

SNAPSHOT OF

CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITMENTS OF INDONESIA, THE PHILIPPINES, AND VIETNAM

The Paris Agreement is an international agreement that urges nations to undertake ambitious efforts to address climate change through mitigating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and adapting to impacts. Countries that ratify the Paris Agreement are required to outline the mitigation actions they intend to take, report regularly on GHG emissions and on implementation efforts, and strengthen those efforts in the coming years.

Under the agreement, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) outline each country's post-2020 climate change mitigation actions and associated GHG emission reductions. Each country prepares its NDC in consultation with diverse stakeholders, including government ministries and government, academia, private sector, and civil society organizations. GHG mitigation commitments made by the governments of Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam are shown below. To review the full text of submitted NDCs, visit the NDC Registry at www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry.

COMMITMENTS FROM INDONESIA, THE PHILIPPINES, AND VIETNAM



	INDONESIA	PHILIPPINES	VIETNAM
2012 Global GHG emissions ranking (Including LULUCF)	6th	43rd	33rd
1995-2014 Global Climate Risk Index ranking	66th	4th	7th
Paris Agreement status	Entered into force November 20, 2016	Entered into force April 22, 2017	Entered into force December 3, 2016
Marginal abatement cost	DNPI, 2010	x	MoNRE, 2015
AFOLU INDC Action Plan	x	x	MoNRE, August 26, 2016

Source: (1) CAIT/WRI (2016), (2) UNFCCC Ratification Status (2016), (4) UNFCCC INDC Submission (2017), (5) UNFCCC NDC Registry (2017)

THE ROLE OF LAND USE AND AGRICULTURE IN THE NDCS OF INDONESIA, PHILIPPINES, AND VIETNAM

Land use and agriculture are recognized mitigation measures in the NDCs of Indonesia and Vietnam, and the Philippines includes land use in its overall mitigation target.

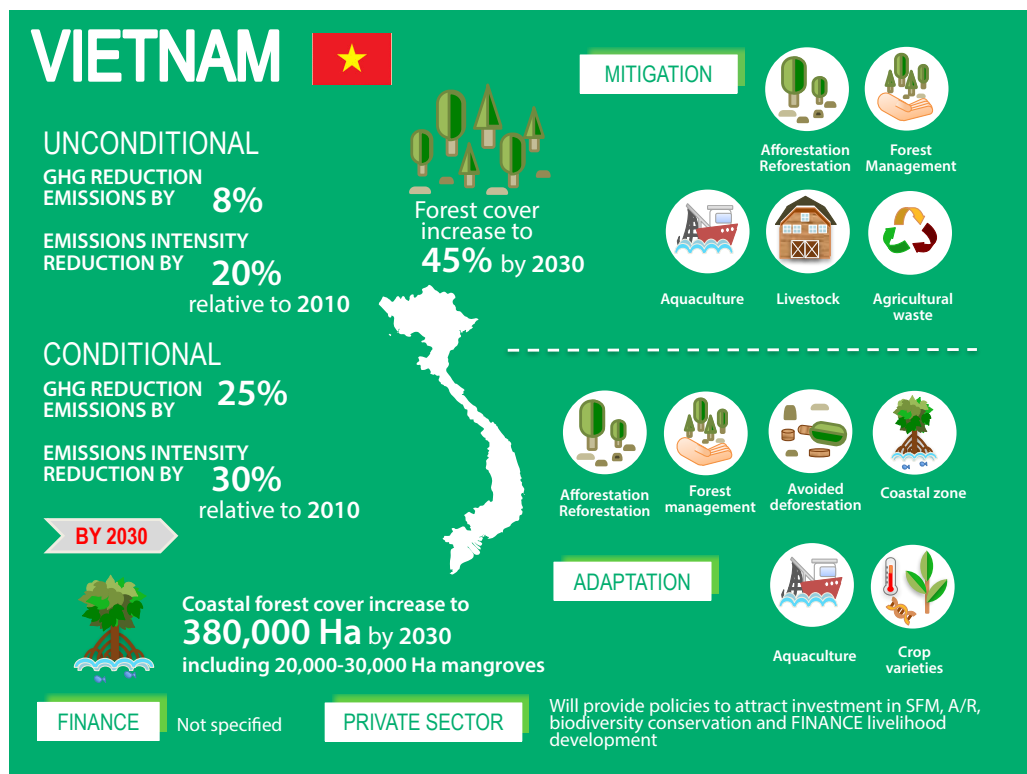
Indonesia's NDC provides quantitative unconditional and conditional targets for land use (often referred to as LULUCF) and agriculture. Actions highlighted include crop, water, and livestock management for agriculture mitigation measures, as well as Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), peat land restoration, sustainable forest management, and a landscape approach for land use mitigation measures.



Source: 1st NDC of Indonesia

Vietnam's NDC

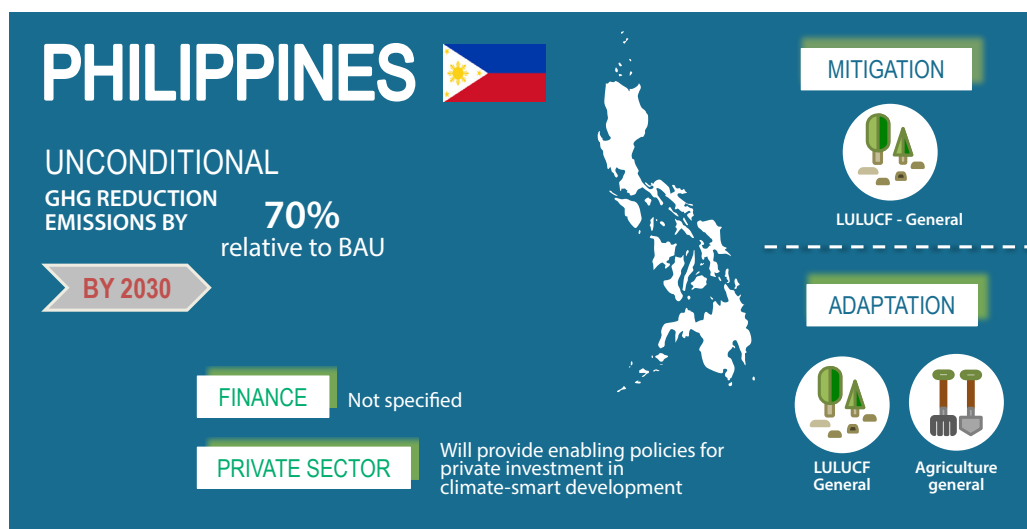
establishes a 45 percent forest cover increase target, and includes agriculture in its economy-wide target. Specifically, Vietnam seeks to focus on research for mitigation solutions in fisheries, livestock, and agricultural waste, and includes sustainable forest management, afforestation and reforestation, REDD+, and Payments for Forest Environmental Services as part of land use mitigation measures.



Source: 1st NDC of Vietnam (2016)

The Philippines INDC

includes land use in its economy-wide mitigation target, but does not provide specific measures for how to achieve emissions reductions in the land use and agriculture sector.



Source: INDC of Philippines (2015)

FINANCE, THE PRIVATE SECTOR, AND MEETING NDC TARGETS

The NDCs of Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam do not specify the **amount of finance needed** to achieve each countries' GHG mitigation targets. While it is widely recognized that private sector engagement will be essential to help countries to meet targets, the NDCs only briefly mention roles for the private sector.

To meet NDC targets, countries will need to prepare additional detail on implementation – including accurate, accessible cost estimates – and develop strategies for scaling finance, mobilizing private sector action and

investment, and accessing new sources of finance and technological development. As an example, Vietnam has developed a supplemental **INDC Action Plan** for agriculture and land use that describes actions to achieve its targets, focusing on key commodities, priority areas for implementation, financial gaps, and potential finance sources including domestic budgets and private sector investment. Although information gaps remain, the Action Plan provides insight on how the private sector can support NDC implementation and help Vietnam to meet its climate change targets.

PRIORITIES FOR PUBLIC-PRIVATE SECTOR COLLABORATION

Major businesses and investors in Asia have expressed support for the Paris Agreement, pledging to work with governments to implement needed measures and committing to take ambitious action to reduce GHG emission in their operations. In March 2017, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Asia Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS) Partnership, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), convened nearly 90 representatives from leading corporations, financial institutions, investment firms, small and medium sized enterprises, commercial commodity certification platforms, and senior government officials from Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam to accelerate investment into low-emission agricultural and forestry production in Asia to support achievement of country NDC targets.

These leaders shared commitments and identified challenges and opportunities for ongoing work and action. Top priorities identified for public-private sector collaboration include:

- Facilitating regular dialogue between national level policymakers, businesses, and smallholder farmers who are at the front of implementation;
- Identifying pathways and solutions to enable small and medium sized enterprises to access financing, in order to scale up climate-smart actions;
- Developing and implementing policies that incentivize (or penalize) companies that pursue (or do not pursue) climate-smart approaches;
- Aggregating, reporting, and verifying emission reductions achieved by all stakeholders towards national climate change commitments to understand and document progress; and
- Seeking private sector inputs during government policy preparation and review of implementation.

View the complete findings, recommendations, and next steps from the regional meeting on *Convening Private Sector Investment in Climate-Smart Commodity Production in Southeast Asia*, March 29, 2017 in Bangkok, Thailand: <http://www.asialeds.org/events/convening-private-sector-investment-in-climate-smart-commodity-production-in-southeast-asia-2/>

