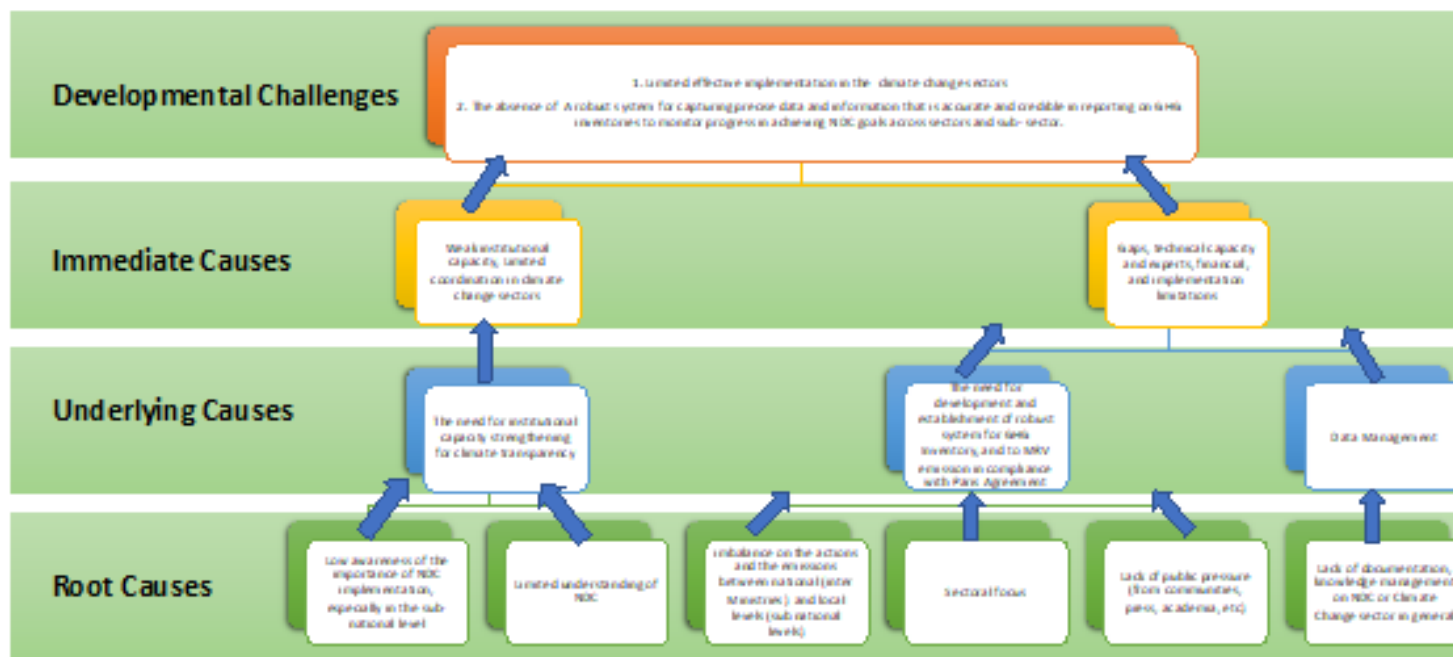


Figure 1: Problem Tree

2. Baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

Country Context

Indonesia is located between 7o44'35.11"North latitude and 13o55'59.99" South latitude and stretches from 91o38'25.55" West longitude to 144o24'00" East longitude. It lies between the Pacific and the Indian Oceans and bridges two continents: Asia and Australia.

The country covers a total of approximately 820 million hectares (ha), with a total coastline length of about 95,181 km and land territory of about 200 million ha. It consists of approximately 17,504 islands of which only six thousand are inhabited, including the five main Islands of Sumatera, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Papua. Of the 200 million ha of land territory, the four largest land cover types are Lowland Forest with nearly 42 million ha (accounted for 22.58% of the National Land Cover) (Geospatial Information Agency of Indonesia, BIG, 2014), Upland Forest, Shrub, and Seasonal Crop on Dry Land. Administratively, since 2013, the Republic of Indonesia is divided into 34 provinces.

Monsoon dominates Indonesia's climate, which gives a degree of homogeneity across the region. Indonesia lies across the range of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) where the northeast and southeast trade winds penetrate the doldrums. Strong ascending motion, overcast skies, strong squalls, heavy rainfall and severe local thunderstorms with variable intensities are characteristics of this zone.

Over the past four decades, Indonesia's population has been continuously increasing from 119.21 million in 1971, to 252.16 million in 2014. However, its annual growth rate appeared to be decreasing from 1.98% (1980-1990) to 1.38% (2010-2015). The population is projected to reach an estimation of 305 million by 2035. Life expectancy in Indonesia has improved significantly in the past four decades, from only 47.9 years in 1970 to 70.6 years in 2014. In education sector, as the result of sustained efforts, adult literacy has increased significantly from only 79% in 1970 to 95.9% in 2014.

Indonesia has been showing a steadily increasing trend in alleviating poverty. In 2005, the number of people living in absolute poverty declined from 47.97 million people in 1999 to 35.10 million people, while people living in relative poverty declined from 23.43% in 1999 to 15.97% in 2005. The number of people living in poverty increased slightly in 2006 due to fuel price increased but since then the number continued to decline until 2014. Between the periods of 2006-2014, the number of people living in poverty dropped as much as 11.02 million, from 39.30 million in 2006 to 28.28 million in March 2014. By the end of 2014, the number of poor people about 27.7 million (11% of the population).

Institutional Arrangements in The Development of NCS (National Communications)

At present, based on Presidential Regulation Number 16/2015 regarding the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF), the MOEF has a responsibility to manage any environment and forestry related matters, address relevant issues and report them to the President of the Republic of Indonesia. In compliance with the task, the Minister of Environment and Forestry is responsible for ensuring the establishment, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of climate change-related matters.

In line with the Act Number 16/2015, the Minister of Environment and Forestry established Decree Number P.18/MenLHK-II/2015 regarding the Organization and Mechanism of Ministry of Environment and Forestry: The Minister of Environment and Forestry assigned to the Director General of Climate Change to establish and assure the implementation of regulatory framework concerning mitigation, adaptation, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction, ozone depleting substances (ODS) reduction and phase-out, resources mobilization, GHG inventory, climate change monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV), and area and forest fire control.

The Director General of Climate Change is the National Focal Point (NFP) for the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement to the UNFCCC. In order to sustain the implementation of climate action, Indonesia established more structured institutional arrangements as an integral part for implementation of the First NDC. To strengthen the process, each ministry that is assigned the responsibility to achieve the sectoral emission reduction target and adaptation action, assigned a dedicated unit to coordinate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of NDC. The DG employs 419 civil servants.

Institutional arrangements encompass the procedural, legal and institutional set-up necessary to complete national reporting. Institutional arrangements also can help Parties: 1) Meet reporting requirements; 2) Further build national capacities and ensure sustainability of reporting processes; 3) – Inform national and international policymakers at various levels.

Regarding with the Institutional arrangements, based on the Presidential Regulation No 16/2016 has stipulated that the mandate for coordination of climate change governance and implementation of the Climate Change Convention at national level is assigned to the Directorate General of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

Furthermore, under the UNFCCC framework^[1] and refer to Article 4 (Paragraph 1) and Article 12 (Paragraph 1) UNFCCC, Indonesia has committed to fully implementing the framework. One of the requirements in the Framework stipulated that Indonesia has to report its activities aimed at addressing the issue of climate change to the UNFCCC through the National Communication on Climate Change.

Refers to the NCs scheme as the implementation of MRV, UNFCCC also requires the application of the BURs (Biennial Update Reports) scheme. BURs are reporting mechanisms submitted by non-Annex I members every two years since 2014 to provide more frequent and complete information such as GHG emissions/removals, the status of implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures and capacity building needs in terms of increasing NCs reporting.

The preparation of NCs and BURs can strengthen the overall national climate change policy making process by: 1) Enhancing coordination; 2) Raising awareness among various private (e.g. labor unions) and public (e.g. inter-ministerial committees) institutions; 3) Facilitating consultations and establishing relationships among stakeholders. The Key stages of sustainable institutional arrangements as follows; 1) Planning; 2) Preparation; 3) Implementing; 4) Monitoring; 5) Reporting; 6) Documentation and archiving; 7) Evaluation; 8) National consultation process; and 9) Approval and submission.

For the implementation of the NCs and BURs, the Government of Indonesia established the coordination among sectors and directorates was similar and followed the institutional arrangement for the development of national communications as depicted in Figure 2.

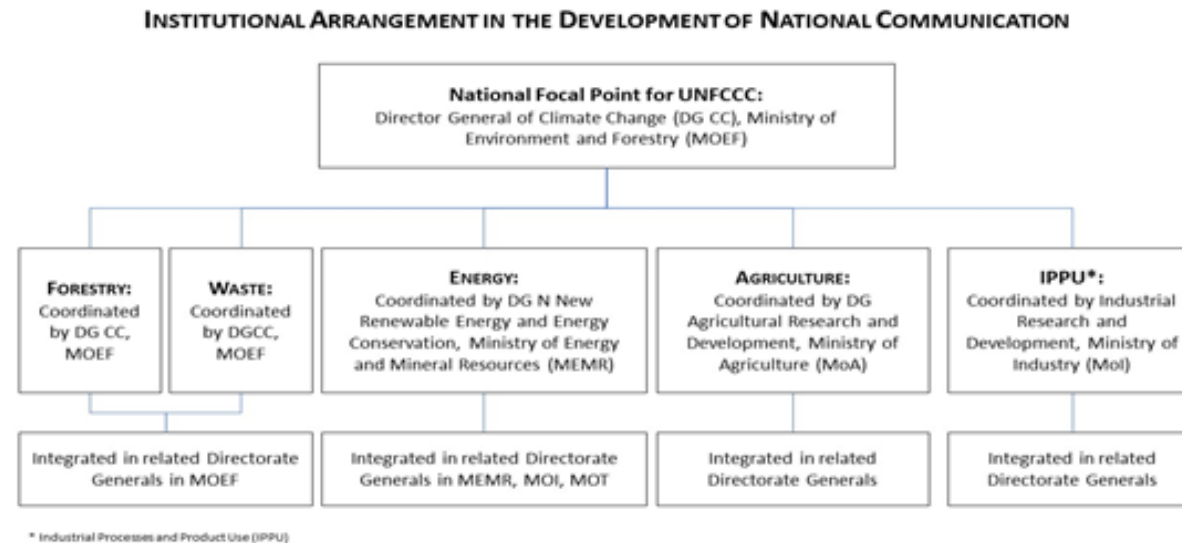


Figure 2: The Development of BUR

Refer to MRV Guidebook-Pre COP 20, as follows several things related to the operation of NCs and BURs Documents.

Document Position

Referring to the implementation of MRV, NCs and BURs are implemented by involving all NCs and BURs coordinating entities, each of whom collects relevant data/information in cooperation with various ministries or organizations whose scope is broad. After that information is reported to UNFCC.

BURs are the latest developments on the latest NCs that have been submitted. BURs are delivered at a time between submissions

Operating Procedure

To regulate the NCs mechanism, it refers to the Implementation Guidelines for the preparation of the National Communication Report on Climate Change from participating countries which are not included in Annex I in accordance with the Convention (Decree No. 17 / CP 8).

Meanwhile, BURs use standard implementation guidelines that refer to the UNFCCC Reporting Guidelines for BURs which are not included in Annex 1 of the Convention Results (2 / CP / 17, Annex III).

Contains Information

The National Communication itself contains information on the following: 1) National circumstances; 2) Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory and projection; 3) Mitigation action plan (including related cost, expected funding and relevant policies); and 4) Vulnerability and adaptation assessment (including action plan for adaptation, related costs, expected funding and relevant policies), institutional arrangement, and plan for improvement of future national communication.

Meanwhile, for the contents of the BURs document for Non-Annex I Members, the regulated elements include; 1) National conditions and institutional planning; 2) mitigation actions and their effects; 3) obstacles and gaps, as well as financial, technical and related capacity needs; 4) The level of support received in preparing BURs, 5) domestic MRV and 6) Other relevant information.

Time of Reporting

The elements and schedule of the NCs Report for non-Annex 1 members differ from Annex I members based on general principles but with different responsibilities and capabilities.

Regarding the time of preparing the NCs Report, each non-Annex I member must submit its first NCs within three years of the Convention, from which time each member begins to be subject to the reporting obligation. The deadline for submitting second and third NCs has not been confirmed. But based on COP 11 it was decided that each non-Annex 1 member must submit their Second and Third NCs within four years of the initial expenditure of financial resources. While at COP 16 it was agreed that non-Annex I Parties must submit their next NCs every four years.

Implementor

NCs and BURs are prepared by the NCs/BURs coordinating entity with their respective members, formed to be responsible for the overall preparation of NCs/BURs, must prepare their NCs and BURs. The role and character of NCs/BURs coordinating entities depends on the national conditions of each member. Since the development and reporting of NCs and BURs documents is the commitment of all UNFCCC members, the governments of each member country must prepare their respective NCs and BURs. Ministries and other related organizations to

prepare NCs/BURs in each country depending on their national conditions. In general, ministries dealing with environmental issues in a country become coordinating agents, while other relevant ministries, agents and related organizations work together in the development of NCs/BURs

Establishment of institutional planning

The key element in creating institutional planning is to design NC/BURs together with the coordinating entity responsible for the entire preparation process. This entity will then coordinate effectively with parties with a wide range of interests, institutions and domestic capacity building as well as setting legal/formal plans for NC/BURs as needed.

The NCs/BURs coordinating entity must be responsible for the following tasks:

- Create work plans and NCs / BURs preparation schedules
- Identify all interested parties who must be involved in the NCs / BURs preparation process
- Plan and coordinate tasks for each component of NCs / BURs
- Allocation of roles and responsibilities between organizations
- Coordination with ministries, agents, organizations and other relevant parties
- Manage the overall budget

In 2010, Indonesia presented its Second National Communication (SNC) to the UNFCCC. A number of gaps in the Initial National Communication (INC) were identified on the SNC. These gaps include target activities as follows:

- To enhance the reporting in national communications, focusing on mitigation actions and their effects as well as support received;
- To submit Biennial Update Report (BUR) consistent with the government capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting.

Based on Indonesia 2nd BURs 2018, the DGCC, MoEF had coordinated the whole process of the development and submission the document following the institutional arrangement as summarized in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Institutional Arrangement for the Second BUR

Chapter	National Circumstances and institutional Arrangement	National GHG Inventories	Mitigation Actions and their Effects	Financial, Technology, Capacity Needs and Support Revived for Climate Change Activities
Coordinator	Director of GHG Inventory and MRV, MoEF	Director of GHG Inventory and MRV, MoEF	Director of Mitigation of Climate Change, MoEF	Director of Sectoral and Regional Resources Mobilization, MoEF

<div>Relevant Ministries/ Agencies</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BPS • BIG • BMKG • MEMR • Ministry of Transportation • Ministry of Agriculture • Ministry of Industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoEF • Ministry of Agriculture • Ministry of Industry • Ministry of Transportation • Ministry of Public Works and Housing • BPS • BIG • LAPAN • Research Institutes (ITB, IPB< CIFOR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoEF • BAPPENAS • Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources • Ministry of Transportation • Ministry of Agriculture • Ministry of Industry • Ministry of Public Works and Housing • Ministry of Agraria, Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency • National Peatland Restoration Agency • Research Institutes (ITB, IPB< CIFOR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoEF • BAPPENAS • Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources • Ministry of Transportation • Ministry of Agriculture • Ministry of Industry • Ministry of Public Works and Housing • MoEF • Ministry of Higher Education and Research Technology • Coordinating Ministry of Economy • Agency of the Assessment and Application of the Technology (BPPT) • BMKG • National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) • BPS
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BIG• LAPAN
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Source: Indonesia 2nd BUR, 2018

Key Inputs from Indonesia’s National Communications and Biennial Update Report

As one of Non-Annex I Parties, Indonesia submitted the First National Communication (NC1) on 27 October 1999, NC2 on 14 January 2011 and NC3 on 14 February 2018 (original submission was 31 January 2018). The country submitted its BUR1 on 18 March 2016. Through those initiatives, Indonesian stakeholders have better technical capacity, institutional arrangement at

national and local levels, and capacity to assess environmental, social and economic impacts and implement the results through the perspective of climate change mitigation and adaptation policies.

Through the process of NCs and BUR development, an initial group of stakeholders has been capacitated further to understand how to conduct quality assurance and quality control; coordinate functional institutional mechanism, document GHG emission estimation and validate work developed by identified focal points (or working group/special division dedicated to GHG inventory) within each relevant ministry; establish general guideline on Inventory of GHG and guideline for organizing inventory; conduct training for technical staff from relevant sectors in the development of GHG Inventory; and establish functional institutional arrangements (capacities and mechanisms) for developing GHG inventories at local agencies by identifying a focal point working group in each province.

The accuracy of the GHG inventory has also been improved by improving stakeholders' capacity to use improved methodologies for estimating GHG emissions; develop National GHG inventories for 2000-2014 series using the 2006 IPCC Inventory guidelines; assure availability of historical and projection of climate data at national level with a resolution of 20 km x20 km with public access; assure vulnerability, climate impact analysis and adaptation assessments carried out at local level in key sectors; develop and establish adaptation policies and measures to address climate change at the local/sectoral level and integrate it into national and local planning processes; assure improved understanding of GHG emissions scenarios under BAU from sources and sinks; and future GHG mitigation options including their macro-economic impacts; assure increased capacity in measuring the achievement of GHG mitigation actions at sectoral and local level; design GHG mitigation policies and measures at national level in the context of national action plans; and update reports with information for the 2010-2013 period regarding national circumstances, national and regional development priorities, key additional information, and identified needs.

For the Third National Communication, the Indonesia National Greenhouse Gases Inventory covered the period of 2000-2014 and was estimated by methodologies that comply with IPCC Guideline (2006) for National GHG Inventories and IPCC GPG for LULUCF. GHG emission in each sector used different approach, in the energy sector was estimated following TIER 1 approach, IPPU mostly used TIER 1, while some industries used TIER 2 such as cement, ammonia, nitric acid and aluminum. The estimation for both forestry and agriculture were based on TIER 1 approach as well as the waste sector in generally still used TIER 1. In 2014, the Indonesia's total GHG emission for the three main GHG emissions (CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O), excluding LULUCF and peat fire sector estimated at approximately 864,907 Gg CO₂e (1,364,337 Gg CO₂e for all gases, including PFCs). With the

inclusion of LULUCF and peat fire, the total three main GHG emissions becomes 1,844,329 Gg CO₂e. The main contributing sector (three gases) were LULUCF including peat fire (53%), followed energy (33%), agriculture (6%), waste (5%) and IPPU (3%). Carbon dioxide (CO₂) was the dominant GHG, which contributed 87%, followed CH₄ 9.7% and N₂O 3.3%.

In the period of 2000 – 2014, national GHG emissions (all gases) increased with average rate of 4.4% per year with LULUCF, and 4% per year without LULUCF. This shows that land-based sector especially forestry have significant contribution to the national GHG emissions. Meanwhile, annual increase of emission by sector was energy (5.2%), IPPU (0.7%), agriculture (0.9%), forestry (12.8%) and waste (3.6%). Overall, GHG emission from all sector trend to increase.

Key category analysis to all emission (three gases) sources with LULUCF, 20 key source categories were identified. The first three main categories are (i) peat fires, (ii) peat decomposition, and (iii) energy industries with cumulative emissions of 1,063,431 Gg CO₂e (49.1%). Meanwhile, emission sources without LULUCF, there are 17 key source categories identified, contributing 808,098 Gg CO₂e emissions. The first three main categories are (i) energy industries, (ii) manufacturing industries and construction, and (iii) transportation, with cumulative emissions of 530,849 Gg CO₂e or 62% of total emissions.

Result of the uncertainty analysis showed that overall uncertainties of the Indonesian National GHG inventory with LULUCF for 2000 and 2014 were approximately 17.6% and 19.2% respectively. Without LULUCF the level of uncertainty were lower for both years, i.e: 10.3% and 13.1%, respectively.

National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation or Rencana Aksi Nasional Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim (RAN API), Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/ Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (BAPPENAS), 2014

RAN-API is part of Indonesia's national development planning framework. A description of the position of the RAN-API is shown in Figure 3. In terms of national development planning, RAN-API is a more specific plan that is cross-sectoral in preparing development plans that have resilience to climate change (climate proof / resilient development) at the national level, where the RAN-API itself is expected to provide direction to the Plan Government work and the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) in the future, to be more responsive to the impacts of climate change. The RAN-API is not a separate document that has its own formal legal strength, but it is the main input and integral part of the development planning document national and Ministry / Institution planning (K / L). RAN-API is also a reference for local

governments in preparing the Regional Action Plan / Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation as a direction in preparing regional development planning documents that are resistant to climate change.

To ensure the involvement and ownership of RAN-API by the relevant Ministries and Institutions of the Government of Indonesia, the preparation of the RAN-API has been carried out through a participatory approach involving various Ministries / Institutions facilitated by four main Ministries /Institutions, namely the State Ministry of National Development Planning / Planning Agency National Development (Bappenas), Ministry of Environment (KLH), Climatology and Geophysics Meteorological Agency (BMKG), and National Council on Climate Change (DNPI) are supported by a Team of Experts. Thus, priority activities focused on RAN-API are a form of strengthening the strategic plans of each Ministry and Agency in adapting to climate change. The Ministry of PPN /Bappenas, KLH, BMKG and DNPI and the Expert Team act primarily as facilitators of the analytic and development policy processes. In addition, there is the involvement of Community Service Organizations (CSOs) and Development Partners in the drafting process.

Nationally, RAN-API is under the Coordination Team on Climate Change Handling, particularly the Adaptation Working Group, which was formed based on the Decree of the Minister of PPN / Head of Bappenas No. Kep.38 / M. PPN / HK / 03/2012 concerning the establishment of a Climate Change Handling Coordination Team. This Working Group is responsible for synchronizing plans and implementing programs and activities related to climate change adaptation so that it has a more focused focus and locus.

The RAN-API is prepared by referring to existing documents and work plans. The preparation begins by reviewing existing documents, identifying climate change risks in various fields of life, and setting goals, targets, strategies and action plans to anticipate future climate change risks, which are synchronized with the work programs of Ministries / Institutions (K / L).

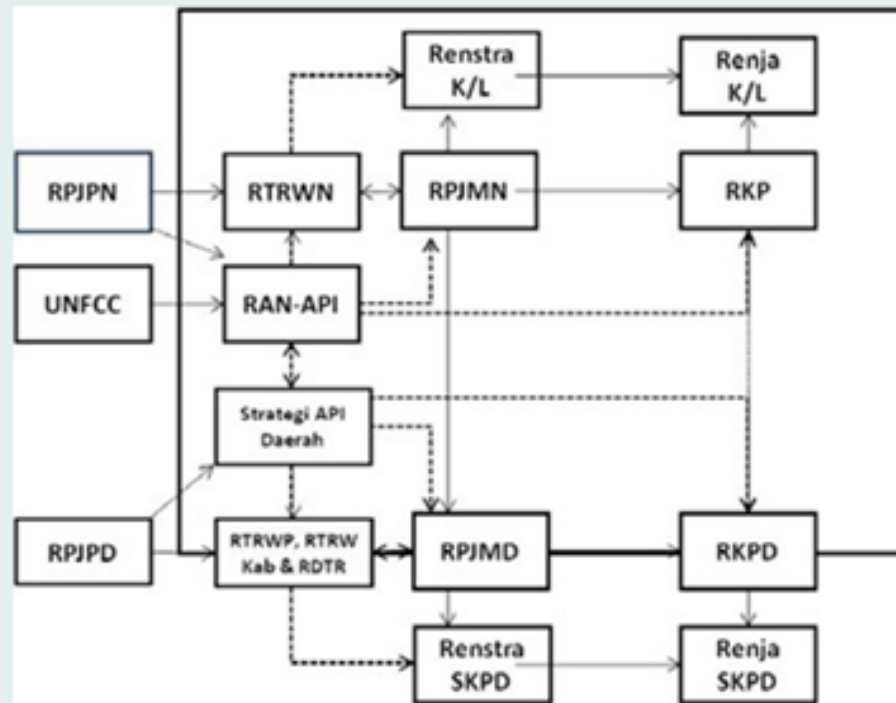


Figure 3: Position Chart of the National Action Plan within the National Development Framework

Therefore, for the implementation of climate change adaptation in the regions, it is necessary to develop a regional adaptation strategy at the provincial level, the preparation of which is the responsibility of each region with coordination from the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Regional Adaptation Strategy is prepared by involving relevant technical agencies and in accordance with regional development priorities based on the ability of the Regional Budget and the community. The governing authority arrangements at the regional level, both provincial

and district / city, refer to Law No. 32 of 2004 and PP No. 38 of 2007. Preparation of programs and adaptation action plans in several fields / sectors need to be harmonized with the regulatory authority as regulated in PP No. 38 of 2007.

The main funding source for implementing the RAN-API is the State Budget (APBN) but the RAN-API can also be linked to non-APBN funding sources such as the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) and others. Therefore, it is necessary to identify action activities that can be implemented through the APBN and are difficult to be funded by the APBN, so that funding can be done through non-APBN sources. As a concept that supports the RPJMN and Strategic Plan, the RAN-API is an umbrella for the planning documents and the results of activities contained in the ministries, such as RAN-MAPI and Vulnerability Analysis conducted by the Ministry of Public Works, Vulnerability and Impact Maps Indonesia's Climate Change carried out by the Ministry of Environment and pillars (strategies) of adaptation in the health sector carried out by the Ministry of Health. The RAN-API also has a role to guide the recording and reporting of adaptation sectors to the UNFCCC on climate change initiatives. Meanwhile, related to disaster risk reduction, the RAN-API is a link to the RAN and RAD (Regional Action Plan) Disaster Risk Reduction for disaster sources related to climate change impacts, such as hydro-meteorological disasters.

MRV mechanism

The existing framework for MRV under the Convention for developing country Parties consists of several elements, which have been put in place gradually through a set of decisions by the COP over the period 2004–2013, and documented in the Handbook on Measurement, Reporting And Verification For Developing Country Parties, UNFCCC, 2014.

Some of these elements are implemented at the international level and others at the national level. At the international level, the MRV framework for non-Annex I Parties includes:

- Guidance on reporting through national communications and BURs;
- Guidance on setting up domestic MRV frameworks;
- A process for consideration of information submitted by non-Annex I Parties in their BURs through ICA;

- For those non-Annex I Parties that voluntarily implement REDD-plus activities and wish to take the opportunity of a results-based payment, international guidance on MRV for REDD-plus activities applies.

Indonesia has enacted Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation no.72 year 2017 on The Guidance Measuring, Reporting and Verification Implementation Action and Climate Change Management Resources. This regulation gives the scope of regulation and technical effort on the implementation of MRV on the climate change adaptation action, climate change mitigation action, and the resources of climate change mitigation and adaptation action. This regulation also provides the procedure on how to do the MRV implementation action both in mitigation and adaptation action and climate change management resources

Stakeholder: Central Government, Local Government, business actors, and others stakeholder. The measurement and in climate change mitigation aims to get the baseline emission and the scale of actual GHG emission target, the PIC for Climate Change Action is obliged to make the report which consist of general data and technical data, this report then send to the MOEF for validation and verification. In terms of adaptation action the PIC for Climate Action is responsible for the conformity of the planning and the implementation of monitoring and arrange the report to be validated and verify by the MOEF. In terms of resource, the MRV implemented toward the fund that used for the climate change action, capacity building, transfer technology, and expert.

At the national level, Parties are expected to implement the international guidelines for domestic MRV frameworks and to prepare and report information according to the guidance on reporting through national communications and BURs, including information on GHG emissions and removals by sinks, mitigation actions and their effects, and support needed and received. This chapter describes each of the key elements of the MRV framework (see **Figure 4** below).

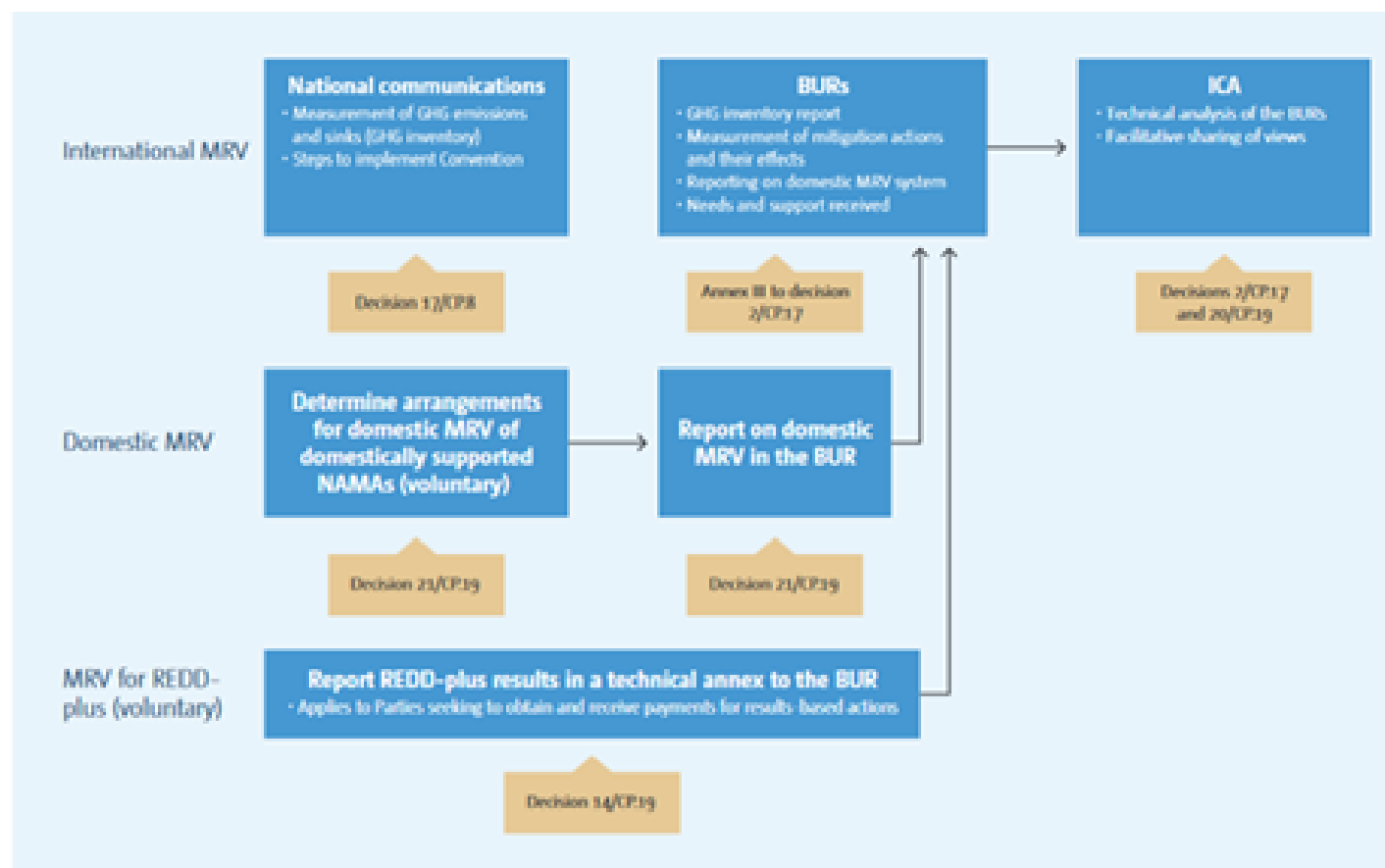


Figure 4: Key elements of the existing MRV arrangements

Measurement for non-Annex I Parties applies both to efforts to address climate change and to the impacts of these efforts, including the level of GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks, emission reductions and other co-benefits. Such measurement occurs at the national level. Initially, it referred to the measurement of GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks through the national GHG inventories,

which are reported in national communications. Based on the decisions adopted at COP 16 and 17, non-Annex I Parties now need to measure the specific effects of national mitigation actions as well as the support needed and received, and to provide this information, including a national inventory report, as part of their BURs. The methodologies for measurement are not defined by the Convention; therefore, in undertaking measurement Parties rely on methodologies developed externally, including by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and other organizations, as discussed in more detail below. However, where possible, the COP identifies and endorses the methodologies that Parties should use, at a minimum.

Reporting for non-Annex I Parties is implemented through the national communications and BURs. Parties are required to report on their actions to address climate change in their national communications, which include information on the GHG inventories, adaptation, mitigation actions and their effects, constraints and gaps, support needed and received, and other information considered relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention. National communications are to be submitted every four years and prepared following the guidance contained in the revised guidelines for the preparation of national communications from non-Annex I Parties contained in the annex to decision.¹⁵ BURs are to be submitted every two years, providing an update of the information presented in national communications, in particular on national GHG inventories, mitigation actions, constraints and gaps, including support needed and received.¹⁶ The first round of submission of BURs is due by December 2014

Verification is addressed at the international level through ICA of BURs, which is a process to increase the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects, and support needed and received.¹⁷ National communications are not subject to ICA. At the national level, verification is implemented through domestic MRV mechanisms to be established by non-Annex I Parties, general guidelines for which were adopted at COP 19 in 2013. Provisions for verification at the domestic level that are part of the domestic MRV framework are to be reported in the BURs.

Indonesia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Implementation and Tracking

Indonesia submitted the First NDC in November 2016 to UNFCCC. One action that Indonesia has taken significantly to reduce emissions in land use sector is to institute a moratorium on the clearing of primary forests and prohibit conversion of its remaining forests by reducing deforestation and forest degradation, restoring ecosystem functions, as well as sustainable forest management which include social forestry through active participation of the private sector, small and medium enterprises, civil society organizations, local communities and the most vulnerable groups, especially indigenous peoples or *adat* communities (Indonesia: Masyarakat Hukum Adat), and women – in both the planning and implementation stages. A landscape-scale and

ecosystem management approach, emphasizing the role of sub-national jurisdictions, is seen as critical to ensure greater and more enduring benefits from these initiatives.

REDD+ was an important component of the NDC target from land use sector. Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) for REDD+ was submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat in December 2015, covering deforestation and forest degradation and peat decomposition. The FREL was set at 0.568 GtCO₂e yr⁻¹ (AGB), using reference period of 1990 – 2012 and will be used as the benchmark against actual emission starting from 2013 to 2020. These figures should be used as benchmark for evaluating REDD+ performance during the implementation period (up to 2020). Indonesia will adjust the FREL for post-2020 or earlier when necessary. In energy sector, Indonesia has embarked on a mixed energy use policy. Indonesia has also established the development of clean energy sources as a national policy directive. Collectively, these policies will eventually put Indonesia on the path to de-carbonization. Government Regulation No. 79/2014 on National Energy Policy, set out the ambition to transform, by 2025 and 2050, the primary energy supply mix with shares as follows:

- a. New and renewable energy at least 23% in 2025 and at least 31% in 2050;
- b. Oil should be less than 25% in 2025 and less than 20% in 2050;
- c. Coal should be minimum 30% in 2025 and minimum 25% in 2050; and
- d. Gas should be minimum 22% in 2025 and minimum 24% in 2050.

For the waste management sector, the GOI is committed to develop a comprehensive strategy to improve policy and institutional capacity at the local level, enhance management capacity of urban waste water, reduce landfill waste by promoting the “Reduce, Reuse, Recycle” approach, and the utilization of waste and garbage into energy production. The GOI is committed to further reduce emissions from the waste management sector by 2020 and beyond, through comprehensive and coherent policy development, institutional strengthening, improved financial and funding mechanisms, technology innovation, and social-cultural approaches.

Climate change presents significant risks for Indonesia’s natural resources that will, in turn, impact the production and distribution of food, water, and energy. Therefore, the GOI considers climate mitigation and adaptation efforts as an integrated concept that is

essential for building resilience in safeguarding food, water and energy resources. The GOI has made significant efforts towards developing and implementing a National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation (RAN-API) which provides a framework for adaptation initiatives that has been mainstreamed into the National Development Plan.

The GOI will implement enhanced actions to study and map regional vulnerabilities as the basis of adaptation information system, and to strengthen institutional capacity and promulgation of climate change sensitive policies and regulations by 2020. The medium-term goal of Indonesia's climate change adaptation strategy is to reduce risks on all development sectors (agriculture, water, energy security, forestry, maritime and fisheries, health, public service, infrastructure, and urban system) by 2030 through local capacity strengthening, improved knowledge management, convergent policy on climate change adaptation and disaster risks reduction, and application of adaptive technology.

Pre 2020 policies' and actions will facilitate smooth transition towards implementation of nationally determined contribution under the Paris Agreement post 2020. The following pre 2020 policies and actions will lay a strong foundation for adaptation actions from 2020 onwards:

- a. Pre-condition:
 - Development of nationwide climate vulnerability index data Information System, built on the existing system known as SIDIK (Vulnerability Index Data Information System) which allows public access to the information in the system website
 - Ministerial Regulation No. P.33/2016 on Guideline for development of National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The regulation allows sub national government to formulate their own Sub National Adaptation Plan (Sub NAP)
 - Enhance existing National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation that has been formulated in 2014.
- b. Environment and social economic area:
 - Law No. 37/2014 on Soil and water conservation, which leads to Sustainable agriculture and land use. The Law guided stakeholders in conserving lands and increasing productivity towards conservation agricultural approach.
 - Government Regulation No. 37/2012 on Watershed Management, which leads to enhanced watershed carrying capacity. The regulation provides guideline to identify and address watersheds which need to be protected, restored, and rehabilitated.
 - Community Based Forest Management will enhance community income and at the same time reduce pressure on primary forest which leads to deforestation and forest degradation.
 - Enhance role of PROKLIM (joint adaptation and mitigation/JAM) as a bottom up approach in climate resilience programme at the village level. Furthermore, the enhanced PROKLIM will enable to account for its contribution to the achievement of emission reduction both pre and post 2020.

Transparency and NDC activities under implementation

Climate change has been one of the priorities in National Midterm Development Plan 2020-2024 (RPJMN 2020-2024). In term of environment and climate change this plan has policy of group of environmental development, improving the disaster resilience and climate change. There are three policy focus which are (1) improvement of the environment quality (2) improvement of disaster resilience and climate change (3) climate change mitigation through low carbon development. By 2024 each policy has aim or target that need to be achieved, for (1) improvement of the environment quality, it aims to achieved index of environment quality by 73,25-75,25 in 2024, (2) improvement of disaster resilience and climate change, it aims to reduce the economic loss ratio due to the impact of disaster and climate change toward the GDP by 0,21% in 2024, (3) climate change mitigation through low carbon development, aims to reduce the GHG emission by 27,3% and reduce the intensity of GHG emission by 24% in 2024. Each policy focus has strategies to achieve the goals set in RPJMN 2020-2024 by 2024 which are:

1. Improvement of the environment quality
 - Prevention of pollution and damage to the natural resources and environment
 - The management of the pollution and damage to the natural resources and environment
 - Recovery of the pollution and damage of the natural resources and environment
 - Institutional strengthening and law enforcement in term of natural resources and environment
2. Improvement of disaster resilience and climate change
 - Disaster management
 - Improvement of climate resilience
3. Climate change mitigation through low carbon development
 - Sustainable energy development

- Sustainable land restoration
- Waste management
- Green industry development
- Recovery of the coastal and marine ecosystem

As part of the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, Indonesia applies an Integrated National Transparency framework, through:

- National Registry System (NRS) for mitigation, adaptation and support received both from national and international sources;
- National GHGs Inventory System (SIGN-SMART);
- MRV system for mitigation including REDD+;
- Safeguards Information System for REDD+ (SIS-REDD+); and
- Information Systems on vulnerability (SIDIK) and joint adaptation and mitigation at the Village level (PROKLIM).

Supported by UNDP, the main focus of CBIT is to strengthen Indonesia's technical and institutional capacities to meet the PA's Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirement. Previous EA projects provided important starting point in terms of capacity development on institutionalized GHG inventory and MRV system including modeling and impact analysis, while the CBIT will strengthen existing capacities mainly on establishment institutionalized transparency mechanism and to enhance the quality of data and information related to the GHG inventory and MRV for achieving a successful NDC and low carbon development.

The Indonesian NDC reflected the most recent data and information, analysis, and scenario for possible future, by the Government of Indonesia. As a developing country, Indonesia will likely experience dynamic changes due to national and global economic changes. In this regards, the NDC will be reviewed and adjusted, as necessary, taking into account national

circumstances, capacity and capability, and the provision under the Paris Agreement. Indonesia is a part of Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT). It has been actively involved UNFCCC COP to share its lessons-learned and success stories.

In term of GHG inventory (GHGI) elaboration, as stated in the Third National Communication and referring to Presidential Regulation number 71/2011, each ministry/ agency involved in Climate Change has assigned a specific unit to implement national GHGI. Sub national institutions also have responsibility to work on the GHG inventory. To simplify the situation, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry has established a simple, easy, accurate and transparent national GHG inventory called as *Sistem Inventarisasi GRK Nasional* or **National GHG Inventory System** (simply called as **SIGN SMART**).

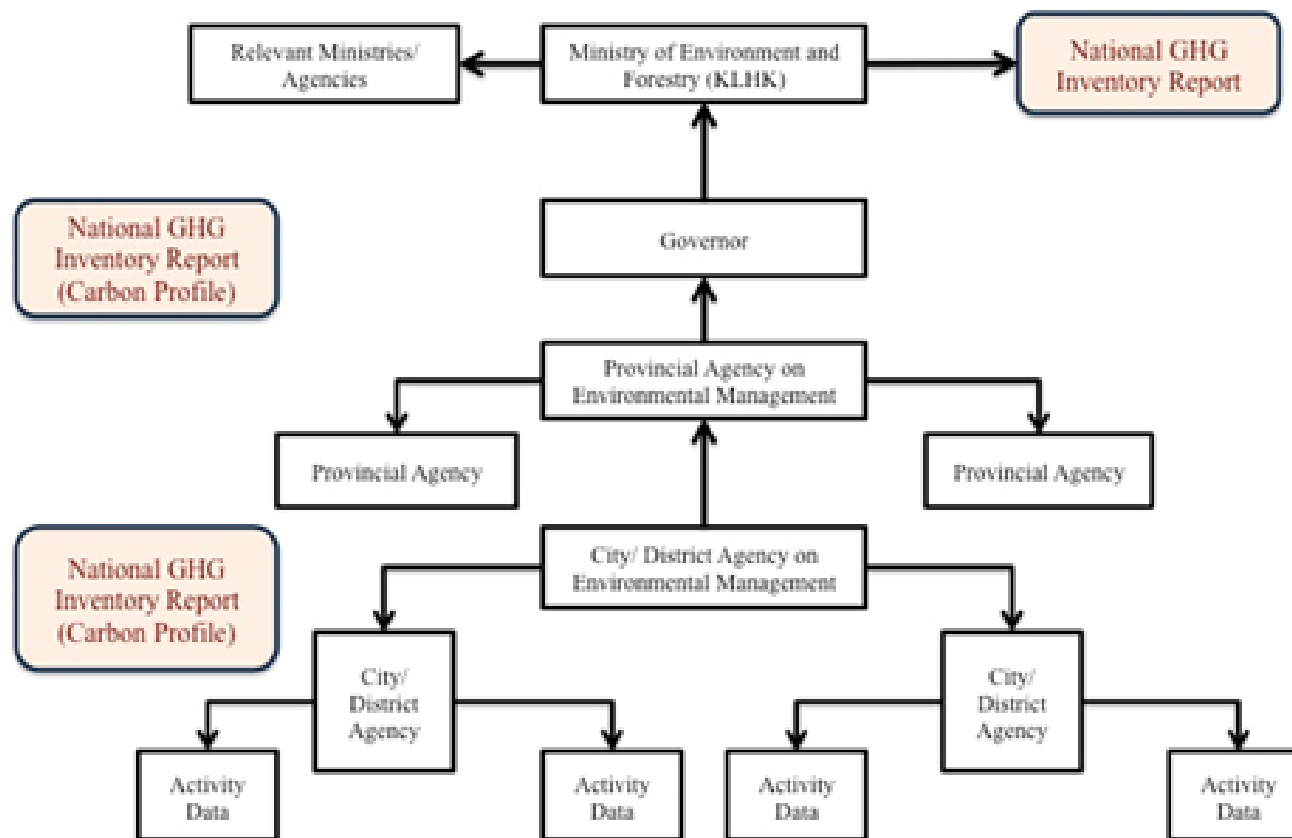


Figure 5: GHG inventory institutional arrangement from sub-national to national level

The implementation of the GHG inventory system is regulated under the Presidential Regulation No. 71 the Year 2011 on the Implementation of National GHG inventory. According to Article 7 of the Presidential Regulation No.71/2011, Ministries of Environment and Forestry has three responsibilities in term of GHG inventory (1) set the guideline of the implementation of GHG inventory (2) coordinate on the implementation of GHG inventory and trends in the change in emission and the absorption of GHG including the carbon stock at the national level, (2) implement the monitoring and evaluation of the process and GHG inventory result.

The related ministries and institution assigned to (1) implement the GHG inventory (2) arrange the trend in change in emission and the GHG absorption including the carbon stock according to their respective authority (3) developing the methodology on inventory and emission factor or GHG absorption and coordinate with the stakeholder.

The implementation of GHG inventory in the national level using a top-down approach. The related Ministries or institution at the national level would do the monitoring and evaluation process in each institution's work unit according to its respective authority. Then, they appoint a person in charge that has a job to do the implementation of GHG inventory in their institution work unit according to their respective authority.

In the regional level, the Governor according to article 9 of the Presidential Regulation No.71/2011 has the duty to (1) implement the GHG inventory in the provincial level and (2) coordinate the implementation of GHG inventory in the district level. The implementation of GHG inventory at the regional level using a bottom-up approach. The regent/mayor will appoint *Organisasi Pelaksana di Daerah* (OPD)/ the Implementing Organization in Regional or technical implementation unit which has the authority and duty in the environment field to be responsible for the implementation of the GHG inventory in regional level. OPD is responsible for collecting the sectoral data activity and arranging the report on the GHG inventory at the district level and then reported to the provincial level through the unit that has been appointed by the Governor, BPLHD/ Provincial Agency on Environmental Management. BPLHD will review the emission/absorption calculation result that done at the district level compared to the provincial level. If there is a gap, BPLHD will re-check again before it sent to the national level (MoEF).

MOEF at the national level will review the result of the GHG inventory that has been compiled by the related ministers/ government agency from all the provinces. If there is a big difference/gap, MoEF will re-check again or if needed, it will revise it.

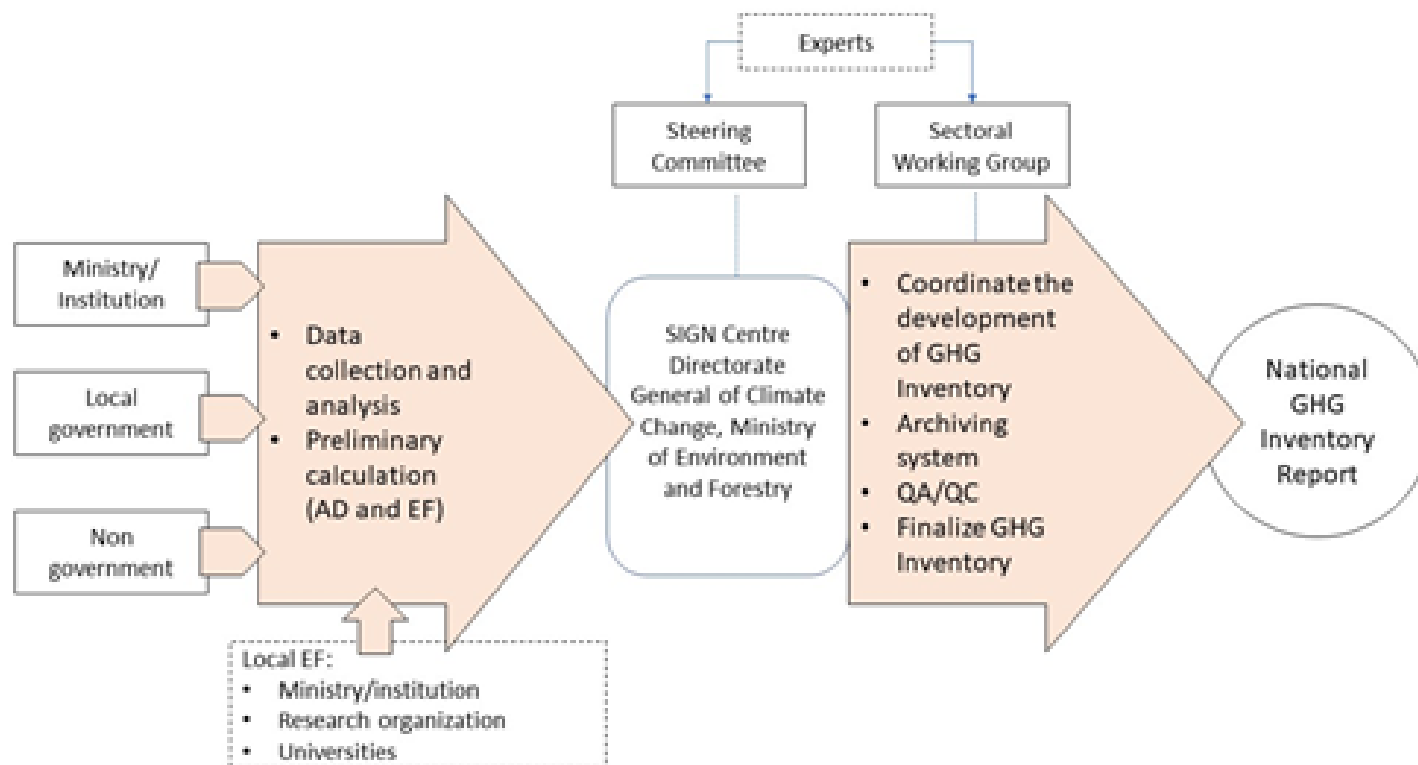


Figure 6: Institutional mechanism for the national GHG inventory system (SIGN)

Figure 6. is the description on the reporting system of GHG inventory in national level. The related ministries/ government institution, local government, and non-government submit the data collection and analysis and the preliminary calculation to the SIGN Center on the DGCC in Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Then the SIGN Center with Steering Committee and Sectoral Working group which consist of expert that will coordinate the development of GHG inventory, archiving system, QA/QC, and finalize the GHG inventory. Therefore, SIGN is a unification of the various system of the GHG inventory report from related ministries/institution and local government.

These experts are selected national consultants from universities, technical institutes, and research agencies. Most of them have been exposed to international networks on climate change. Sectoral Working Groups are divided into these following working groups:

1. GHG Emissions from Energy – under this group, these following institutions/ agencies/ companies have responsibility to share (report) their data/ information:

1.1. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR)

1.2. Ministry of Transportation (MoT)

1.3. Ministry of Industry (Mol)

1.4. Statistics Indonesia (BPS)

1.5. Major companies/ industries: Oil and Gas companies, State Electricity Company (PLN), Independent Power Producer (IPP), Private Power Utility (PPU), Excess Power and IO

2. GHG Emissions from Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) – under this group, these following institutions/ agencies/ companies have responsibility to share (report) their data/ information:

2.1. Mol

2.2. MEMR

2.3. Major companies/ industries

2.4. Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF or KLHK)

3. GHG Emissions from Waste Management Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) - under this group, these following institutions/ agencies/ companies have responsibility to share (report) their data/ information:

3.1. MOEF

3.2. Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MPWH)

3.3. Mol

3.4. BPS

4. GHG Emissions from Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) – under this group, these following institutions/ agencies/ companies have responsibility to share (report) their data/ information:

4.1. Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)

4.2. BPS

4.3. Geospatial Information Agency

4.4. National Institute of Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN)

Alignment with National Strategies and International Commitments

Addressing these challenges will be consistent with GoI'S commitments. GoI has played its role as a partner with the international community to forge a common solution to address future climate change. Indonesia ratified the UNFCCC through Act No. 6 of 1994 concerning the Ratification of UNFCCC. As a non-Annex I party, despite not having obligation to reduce its GHG emission level, Indonesia is taking part in the effort to stabilize GHG concentration and reports the main sources of GHG emission and climate-change related activities to the UNFCCC. Indonesia has also ratified the Kyoto Protocol through Act No. 17 of 2004 on the Ratification of Kyoto Protocol to UNFCCC. The country has adopted the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol on 6th August 2014 and submitted it to the UNFCCC Secretariat on 30th September

2014. On 24th October 2016, Indonesia ratified the Paris Agreement through Act No. 16 of 2016 concerning the Ratification of Paris Agreement to UNFCCC.

Indonesia has submitted the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) to the Secretariat UNFCCC on 24th September of 2015. The INDC was then reformulated into the First of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in November 2016. The Country has also successively submitted its first, second and third National Communications on Climate Change, respectively in years 2001, 2010 and 2018 as well as its and its first Biennale Update Report submitted in 2016. The Government of Indonesia also submitted its BUR2 to the UNFCCC on 21 December 2018 (<https://unfccc.int/BURs>).

Specifically for developing countries, who lack the capacity and required institutional set-up to track the progress of climate actions at the national level, the [financial, technical and capacity-building support](#) has been provided by bilateral and multilateral organizations. By design, the enhanced transparency framework covers all substantive aspects of the Paris Agreement, including tracking progress of implementation and achievement of NDCs. The reporting, technical expert review and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress under the enhanced framework for action and support will be applied to all Parties with flexibility to those developing countries that need it in the light of their capacities and continue to be a crucial vehicle to implement the Convention and the Paris Agreement. The modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework were agreed by Parties in COP 24 (Katowice) by decision 18/CMA.1.

Gender and Climate Change

Limited research to date indicates that adaptive capacity varies by gender and that gender mainstreaming is more difficult to implement in rural areas of Indonesia (Adharyani et. al. 2017). In the Third National Communication document established by Indonesia, gender issues and women's roles (participation) in climate change were not addressed in detail. The document only stated that the Ministry of Women Empowerment had been working on the gender issue in coordination with another UN Agency focusing on gender issues.

From the perspective of gender, it is generally acknowledged that women, (children and marginalized communities) are more vulnerable to the impacts of the Climate Change, meanwhile women and men have roles and responsibilities and different needs to deal with the Climate Change. The women (children and marginalized communities) are not only supposedly to be considered as the victims of the Climate Change negative impacts only. Based on different capacity, each of them has potential capacity to influence climate change policy development,

implementation and monitoring and evaluation. They also have potential capacity to access resources. The perspective of gender requires both men's and women's active participation to understand the importance of gender equality in the whole process of development.

Women and children are the most vulnerable groups when exposed to the effects of climate change. At the same time, women do not have sufficient adaptive capacity to deal with climate disasters due to the lack of access, control and participation in climate change policies. This confirms the importance of gender mainstreaming in the development of climate change policies.

Through gender mainstreaming, it is intended that women will be more responsive to the issues of vulnerability and climate change policies. At the same time, it will also improve the quality of implementing climate change policies, both at national and local levels. The higher the level of gender awareness possessed, the higher the quality of climate change policies produced (Rusmadi. 2016. "Pengarusutamaan Gender dalam Kebijakan Perubahan Iklim di Indonesia" dalam SAWWA – Volume 12, Nomor 1, Oktober 2016).

There have been several initiatives to assess the link of gender and climate change undertaken by various organizations. Most of them observed the situation from the perspective of adaptation, while there has been no discussion focusing on the gender equality in climate transparency.

3. Proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

The implementation of the NDC requires improved institutional coordination and a robust system for capturing precise data and information that is accurate and credible in reporting on GHG inventories (e.g. by sources and sinks) and MRV of GHG emission reduction. Addressing the capacity gaps and needs identified above will require improved institutional coordination and a robust system in place to monitor progress in achieving NDC goals across sectors and sub-sectors. A strong linkage between sectors and sub-national levels is crucial for NDC implementation.

The first strategy to attain change, would be *focusing activities in the sub-national levels and engaging sub-national actors in strengthening climate transparency*. Most of the current climate activities have to be geared towards on the ground activities, because GHG emission reduction will have to be done locally, in a community setting, before it can take a national perspective. This includes the building of capacity

and knowledge of communities, and implemented as locally-targeted interventions centred on building local climate resilience and capacities. For this reason, implementing the NDC requires commitment not only to the National Government but also to the responsibilities of the Regional Governments, and encouraging contribution of the private sector, NGOs and other stakeholders. Full mainstreaming of Climate Change will not be achieved overnight and different stakeholders can be expected to respond in a differentiated manner. Additional sectors or stakeholders can be approached once momentum has been built.

When approaching a specific institution or stakeholders, it is important to understand that their aspirations, views and knowledge are valuable and need to be taken into consideration in the planning of Climate Change Mitigation, Adaptation, GHG Inventory, and MRV programs. In order to avoid conveying a message of authority, it is key to listen to the audience's needs and to try to build on their experience. So, **the second strategy is to build on existing efforts in creating a robust system on GHG Inventory and MRV.** The CBIT activities will not reinvent the wheels, but rather make the wheels stronger and roll faster. For example, in the GHG inventory sector, the MOEF already installed a *Sistem Inventarisasi GRK Nasional* or National GHG Inventory System (simply called as SIGN SMART). This project's efforts will be to translate this SIGN SMART in to the sub-national and local level. In the climate vulnerability index data information system, the project will build upon the existing system known as Vulnerability Index Data Information System (or SIDIK) which allows public access to the information in the system website.

Building upon existing efforts will also take place in the adaptation sectors under the Ministerial Regulation No. P.33/2016 on Guideline for development of National Adaptation Plan (NAP), and translate it to the sub-national levels. Similarly, in the mitigation sector, the project will enhance role of PROKLIM (joint adaptation and mitigation/JAM) as a bottom up approach in climate resilience program at the village level. Furthermore, the enhanced PROKLIM will enable to account for its contribution to the achievement of emission reduction both pre and post 2020.

The third strategy will be focusing on building or strengthening a sustainable system for NDC implementation and tracking progress. Efforts to mainstreaming the Climate Mitigation, Adaptation, GHG Inventory, and MRV approaches compete with many agendas to become a priority for high-level decision makers and those stakeholders who ultimately determine the direction that national development agendas and international agreements will take. Given this context, initiatives that are able to successfully identify synergies with parallel efforts are more likely to succeed than those that take place in an isolated manner. Whereas the implementation of activities might result in information and

training being received, longer term uptake and continued engagement of strategies involves a mind-set change – that do not fit within these programmatic timeframes.

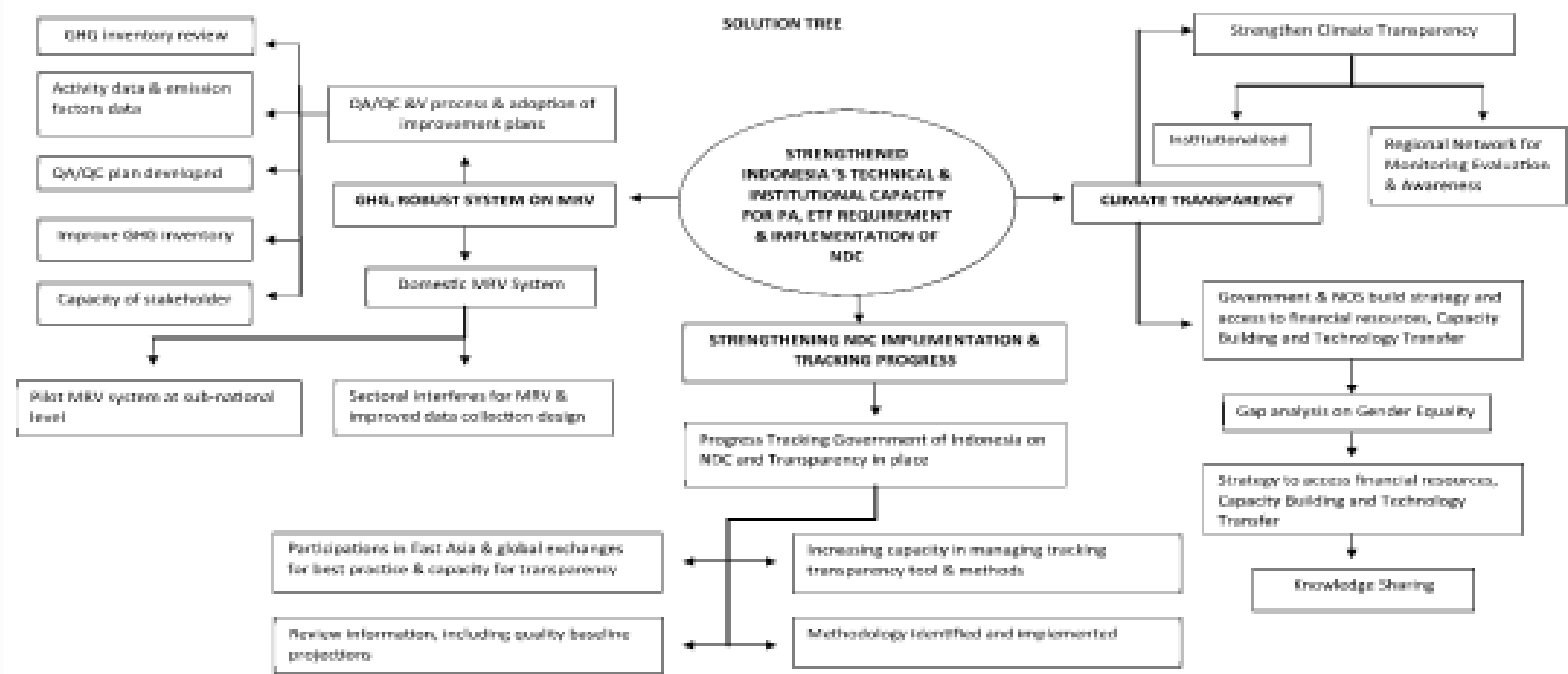


Figure 7: Solution Tree

The Solution Tree represent the components of activities and actions selected by the Project to confront the developmental challenges. The developmental challenge of weak technical and institutional capacity for Paris Agreement, ETF requirements and implementation of the NDCs

is confronted by three main strategies explained previously (bottom up, building on existing efforts, and sustainable system for NDC implementation and tracking process) which are translated into a set of solutions of activities and actions designed specifically for Indonesia.

The proposed project entitled "**Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Indonesia to comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement**" will facilitate the efforts Indonesia to comply with Indonesia's engagement in Paris Agreement/UNFCCC. Thus, the project will be in accordance with GEF focal area to address Climate Change through the perspective of enabling activities. Accordingly, the project will have three components:

Component 1: National Institutions Strengthening for Climate Transparency

This component will help strengthen the capacities of national and local institutions and stakeholders in managing properly transparency and MRV systems, so that Indonesia has the proper political and institutional structures in place. It will improve knowledge on what MRV arrangements, and the ETF are, highlight in particular the benefits it can provide at the national and local level, in terms for example of improved governance and by supporting results-based payments. This awareness exercise will be provided to a broad range of stakeholders, from ministerial staff to policy makers, civil society, academia and the private sector. Further, a clear explanation of roles will be realized in order to clarify what each role in the transparency systems entails and how those are related to each other's, thus strengthening the institutional arrangements dealing with climate change and climate transparency.

It will elaborate, validate and adopt a *national long-term strategy on climate transparency*, with the objective of supporting Indonesia in switching away from a project-based approach to MRV toward a full institutionalization of the ETF. By defining long-term and mid-term goals, key milestones, roles and responsibilities – all of which, as a state policy, should not be impacted by change of governments and authorities- Indonesia will be able to count with the proper policies and legal framework to support its transparency actions over the next decades.

The project is expected to strengthen the NDC implementation strategy that consists of (1) ownership and commitment development, (2) capacity development, (3) enabling environment, (4) communication network and framework development, (5) One GHG Data Policy, (6) Intervention program, planning, and policy development, (7) NDC Implementation Guidelines development, (8) NDC implementation, and (9) NDC review and monitoring.

Under Outcome 1.1, the project will establish Indonesia's transparency mechanism, which will be technically in charge of managing national communications, biennial update reports and more in general of every component of the MRV/enhanced transparency framework in the country. This mechanism, built on existing institutions and key part of the newly defined climate institutional arrangements, will support the preparation of greenhouse gas inventories as well as the proper tracking of NDCs and will gradually be staffed with government experts and increasingly funded by the national budget.

The proposed inter-ministerial coordination (i.e. Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Finance, National Planning and Development Agency, etc) mechanism will have a dual role: on one side, it will support the coordination and communication among transparency actors thus supporting quickly and efficiently the requests originating by the transparency mechanism/unit. On the other side, it will provide strategic advice and orientation to the transparency mechanism itself as well as to policy makers in order to support the implementation of sound and innovative climate transparency policies. The National Institutions for Climate Transparency will be established through a ministerial decree. The framework will provide tools for data and information management (developed by the MOEF). Meanwhile, the transparency mechanism will develop and regulate inter-ministerial and private sector collaboration to increase data and information quality.

Referring to <http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/peraturan-perundangan.html>, this coordination mechanism has been officialized by law, i.e. Presidential Decree Number 16/2015 concerning the Directorate General of Climate Change. It refers to Law Number 16/2016 regarding Paris Agreement to UNFCCC and Law Number 32/2009. The Laws and Presidential Decree were continued by various Ministers of Environment and Forestry's Decrees, i.e.:

Table 2: Summary Of Laws And Regulations Of Climate Change In Relation To CBIT

No.	Regulation	Summary
1.	Law No. 16/2016 on the Ratification of Paris Agreement	This law is the manifestation of Indonesia ratification on the Paris Agreement

No.	Regulation	Summary
2.	Law No. 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management	This law regulated on the management and protection of environment in Indonesia, the instructed that every development in Indonesia should be environment-oriented and based on sustainable development principle
3.	Government Regulation No. 46/207 on Economic Instrument of Environment	This regulation aims to control the environment preservation and guarantee the accountability and legal arrangement, and strive for environment fund that accountable, standardized, and measurable. There are 17 instruments in this law which are, natural resources balance, GDP/GRDP, environment compensation, environment internalization, recovery guarantee fund, prevention fund, trust fund, eco-friendly label, eco-friendly service and goods procurement, awards in environment field, financial service institutions, trading on waste and/or emission disposal permit, payment for environmental services, environmental taxes, environmental retribution, environmental subsidies.
4.	Government Regulation No.83/2019 on the Equipping of the Competent Technical Personnel in Trade in Services	This regulation regulated on the service supply in the service field, the obligation of the competent technical personnel and the competency standardization. The implementation of the competent technical personnel obligation should consider the environment aspect.
5.	Presidential Decree No.16/2015 on Ministry of Environment and Forestry	This law regulated on the structure inside of the Ministries of Environment and Forestry
6.	Presidential Decree No. 77/2019 on Management on Environmental Funding	This Presidential Decree gives the mechanism and regulation on the management of environmental funding in order to support the effort of environmental protection and management. There are three ways to manage the environment funding (1) raising funds (2) reserve capital (3) distribution of fund.

Ministerial of Environment and Forestry Decrees listed below:

Regulation	Summary
P.13/Menlhk/Setjen/OTL.0/1/2016 on Organization and Governance Mechanism of Climate Change Institutions (Agencies) and Forest and Area Fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains Position, Duties and Functions • Explains the Organizational Structure • Explains Work Procedures • Explains Level Position of Job • Explains the Name, Location and Working Area • Consisting of 21 articles
P.18/Menlh-II/Setjen/2015 on Organization and Governance of Ministry of Environment and Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Environment and Forestry has the task of organizing government affairs in the field of environment and forestry to assist the President in organizing state government • Explains the functions of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry • Explains the Organization and Work Procedures of all institutions within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry • Consisting of 1550 Articles.
P.32/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/3/2016 on Management of Forest and Area Fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains several operational definitions related to forest and land fire control activities (there are around 72 activities) • Explains the scope of Forest and Land Fire Control activities • Explains the scope of this ministerial regulation includes; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dalkarhutla Organization

Regulation	Summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dalkarhutla Human Resources ➤ Dalkarhutla Infrastructure ➤ Dalkarhutla Operations ➤ Dalkarhutla Innovation Development ➤ Community Empowerment and Partnership CollaborationPelaporan, Pengawasan dan Evaluation ➤ Awards and Sanctions ➤ Financing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the implementing organization of forest and land fire control, which is formed based on; 1) Government Level for National, Provincial and District Level (Coordinating Functions) and 2) Management Level (Operational Functions) • Explains Forest and Land Fire Control Activities which are include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Planning ➤ Implementation of prevention; ➤ Implementation of countermeasures; ➤ Carrying out post-fire handling;

Regulation	Summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Implementation of work coordination; ➤ Alert status. • Consisting of 111 articles
P.33/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/3/2016 on The Guidelines of Climate Change Adaptation Actions Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Ministerial Regulation aims to provide guidance for the government and regional governments in developing climate change adaptation actions and integrating development plans in a specific region and/or sector. • Specific sectors, among others; 1) Food Security, 2) Energy Independence, 3) Health, 4) Settlements, 5) Infrastructure, 6) Coastal and Small Islands. • In the ministerial regulation, several operational definition definitions relating to climate change are explained, including; 1) Climate Change, 2) Adaptation, 3) Climate vulnerability and risk assessment, 4) Danger of climate change, 5) Resilience of an area and/or sector to the effects of climate change, 6) Impact of climate change, 7) Climate risk, 8) Vulnerability, 9) Exposure, 10) Sensitivity, 11) Adaptation Capacity, 12) Region, 13) Extreme Climate Events, 14) Climate Scenarios, 15) Ecological Functions. • The stages of preparing climate change adaptation actions, which are carried out through; 1) Identification of specific regional and/or sectoral coverage targets and climate change impact problems; 2) Compilation of climate vulnerability and risk studies; 3) Preparation of climate change adaptation action options; 4) setting priorities for climate change adaptation actions, and 5) integration of climate change adaptation actions into development policies, or plans. • There are provisions for Expert Registration Related to Climate Change submitted to the Minister of Environment and Forestry. • That in order to support the preparation of climate change adaptation actions, the Minister of Agriculture organizes; 1) climate change adaptation information system, and 2) coaching for local governments in developing regional climate change adaptation actions

Regulation	Summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cost of implementing climate change adaptation activities in the province and/or district/city is charged to the provincial / district/city Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) and other sources in accordance with statutory provisions. • There are 7 Annexes which regulate; 1) Detailed Guideline for Preparation of Climate Change Adaptation Action for 5 stages, 3) Climate Change Adaptation Implementation Team and 3) Expert Registration Form for Climate Change. • Consisting of 18 articles
P.84/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/11/2016 on Climate Village Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Village Programme (“Proklam”) is a national scope program managed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Its aim is to increase the involvement of the community and other stakeholders to strengthen the capacity of adaptation on climate change effects and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It also provides recognition on what has been done concerning adaptation efforts and climate change mitigation that can improve welfare at the local level in accordance with regional conditions. • Subjects: Enforcers, Government, Supporters. • Proklam activities: 1. Identification of vulnerabilities and risks of climate change, sources of greenhouse gas emissions and removals; 2. Preparation and development and improvement of community capacity and community institutions to support the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation; 3. implementation of community-based climate change adaptation and mitigation at the community level; 4. increasing the capacity of access to funding resources, adaptation technology and climate change mitigation in climate villages; 5. monitoring and evaluating the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation. • Also includes a technical scoring team to determine the awards, as well as supervision, evaluation and reporting mechanisms.

Regulation	Summary
SK.777/Menlhk/Setjen/OTL.0/10/2016 on Steering Team for the Development of the Third National Communication Document to UNFCCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes the team for development of the Third National Communication Document to UNFCCC. • The team is responsible to provide strategic guidance, conduct monitoring and evaluation, and report on activities every 6 months. It also has the ability to establish a Working Group. • The team consists of the following Ministries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ministry of Environment and Forestry ○ Ministry of National Development Planning ○ Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources ○ Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing ○ Ministry of Home Affairs ○ Ministry of Agriculture ○ Ministry of Industry ○ Ministry of Finance
SK.282/Menlhk/Setjen/PLA.1/6/2017 on Forest and Area Fire Map Year 2015 and 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues the official map of forest and land fire areas in 2015 and 2016, covering a total area of 3.049.774 hectares. • Such map was made using data on hotspots and with satellite visuals. • The intended use of this map is for post forest and land fires in its planning,

Regulation	Summary
	prevention, and treatment, as well as law enforcement.
<p>P.70/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/12/2017, Mechanism for the Implementation of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forest and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaborates on the national implementation for REDD+, which serves as a guideline for implementing efforts to address climate change to reduce the rate of deforestation and forest degradation, enhance the role of forest conservation, sustainable forest management and increase carbon stocks within the framework of improving forest governance. • Serves as an integral strategy to implement the NDC. • National Implementation Strategy: formulation of strategic programs, reviews, strengthening policies and regulations, institutional strengthening and stakeholder engagement and a paradigm shift and work culture. • The Forest Reference Emission Level is also elaborated, whereby it would be based on data and information that depicts the REDD+ activity emissions. • Includes details on the Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV); National Registration System (SRN); and Forest Reference Emission Levels (FREL); and Safeguards. • Financial Sources: <i>hibah</i>, result-based payment, state budget, and/or other legal sources. • The National Focal Point is responsible to monitor and evaluate the REDD+ program. • Attachments: Procedures on FREL; principles, criteria, and indicator for SIS-REDD+; Structure and organization for SIS REDD+ and its relationships; System and procedures for proposals on financing REDD+; and Assessment Sheet.

Regulation	Summary
P.71/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/12/2017 on National Climate Change Registry System Mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This regulation gives the definition, scope, goals, stakeholder, procedure of implementation, and type of climate change action on the National Registry System, and Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting. • This regulation aims to collecting data on action and resources regarding climate change adaptation and mitigation, government acknowledgement on the stakeholder contribution on climate change action, funding, technology and capacity building, providing data and information to public on climate change action, resources and the achievement, avoiding the double counting on action and resources of climate change adaptation and mitigation • Stakeholders : Person in Charge for Climate Change Action, the managers of NRS on Climate Change, the users of public information
P.72/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/12/2017 on The Guidance Measuring, Reporting and Verification Implementation Action and Climate Change Management Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This regulation gives the scope of regulation and technical effort on the implementation of MRV on the climate change adaptation action, climate change mitigation action, and the resources of climate change mitigation and adaptation action. • This regulation also provides the procedure on how to do the MRV implementation action both in mitigation and adaptation action and climate change management resources • Stakeholder: Central Government, Local Government, business actors, and others stakeholder • The measurement and in climate change mitigation aims to get the baseline emission and the scale of actual GHG emission target • the PIC for Climate Change Action is obliged to make the report which consist of general data and technical data, this report then send to the MOEF for validation and verification.

Regulation	Summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In terms of adaptation action the PIC for Climate Action is responsible for the conformity of the planning and the implementation of monitoring and arrange the report to be validated and verify by the MOEF. • In terms of resource, the MRV implemented toward the fund that used for the climate change action, capacity building, transfer technology, and expert.
P.73/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/12/2017 on The Guidance of National GHG Inventory Reporting and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This technical regulation is the general and technical guideline of the implementation of National GHG Inventory Reporting and Management in the national, provincial, and district level. • The implementation of the National GHG Inventory reporting and management through the methodology that acknowledge by international standard, the estimation/counting on GHG emission and absorption, reporting on the level, states and the changing of GHG emission
P.7/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/2/2018 on The Guidance on the Climate Change Impact, Risks and Vulnerability Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This technical regulation gives technical indicators on resiliency, risk and impact of CC as well as guideline for Central and Regional government on: 1. Defining analysis scope, selecting methods, indicators, data indicators, data source in compilation of Resiliency, Risk and Impact of CC Study; 2. Defining criteria to verify results of the Resiliency, Risk and Impact of CC Study.
P.8/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/2/2018 on Permanent Procedure on the Field Assessment of the Information on Hotspots and/or Area and Forest Fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This regulation is a technical regulation and guideline for the field assessment of the information on hotspot and/or area and forest fires • This regulation aims to reduce the forest fire through early effort to fire extinguishing, verify the validity of hotspot and information of forest fire, planning

Regulation	Summary
	<p>the need of staff and facility to firefighting effort through size up.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This regulation focus on the field assessment on the information on hotspot and forest fire, reporting and funding.
P.9/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/3/2018 on Technical Criteria Status on Forest and Area Fires Readiness and Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This regulation gives definition, criteria and parameter on the readiness of Central and Regional government on forest fires. However, this regulation does not give technical criteria in detailed.
SK.344/Menlhk/Setjen/OTL.2/5/2016 on Team Members for Law Development on the Establishment of Paris Agreement on Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enacting the Team for Development of RUU on Paris Agreement on Climate Change Ratification
SK.679/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2017 on Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Ministerial Decree underlined Indonesia's NDC target on GHG reduction to 29% individually and 41% with foreign assistant. Time period for NDC implementation starting in 2020, with a periodic 5 year stocktake according to the Paris Agreement. Monitoring of pre-2020 started on the year of 2017 to 2020, and post 2020 started from the year of 2020 to 2030. • NDC Implementation monitoring is done by Supervision Team and Technical Team. Duties and obligation of Supervision team: 1. Give strategic supervision on planning and implementation of monitoring; 2. Evaluate progress and goals of implementation monitoring; 3. Head of Supervision team report to the Minister of Environment and Forestry annually. • Duties and obligations of Technical Team: 1. Coordinating for monitoring NDC implementation strategy, for effectivity and efficiency; 2. Compile NDC implementation monitoring plan; 3. NDC Implementation monitoring; 4. Ensure

Regulation	Summary
	<p>the collection of data constructed in a transparent, clarity, understanding, consistent, and traceable way; 5. Recommend effectiveness and efficiency implementation improvement; 6. Head of Technical team reports to Supervisory Team annually on NDC implementation activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHG reduction activities which will be monitored: activities on enabling condition: policy and institution, mitigation funding/support, technology development, RnD, capacity building and community awareness, law enforcement. Sectors monitored will be: Forestry, Waste, Energy (and transportation), IPPU (fertilizer industry), agriculture, and other activity suggested by the Ministry. • Climate Resilience activities which will be monitored: activities on enabling condition: policy and institution, mitigation funding/support, technology development, RnD, capacity building and community awareness, law enforcement. Sectors monitored: Climate resilience including economic resilience, livelihood resilience and ecosystem and landscape. • Supervisory Team is headed by DG of CC in MOEF. • Members: Bappenas, ESDM, Dephub, Pertanian, Perindustrian, Kemendagri, PUPR, Kesehatan, Kelautan Perikanan, dan BP Pengendalian Bencana.

The mechanism of coordination is indirectly meant to include the participation of a broad range of stakeholders, including those from academia, civil society, and different ministries.

Within the context of this component, the project will not only capacitate government agencies but also non-governmental stakeholders (private sector, etc.) to establish a long-term strategy linked to the existing mechanism.

The project will also work with regional networks, conduct regular monitoring, and undertake public awareness to assure strengthened institutional arrangements for climate transparency are in place.

Under Outcome 1.2, the will work with government institutions and non-governmental stakeholders to establish long-term strategy and access to financial resources, capacity building and technology transfer through the development of: (1) a detailed gap analysis on gender equality, (2) a long-term strategy on the access to financial resources, capacity building and and technology transfer, and (3) knowledge sharing.

Recently, international agreements on Climate Change have offered the provision of various means of support through new financial resources, capacity building activities, and transfer of technology. In the meantime, it is unfortunate that local government agencies and non-governmental stakeholders in the country, are not well informed about the availability of such support. Therefore, it is important to introduce/ promote the availability of a broad range of support (including the information on ways to access the support) to the relevant stakeholders.

Considering the vastness of Indonesia's territory, it is important to develop strategic activities to facilitate the access of stakeholders to support for climate-change related activities, such as a matchmaking tool or a platform with guidance and linkages to available support.

In line with the transparency mechanism, the tools or platform would also help Indonesia to identify on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received, to ensure a better quality of report and a smooth engagement with the information of support provided from developed countries.

Therefore this project will work with government institutions and nonparty stakeholders to establish long-term strategy and access to financial resources, capacity building and technology transfer through the development of: (1) gap analysis on gender equality, (2) a long-term strategy on the access to financial resources, capacity building and and technology transfer, and (3) knowledge sharing.

Outcome 1.1: Strengthened Institutional Arrangements For Climate Transparency

- **Output 1.1.1: Institutionalized Climate Transparency Mechanism/Unit Established**

1.1.1.1. Activity Results: Publication and Parliament Engagement, NPS is engaged, youth and gender, and Commitment of Related Governmental Agencies to CBIT activities to deliver CBIT activities to the grass root levels.

Activity 1.1.1.1(a): Preparation of Inception Meeting, Engagement of parliament, non-party stakeholder (NPS), youth & gender and commitment of related government/institution entities in delivering CBIT activities to the grass root levels.

Targets: Preparation for inception meeting: identifying the roles Governmental Agencies in CBIT, involving Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA/KEMENDAGRI), National Agency for Planning (BAPPENAS), Ministry of Finance (MOF/KEMENKEU).

Prior to the actual activity of high level meeting in the national level to engage all stakeholders, especially governmental institution commitments, the Implementing agency and related agencies, in this case MOEF, BAPPENAS, MOHA, MOF, should have a preliminary meeting to identify their roles in CBIT, and arrange the organization of the high level inception meeting.

Activity results 1.1.1.1(b) : the High level inception meeting will invite Ministries and Ministerial level officers from those related agencies, Relevant Parliament members, Academia, NGOs, youth organizations and media to launch the CBIT project.

Targets: Commitments from high level relevant ministries for CBIT, and engagement and publication of Parliament and NPS, youth and all gender.

First, the engagement and publication of Parliament and NPS, youth and gender to the coming Project activities. With the publication and exposure of the high level inception meeting, stakeholders of the meeting are informed and understood that Indonesia is making an effort of CBIT, led by relevant ministries. Second, the commitments of relevant ministries to support the upcoming CBIT activities in the project. Meeting face to face of the high level officials of each ministries would give proximity, commitment, and understanding for the high level officials of the importance of CBIT Activities.

Activity result 1.1.1.2: Sound Project Management.

Targets: Project Board Establishment, Decision Drafting for SC/TC, Sound Project Management

Activities: Project Board Establishment, Project Board (Steering Committee/SC) Meetings and Technical Committee/TC Meetings, Decisions (or *Surat Keputusan*/SK) Drafting, Project management

Basically, in establishing activities of the Project, the Project itself needs to be carefully tended to. This is where a sound project management team to organize all activities of the Project is needed. The first established will be the Project board, consisting of stakeholder's representatives whom will be responsible of all strategic decision of the project. Establishment of SC and TC are also paramount in steering the everyday activities of the project. Project Management Unit will be the one responsible of the day to day operations of the project under the auspice of UNDP, and MOEF as Implementing Partner. This activity is comprising of actions that are required for establishment of institutional arrangement of CBIT which include, but are not limited to project board or steering committee (SC) and technical committee (TC) consultation meeting. The ministerial/directorate general decree working taskforce (*surat keputusan/SK*) will be released as the legal basis for CBIT, following a series of consultation with relevant stakeholders.

Activity result 1.1.1.3: Enhancing commitment from relevant ministries/institutions and strengthening climate change unit at regional/subnational level.

Targets: Commitment to do the project: SKKLHK Team Transparency Framework in National Level, SK Pemda in Regional Level from Pemda and Stakeholders; A CBIT handbook Governance for Local Government and Stakeholders (including adaptation).

Activities: Institutional Arrangement for the Unit of Climate Change for Reporting and Monitoring (Document), including adaptation.

Activities (A): Review, Gap Analysis, and MAPPING of available institutions and their roles in climate change, building on NPS, Regional Government (Province-Kab/Kota), stakeholders' mapping of 2019.

Detail activities should include Institution gap analysis, budget tagging, hiring a consultant and three times Public Campaign.

Activities (B): Facilitation (Workshop/Training, Meetings, field visits) for CC Leaders in National and Regional Levels

- In the national level, the target is to reach commitments from national level institutions, such as MOEF, BAPPENAS, MOF, MOHA, 17 Ministries for Adaptations, and 6 Ministries for Mitigations, Business Associations, and community at large. The commitments from the governmental institution, should be able to be documented in a form of *Surat Keputusan/SK* or a decree. Preliminary meetings to discuss the draft of the decree will be hold at least 2 times with relevant ministries.
- In the regional / sub-national level the target to gain commitments from regional government, media, business associations, NGOs, and the public at large. The involvement of MOHA, MOF are paramount, because the MOHA will be able to invite sub-national governments into the discussion, while MOF can allocate budget for the activities. Regions targeted for the activities are Palembang (region Sumatera), Palangkaraya (region Kalimantan), Denpasar (region Jawa-Bali), Makassar (region Sulawesi), and Manokwari (region Papua).

- **Output: 1.1.2. Regional Network for Monitoring and Public Awareness Developed**

Activity results 1.1.2.1: Review of the current regional network on MRV and Public Awareness

Targets: Year 1: Document Guidelines of MOI National and Sub-National for Adaptation and Document Guidelines of MOI Mitigation Action

Activity: *Conduct review of the current regional network on MRV and public awareness.* This activity will focus on strengthening institutional capacities for formulating and preparing guideline on Means of Implementation (MoI) Guidelines for National and Sub National levels. This activity is comprising actions that will improve procedure for transparency, global stocktake and compliance. Relevant stakeholders at regional/sub-national level will be consulted in this process to review the guidelines. A series of meeting and consultations will be conducted.

Activity results 1.1.2.2: Supporting national MRV system.

Targets: Capacity building for mitigation action verification (certification mechanism, standard of competence, training, piloting) in Subdit MPVR, BP2SDM, KAN, Pustanlinghut, and Media publication (advertorial) of National Registry System as an acknowledgment for NRS registrant, in National mass media, Party and Non Party Stakeholder.

Activity: This activity will involve the design and conduct of capacity building for mitigation action verification on the certification mechanism, standard of competence, and procedures. It will involve related ministries/institutions, namely MoEF Directorate GHG Inventory & MRV, *Badan Penyuluhan Dan Pengembangan SDM* (BP2SDM), *Pusat Standardisasi Lingkungan dan Kehutanan*, and National Accreditation Committee (KAN). This activity also involves the provision of strengthening the National Registry System (NRS) to ensure quality of verification process that is constantly monitored and evaluated. This will involve the establishment of an regional network for MRV mechanism. Existing agency with relevant mandate and organization, such as MoEF *Unit Pelaksana Teknis*, *Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah*, and *Badan Pembangunan & Perencanaan Daerah* will be received capacity building on MRV mechanism. To leverage the result of activities, dissemination of information, guideline, and material will be pursued.

Activity results 1.1.2.3: Development of MRV and public awareness guidelines.

Targets: Year 1: Training and Sampling Test; Year 3: Developing Guideline of Workshop for Developing Mechanism for PS and NPS; NDC Adaptation (CCA) Monev guidelines for specific sectors: water, food, energy, ecosystem, health and disaster.

Activity: This activity will comprise on development of guideline on mechanism for party stakeholder and non-party stakeholder and Guideline for monitoring nationally determined contribution climate change adaptation (CCA) for sub-national level. The guideline will be used to monitor indicator of CCA strategies on water, food, energy, ecosystem, health and disaster sectors. Initial engagement of sub-national stakeholders and the implementation of the process. These activities were designed to solicit input from the regional/sub-national level into the design and approach of monitoring guideline. A series of training and workshop in the five (5) targeted provinces (Palembang, Sumatera

region), (Palangkaraya, Kalimantan region), (Denpasar, Jawa-Bali region), (Makassar, Sulawesi region), and (Manokwari, Papua region) will be conducted. Site visit for sampling, data collection and/or data confirmation will be pursued. This activity is linked to output activity 1.2.2.2.

Activity results 1.1.2.4.: Established regional network for MRV and public awareness: sharing experience, best practices (regional and local)

Targets: Decision decree/ SK for Networking at regional levels (part of SK for NDC Working Group/Pokja) at the regional level (at 5 regions) ; Networking guidebook (pocket book), guideline module for MRV mechanism, increased skill in National Registry System in UPT Ditjen PPI, Dinas LH Kota/Kabupaten, Bappeda, Pilot of regional mitigation action implementation verification (RAD verification)

Activity: This activity includes establishment of regional and local CCA Forum in 5 Regions: Regions targeted for the activities are Palembang (region Sumatera), Palangkaraya (region Kalimantan), Denpasar (region Jawa-Bali), Makassar (region Sulawesi), and Manokwari (region Papua), Drafting SK Networking at regional/local level (could be as part of SK Pokja NDC), Workshop/meeting formulation of SK 3 times; coordination meeting at least 2 times/year, Develop networking guidebook (pocket book) : hiring a consultant, Guideline Arrangement (Module) for MRV mechanism, Regional workshop for National Registry System, Piloting regional Mitigation Action Implementation Verification (verification of RAD) with a target of one region per year or 3 to 5 province each year.

Related gender focus of outcome 1.1. Ensure cooperation of responsible institutions at all levels with gender institutional mechanisms in Indonesia

Outcome 1.2: Capacitated government and non-party stakeholders to establish the long-term strategy and access to financial resources, capacity building, and technology transfer

- Output 1.2.1 Gap analysis on Gender Equality conducted

Targets: The MoEF able to prepare a robust gap analysis on gender equality for various reports related to climate transparency areas.

Year 1: Baseline on gender equality, Year 2: Gender-sensitive indicators handbook

Activity Results 1.2.1.1: Baseline on gender equality. The baseline aims to collect data on gender equality within the stakeholders. A national gender consultant will be hired to conduct baseline assessment on regulations, gender analysis that had been conducted among the stakeholders, guidelines, project reports, and relevant documents and information that relate to gender issues in climate transparency. It will also collect information about gender mainstreaming implementer capacity among the stakeholders.

Activity 1.2.1.1: In the first year, a series of stakeholders' consultation meeting to determine the essential aspects, such as methodology, tools as well as scenarios in developing baseline will be organized. Site visits to collect data and data validation shall be conducted based on an initial consultation meeting.

Activity Results 1.2.1.2: Gender-sensitive indicators handbook. This handbook is aimed to provide a guide to use in climate transparency activities. It will contain essential indicators for measuring gender equality in projects, programs and activities from planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Specifically, it will cover gender-sensitive indicators for adaptation, mitigation, MRV and NDC.

Activity 1.2.1.2.

In the second year, a series of stakeholder consultation meetings to design, develop, and prepare the necessary tools, mechanisms, and instruments of gender-sensitive indicators will be organized. It will be involved in the MoEF Planning Bureau, Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP), and gender-related stakeholders. For dissemination purposes, a trainee of trainer (ToT) and workshop will be organized. The final product of this activity is a gender-sensitive indicators handbook. A national gender consultant will be hired for this activity.

- Output 1.2.2 Long-term strategy on the access to financial resources, capacity building and technology transfer developed

Targets: Documented strategy on access to financial resources, capacity building, and technology transfer

Activity 1.2.2.1: Documented strategy on access to financial resources, capacity building, and technology transfer.

The activity involves the conduct long-term strategy to disseminate the effectiveness and efficiency of financial resources, technology development & transfer, and capacity building aspects for mitigation and adaptation action at regional/sub-national level. It will be coherently provided through training/workshop/publication among relevant entities. This activity is linked to activity 1.1.2.1 and will be implemented in close coordination with MoEF and other relevant stakeholder.

- Output 1.2.3 Knowledge shared among key stakeholders

Target: Documents of Knowledge sharing : publications, posters, social-media updates.

Activity 1.2.3.1: Develop knowledge products.

The activity will focus on developing knowledge product about CBIT. From its activities, the project will derive and document findings, needs, lessons learned and recommendations. The deliverables contain briefing papers, newsletters, etc, to communicate activities and results achieved by the CBIT implementation phase to relevant stakeholders. A web-portal hosted within the MoEF website will be developed to store the knowledge products in a structured way, provide international references linked with CBIT platform and make it easily accessible by stakeholders and the general public. To leverage the project's results visibility to general public, social media will be used as appropriate and press releases will be made along with the implementation of CBIT activities major events and completion of milestones. At least two (2) dissemination workshop will be organized.

Related gender focus of outcome 1.2. Provide training and ongoing capacity strengthening for data providers and project experts on gender considerations in data collection and analysis

Component 2: The Development and Establishment of Robust Systems to Measure, Report and Verify (MRV) Emissions in compliance with the Paris Agreement

The outcome of this component will aim at strengthened GHG inventory mechanism and domestic MRV system and designed domestic MRV system capable of tracking and exchanging data on GHG emissions. It will facilitate relevant agencies to calculate

GHG inventories and MRV of GHG emission reduction using the established guidelines, especially the IPCC 2006 guidelines as well as support the development of a proper time series.

It will focus on the development of proper activity data and emission factors, with a particular attention on the most important sectors in terms of emissions (LULUCF sector and other related sectors (energy, IPPU), as Indonesia has so far only used -for example- IPCC defaults data, which do not describe appropriately national conditions and thus increase uncertainty over national emissions.

Improvement plan on LULUCF sector is to include these following activities: (a) Improve emission factor on peatland fire; (b) Activity data availability, especially land cover change analysis, can be improved into 1 (one) year earlier; and (c) Peatland decomposition calculation, carbon stock determination must be harmonized with the Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL). For the sector of energy, especially for the sub sector of transportation, the GHG emission is disaggregated into Civil Aviation, Land Transportation (Road Transportation and Railway), and Water Borne Navigation. In this sub-sector of transportation, fuel combustion data for land transportation cannot be disaggregated into land and railway (train) transportation. For the sector of Industrial Process and Product Use (IPPU), the improvement on the estimation of GHG calculation is based on the real production data or manufacturers' data report directly by the industry to the Ministry of Industry through SIINAS system <https://siinas.kemenperin.go.id/> This system has been applied to the industries of cement, ammonia, urea fertilizer, iron and steel, and chemicals. It is expected that other industries will be able to follow to minimize assumption-based data to measure the emissions.

It will support the development of a QA/QC protocol, up to now missing, which will allow Indonesia to correct uncertainties and mistakes at the national level, before inventories are formally submitted to the Convention. This output will thus help the Party to avoid submission of incorrect values for GHG inventories as happened in the past.

It will be aimed at supporting Indonesia in its transition toward the use of the 2006 IPCC guidelines and will be focused at training national entities, including academia, with the objective of reducing significantly the use of external consultants in future climate reports. This is particularly important as up to now there are very limited human capacities in the elaboration of GHG inventories.

It will support the establishment of data management sharing protocols, with the goal of improving data exchange, communication and coordination among different public and private institutions, thus creating the basis for better data management.

Under the component, the project will strengthen Gol to improve data collection as well as assist in the design of an online MRV platform, with the objective of improving the stocking and reporting of GHG data, a key piece instrumental to establishing a national MRV system.

The component will support Gol in designing sectorial interfaces for the MRV system in order to engage further public and private institutions--together with outputs under Component 1--in collecting and entering data directly into the MRV system. Under this component, the project will strengthen domestic MRV system through piloting MRV systems in selected areas among the regions of Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), i.e. Sumatera, Java-Kalimantan, Bali-Nusa Tenggara, and Sumapapua (Sulawesi, Maluku and Papua) in coordination with relevant parties at national and sub-national agencies. The project will select one or two pilot area(s) on each environment development regions, so there will be 5 to 10 pilot provinces to be implementing the MRV system. Regular workshops will be conducted both nationally and regionally to bridge consultations and sharing experience between stakeholder on the national level as well as provincial level.

Methodology Panel has been formed to support the implementation of MRV consisting of experts from universities, research institutions and sectoral ministries. The function of the Panel is to identify, analyze, and asses methodologies developed by parties to measure the emission reduction and also to formulate recommendations for policy makers in making and planning climate action programs. The panel was established based on MoEF Regulation No.22/PPI/IGAS/PPI.2/6/2017.

Outcome 2.1: Enhanced Quality Assurance (QA)/Quality Control (QC) and verification processes as well as adoption of improvement plans.

- Output: 2.1.1 GHG inventory reviews conducted to validate approaches and results

Activity results 2.1.1.1 Mapping current activity data of GHG inventory at regional/sub-national level and identifying targeted sectors.

Targets: Map of activity data of the current sub-national GHG inventory; and identified target sectors to support data availability

Activity: This Activity involves FGD, Working groups or In depth Discussions in 5 regions, with a minimum of 5 times per year; with different target groups and different area. Regions targeted for the activities are Palembang (region Sumatera), Palangkaraya (region Kalimantan), Denpasar (region Jawa-Bali), Makassar (region Sulawesi), and Manokwari (region Papua).

Activity 2.1.1.2 Develop local emission factors with academia, and research institutions, and other related institutions.

Targets: Local emission factors documented

Activity: This activity will focus on development local emission factor especially in key category sectors where application of higher tier approach is expected. It will be involved academia, and research institutions, and other related institutions. Seminar or workshop will be organized once a year, during the four years of the project lifetime.

- Output: 2.1.2. Robust activity data and nationally appropriate emission factors enhanced

Activity results 2.1.2.1: Engaging non-party stakeholder (NPS) to conduct GHG inventory.

Targets: Involvement of NPS in conducting GHG Inventory

Activity: This activity will support the establishment of data management sharing, with the goal of improving activity data and emission factor exchange, communication and coordination among different public and private institutions/companies, thus creating the basis for better data management. It will involves major companies/industries, such as Oil and Gas companies, State Electricity Company (PLN), Independent Power Producer (IPP), Private Power Utility (PPU), Excess Power, Captive Power. At least four (4) workshop/meeting will be conducted.

- Output: 2.1.3. QA/QC plan for national inventories strengthened

Activity results 2.1.3.1: Strengthening implementation QA/QC procedures.

Targets: Strengthened implementation of QA/QC procedures

Activity: This activity will focus to strengthen GHG Inventory QA/ QC procedures. QA/QC applies to activity data and emission factor used in estimating the emissions, as well as results of the estimation. QC on activity data was conducted by the ministry/institution providing the data. The QA was later conducted for the GHG Inventory report through review by experts who were not directly involved in the development of the GHG inventory. Improvement on activity data and emission factor's quality is the required priority to improve the development of GHG Inventory. Provision of transparent information on methodologies and assumptions used for uncertainty assessment and the development of a quality assurance and quality control process for improving the quality of activity data, and to document and archive the data and information. A series stakeholder consultation meeting with line ministries, research center, and regional/sub-national will organized to discuss QA/QC procedure applied in GHG Inventory reporting.

- Output 2.1.4 Plan to continuously improve the quality of the GHG inventory developed and adopted

Activity results 2.1.4.1: Review existing GHG emission inventory report (provincial level) in 34 provinces.

Targets: Report of review on GHG emission inventory report (provincial level)

This activity will provide regular consultation meeting in reviewing GHG inventory report for provincial level. This activity designed to build upon MoEF process in monitoring and validating GHG inventory report, which involves all 34 provinces in Indonesia. At least one (1) workshop per year will be conducted and participated by line ministries, academia, and research centers.

Activity results 2.1.4.2: Setting up institutional arrangement on GHG inventory.

Targets: GHG emission inventory institution arrangement is set up, Provincial Government's Decree

This activity is comprise of actions in establishment of GHG inventory institutional arrangement in provincial level. The activity involves strengthening institutional capacity and increase the technical capacity of the working group members. The Provincial Regulation (PERDA) will be released as the legal basis for GHG inventory following a series of public consultation with relevant stakeholders.

- Output: 2.1.5 Capacity of key stakeholders strengthened in the areas of GHG inventories and the use of the IPCC 2006 guidelines

Targets: Report on Strengthened key stakeholders in GHG inventories and the use of IPCC 2006 guidelines

2.1.5. Activity Results: ToT key stakeholders in selected provinces

This activity will sample two provinces per year for 3 years (total 6 provinces); a series of 8 meetings per provinces will be conducted during the project's lifetime.

Related gender focus of outcome 2.1. Ensure that all relevant data are gender desegregated and used for project's planning and implementation.

Outcome: 2.2 Strengthened domestic MRV System

- Output: 2.2.1 Sectoral interfaces for domestic MRV system and improved data collection design engineered.

Activity results 2.2.1.1: Review National Registry System (NRS) for adaptation scheme.

Targets: Review Document on the National Registry System for Adaptation Scheme

Activity: This activity involves the provision of technical support in reviewing framework and mechanism for adaptation scheme in the National Registry System. Technical consultation to develop guidance and tools to equip the adaptation scheme will be pursued. At least three (3) consultation meeting will be conducted.

Activity results 2.2.1.2: Capacity building for DGCC regional unit for data survey and/or data collection achieved.

Targets: DGCC Regional unit is able to increased capacity building in data survey and data collection.

Activity: This activity will focus on data improvement in order to estimating GHG emissions level of MSW treatment in SWDS. Local parameters such as waste composition and dry matter content were adopted from the previous study by KLHK located originally in North and South Sumatera Provinces, and later on expanded to cover East Java, DKI Jakarta,

and Riau Provinces. Meanwhile, the value of dry matter content has adopted the resulting value because the values from other provinces still need further research. To collate data and information, site visit to the targeted location are required. A series stakeholder consultation meeting will be organized.

Activity results 2.2.1.3: Develop public awareness in implementing methodology to support MRV national system.

Targets: Public Awareness for methodology implementation to support MRV national system is developed.

Activity: The activity include training to use the emission reduction methodology, and piloting for methodology implementation.

Activity results 2.2.1.4: Enrichment by identification reduction emission methodology.

Targets: Methodology panel of related ministries is established.

Activity: This activity will consist on the development of MRV methodology team panel. Methodology panel will be formed to support the implementation of MRV consisting of experts from universities, research institutions and sectoral ministries. The function of the team panel is to identify, analyze, and asses methodologies developed by parties to measure the emission reduction and also to formulate recommendations for policy makers in making and planning climate action programs. Establishment of team panel methodology will involve sectoral working group, consists of Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Waste Management Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU).

Activity results 2.2.1.5: Developing information service system based on landscape and administration.

Targets: Information service system based on landscape and administration

Activity: This activity will focus on enabling conditions for an effective management of climate change, including information service system based on landscape and information. A series consultation meeting will be organized.

Activity 2.2.1.6: Systemic integration on data and information on climate and disaster (INARISK, SIDIK).

Targets: INARISK and SIDIK are systemically integrated

Activity: This activity will focus on integration of InaRISK (a disaster information system formed by BNPB) with SIDIK (a Climate Vulnerability Data Information System by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry). SIDIK has been used by local governments in developing adaptation action plans. Forestry). CCA and DRR are supposed to be an integrated effort, intend to improve humankind capacity to reduce risk triggered by (general) disaster of climate change. A series of stakeholder consultation meeting will be organized.

Activity Results 2.2.1.7: *Integrated system of reporting of adaptation actions with risks code.*

Targets: integrated system of reporting of adaptation actions with risks code

Activity: This activity will focus on development integrated system of reporting of adaptation actions with risks code. A series of consultation meeting will be organized.

Activity results 2.2.1.8: *Guidelines on monitoring, reporting, and verification for adaptation action.*

Targets: Documented Guidelines on Adaptation Monitoring and Review

Activity: This activity will focus on development guideline on monitoring, reporting, and verification for adaptation action, to address Ministerial Regulation P.72/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2017, which mandates the implementation MRV for adaptation action mechanism and procedure. The testing of the usefulness of MRV-required equipment, the reporting system and verification ability of the system will also be assessed. The result of the assessment will be used to evaluate the designed MRV system for any necessary further improvement. Stakeholder consultations will be conducted to get input on the draft of guideline on MRV for adaption action mechanism and procedure.

- Output: 2.2.2 MRV systems piloted at sub-national level

Activity results 2.2.2.1: *Strengthening Monev System for Adaptation in the National and Sub-National Levels.*

Targets: Documented strengthening of Monev System for Adaptation in the National and Sub-National Levels

Activity: The activity will strengthen domestic MRV system adaptation actions through piloting MRV systems in selected areas among the selected regions, i.e. (Palembang, Sumatera region), (Palangkaraya, Kalimantan region), (Denpasar, Java-Bali region), (Makassar, Sulawesi region), and (Manokwari, Papua region) in coordination with relevant parties at national and sub-

national agencies. A national seminar will be held, and ToT in 5 regions will be conducted regionally to bridge consultations and sharing experience between stakeholder on the national level as well as provincial level.

Related gender focus of outcome 2.2. Ensure the gender-sensitive approach in data collection and information for MRV system

Component 3: Strengthened NDC Implementation and Tracking Progress

Under this component, the project will support the re-assessment of information reported in the NDC, with a focus on the assumptions and methodologies used for establishing the business as usual scenario for 2030 and the low carbon scenario. It will incorporate data provided by the most recent GHG inventory (2017) elaborated under the BUR. The project will also review the methodological approaches previously used with the goal of improving the estimates generated for both scenarios and achieving more robust estimates without backpedaling on the ambitious commitments presented at COP 21.

Activities under this component will also address the gaps flagged in the NDC regarding data from certain sectors. Regarding the LULUCF sector and other related sectors (energy, IPPU), Indonesia's NDC stated that "Emissions from this important sector in Indonesia will need to be analyzed more precise by 2020 in order to be integrated into the overall objective." While the CBIT will not specifically be directed at improving information on land use, it will work closely with other initiatives (such as the REDD + national programme and future BUR/NC programmes) in order to guarantee that this newly elaborated information will feed in into the revised NDC.

This component will also aim at elaborating a new methodology and tools, to be designed by key national stakeholders, that will allow Indonesia to properly keep track of its progress in the implementation of its NDC. Improved tracking will allow the country to provide proper accounting of its mitigation and adaptation efforts and to provide useful and correct inputs to the global stocktakes under the Enhanced Transparency Framework established by the Paris Agreement.

Indonesia will use CBIT support to "elevate" the technically sound methodology as described under the previous output into a national climate policy recognized and implemented by all ministries, the private sector and civil society, thus further strengthening the institutional arrangements already supported by relevant outcome(s). This output will ensure that NDC accounting efforts will be applied at all levels, thus increasing the validity of the data to be reported in the future by the Party.

Finally, Indonesia believes strongly on the value of peer to peer support in the South-East Asian region and is willing both to provide expertise to others as well as to learn their lessons learnt to make its own transparency framework as effective as possible, also with the support of the UNDP/FAO and its MRV/Transparency South-East Asian network. Output 3.5 will cover different sort of exchanges, both in person and virtual. It will facilitate knowledge exchanges and lessons learnt also outside the region, by being actively engaged in the CBIT global coordination platform and by providing feedbacks on inter alia project implementation, barriers, lessons learnt, information which will be made available virtually through the platform to a wide range of stakeholders around the world.

Outcome 3.1: Progress tracking tool on NDC and transparency in place

- Output 3.1.1. Review of information provided in the NDC undertaken, including the quality of baseline projections

Activity results 3.1.1.1: Implementation of Roadmap NDC Mitigation in each sector: energy (and transport), forestry, agriculture, waste, industrial process & product use (IPPU), and mapping of NPS contribution (kabupaten/kota governments in 8 selected provinces, NGOs, business sectors).

Targets: Roadmap NDC in each sectors, a Map of NPS contribution

Activity: This activity will involve supporting the development of NDC roadmap implementation for energy (and transport), forestry, agriculture, waste, industrial process & product use (IPPU) sectors, and benchmarking baseline in kabupaten/kota governments—in the 8 selected provinces, NGOs, business sectors). This activity also consists of reviewing and analyzing contribution of NPS, such as regional/sub-national governments, NGOs, business sectors. This activity will address clarity, transparency and understanding (ICTU) Katowice Climate Change for further shape in the NDC guidance. This activity involves the conduct of a survey and data collection from significant sample for benchmarking baseline in kabupaten/kota governments-in 8 selected provinces. The development of the NDC roadmap implementation will be supported by consultant as well as technical experts in consultations with line ministries and relevant stakeholders. At least two (2) stakeholder consultation meeting every year will be organized.

Activity results 3.1.1.2: Adaptation: developing a system of analysis and planning for transparency network for priority sectors: food, water, energy (water and cooling system), and health.

Targets: System analysis and planning for transparency network for priority sectors: food, water, energy (water and cooling system), and health.

Activity: This activity will cover development of analysis report on system analysis and planning for transparency network for adaptation action priority sectors: food, water, energy (water and cooling system), and health. A series workshop and meeting will be pursued.

- Output 3.2. Methodologies to track progress in the implementation of NDCs and transparency developed and implemented

Activity results 3.2.1: Mapping needs of NDC Implementation for Energy, Waste, IPPU, Agriculture, and Forestry Sector.

Targets: Identified an NDC Implementation map in sectors of Energy, Waste, IPPU, Agriculture, and Forestry.

Activity: This activity will focus on mapping of NDC implementation for Energy, Waste, IPPU, Agriculture, and Forestry Sector in coordination with sectoral working group. This will include the methodology and tools approach in the NDC document. Relevant stakeholders as well as sectoral working group will be consulted in this process to review the cost assumptions and finalize the document. A series stakeholder consultation meeting, workshop will be organized.

Activity 3.2.2: Mapping needs of NDC targets from the business sector: in line with NDC roadmap.

Targets: Identified and mapping of NDC targets from the business sector.

Activity: This activity will focus on identifying and mapping of NDC targets from the business sector. The activity will involve Regional/Sub-national offices, Oil and Gas companies, State Electricity company (PLN), Independent Power Producer (IPP), Private Power Utility (PPU), and other major companies/industries, Research institutes and universities. A series workshop and stakeholder consultation meeting will be conducted.

Activity 3.2.3: Guideline on NDC Implementation in Adaptation for six (6) development sectors: Food, water, Energy, Health, Ecosystem, Disaster Management, and Design of Adaptation Action Tracking System.

Targets: established Adaptation Action standard in 6 development sectors, established guideline NDC

Activity: The activity will focus on development of guideline of NDC implementation for adaptation action in Adaptation for six (6) development sectors, namely food, water, energy, health, ecosystem, disaster management, and design of adaptation action tracking system. At least three (3) regular workshop and meeting will be organized.

- Output: 3.3. Capacity for managing the tracking tool methodology of the NDC among key national institutions developed.

Activity results 3.3.1: Skills developed for NDC tracking tool in regional/sub-national levels.

Targets: Skills for NDC tracking Tool in sub-national levels is established.

Activity: This activity focus on elaborating a methodology and tools, to national stakeholders, that will allow Indonesia to properly keep track of its progress in the implementation of its NDC. Improved tracking skills will allow the country to provide proper accounting of its mitigation and adaptation efforts and to provide useful and correct inputs to the global stocktakes under the Enhanced Transparency Framework established by the Paris Agreement. Dissemination workshops and awareness raising activities to enhance the implementation of NDC tracking tool for regional/sub-national level will be pursued. Dissemination of information materials and guidelines for application on NDC tracking tool will be conducted. Advocacy campaigns to the regional/sub-national to adopt the updated data on NDC will be pursued. The final version of the implementation of NDC document and material will be published and disseminated as knowledge product. A series workshop/training/trainee of trainer (ToT) will be conducted during the CBIT's implementation project.

Activity results 3.3.2: Strengthening Capacity of NDC secretariat.

Target: Strengthened capacity for NDC secretariat

Activity: This activity includes the designing and conducting of a capacity building to strengthen NDC secretariat. The activity involves the strengthening the institutional capacity and increase the technical capacity of the working group members. The coordination between MoEF and sectoral working groups will be strengthened. A series

workshop/training/expert design system socialization will be pursued, one time for province/kabupaten/city level; 1 time for business sector.

- Output: 3.4. Implementation of the National Registry System (NRS) for tracking the progress of the NDC (registration, validation and verification) strengthened

Activity results 3.4.1: Capacity on NRS submission strengthened.

Targets: Skills to submit data to SRN achieved

Activity: This activity will focus on capacity building through the workshop/ training on NRS submission to monitor the progress of the NDC implementation. Moreover, the activity will also include, 1) Identify the parameters and/or indicators of tracking progress of NDC Indonesia refer to Katowice Climate Package[2]² and in line with NDC-Hub as well as NRS; 2) Analyze and reviewing NPS contributions on NRS; 3) Develop a data based system of progress NDC implementation at all sectors, and 4) Establishment reporting system. Various discussions will be conducted involving key stakeholders.

- Output: 3.5. On-going participation established in East Asia and globally in exchanges involving best practice and capacity for transparency.

Activity results 3.1.5.1: Participate on regional/global CBIT meetings/workshops/conference.

Targets: Learning from best practices and lesson learned of CBIT from other countries

Activity: This activity will facilitate government representatives on knowledge exchanges and lessons learnt outside the country, by being actively engaged in the CBIT global coordination platform and other conference.

Related gender focus of outcome 3. Ensure the analysis of the potential impact on gender equalities in NDC implementation and reporting

4. Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies

The proposed project is directly aligned with GEF Focal Area CCM-3-8, “Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency

5. Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

The project is primarily aligned with GEF Focal Area CCM-3-8, “Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency.” Investments under this proposal will strengthen national and sectoral capacities to tracking progress against the national GHG emissions reductions targets, as well as the effective and efficient use of data and information. In this sense, the project aims also to strength national institutional capacities and arrangements.

The technical challenges this CBIT proposal will deal with will likely persist if Indonesia is not assisted in this process.

While Indonesia has advanced significantly in improving its capacities in monitoring and reporting its GHG emissions over recent years, there are still several barriers in the way to achieve a solid and coherent transparency system, which may can provide clearer inputs and keep track on the how the Country is advancing regarding its NDC implementation.

Without the support of the project, the process of enhancing transparency related to climate change aspects would be slower, although climate change constitutes one of the political priorities for the country. The focus would be on defining and implementing actions that, even if coordinated, would not have the necessary information/data analysis and systematization. The project gives the opportunity to increase efforts in mitigation and adaptation actions having, at the same time, the mechanisms and tools to make them more efficient and transparent.

6. Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and

The project will have a real impact on the development of Indonesia. Indeed, the project is associated with global benefits through capacity development mainly in the areas of GHG inventories and emission reductions. At the institutional level, the project will create a coordination framework for GHG inventory and involve the main stakeholders in the implementation of the NDCs. Indeed, in the absence of this project, there will be an uncoordinated approach in data collection and analysis.

At the environmental level, the project will strengthen Indonesia's capacity to implement the NDCs and the Paris Agreement through an operational, robust and functional MRV system that will ensure high quality GHG data and related information for accurate GHG inventory. This strong MRV system will contribute to improving the design and prioritization of cost-effective project proposals to reduce GHG emissions. The project will also enhance capacity of Indonesia to implement multilateral environmental agreements and mainstream into national and sub-national policy planning financial and legal frameworks; and development and sectoral planning frameworks that integrate measurable targets drawn from the NDCs.

At the technical and operational level, the project will strengthen capacity of national experts on inter alia data collection and analysis, quality assurance / quality control (QA/QC), GHG inventory methodologies and co-benefits analysis.

7. Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Innovativeness

This project is innovative in terms of deciphering the ETF in Paris Agreement into concrete action on the ground. The fact that an international agreement has bound Indonesia as a country Party to commit to fulfill its NDC, is needing the ability to transcribe international standards, rules, and regulations into local actions. The main innovation of this project is the capacity building activities throughout the project which sews the project objective, components, outcomes and outputs into manageable targets and actions. Activities such as trainings, ToT, workshops and seminars, open the gate of knowledge and skills accumulated in the Central Government to be trickled down to the sub-national, and grassroot levels. This project also, focuses of not creating the old wheel, but building based on what we already have on the ground. Systems in place, such as SRN, INARISK, SIDIK, will be enhanced and integrated with new activities to achieve the objective of the project.

Elements of Sustainability The elements of sustainability are on the level of awareness of stakeholders concerning GHG emission reduction and NDC implementation. Therefore, the implementation of this project will facilitate the stakeholders to strengthen their level of awareness and capacity building their knowledge and skill. In addition, by gaining best practices and lessons learned from the project preparation, planning and implementation, the Implementing Partner and relevant stakeholders will have an opportunity to evaluate the updated NAPs on Adaptation, Mitigation, RAN GRK, NDC reporting, BURs reporting, and implement national standard and technical guidelines that will be developed and established throughout the project implementation.

Table 5: Sustainability Milestones

Milestone Year 1	Institutional Capacity Strengthening for Climate Transparency
Milestone Year 2	Regional Network for Monitoring and Public Awareness developed
Milestone Year 3	The Development and Establishment Of Robust Systems For GHG Inventory, And To Measure, Report, And Verify (MRV) Emissions In Compliance With The Paris Agreement
Milestone Year 4	Strengthened NDC Implementation and Tracking Progress

The long-term sustainability of the project results will be achieved through the following principles which will be followed during the implementation of the project:

- The project will reinforce existing activities carried out by the new Climate Change Directorate, in the framework of the BUR and National Communication. It does not aim to create a new system. Moreover the proposed activities and expected results are conclusions and gaps highlighted through the NDC, BUR and National communication elaboration processes. The project is aimed at addressing the current weaknesses of the national GHG inventory system. The project benefits should be sustainable in the long term by responding to existing needs;
- Partner with relevant institutions. The expected results and their related proposed activities will not be implemented by the project itself, but in close partnership with the relevant institutions for each particular set of results. The activities being funded by the project should respond to partners' needs; therefore, being institutionalized since the start;
- Build the capacity of existing mechanisms and structures, such as existing committees, working groups, etc., instead of creating new ones. This approach will ensure a better continuation of project benefits;

- Share resources with partners to implement the proposed activities. The project should not fund activities in their entirety; external funds should not be an alternative to state funding, and costs should be shared with the partners;
- Manage adequate exit points for the project from the various partnerships in place. The exit of project support should be planned carefully to avoid disruption and ensure continuity of project benefits.

Considering the current dynamic in Indonesia related to climate change, the expected benefits should be met and be sustainable. The proposed activities were identified to respond to existing gaps and needs. The activities will be implemented in partnership with the relevant partner organizations. Therefore, the process should be institutionalized within the partner organizations from the beginning of each activity. The long term sustainability of these benefits should be ensured through their institutionalizations.

Results from the project will also be disseminated widely at the national and regional level through existing information sharing networks and forums, such as the the Global Support Programme and the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and members.

Potential Scaling Up

Scaling up of the project initiative will be considered for other areas of sub-nationals in Indonesia; there are 34 provinces and 548 districts which means at least there are 29 provinces and 500 districts available for future scaling up activities. The possibility of scaling up can be further explored and discussed with the stakeholders, taking their support and commitment into consideration.

[1] Indonesia signed the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Rio, which was then ratified in 1994 through the Law no. 6/1994. At the United Nations Conference on Change Climate (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change-UNFCCC) in Bali on 2007, reached a purposeful Agreement to implement it effectively and sustainable through cooperation the long term, now, that refers to "Measurement, reporting and verification (Measurement, Reporting and Verification-MRV) as an important part of the process internationally. Almost all developing countries participating in the UNFCCC have been involved in the MRV of the Greenhouse Gas (Greenhouse Gases-GHGs) through the different schemed. Examples of such national-level schemes are National Communications (NCs) and national GHG inventories.

[2] The Katowice package is achieved through in-depth technical discussions and political compromise and containing operational guidance on: the information about domestic mitigation and other climate goals and activities that governments will provide in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs); how to communicate about efforts to adapt to climate impacts; the rules for

functioning of the Transparency Framework, which will show to the world what countries are doing about climate change; establishment of a committee to facilitate implementation of the Paris Agreement and promote compliance with the obligations undertaken under the Agreement; how to conduct the Global Stocktake of overall progress towards the aims of the Paris Agreement; how to assess progress on the development and transfer of technology; how to provide advance information on financial support to developing countries and the process for establishing new targets on finance from 2025 onwards.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.



1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

n/a

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Name of key Stakeholders	Roles and Responsibilities	Time of Engagement	Budget for Stakeholder Engagement*	Key indicators of stakeholders engagement
1. Ministry of Environment and Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Focal Point for UNFCCC Implementing Partner (IP) Liaising with UNFCCC on global processes 	All the time during project lifetime	Imbedded in the whole budget; MOEF co-finance the project	Activities of the projects are co-organized, approved, and supervised by MOEF.
2. Other relevant sectors (technical ministries): 2.1. Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs; 2.2. Ministry of Finance; 2.3. Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS); 2.4. Ministry of Agriculture 2.5. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources 2.6. Ministry of Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision-making and national investment Capacity building of relevant government officials Data collection and analysis Sectoral expertise 	All the time during project lifetime	Relevant ministries co-finance the project; imbedded in the whole budget.	Activities of the projects are co-organized, and approved, by relevant ministries; Relevant ministries are involved in the project activities.

Name of key Stakeholders	Roles and Responsibilities	Time of Engagement	Budget for Stakeholder Engagement*	Key indicators of stakeholders engagement
2.7. Ministry of Transportation 2.8. Ministry of Public Works and People's Housing 2.9. Ministry of Health 2.10. Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries				
3. Regional/ Sub-national offices (agencies): 3.1. Sumatera 3.2. Java and Kalimantan 3.3. Bali and Nusa Tenggara (Bali-Nustra) 3.4. Sulawesi, Maluku and Papua (Sumapapua)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection and analysis • Decision-making and local investment • Capacity building at regional and local levels 	Implementation of the project	Imbedded in the budget for data collection, decision making and local investment, and capacity building at regional and local level.	Activities are co-organized by sub national agencies; Sub-National agencies are involved in project activities in the regions.
4. Civil society organizations/ local communities/ indigenous peoples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection • Sensitization and training of communities • Capacity building (most of them are involved in REDD+ related activities) 	Implementation of the project	Imbedded in the budget for data collection, sensitization and training communities and capacity building.	CSO personnel, local communities, and IP are involved in activities in the regions: implementation, and dissemination of activities.
5. Local/ national and international NGOs that have strong interest in Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs will be engaged in the implementation of the project, including the best practice analysis and validation and appraisal for AFOLU data. 	Implementation of the project	Imbedded in the budget for best practice analysis and validation and appraisal for AFOLU data.	NGO personnel are involved in the activities: implementation, and dissemination of activities.
6. Oil and Gas companies, State Electricity company (PLN), Independent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data supply for GHG inventory 	Implementation of the project	Imbedded in the budget for: Data	Major industries personnel are involved

Name of key Stakeholders	Roles and Responsibilities	Time of Engagement	Budget for Stakeholder Engagement*	Key indicators of stakeholders engagement
Power Producer (IPP), Private Power Utility (PPU), and other major companies/ industries that have responsibility to report GHG emissions and involved in Climate Change actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of GHG inventory methodologies 		supply for GHG inventory Implementation of GHG inventory methodologies	in the activities: implementation, and dissemination of activities.
7. National Research institutes and universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development (IAARD) is the main research partner for AFOLU activity data collection and estimation. IAARD, as a specialized national institution for agriculture research will provide extension research required for enhancing data quality of agricultural emissions and adaptation activities 	Implementation of the project	Imbedded in the budget for data collection and estimation for AFOLU activity data.	National research institute and universities personnel are involved in the activities: implementation, and dissemination of activities.

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Climate change enlarges existing patterns of gender inequality. In responding to climate change, women are more vulnerable than men because they have limited access and control over resources and low participation in decision making. Also, women do not have a channel to voice their needs. Cultural, geographic, economic, and political conditions influence the level of vulnerability. Regarding the critical climate change situation, policymakers have an essential role in increasing gender equality related to climate risks and vulnerabilities. In the long term, increasing gender awareness at the decision-making level will influence climate policy, which will increase women's empowerment in dealing with climate change.

The CBIT project will consider the two main recommendations as described in gender gap analysis;

1. The CBIT project should conduct a gap analysis on gender equality in the climate transparency areas. It should identify the different roles and responsibilities of women and men in climate transparency areas. The gap analysis of gender equality will improve women participation. For example, the contribution of women will provide much-added value in several sectors, such as the emission of residential activities on the base of enquiries related to refining emission allowing moving from the level 1 to the level 2 according to 2006, IPCC.

2. The availability of up-to-date gender-disaggregated data poses a problem in climate transparency. In the future, if possible, assessments and survey data and information, such as GHG inventory, MRV, and other relevant activities, should always be considered in a gender-disaggregated manner. The gender-disaggregated data may account in the design of the measures, the monitoring system, reporting, and evaluation of project activities. In this way, the CBIT-project can contribute to related climate transparency reports.

In line with the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2011-2021 (outcome. 3), this project will develop a comprehensive gap analysis on gender equality, outlining the different roles and responsibilities of women and men in climate transparency areas. In supporting gender analysis, the project will conduct a baseline assessment in the first year. It aims to provide the necessary information, such as the different gender roles and responsibilities, related regulations, institutional mechanisms, and stakeholders' capacity in the climate transparency area. In the second year, the CBIT-project will develop a gender-sensitive indicator that aims to set a guideline to measure the progress of gender equality in climate transparency activities. The indicators will use in gender-sensitive data and information collection and information and analysis, which will be reported in project findings and relevant publications. Gender is also a critical factor to be considered in various activities, such as strengthening institutional arrangements and the MRV information system, training, capacity strengthening, and knowledge sharing process. The project will ensure that there will be an equal number of women and men during the meetings, workshops, training, and sharing knowledge events.

Gender is also seen as a key component of the project's holistic approach for results-based management, in line with GEF's Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP), and it will be addressed throughout the project cycle in the following way:

- The project will monitor the share of women and men who are direct project beneficiaries, and it will also monitor the nature of these benefits.
- Five of the project's outcome indicators measure gender considerations directly.
- Gender-sensitive targets and activities will be monitored in project reporting, both in annual reports and PIRs, and in the final evaluation.
- A national gender consultant will provide support to gender-related activities and M&E.

- The project will take into account the Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit developed by the Global Support Program through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF, including the planned updated version of the toolkit. Another relevant tool to be used during this project is Gender Toolkit for NCs and BUR developed by the Global Support Programme for NC and BURs.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

The main private sector engagement for this project are mainly the Oil and Gas companies, State Electricity company (PLN), Independent Power Producer (IPP), Private Power Utility (PPU), and other major companies/ industries that have responsibility to report GHG emissions and involved in Climate Change actions. Their roles and responsibility will be to provide data supply for GHG inventory, and implementation

of GHG inventory methodologies. They will be engaged during implementation of the project, and imbedded in the project budget for: data supply for GHG inventory, and implementation of GHG inventory methodologies.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

The potentials risks and proposed mitigation actions are as followed :

Table 3: Risks To Cbit Project Implementation And Measures To Address Them

No	Description of risks	Types of Risks	Probability and impact (1-5)	Measures to address the risks
1	Lack of political will to support the project activities due to government change	Political	P=4 I=5	Awareness raising among the decision makers combined with a strong stakeholder involvement plan.
2	Lack of coordination among concerned ministries and local government authorities	Political	P=2 I=4	Clear project institutional arrangements that specify roles and responsibilities of those concerned set out by the national guideline to be supported by the project.

3	Limited cooperation on data and information sharing among stakeholders	Organiza tional	P=2 P=3	MoU with the key stakeholders to collect and handover required data and information
4	Inability for the government to fund the ETF related activities beyond the project cycle	Financial	P=4 I=4	Use South-South cooperation as an outreach channel for potential investment; utilize resources available with baseline projects
5	Gender mainstreaming hindered by resistance from local and national stakeholders	Cultural	P=3 I=2	Clear initial communication on gender equality as one of the key monitoring elements for tracking progress of the project

In general, national experts face difficulties in enhancing the depth and quality of assessments to be carried out under the project due to limited capacities and lack of adequate climate relevant data, GHG inventory baselines, information and lessons and good practices (level of the risk, moderate). As proposed actions for mitigation: UNDP as implementing agency will overview closely the project implementation and will work closely with other relevant international initiatives, such as the CBIT Global Coordination Platform to help Indonesia to identify the centers of excellence in country as well as outside Indonesia. Additionally, Indonesia would work closely with the UNDP/UNEP Global Support Program in implementing peer support by linking the Indonesia team to teams in other countries working on transparency. This collaboration will be instrumental to exchange data and information, lessons learnt and good practices to enhance the quality and relevance of GHG inventory. The south-south cooperation and the peer to peer support within the South-East Asian network, will also help to strengthen the capacity of the national stakeholders

Weak participation process amongst stakeholders due to institutional rivalries and rigidities which hamper responsiveness of project outputs to national development needs as well as effective work delivery and quality of the outputs (level of risk, moderate). As a mitigation measure, the Directorate General of Climate Change will work closely with the representatives of key institutions. It is important to ensure that project will be known beyond the implementation partners that there will be no misunderstandings concerning objectives and activities. Efforts will be made to ensure that the project is addressing both short term needs regarding convention requirements (transparency) while at the same time achieving results with a long term perspective of helping Indonesia to address climate change issues in a more sustainable manner.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The project will be executed according to UNDP's National Implementation Modality (NIM) as per NIM guidelines agreed by UNDP and the Government of Indonesia. The project is designed to be implemented in parallel and in complementarity with several activities, such as:

- A new initiative by UNDP and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF), on the 4th National Communication (NC4) to UNFCCC. The project will focus on enabling GoI to design public policies and measures for mitigation and adaptation to climate change and to evaluate the environmental, social and economic impact of their implementation while fulfilling obligations to the UNFCCC. The proposed project will support the government to carry out all the necessary activities to prepare the 4th National Communication to comply with its commitments to the UNFCCC, in agreement with Convention's Articles 4.1 and 12.1, which will be developed in full coordination with this CBIT proposal.
- Indonesia's Market Readiness Proposal Under the Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR for Indonesia) which aims to support the government to determine an appropriate market-based instrument (MBI) to reduce GHG emissions. This will be achieved through the development of GHG emissions profiles and monitoring-reporting verification (MRV) systems in power generation and energy-intensive industries; and the development and piloting of a framework for market-based instrument (MBI) in Indonesia. The knowledge and lessons learnt generated through the CBIT project will be shared and exchanged through peer to peer interaction with the other regional countries. (as expressed in output 2.2.4).
- Similarly, a GEF-UNDP funded project "Market Transformation through Design and implementation of appropriate Mitigation Actions in the Energy Sector (MTRE3). The project aims to support the design and implementation of appropriate climate change mitigation actions in the energy generation and energy end use sectors. The project is intended to incrementally support GoI to achieve the voluntary GHGs emissions target by supporting effective implementation of RAN-GRK and RAD-GRK in energy sector. These initiatives will help provide an opportunity to discuss with other stakeholders and relevant agencies who are implementing CBIT common barriers and identified solutions.

The CBIT project will provide synergies with other climate change projects. These projects will fill in the overarching framework for Climate Change management issues in Indonesia, while the CBIT project focuses primarily on increasing capacity to manage progress in the entire sector. The 4th National Communication project will focus on Indonesia's reporting (National Communications and BURs) under the UNFCCC, while the Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR) project will focus on the development of pragmatic domestic market-based mechanisms by building and implementing carbon pricing instruments and assisting the country with identifying and implementing best practice approaches. The Market Transformation for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (MTRE3) project will support the design and implementation of appropriate climate change mitigation actions focusing at energy supply and consumers. In the meantime, the CBIT project, in general, will improve and strengthen the stakeholders' capacity to manage the process of climate change transparency.

The knowledge and lessons learnt generated through the CBIT project will be shared and exchanged through peer to peer interaction with the other regional countries.

The Directorate of Climate Change from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry will be responsible for executing the project. The project steering committee will be established to oversee the implementation of the project. The project steering committee, will be composed by the Ministries of energy and Mineral Resources, agriculture BAPENNAS, and Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs – including the Indonesia's Greenhouse Gas Management Team- a representative of UNDP's country office, non-governmental organizations and selected experts. The project steering committee will oversee the project team in carrying out the project activities, provide guidance and recommendation and support to ensure the project activities are carried out efficiently and effectively.

At implementation level, a full-time coordinator with qualified expertise and experiences will be selected to carry out the project management. This coordinator will be based within the Directorate of Climate Change as the same Direction is in charge inter alia of the elaboration of the NCs and BURs.

A Team of national experts will be selected to carry out the technical works. The Indonesia Greenhouse Gas Management Team will also provide support to the technical teams, in the perspective of a future collaboration.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

- National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) under LDCF/UNFCCC
- National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD
- ASGM NAP (Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining) under Mercury
- Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) under Minamata Convention
- National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD

- National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC
- Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC
- National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD
- National Implementation Plan (NIP) under POPs
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)
- National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) under GEFSEC
- Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC
- Others

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At implementation level, a full-time coordinator with qualified expertise and experiences will be selected to carry out the project management. This coordinator will be based within the Directorate of Climate Change as the same Direction is in charge inter alia of the elaboration of the NCs and BURs.

A Team of national experts will be selected to carry out the technical works. The Indonesia Greenhouse Gas Management Team will also provide support to the technical teams, in the perspective of a future collaboration.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

Under Outcome 1.2, the project will work with government institutions and non-governmental stakeholders to establish long-term strategy and access to financial resources, capacity building and technology transfer through the development of: (1) a detailed gap analysis on gender equality, (2) a long-term strategy on the access to financial resources, capacity building and and technology transfer, and (3) knowledge sharing.

The prepared budget for knowledge management is USD 57.992, including international consultant, local consultant, travel, and professional services audit for the whole 4 years of the project.

In line with the transparency mechanism, the tools or platform would also help Indonesia to identify on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received, to ensure a better quality of report and a smooth engagement with the information of support provided from developed countries.

In detail, the knowledge management activities are listed in output 1.2.3 as stated below:

- **Output 1.2.3 Knowledge shared among key stakeholders**

Target: Documents of Knowledge sharing : publications, posters, social-media updates.

Activity results 1.2.3.1: Develop knowledge products.

Activity: The activity will focus on developing knowledge product about CBIT. From its activities, the project will derive and document findings, needs, lessons learned and recommendations. The deliverables contain briefing papers, newsletters, etc, to communicate activities and results

achieved by the CBIT implementation phase to relevant stakeholders. A web-portal hosted within the MoEF website will be developed to store the knowledge products in a structured way, provide international references linked with CBIT platform and make it easily accessible by stakeholders and the general public. To leverage the project's results visibility to general public, social media will be used as appropriate and press releases will be made along with the implementation of CBIT activities major events and completion of milestones. At least two (2) dissemination workshop will be organized.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office UNEP-GEF Task Manager Project Manager (PM)	\$ 10,996	Within two months of project document signature
Inception Report	Project Manager	(included in routine project staff activity)	Within two weeks of inception workshop
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project Manager	\$ 10,996	Annually
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	RTA UNDP Country Office NPM	(included in routine project staff activity)	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring all risks (UNDP risk register)	UNDP Country Office	(included in routine project	On-going.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
	Project Manager	staff activity	
Monitoring of stakeholder engagement plan	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	(included in routine project staff activity)	On-going.
Monitoring of gender action plan	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	(included in routine project staff activity)	On-going.
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None	Annually
Oversight missions	UNDP Country Office	None	Annually
<i>Mid-term GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators and METT or other required Tracking Tools</i>	UNDP Country Office and Project team	\$ 7,000	Before mid-term review mission takes place.
<i>Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)</i>	UNDP Country Office and Project team	\$ 12,000	Between 2nd and 3rd PIR.
<i>Terminal GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators and METT or other required Tracking Tools</i>	Project Manager	(included in routine project staff activity)	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	UNDP Country Office and Project team	\$ 17,000	At least three months before operational closure

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
TOTAL indicative COST		\$ 57,992	

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

This project will improve the quality of benefits and services for individuals and groups who support marginalized groups. Through capacity building undertaken for stakeholders, the project is expected to indirectly enhance the fulfillment of community rights in programs related to climate change. Also, this capacity-building project is expected to improve various climate transparency programs. As a result, it can improve the efficiency of policymaking in selected sectors, increase the participation of marginalized groups in the decision-making process related to climate change, and fulfillment of people's fundamental rights to a livable environment.

The project will support the achievement of global environment benefits or adaptation benefits through implementation of its 3 components:

Component 1: National Institutions Strengthening for Climate Transparency

This component will help strengthen the capacities of national and local institutions and stakeholders in managing properly transparency and MRV systems, so that Indonesia has the proper political and institutional structures in place. It will improve

knowledge on what MRV arrangements, and the ETF are, highlight in particular the benefits it can provide at the national and local level, in terms for example of improved governance and by supporting results-based payments. This awareness exercise will be provided to a broad range of stakeholders, from ministerial staff to policy makers, civil society, academia and the private sector. Further, a clear explanation of roles will be realized in order to clarify what each role in the transparency systems entails and how those are related to each other's, thus strengthening the institutional arrangements dealing with climate change and climate transparency.

It will elaborate, validate and adopt a *national long-term strategy on climate transparency*, with the objective of supporting Indonesia in switching away from a project-based approach to MRV toward a full institutionalization of the ETF. By defining long-term and mid-term goals, key milestones, roles and responsibilities – all of which, as a state policy, should not be impacted by change of governments and authorities- Indonesia will be able to count with the proper policies and legal framework to support its transparency actions over the next decades.

The project is expected to strengthen the NDC implementation strategy that consists of (1) ownership and commitment development, (2) capacity development, (3) enabling environment, (4) communication network and framework development, (5) One GHG Data Policy, (6) Intervention programme, planning, and policy development, (7) NDC Implementation Guidelines development, (8) NDC implementation, and (9) NDC review and monitoring.

Under Outcome 1.1, the project will establish Indonesia's transparency mechanism, which will be technically in charge of managing national communications, biennial update reports and more in general of every component of the MRV/enhanced transparency framework in the country. This mechanism, built on existing institutions and key part of the newly defined climate institutional arrangements, will support the preparation of greenhouse gas inventories as well as the proper tracking of NDCs and will gradually be staffed with government experts and increasingly funded by the national budget.

The proposed inter-ministerial coordination mechanism will have a dual role: on one side, it will support the coordination and communication among transparency actors thus supporting quickly and efficiently the requests originating by the transparency mechanism/unit. On the other side, it will provide strategic advice and orientation to the transparency mechanism itself as well as to policy makers in order to support the implementation of sound and innovative climate transparency policies. The National Institutions for Climate Transparency will be established through a ministerial decree. The framework will provide tools for data and information management (developed by the MOEF). Meanwhile, the transparency mechanism will develop and regulate inter-ministerial and private sector collaboration to increase data and information quality.

The mechanism of coordination is indirectly meant to include the participation of a broad range of stakeholders, including those from academia, civil society, and different ministries.

Within the context of this component, the project will not only capacitate government agencies but also non-governmental stakeholders (private sector, etc.) to establish a long-term strategy linked to the existing mechanism.

The project will also work with regional networks, conduct regular monitoring, and undertake public awareness to assure strengthened institutional arrangements for climate transparency are in place.

Under Outcome 1.2, the will work with government institutions and non-governmental stakeholders to establish long-term strategy and access to financial resources, capacity building and technology transfer through the development of: (1) a detailed gap analysis on gender equality, (2) a long-term strategy on the access to financial resources, capacity building and and technology transfer, and (3) knowledge sharing.

Recently, international agreements on Climate Change have offered the provision of various means of support through new financial resources, capacity building activities, and transfer of technology. In the meantime, it is unfortunate that local government agencies and non-governmental stakeholders in the country, are not well informed about the availability of such support. Therefore, it is important to introduce/ promote the availability of a broad range of support (including the information on ways to access the support) to the relevant stakeholders.

Considering the vastness of Indonesia's territory, it is important to develop strategic activities to facilitate the access of stakeholders to support for climate-change related activities, such as a matchmaking tool or a platform with guidance and linkages to available support.

In line with the transparency mechanism, the tools or platform would also help Indonesia to identify on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received, to ensure a better quality of report and a smooth engagement with the information of support provided from developed countries.

Therefore this project will work with government institutions and nonparty stakeholders to establish long-term strategy and access to financial resources, capacity building and technology transfer through the development of: (1) gap analysis on gender equality, (2) a long-term strategy on the access to financial resources, capacity building and and technology transfer, and (3) knowledge sharing.

Component 2: The Development and Establishment of Robust Systems to Measure, Report and Verify (MRV) Emissions in compliance with the Paris Agreement

The outcome of this component will aim at strengthened GHG inventory mechanism and domestic MRV system and designed domestic MRV system capable of tracking and exchanging data on GHG emissions. It will facilitate relevant agencies to calculate GHG inventories using the established guidelines, especially the IPCC 2006 guidelines as well as support the development of a proper time series.

It will focus on the development of proper activity data and emission factors, with a particular attention on the most important sectors in terms of emissions (LULUCF sector and other related sectors (energy, IPPU), as Indonesia has so far only used -for example- IPCC defaults data, which do not describe appropriately national conditions and thus increase uncertainty over national emissions.

Improvement plan on LULUCF sector is to include these following activities: (a) Improve emission factor on peatland fire; (b) Activity data availability, especially land cover change analysis, can be improved into 1 (one) year earlier; and (c) Peatland decomposition calculation, carbon stock determination must be harmonized with the Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL). For the sector of energy, especially for the sub sector of transportation, the GHG emission is disaggregated into Civil Aviation, Land Transportation (Road Transportation and Railway), and Water Borne Navigation. In this sub-sector of transportation, fuel combustion data for land transportation cannot be disaggregated into land and railway (train) transportation. For the sector of Industrial Process and Product Use (IPPU), the improvement on the estimation of GHG calculation is based on the real production data or manufacturers' data report directly by the industry to the Ministry of Industry through SIINAS system <https://siinas.kemenperin.go.id/> This system has been applied to the industries of cement, ammonia, urea fertilizer, iron and steel, and chemicals. It is expected that other industries will be able to follow to minimize assumption-based data to measure the emissions.

It will support the development of a QA/QC protocol, up to now missing, which will allow Indonesia to correct uncertainties and mistakes at the national level, before inventories are formally submitted to the Convention. This output will thus help the Party to avoid submission of incorrect values for GHG inventories as happened in the past.

It will be aimed at supporting Indonesia in its transition toward the use of the 2006 IPCC guidelines and will be focused at training national entities, including academia, with the objective of reducing significantly the use of external consultants in future climate reports. This is particularly important as up to now there are very limited human capacities in the elaboration of GHG inventories.

It will support the establishment of data management sharing protocols, with the goal of improving data exchange, communication and coordination among different public and private institutions, thus creating the basis for better data management.

Under the component, the project will strengthen Gol to improve data collection as well as assist in the design of an online MRV platform, with the objective of improving the stocking and reporting of GHG data, a key piece instrumental to establishing a national MRV system.

The component will support Gol in designing sectorial interfaces for the MRV system in order to engage further public and private institutions--together with outputs under Component 1--in collecting and entering data directly into the MRV system. Under this component, the project will strengthen domestic MRV system through piloting MRV systems in selected areas among the regions of Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), i.e. Sumatera, Java-Kalimantan, Bali-Nusa Tenggara, and Sumapapua (Sulawesi, Maluku and Papua) in coordination with relevant parties at national and sub-national agencies. The project will select one or two pilot area(s) on each environment development regions, so there will be 5 to 10 pilot provinces to be implementing the MRV system. Regular workshops will be conducted both nationally and regionally to bridge consultations and sharing experience between stakeholder on the national level as well as provincial level.

Methodology Panel has been formed to support the implementation of MRV consisting of experts from universities, research institutions and sectoral ministries. The function of the Panel is to identify, analyze, and asses methodologies developed by parties to measure the emission reduction and also to formulate recommendations for policy makers in making and planning climate action programs. The panel was established based on MoEF Regulation No.22/PPI/IGAS/PPI.2/6/2017.

Component 3: Strengthened NDC Implementation and Tracking Progress

Under this component, the project will support the re-assessment of information reported in the NDC, with a focus on the assumptions and methodologies used for establishing the business as usual scenario for 2030 and the low carbon scenario. It will incorporate data provided by the most recent GHG inventory (2017) elaborated under the BUR. The project will also review the methodological approaches previously used with the goal of improving the estimates generated for both scenarios and achieving more robust estimates without backpedaling on the ambitious commitments presented at COP 21.

Activities under this component will also address the gaps flagged in the NDC regarding data from certain sectors. Regarding the LULUCF sector and other related sectors (energy, IPPU), Indonesia's NDC stated that "Emissions from this important sector in Indonesia will need to be analyzed more precise by 2020 in order to be integrated into the overall objective." While the CBIT will not specifically be directed at improving information on land use, it will work closely with other initiatives (such as the REDD + national programme and future BUR/NC programmes) in order to guarantee that this newly elaborated information will feed in into the revised NDC.

This component will also aim at elaborating a new methodology and tools, to be designed by key national stakeholders, that will allow Indonesia to properly keep track of its progress in the implementation of its NDC. Improved tracking will allow the country to provide proper accounting of its mitigation and adaptation efforts and to provide useful and correct inputs to the global stocktakes under the Enhanced Transparency Framework established by the Paris Agreement.

Indonesia will use CBIT support to “elevate” the technically sound methodology as described under the previous output into a national climate policy recognized and implemented by all ministries, the private sector and civil society, thus further strengthening the institutional arrangements already supported by relevant outcome(s). This output will ensure that NDC accounting efforts will be applied at all levels, thus increasing the validity of the data to be reported in the future by the Party.

Finally, Indonesia believes strongly on the value of peer to peer support in the South-East Asian region and is willing both to provide expertise to others as well as to learn their lessons learnt to make its own transparency framework as effective as possible, also with the support of the UNDP/FAO and its MRV/Transparency South-East Asian network. Output 3.5 will cover different sort of exchanges, both in person and virtual. It will facilitate knowledge exchanges and lessons learnt also outside the region, by being actively engaged in the CBIT global coordination platform and by providing feedbacks on inter alia project implementation, barriers, lessons learnt, information which will be made available virtually through the platform to a wide range of stakeholders around the world.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks □

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Annex 4: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Indonesia to comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement (CBIT ^[1])
2. Project Number	6440
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Indonesia

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

- Led by the Directorate General of Climate Change at the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), the project brings together a variety of state and non-state academic actors and institutions. This project will improve the quality of benefits and services for individuals and groups who support marginalized groups. Through capacity building undertaken for stakeholders, the project is expected to indirectly enhance the fulfillment of community rights in programs related to climate change. Also, this capacity-building project is expected to improve various climate transparency programs. As a result, it can improve the efficiency of policymaking in selected sectors, increase the participation of marginalized groups in the decision-making process related to climate change, and fulfillment of people's fundamental rights to a livable environment.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

At the project preparation grant stage (PPG), a Gender Specialist was assigned to ensure integration of gender mainstreaming actions in the GEF project planning processes, and various stages of the project cycle; address the issues of inadequate sex-disaggregated data.

A gender analysis was undertaken at PPG to identify the gender mainstreaming process in the Directorate General of Climate Change at the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry and relate its operation with the women's vulnerability and women participation in the climate change policy. The gender analysis is based on (1) consultation meeting (national level); (2) Discussion with the related unit in the MoEF; (3) desk review of key national policy document; and (3) lessons learned and recommendations from past gender assessment and studies done by the Government of Indonesia, UN agencies, development partners, non-state actors (civil society groups and academics).

The project results framework contains measurable indicators related to gender equality and women's empowerment; an ATLAS gender marker of 2 has been applied to the project. In the mid-term evaluation, it is targeted at least 50% female will be participated in the capacity building programs, and 250 female is expected at the end of project evaluation. However, this project will measure the awareness of participants on gender equality in each activity through online questionnaires.

Finally, at the project level implementation arrangements, a gender consultant will be recruited on a part-time basis to support the National Project Management Unit to implement the gender action plan, in particular relating to inclusion, participation, and benefit-sharing. The gender consultant will ensure the baseline assessment on gender equality, the development of gender-sensitive indicators, and monitoring plan.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

This project aims to strengthen the capacity institutions in Indonesia to comply with the Transparency Requirement of the Paris Agreement. It will facilitate the effort of Indonesia to comply with Indonesia's engagement in Paris Agreement/UNFCCC. Therefore, this project will strengthen environmental management capacities in Indonesia through three project components:

- National Institutions Strengthening for Climate Transparency
- The Development and Establishment of Robust Systems to Measure, Report and Verify (MRV) Emissions in compliance with the Paris Agreement

Strengthened NDC Implementation and Tracking Progress

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>			<p>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</p>
Risk Description	Impact and Probability (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.
<p>Risk 1: Human Rights</p> <p>This CBIT Project's activities are technical assistance on NDC implementation and reporting, as</p>	<p>I = 1</p> <p>P =1</p>	<p>Low</p>		

<p>well as strengthening institutions on climate transparency, so human rights are not part of the risk, but part of the assets of this project.</p> <p>No Risk Identified</p>				
<p>Risk 2: Gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p>Potential that project may:</p> <p>Raise gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and this has been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment.</p>	<p>I = 2</p> <p>P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Gender mainstreaming might be hindered by resistance from local and national stakeholders.</p>	
<p>Risk 3: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p> <p>Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management. The CBIT Project will work on the system of Climate transparency, NDC Implementation and Reporting, and Institutional strengthening, so biodiversity conservation and natural resource management are part of the strengthened sectors in NDC Implementation</p>	<p>I = 1</p> <p>P = 1</p>	<p>Low</p>		

No Risks Identified				
<p>Risk 4: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</p> <p>Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation. The project will work on climate change sector specifically Climate transparency and NDC implementation</p> <p>No Risks Identified</p>	<p>I=1</p> <p>P=1</p>	Low		
<p>Risk 5: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</p> <p>Natural disasters and climate change may affect the implementation and results of project initiatives, but not directly as the project deals with institutions and IT system management</p> <p>No Risks Identified</p>	<p>I=1</p> <p>P=1</p>	Low		
<p>Risk 6: Cultural Heritage</p> <p>Women (customary community and rural women in particular) and other marginalized groups may not be fully involved in planning, implementation, and monitoring of project interventions related to strengthening CBIT institutional management to enhance</p>	<p>I=1</p> <p>P=2</p>	Low		

<p>conservation outcomes, sustainable livelihoods, and HWC management. As CBIT is a capacity-building project, it will not harm the indigenous people and women in rural areas</p> <p>No Risks Identified</p>				
<p>Risk 7: Displacement and Resettlement</p> <p>Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) is not applicable for this project.</p> <p>No Risk Identified</p>	<p>I=1</p> <p>P=2</p>	<p>Low</p>		
<p>Risk 8: Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>The cultural identity of the customary communities or other ethnic or special interest groups are respected and will take part in activities of NDC Implementation, GHG Reporting and MRV. There is a chance in the sub-national level some cultural identity or special interest groups are not included</p> <p>No Risks Identified</p>	<p>I=1</p> <p>P=1</p>	<p>Low</p>		
<p>Risk 9: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</p> <p>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency. This project will strengthened sub-national institutions in 5 different regions in Indonesia, which will include intensive travelling from one place to</p>	<p>I=1</p> <p>P=1</p>	<p>Low</p>		

<p>another. These intensive travels might produce some pollution but in general, there is no threat to resource efficiency</p> <p>No Risks Identified</p>				
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?			
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)		Comments	
	Low Risk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Overall the project risk categories are low. This project aims to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders, and does not have any negative impact to human rights and environmental sustainability. The moderate risk is identified in gender equality and women's empowerment. The gender mainstreaming in this issue could be hindered by the stakeholders.	
	Moderate Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	High Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?			
	Check all that apply		Comments	
	Principle 1: Human Rights	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and	<input type="checkbox"/>		

	<i>Adaptation</i>		
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	4. Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental <u>Risks</u>	
Principles 1: Human Rights	Answer (Yes/No)
1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? [2]	No
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the	No

situation of women and girls?	
2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3. Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	Yes
4. Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below	
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	
1.1 Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
1.2 Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3 Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No

1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ^[3] greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate	No

change?	
<p>2.3 Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?</p> <p><i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i></p>	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	
3.1 Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2 Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3 Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4 Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5 Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6 Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7 Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8 Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9 Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No

Standard 4: Cultural Heritage	
4.1 Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2 Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement	
5.1 Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2 Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3 Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ^[4]	No
5.4 Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples	
6.1 Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2 Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3 Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in	No

question)?	
<i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	
6.4 Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5 Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6 Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7 Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8 Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9 Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	
7.1 Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2 Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3 Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4 Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the	No

environment or human health?	
7.5 Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

[1] Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency

[2] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to “women and men” or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

[3] In regards to CO₂, ‘significant emissions’ corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

[4] Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
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Title	Module	Submitted
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6440_CBIT_Indonesia_SESP_22062020	CEO Endorsement ESS	
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ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Project Results Framework

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): 13. Climate Action, 17. Partnership for the Goals				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): Indonesia is sustainably managing its natural resources, on land and at sea, with an increased resilience to the effects of climate change, disaster and other shocks				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Project Objective: Strengthen Indonesia's technical and institutional capacity, to meet the Paris Agreement on Climate Change Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) requirements when implementing priority actions for achieving its Nationally	Mandatory Indicator 1: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	Low	The composition of direct beneficiaries are 50% Female (F) and 50% Male (M) at five targeted regions and national level.	Direct beneficiaries: 250 Female (F) and 250 Male (M). In five targeted regions and national level. - Central Office: 50 F+50 M - Sumatera Region: 50 F + 50 M - Java and Kalimantan: 50 F + 50 M - Bali Nusra: 50 F +50 M Sumapapua Region: 50 F + 50 M

Determined Contributions (NDC) and its goals related to low carbon emission development				<p>Indirect beneficiaries:</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries are the direct participant's team at their work division that range between 5-10 persons. Considering that direct participations of CBIT's activities will benefit the whole work division, the number of indirect beneficiaries can be estimated about 1,250 (F) and 1,250 (M), the number of indirect beneficiaries is the number of beneficiaries multiplied by 5 (assuming that direct beneficiaries will influence other staff at the lowest number).</p>
	<p><u>Mandatory</u> GEF Core Indicators:</p> <p>-</p> <p>Indicator 2:</p> <p>National institutions for transparency-</p>	Low	National institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities are strengthened in 2 targeted regions	National institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities are strengthened in all 5

	related activities in line with national priorities are strengthened;			targeted regions
	<p>Indicator 3:</p> <p>Relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement are provided;</p>	Low	Relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement are provided in at least 2 targeted regions	Relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement are provided in all 5 targeted regions
	<p>Indicator 4:</p> <p>Improvement of transparency over time is assisted</p>	<p>Low</p> <p>Measurement systems are in place, but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there;</p>	Measurement regarding GHG is broadly done (with widely acceptable methodologies), need for more sophisticated analyses to improve policy; Reporting is periodic with improvements in transparency; verification is done through more sophisticated methods even if partially;	<p>Strong Monitoring and Reporting systems – robust methodologies, cost effective and efficient, periodic; verification done to a significant degree;</p> <p>Strong MRV systems that provide quality GHG-related information in a transparent, accurate and accessible to a wide audience, with feedback of information from MRV flowing into policy design</p>

				and implementation
Project component 1	Institutional Capacity Strengthening for Climate Transparency			
Project Outcome 1	Indicator 5: Institutional Capacity for Climate Transparency Strengthened	<p>Low</p> <p>Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.</p>	<p>Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into planning or budgeting activities.</p>	<p>Designated transparency institution(s) has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities. Institution(s) has clear mandate or authority to coordinate activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and activities are integrated into planning</p>

				and budgeting activities
	<p><i>Sub-indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Institution for Climate Transparency mechanism/unit established</i> 	Low	At least National Level Institutional capacity for Climate transparency is established.	National Level Institutional capacity for Climate transparency is strengthened; 2 sub-national institutional capacity for climate transparency is established.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Sound Project Management</i> 	None	Project Board/SC, TC and PMU are established and organizing day to day activities of the project	Project Board/SC, TC and PMU are organizing and reporting day to day activities of as well as scaling up activities when possible.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review, Gap Analysis, and MAPPING of available institutions and their roles in Climate Change: building on NPS, Regional Government (Province-Kab/Kota), stakeholders' mapping 2019. 	None	Review, Gap Analysis and Mapping of institutions and their roles in Climate Change at least conducted in 3 out of 5 targeted regions.	Review, Gap Analysis and Mapping of institutions and their roles in Climate Change conducted in 5 targeted regions.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and develop national and sub-national network for MRV and Public Awareness 	None	Support and develop national and sub-national network for MRV and Public Awareness in 3 out of 5 targeted regions.	Support and develop national and sub-national network for MRV and Public Awareness conducted in 5 targeted regions.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutionalized Climate Transparency mechanism/unit established Regional Network for Monitoring and Public Awareness supported and developed 			
Outcome 2: Capacitated government and non party stakeholders to establish long-term strategy and access to	Indicator 6: Capacity Building and Long term strategy for Government and NPS (non Party Stakeholders) Climate Transparency are Strengthened	Low	National Level Institutional capacity for Government and NPS Climate transparency is strengthened; at least 2 from 5 sub-national institutional capacity for climate transparency is strengthened through planning and strategy development to access financial resources and technology transfer.	National Level Institutional capacity for Government and NPS Climate transparency is strengthened; all sub-national institutional capacity for climate transparency is

financial resources, capacity building and technology transfer				strengthened, implementation of plans and strategies to access financial resources and technology transfer.
	<p>Sub-Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and non-party stakeholder capacitated and long-term strategy and access to financial resources, capacity building, and technology transfer established 	Low	Government, NPS capacitated, long term strategy and access to financial resources capacity is built and technology transfer is established, and knowledge is shared, in at least 2 from 5 sub-national targeted regions.	Government, NPS capacitated, long term strategy and access to financial resources capacity is built and technology transfer, and knowledge is shared, is established in 5 sub-national targeted regions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline assessment on gender equality 	None	<p>Gender-related issues are identified both in national and sub-national. The baseline is a base to develop gender-sensitive indicators and gap analysis on gender equality.</p> <p>At least 50% female and 50% male of related staff</p>	Government, NPS capacitated long term strategy to conduct gender gap analysis and integrate gender issues in climate transparency

			participate in baseline assessment.	projects.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A gender-sensitive indicators handbook 	None	<p>Gender-sensitive indicators handbook ready to use in climate transparency projects.</p> <p>At least 20 female and 20 male staff is trained as trainer to use the handbook.</p> <p>-20 female and 20 male staff disseminates the handbook to their colleague in the Ministry.</p>	<p>Government, NPs capacitated long term strategy to apply a gender-sensitive approach to data and information collection and analysis that will be reported in any climate transparency projects findings and publications.</p>
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term strategy on the access to financial resources, capacity building, and technology transfer developed Knowledge shared among key stakeholder Gap analysis on Gender Equality conducted 			
Project component 2	The Development and Establishment Of Robust Systems For GHG Inventory, And To Measure, Report, And Verify (MRV) Emissions In Compliance With The Paris Agreement			
Outcome 3	Indicator 7: Enhanced Quality Assurance (QA)/ Quality Control (QC) and verification processes as well as adoption of improvement plans.	Low	Robust systems for GHG inventory and MRV Emission in compliance with Paris Agreement developed and established in 2 regions out of the 5 targeted regions	Robust systems for GHG inventory and MRV Emission in compliance with Paris Agreement developed and established in 5 targeted regions.

	<p>Sub-indicators :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Quality Assurance (QA)/Quality Control (QC) and verification processes as well as adoption of improvement plans enhanced 	None	2 targeted regions established QA/QC plans and verification improvement process	5 targeted regions established QA/QC plans and verification improvement process
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping activity data of the current sub-national GHG inventory available, identifying target sectors to support data availability 	Low	Mapping activity data of the current sub-national GHG inventory available in 2 targeted regions	Mapping activity data of the current sub-national GHG inventory available in 5 targeted regions

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop local emission factor with academia and research institution and other institutions 	None	Local emission factor is developed in 2 targeted regions	Local emission factor is developed in 2 targeted regions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaging with NPS conduct GHG inventory 	None	NPS are engaged in conducting GHG inventory in 2 targeted regions	NPS are engaged in conducting GHG inventory in 2 targeted regions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QA / QC plan for national inventories strengthened in sub-national levels 	Low	QA / QC plan for national inventories strengthened in sub-national levels in 2 regions	QA / QC plan for national inventories strengthened in sub-national levels in 5 regions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the quality of the GHG inventory developed and adopted 	Low	Review existing GHG emission inventory report and set up institutional arrangement and GHG emission inventory in 3 provinces.	Review existing GHG emission inventory report and set up institutional arrangement ad GHG emission inventory in 6

				provinces.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GHG Inventory reviews conducted to validate approaches and results - Robust activity data and nationally appropriate emission factors enhanced - QA/QC plan for national inventories strengthened - Plan to continuously improve the quality of the GHG inventory developed and adopted - Capacity of key stakeholders strengthened in the areas of GHG inventories and the use of the IPCC 2006 guidelines 			

Outcome 4	<p>Indicator 8: Domestic MRV System completed, including capacity building for data survey and data collection and public awareness in implementing methodology to support MRV</p> <p>Sub-indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic MRV System developed. 	Low	By Q8, at least the national Registry Sytem for Adaptation Scheme is 50% developed.	By Q14, National Registry Sytem for Adaptation Scheme is completed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building for UPT DG PPI to do data survey or data collection is achieved 	<p>Low</p> <p>capacity building in UPT DG PPI for data survey and data collection,</p>	By Q8, capacity building for Sampling test for waste production, waste stream, and local emission factor has reached at least 90 persons in more than 2 targeted regions.	By Q14, capacity building for Sampling test for waste production, waste stream, and local emission factor has reached at least 180 persons in 5 targetted regions.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed public awareness in implementing methodology to support MRV National System 	Low public awareness in implementing methodology to support MRV	By Q8, developing public awareness in implementing methodology has reached at least 60 persons in more than 2 targeted regions.	By Q14, developing public awareness in implementing methodology has reached at least 60 persons in more than 2 targeted regions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enrichment by identification reduction emission methodology 	Low Understanding of identification reduction methodology	By Q8, enrichment of International methodology is adopted, and local methodology is identified, an FGD has included for at least 30 persons.	By Q14, Arrangement of methodology compilation, and establishment of methodology panel in related ministries are completed; FGD for the issue has included 60 persons.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing information service system based on landscape and administration 	<p>None</p> <p>Lack of service system based on landscape and administration</p>	By Q8 Information service system development has completed data survey, data collection, data labelling, dan starting collection of assumptions.	By Q14, Information service system is completely developed, including competed assumption, completed data recall, and completed modules to use the system.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systemic integration on data and information on climate and disaster (INARISK, SIDIK) 	<p>None</p> <p>Lack of systemic integration on data and information on climate and disaster</p>	By Q4, Systemic integration on data and information on climate and disaster has completed integration data identification and integration of assumptions.	By Q8 Systemic integration on data and information on climate and disaster is completed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated system of reporting of adaptation action with risks code 	<p>None</p> <p>Lack of integrated system of reporting of adaptation action with risks code</p>	By Q8, Integrated system of reporting of adaptation action with risks code has completed integration data identification and integration of risk code assumptions.	By Q14, Integrated system of reporting of adaptation action with risks code is completely developed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guideline on Adaptation Monitoring and Review 	<p>None</p>	By Q4, Guideline on Adaptation Monitoring and Review has completed data collection and	By Q8, Guideline on Adaptation Monitoring and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptation: developing a system of analysis and planning for transparency network for priority sectors: food, water, energy (water and cooling system), and health. 		System analysis and planning for priority sectors are 50% done	System analysis and planning for priority sectors are 100% done
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SIDIK integrated to SRN 	None		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping NDC Implementation in Sectors of Energy, Waste, IPPU, Agriculture, and Forestry 		SIDIK is integrated to SRN (within 7 month only)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping of NDC targets from the business sector: in line with NDC roadmap 		Mapping NDC in priority sectors is 50% done	Done
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills developed for NDC Tracking Tool in sub-national levels 	None		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity strengthened for NDC secretariat 	None	Mapping NDC targets from business sectors is 50% done	Mapping NDC in priority sectors is 100% done
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved Training to submit data to SRN 		Skills developed for NDC tracking tool in at least 2 targeted regions	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate on regional/global CBIT meetings/workshops/conference (Lesson learned from other countries) 	None	Capacity strengthened for NDC secretariat in at least 2 targeted regions	Mapping NDC targets from business sectors is

		None	Training to submit data to SRN in 2 targeted regions learn best practices CBIT at least 1 per year	100% done Skills developed for NDC tracking tool in 5 targeted regions Capacity strengthened for NDC secretariat in 5 targeted regions Training to submit data to SRN in 5 targeted regions learn best practices CBIT 4 times during project lifetime
		None		
		None		
		None		
Outputs to achieve Outcome 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of information provided in the NDC undertaken, including the quality of baseline projection - Methodologies to track progress in in the implementation of NDC's and transparency developed and implemented - Capacity for managing the tracking tool methodology of the NDC among key national institutions developed - Implementation of the National Registry for tracking the progress of the NDC (Registration, Validation and verification) strengthened - On-going participation established in East Asia and globally in exchange involving best practice and capacity for transparency 			

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: US\$50,000.00			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Component A: Technical studies, etc.	US\$13,000	US\$10,951	US\$1,337*
SESP (to be submitted for approval)	US\$0- part of Component B	US\$0	US\$0
Component B: Formulation of ProDoc, consultant travels, etc.	US\$29,500	US\$7,600	US\$ 9,300
Component C: Validation Workshop	US\$7,500	US\$823	US\$5,139*
Review and refinement of outputs and preparation for submission	US\$0	US\$0	US\$0
Delivery of final outputs	US\$50,000	US\$19,374	US\$15,776
Total	US\$50,000	US\$19,374	US\$15,776

- *Part of these are to continue to undertake exclusively preparation activities within one year of CEO Endorsement/approval date.

Notes: UNDP CO will return the remained amount of USD \$ 14,850 to the GEF Sec after PPG closure.

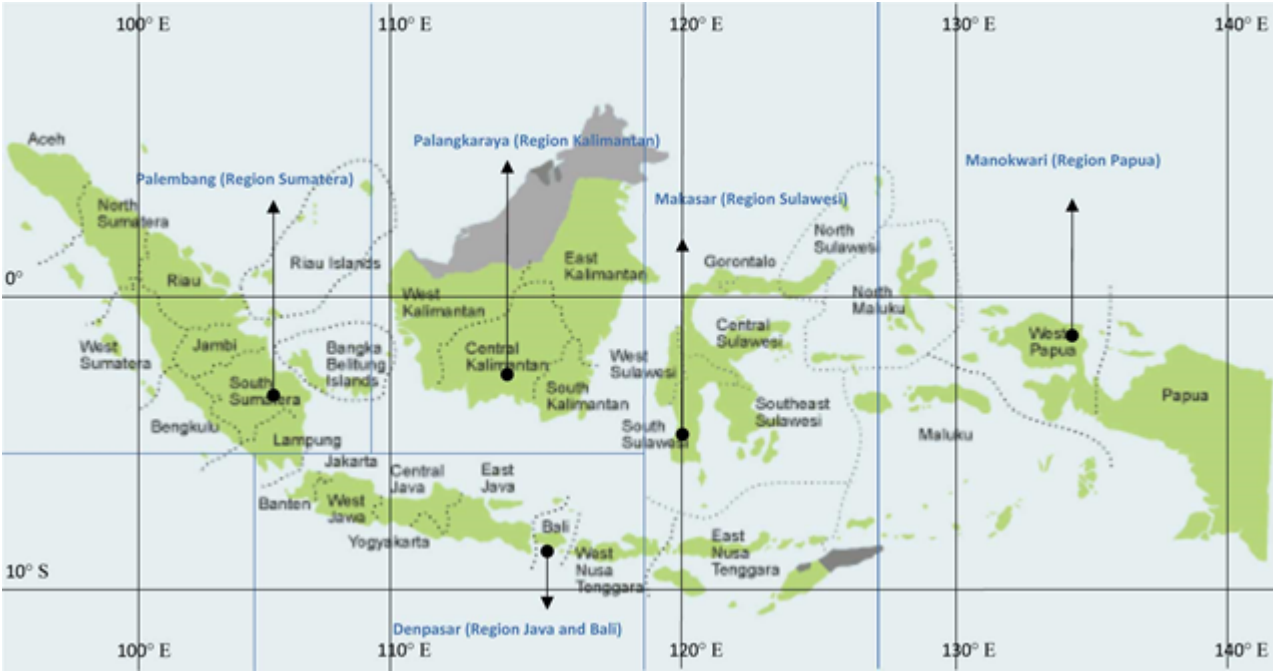
ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

n/a

ANNEX E: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.



ANNEX F: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Total Budget and Work Plan

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Award ID:	00127239	Atlas Output Project ID:	00121155
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	<u>Longer description:</u> Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Indonesia to comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement	<u>Shorter description:</u> CBIT Indonesia	
Atlas Business Unit	IDN10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	CBIT Indonesia		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6440		
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia		

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
COMPONENT 1 Institutional capacity strengthening for	MoEF	62000	GEF	71400	Contractual services - Ind	22,836	22,836	22,836	22,836	91,344	1
				71200	International Consultant	5,950	5,950	-	-	11,900	2

climate transparency				71300	Local Consultant	19,200	5,400	5,400	5,400	³ 5,400	3
				71600	Travel	16,255	20,825	19,460	19,460	⁷ 6,000	4
				75700	Training, workshop, conference	45,160	47,086	34,656	18,953	145,855	5
				72500	Supplies	2,669	2,669	2,669	2,669	¹ 0,676	6
					Sub-Total Component 1	112,070	104,766	85,021	69,318	371,175	
COMPONENT 2 The development and establishment of robust systems for GHG inventory, and to Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) emissions in compliance with the Paris Agreement	MoEF	62000	GEF	71400	Contractual services - Ind	22,836	22,836	22,836	22,836	⁹ 1,344	7
				71300	Local Consultant	21,600	21,600	21,600	21,600	⁸ 6,400	8
				71600	Travel	71,431	71,430	71,430	71,430	285,721	9
				75700	Training, workshop, conference	88,200	88,200	88,200	88,200	352,800	10
				72500	Supplies	4,650	4,650	4,650	4,650	¹ 8,600	11
					Sub-Total Component 2	208,717	208,716	208,716	208,716	834,865	
COMPONENT 3 Strengthened NDC Implementation and Tracking Progress	MoEF	62000	GEF	71400	Contractual services - Ind	22,836	22,836	22,836	22,836	⁹ 1,344	12
				71300	Local Consultant	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	⁴ 3,200	13
				71600	Travel	40,956	40,956	40,956	40,955	163,823	14
				75700	Training, workshop, conference	29,272	29,272	29,272	29,272	117,088	15
				72500	Supplies	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	¹ 0,400	16

					Sub-Total Component 3	106,464	106,464	106,464	106,463	425,855	
COMPONENT 4 Knowledge Management and Monitoring & Evaluation	MoEF	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultant	-	3,500	-	3,500	7,000	17
				71300	Local Consultants	-	3,000	-	3,000	6,000	18
				71600	Travel	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	² 0,000	19
				74100	Professional services	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	7,200	20
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	8,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	⁵ 8,000	21
					Sub-Total Component-4	14,800	28,300	21,800	33,300	9 8,200	
					Total Activities	442,051	448,246	422,001	417,798	1,730,095	
Project Management Cost	MoEF	62000	GEF	71400	Contractual services - Individual	29,579	29,579	29,579	29,579	118,316	22
				75700	Training, workshop, conference	5,497	5,497	5,497	5,498	21,989	23
				72500	Supplies	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	7,600	24
				72400	Communication & Audio Visual Equipment	10,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	22,000	25
					Total Project Management Cost	46,976	40,976	40,976	40,976	169,905	
PROJECT TOTAL						489,027	489,222	462,977	458,774	1,900,000	

SUMMARY OF FUNDS:

Institutions	Amount Year 1	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Amount Year 4	Total
• GEF Agency	\$ 489,027	\$ 489,222	\$ 462,977	\$ 458,774	\$ 1,900,000
• Ministry of Environment and Forestry	\$ 200,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 260,000	\$ 290,000	\$ 1,000,000
• Ministry of Agriculture	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 120,000
• REDD+ Partnership (Kemitraan) Transition Programme	\$ 408,750	\$ 408,750	\$ 408,750	\$ 408,750	\$ 1,635,000
Sub Total Co-financing	\$ 638,750	\$ 688,750	\$ 698,750	\$ 728,750	\$ 2,755,000
Total Funds	\$ 1,127,777	\$ 1,177,972	\$ 1,161,727	\$ 1,187,524	\$ 4,655,000



Budget Notes	Budget Explanation	Total (US\$)	Description
1	71400 - Contractual Services Individ.	\$ 91,344	Service Contracts (12 months/year) for 4 years. Total: \$ 274,028 (split to Component 1,2,3; \$ 91,344/Component) <ul style="list-style-type: none">National Project Manager = \$ 34,327 x 4 years = \$ 137,308Project Associate = \$ 21,398 x 4 years = \$ 85,592Project/Technical Assistant = \$ 12,782 x 4 = \$ 51,128
2	71200 - International Consultant	\$ 11,900	Short term international consultant to develop knowledge management product = 34 days x \$ 350/day = \$ 11,900
3	71300 - Local Consultant	\$ 35,400	Short term national expert: (Total \$ 35,400) <ul style="list-style-type: none">National consultant to conduct review of the current regional network on MRV and documented strategy on access to financial resources, capacity building, and technology transfer = 100 weeks x \$ 300/week = \$ 30,000National consultant to develop baseline on gender equality and gender-sensitive indicators handbook in year 1 = 18 weeks x \$ 300/week = \$ 5,400
4	71600 - Travel	\$ 76,000	Duty travel, accommodation, and DSA to facilitate consultative meeting with stakeholders in selected sites (Palembang, Denpasar, Palangkaraya, Manokwari, and Makassar) for 4 government officials and 1 project staff for data collection, monitoring, conferences, workshop, training: (Total \$ 76,002)
5	75700 - Training, Workshop, Conference	\$ 145,855	Public consultation (workshops) on institutional capacity strengthening for climate transparency with key institutions and partners, and local stakeholders in Jakarta, West Java or Banten, Palembang, Palangkaraya, Denpasar, Makasar, and Papua: (Total \$ 145,855)
6	72500 - Supplies	\$ 10,676	Supplies and stationary cost for dissemination results average 2 times/year for 4 years in 5 provinces : (Total: \$ 10,676)
7	71400 - Contractual Services Individ.	\$ 91,344	Service Contracts (12 months/year) for 4 years. Total: \$ 274,028 (split to Component 1,2,3; \$ 91,344/Component) <ul style="list-style-type: none">National Project Manager = \$ 34,327 x 4 years = \$ 137,308Project Associate = \$ 21,398 x 4 years = \$ 85,592

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project/Technical Assistant = \$ 12,782 x 4 = \$ 51,128
8	71300 - Local Consultant	\$ 86,400	<p>Short term national expert: (Total \$ 86,400)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National consultant for mapping current activity data of GHG inventory emission at regional/sub-national level and identifying targeted sectors = 72 weeks x \$ 300/week = \$ 21,600 National consultant for develop local emission factors = 72 weeks x \$ 300/week = \$ 21,600 National consultant for systemic integration on data and information on climate and disaster = 72 weeks x \$ 300/week = \$ 21,600 National consultant for integrated system of reporting of adaptation actions with risks code and develop guidelines on monitoring, reporting, and verification for adaptation action = 72 weeks x \$ 300/week = \$ 21,600
9	71600 - Travel	\$ 285,721	Duty travel, accommodation, and DSA to facilitate consultative meeting with stakeholders in selected sites (Palembang, Denpasar, Palangkaraya, Manokwari, and Makassar) for 4 government officials and 1 project staff for data collection, monitoring, conferences, workshop, training: (Total \$ 285,723)
10	75700 - Training, Workshop, Conference	\$ 352,800	Public consultation and training workshops on the development and establishment of robust systems for GHG inventory, and to Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) emissions in compliance with the Paris Agreement in selected sites (Jakarta, West Java or Banten, Palembang, Palangkaraya, Denpasar, Makassar, Papua): (Total \$ 352,799)
11	72500 - Supplies	\$ 18,600	Supplies and stationary cost for dissemination of results in selected sites average 2 times/year for 4 years in 5 provinces : (Total \$ 18,600)
12	71400 - Contractual Services Individ.	\$ 91,344	<p>Service Contracts (12 months/year) for 4 years. Total: \$ 274,028 (split to Component 1,2,3; \$ 91,344/Component)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Project Manager = \$ 34,327 x 4 years = \$ 137,308 Project Associate = \$ 21,398 x 4 years = \$ 85,592 Project/Technical Assistant = \$ 12,782 x 4 = \$ 51,128
13	71300 - Local Consultant	\$ 43,200	<p>Short term national expert: (Total \$ 43,200)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National consultant for mapping and implementation of Roadmap NDC Mitigation in each sector: energy (and transport), forestry, agriculture, waste, industrial process & product use (IPPU), and mapping of NPS contribution (provincial governments, NGOs, private sector) = 72 weeks x \$ 300/week = \$ 21,600 National consultant for guideline on NDC Implementation in Adaptation for six (6) development sectors: Food, water,

			Energy, Health, Ecosystem, Disaster Management, and Design of Adaptation Action Tracking System = 72 weeks x \$ 300/week = \$ 21,600
14	71600 - Travel	\$ 163,823	Duty Travel, DSA to facilitate consultative meeting with stakeholders in selected sites (Palembang, Denpasar, Palangkaraya, Manokwari, and Makasar) and travel to other countries for 4 government officials and 1 project staff for data collection, monitoring, conferences, workshop, training: (Total \$ 163,826)
15	75700 - Training, Workshop, Conference	\$117,088	Public consultation and training workshops on Strengthening NDC Implementation and Tracking Progress in selected sites (Jakarta, West Java or Banten, Palembang, Palangkaraya, Denpasar, Makasar, Papua): (Total \$ 117,087)
16	72500 - Supplies	\$ 10,400	Supplies and stationary cost for dissemination of results in selected sites average 2 times/year for 4 years in 5 provinces : (Total \$ 10,400)
17	71200 - International Consultant	\$ 7,000	Short term International expert consultant to conduct mid-term and terminal evaluation of project in Y2 and Y4 = 20 days x \$ 350/day = \$ 7,000
18	71300 - Local Consultant	\$ 6,000	Short term local consultant to conduct mid-term and terminal evaluation of project in Y2 and Y4 = 20 days x \$ 300/day = \$ 6,000
19	71600 - Travel	\$ 20,000	Travel for Monitoring & Evaluation 1 time/year for 4 years: (Total \$20,000)
20	74100 - Professional Services Audit	\$ 7,200	Budget set up for audit costs - towards professional audit services: (Total \$ 7,200)
21	74200 – Audio Visual & Prod Costs	\$ 58,000	Dissemination of results average 2 times/year for 4 years in 5 provinces, including audio visual production & equipment, printing, publications, and other media costs: (Total \$ 58,000) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audio visual production for dissemination output component 1,2, and 3 (Total: USD 35.000) Interpreter and translation cost (Total: USD 15.000) Printing and Publication (Total: USD 8.000)
22	71400 - Contractual Services Individ.	\$118,317	Project management unit (12 months/year) for 4 years: (Total: \$ 118,317) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Associate = \$ 16,797/year x 4 = \$ 67,186 Project Assistant = \$ 12,782/year x 4 = \$ 51,129
23	75700 - Training, Workshop, Conference	\$ 21,988	Project Board Meeting 1 time/year for 4 years: (Total \$ 21,988)
24	72500 - Supplies	\$ 7,600	Supplies, stationary and printing for PMU: (Total \$ 7,600)
25	72400 - Communication & Audio Visual Equipment	\$ 22,000	Lump sum annual cost for communication, audio visual and equipment for project management: (Total \$ 22,000)

[1] Summary table should include all financing of all kinds: GEF financing, co-financing, cash, in-kind, etc...

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