

**Delegation from the Republic of Indonesia**  
***Position Paper for the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific***

The topics before the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) are: Transitioning to Sustainable Energy: Meeting Growing Energy Demands, Information and Communications Technology for Disaster Risk Reduction, and Promoting Climate Resilience. The Republic of Indonesia strongly believes in multilateral solutions and has consistently assumed responsibility within the United Nations (UN) to foster pressing global challenges collectively. With its leading role in East Asia, Indonesia actively promotes close collaboration between the UN and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which is reflected in the deployment of three UN Liaison Officers to ASEAN in Jakarta.

**I. Transitioning to Sustainable Energy: Meeting Growing Energy Demands**

The Republic of Indonesia is aware of the growing energy demands in Asia and the Pacific and the necessity to respond to this development accordingly. Thus, Indonesia regards it an obligation to promote the transition to sustainable energy and to provide all people with access to electricity. Indonesia has continuously invested in the expansion of renewables during the last two decades and set ambitious goals for the future. One of these goals is to increase the share of renewable energy to 23% by 2025, as set out in its first Nationally Determined Contribution from 2016. Regarding energy security, Indonesia has already improved its electrification rate from 86.3% in 2000 to 97.6% in 2016 through the Ministerial Decree No. 38/2016 aiming to electrify rural and isolated areas with the implementation of small-scale electricity supplies. In order to achieve electrification in rural areas, Indonesia regards it as fundamental to attract private investments and develop sustainable off-grid solutions.

The Republic of Indonesia firmly approves the *Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* of 1997 and the *Paris Agreement* of 2015 with the goal to reduce global emissions. It further recalls A/RES/70/1, hereby stressing Sustainable Development Goal 7 aiming to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. Furthermore, Indonesia emphasizes E/ESCAP/RES/72/6 as well as the *Regional Road Map for Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific* (2017). Indonesia strongly promotes E/ESCAP/APEF/3 and E/ESCAP/RES/73/8, underlining the need for improved energy security in the region. Due to the relevance of the topic, Indonesia views the Committee on Energy as highly valuable for the work of ESCAP and emphasizes the importance of holding biannual sessions as set out in its mandate.

The Republic of Indonesia proposes its plan ELECTrification for Remote Areas (ELECTRA) with the aim to improve access to sustainable energy for all people in Asia and the Pacific. ELECTRA includes the following three steps: First, Member States shall collect data on the electrification levels of remote areas in order to assess the market potential for energy providers. Second, they shall define zones in which the mainstream power systems will be extended, as well as zones that will instead be served by sustainable off-grid energy. Third, Member States should develop incentives for private companies to invest in the off-grid zones with sustainable energy solutions. This step should be facilitated through a multi-stakeholder dialogue. The Committee on Energy should supervise ELECTRA, establish guidelines on issues such as data collection, and offer an exchange platform for Member States during their biannual sessions. Countries with financial constraints may jointly apply for funding from the Green Climate Fund. Due to its own success in electrification, Indonesia believes that ELECTRA could improve the lives of many people and proposes to take on a leading role in its implementation.

**II. Information and Communications Technology for Disaster Risk Reduction**

Being located along the Pacific Ring of Fire and having the highest number of volcanoes worldwide, the Republic of Indonesia is among the countries with the highest risk of natural hazards such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, floods and tsunamis. During the past two decades, natural disasters resulted in hundreds of thousands of casualties and in devastating consequences for the infrastructure, leading to high economic costs. Hence, Indonesia has invested significantly in disaster risk reduction and enhanced its framework over the last decade. Law No. 24 of 2007 outlined the principles and implementation of a national disaster management system. In 2008, the National Disaster Management Authority

with an annual budget of about 100 million USD was established, providing services such as information sharing on volcanic activities and coordinating disaster management.

The Republic of Indonesia emphasizes the importance of information and communication technologies for sustainable development as described in A/RES/72/200. Furthermore, Indonesia stresses the relevance of space-based information and data sources as well as transboundary and regional cooperation, in accordance with ESCAP. As set out in the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Countries and Communities to Disasters* of 2005, Indonesia has invested to shift its disaster policy from post disaster reaction to a preventive and comprehensive approach. Those efforts were extended in 2015 with the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*.

The Republic of Indonesia calls for the establishment of a Command, Information and Research (CIR) Network, consisting of three stages. First, within one year a regional survey shall be conducted by each country in the region and supported by the Statistical Institute of Asia and the Pacific making high quality data available. Both citizens and their experiences at the local level as well as scientific findings should be involved. In the second stage, each country establishes at least one centre as the backbone of regional communication and regional data transfer. The centres shall work in close partnership with the Asian and Pacific Centre for the Development of Disaster Information Management, having experience in disaster databases and transboundary information management. In the third stage, the real time evaluated data on imminent disaster risks will be presented to the local population of every country via a single official web-based interactive platform. It is of utmost importance to organize the collected data from various sources in an open access and open source platform.

### **III. Promoting Climate Resilience**

The Republic of Indonesia is strongly affected by an increasing number of devastating climate-related disasters. According to Indonesia's National Disaster Mitigation Agency, 2,000 natural disasters caused the death of almost 4,000 people and the displacement of another three million in 2018. Therefore, it is a major priority to strengthen climate resilience within Indonesia and all other Member States in Asia and the Pacific facing similar problems. For this purpose, Indonesia has developed its National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAN-API) in 2012, aiming at finding solutions for affected people. As 30% of Indonesia's population works in agriculture, special attention should be paid to rural areas which depend on this extremely climate-sensitive industry. Furthermore, a weak rural infrastructure exacerbates the impact of earthquakes and floods. Thus, it is necessary to strengthen resilience of the rural population against extreme weather events and natural disasters.

The Republic of Indonesia wishes to highlight the *Paris Agreement* of 2015 and the importance of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) that Indonesia submitted in 2016. Furthermore, it emphasizes the National Adaptation Plans (NAP) as part of the *Cancun Adaptation Framework* (2010), stating that the adaptation to climate change shall receive the same priority as mitigation. Even though Indonesia has not yet submitted a NAP, it has put a lot of effort into its preparation, with both the RAN-API and the NDC serving as a framework for its development. Indonesia supports A/RES/69/15, promoting climate resilience and a sustainable development in small island developing states (SIDS). In addition, it approves the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030* of 2015, and the *Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action*, published in 2016. Regarding agricultural development and resilience of the rural population, Indonesia affirms A/RES/72/238.

The Republic of Indonesia proposes the Resilience Enhancement Platform for Agriculture and Infrastructure in Rural Areas (REPAIR), which should be developed by the Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development and the Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanisation. REPAIR shall offer online courses for farmers, covering topics such as sustainable resource management and crop diversification. In order to ensure its effectiveness, Member States are invited to further submit learning material and best practices, which will then be made accessible for free. In addition, REPAIR should serve as a tool for infrastructure improvements. Rural citizens may propose infrastructure projects for their areas, such as roads and water storage facilities, and Member States can use these proposals to create infrastructure plans or improve already existing ones. In order to implement the plans, Member States will receive guidelines from the Committee on Environment and Development and may apply for funding by the ASEAN Infrastructure Fund.