CLIMATE POLICY INITIATIVE

KEMENTERIAN KEUANGAN RI
BADAN KEBIJAKAN FISKAL

The Landscape of Public Climate Finance in Indonesia: Annexes

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An Indonesian Ministry of Finance & CPI Report

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Annex A. Uses of Public Climate Finance in Indonesia in 2011

Table 2 provides an overview of the uses of state budget transfers as climate finance in 2011. It shows both the scale of activities that we could clearly identify as climate-specific and those activities that potentially provide climate –relevant outcomes. In addition to domestic climate finance, the table also depicts the share of international climate finance channeled through the state budget and outside of the state budget.

Table 2: Use of public climate finance in Indonesia in 2011 (billion IDR/ million USD)

USES	FROM DOMESTIC SOURCES VIA STATE BUDGET EXPENDITURE				FROM INTERNATIONAL SOURCES VIA STATE BUDGET EXPENDITURE				FROM INTERNATIONAL SOURCES			
	(IDR BILLION)		(USD MILLION)		(IDR BILLION)		(USD MILLION)		(IDR BILLION)		(USD MILLION)	
	Identified as climate-specific	Potentially provide climate relevant outcomes	Identified as climate-specific	Potentially provide climate relevant outcomes	Identified as cli-mate-spe-cific	Potentially provide climate relevant outcomes	Identified as climate-specific	Potentially provide climate relevant outcomes	Identified as climate-specific	Potentially provide climate relevant outcomes	Identified as climate-specific	Potentially provide climate relevant outcomes
DIRECT ACTION												
Mitigation	1,471	22	167	2	254		29	-	1,280		145	
Adaptation	9	8,007	1	909	208	385	24	44	166		19	
INDIRECT ACTIVITIES												
Policy develop-ment	3,117	897	354	102	0	7	0	1	108		12	
Capacity develop-ment	241	291	27	33	12	4	1	0	108		12	
MRV/ Inventory/ Databases	285	75	32	9		10		1	23		3	
R&D	402	303	46	34		0		0	115		13	
Other		8		1	5		1	-	573		65	
GRAND TOTAL	5,526	9,603	627	1.09	479	405	54	46	2,372		269	

Source: Study team analysis of budget data and international development partner survey

Note: Flows are expressed in IDR billions and are rounded to produce whole numbers, and as such may not add up. The range for international climate finance results from using state budget data to estimate the full scale of international climate finance channeled through, while answers from the international development partner survey were clear.

Annex B. Definition of Climate Finance

Table 3: Definition of sector uses of climate finance

SECTOR	DIRECT: MITIGATION	DIRECT: ADAPTATION	INDIRECT ACTIVITIES
Agriculture and livestock management	RAN-GRK core activities: Improving food security and enhancing agricultural products with low GHG emissions e.g. optimize land and water resources such as managing crops without burning, use of (agricultural farming) technology that emits less GHG emissions/ supports absorption of CO2 , organic fertilizers and bio-pesticides, enhancement of productivity and reduction of emissions from agriculture on peat lands, productive use of degraded/ non-forest/ abandoned lands for development of plantation (oil palm, rubber, cacao)/ horticulture/ animal raising, maintenance/ improvement/ enhancement of the irrigation system/ network Additional CPI examples: restoration of organic soils and degraded lands; CO2/ methane/N20 reduction via improved agricultural practices, crop and grazing land management.	RAN-GRK core activities: use of (agricultural farming) technology that helps to protect crops from infestation by pests/ climate change effects RAN-GRK supporting activities: water conservation area management/ rehabilitation [included as mitigation in RAN-GRK] Additional CPI examples: Climate-resilient crops, conservation agriculture, climate field school, enhance resilience and response to extreme climate (e.g. technical and financial support to secure rice production, technical research, seeds resistant to drought), active participation of the community populations in e.g. income generation and management, and management of risks in extreme events e.g. Climate Resilient Villages Program, reduce vulnerability of crop storage facilities, crop diversification options so that to strengthen famers' resilience, adoption of sustainable aquaculture techniques to face changes in fish stocks; etc.	RAN-GRK supporting activities: R&D on water management systems in irrigation areas, R&D on GHG emission reduction methods in reservoirs, R&D on low emission technology which produces high yields/ MRV methodology

SECTOR	DIRECT: MITIGATION	DIRECT: ADAPTATION	INDIRECT ACTIVITIES
Forestry and land use	RAN-GRK core activities: secure forest areas from illegal logging, suppress deforestation/ degradation rate, sustainable forest management, Forest Management Units (Production Forest), improving non-timber product services, development of environmental services, inauguration of forest areas/ forest area outer boundaries, rehabilitation/ reclamation of forests in watershed areas, support for Community/ Social Forestry, forest fire control, , forest conservation, ecosystem protection, protected areas, planting to increase GHGs absorption, enhancement of plantation forest businesses, post-mining land reclamation through tree planting, optimize land and water resource without deforestation, improvement, rehabilitation, operation and maintenance of (marsh) water system e.g. stabilize water level elevation on, swamp/ marsh reclamation network (including peat lands) Additional CPI examples: Reforestation, afforestation, soil carbon, restoration of organic soils and degraded lands.	CPI examples: Species better adapted to new climate conditions, management of slopes and basins to avoid/reduce the impacts caused by soil erosion; restore and maintain environmental services (including watershed functions, establishing protected areas etc.)	RAN-GRK core activities: licences for ecosystem restoration on logged over areas, law enforcement in forest areas RAN-GRK supporting activities: Data collection on (geo)hydrology of peat lands, marsh land conservation/ cultivation, R&D on peat land water systems and on forest climate change policy, National Strategic Zones (NSZ) and national/ island/ provincial region/ river Spatial Planning (SP), Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA), Forest Resources (FR) inventory and monitoring, peat ecosystem management including inventory, damage criteria formulation and planning, formulation of REDD+ Strategy, establishment of REDD+ Nat. Coordination Agency/ REDD+ MRV agency/ REDD+ financing instrument
Energy: Renewable energy generation	RAN-GRK core activities: Enhancement of new and renewable energy including micro and mini hydro, solar, wind, biomass, biogas from agricultural wastes such as manure/ urine of cattle Additional CPI examples: Geothermal, tidal *Manufacturing i.e., the production of equipment for renewable generation and R&D activities for such technologies should be* ***excluded****.*		RAN-GRK supporting activities: guidance on renewable energy provision, setting up geothermal groundwater regulations, data classification of geothermal reserves, establishment of geothermal Mining Work Areas (MWAs), update of electricity grid emission factors, R&D/ modelling on sea wave/ tidal potential

SECTOR	DIRECT: MITIGATION	DIRECT: ADAPTATION	INDIRECT ACTIVITIES
Energy: Energy efficiency (demand-side)	RAN-GRK core activities: Increased energy saving e.g. energy management systems/ audit especially for energy-intense industries, efficient technologies/ household appliances, energy efficient and low carbon motorized vehicles Additional CPI examples: Demand-side energy efficiency in buildings and industry (and transport if not model shift) e.g. replacement of machinery, efficient working procedures, efficient building design, vehicles retrofit, hybrid/ electric vehicles, retrofit of transmission lines, distribution systems or substations to reduce energy use or losses		RAN-GRK core activities: energy conservation partnership program with private parties/ communities, strategies/ policies for travel demand management (TDM) RAN-GRK supporting activities: guidance on energy conservation provision, EURO IV standard for new motor vehicles
Energy: Fuel switch and efficiency improvement to fossil fuel fired power plants	*Switch from coal or oil to gas in energy production; efficient coal and gas power plants; fossil-fuel based co-generation technologies that generate electricity in addition to providing cooling/heating* ***excluded***		
Energy transmission and distribution lines	CPI category: New transmission and/or distribution lines to decrease the loss of power and facilitate access of renewable energy sources into the grid.		
Industry (Process emissions)	RAN-GRK core activities: Elimination of Ozone depleting substances (ODS) in manufacturing, process modification such as blending in cement industry Additional CPI example: Reduction of process-related emission not covered under Energy in manufacturing industry *Manufacturing i.e., the production of equipment for clean technology and R&D activities for such technologies should be* ***excluded****.*		RAN-GRK supporting activities: policy formulation for emission reduction in cement/ steel; Green Industry roadmap, CO2 inventory/ Emissions Roadmap

SECTOR	DIRECT: MITIGATION	DIRECT: ADAPTATION	INDIRECT ACTIVITIES
Transport (modal shift)	RAN-GRK core activities: transport systems that contribute to reducing traffic and/or emissions e.g. Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS), Traffic Impact Control (TIC), modal shift including shift from using private vehicles to non-motorized, public, or water transportation facilities, parking management, improved public transport including mass rapid transport systems such as train/ monorail/ bus rapid transit (BRT), smart/ eco driving, rail electrification Additional CPI examples: freight transport systems *Road network expansion for traffic reduction should be* ***excluded****.*		RAN-GRK core activities: congestion charging/ road pricing RAN-GRK supporting activities: CO2 emission standards for cars/ car labelling/ Motor Vehicle Test (MTV), vehicle tax on private vehicles applied by level of emission, development of logistic system to reduce travel km *Speed limits on toll roads for low-emission driving* ***excluded***
Fugitive Emissions	CPI category: Reduction of gas flaring or methane fugitive emissions in the oil and gas industry; coal mine methane capture; etc.		
Waste and waste water	RAN-GRK core activities: Waste water facilities/ management , integrated waste management for domestic solid waste including waste reduction through 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle), construction/ improvement of Final Treatment Facility (FTF), utilization of waste/ solid waste into environmentally friendly energy products/ waste-to-energy RAN-GRK supporting: utilization of waste generated from land clearing as materials for making composts Additional CPI examples: Projects aimed at reducing methane emissions by e.g., shifting from open dumps and lagoons to municipal / industrial waste (water) treatment, including composting, waste incineration , landfill gas capture, etc.		RAN-GRK supporting activities: monitoring of open burning of waste

SECTOR	DIRECT: MITIGATION	DIRECT: ADAPTATION	INDIRECT ACTIVITIES
Infrastructure and coastal protection		RAN-GRK supporting activity: coastal ecosystem rehabilitation (mangrove, coastal vegetation, sea grass, coral reef) Additional CPI examples: Building of dykes to protect infrastructure to adapt to the loss and damage caused by storms and coastal flooding, and sea level rise; mangrove planting to build a natural barrier to adapt to increased coastal erosion and to limit saltwater intrusion into soils caused by sea level rise ; improving the resilience of existing infrastructure e.g., water infrastructure, reduce flood and water scarcity risks, construction or improvement of drainage systems to adapt to increase occurrence in floods, transport infrastructure, energy infrastructure and human settlements; domestic rainwater harvesting equipment and water storage; rehabilitation of water distribution networks to improve water resources management; etc., to address changes in water flows, water quality, unconventional water sources	CPI examples: Improvement in catchment management planning and regulation of abstraction; development and empowerment of Water User Associations
Disaster risk management		RAN-GRK supporting activities: early warning/ emergency response systems such as fire hazard/ danger rating, climate/ atmosphere	

Annex C. MFF/CPI Budget Line Comparison

We note that the Ministry of Finance's Mitigation Fiscal Framework (MoF, 2012) reported that more than IDR 6,000 billion of climate finance was channeled via state budget expenditure to three sectors (forestry, energy, transport). Although we account for eight sectors including these three, the total climate-specific budget expenditure we present in this chapter stays slightly behind the scale indicated in MFF due to the following:

- While acknowledging their importance in a transitioning to a low-carbon economy, we exclude fossil fuel switch from our definition (see Methodology); and
- The mitigation potential of the additional sectors is lower compared to forestry, energy and transport, which already provide 93% of total GHG emission reduction required by RAN-GRK in 2020 and hence receive major attention.
- Due to data gaps and definitional questions, we could not extract the full climate-specific share of domestic finance channeled via state budget expenditures and hence provide an additional range for activities that potentially provide co-benefits for mitigation, adaptation and enabling environments (see Box 3).

Table 4: MFF/ CPI budget line comparison

RAN-GRK ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITY/ OUTPUT INCLUDED BY MFF	INCLUDED IN CPI BUDGET MARKING
Forest Management Unit	4034/2313 Forest Management Development Organization (KPH)	Included
Timber licenses in logged over area	4051 Management of Production Forest without existing utilization permit	Code not used in 2011 budget
	2287 Planning and Capacity Utilization of Forest Enterprises	Included
Increased production of non-timber forest / environmental services	4041 Development of Non-Timber Forest Products Utilization	Code not used in 2011 budget
	2302 Development Environment Services	Included
	2285 Improved Natural Forest Enterprises	Included
Demonstration activity Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+)	2265.015 REDD+ Demonstration Area in 3 Districts	Included
Forest Area Boundaries defined	4011/2311 And Spatial Confirmation of the Forest	Included
	2314 Forest Preparation Stabilization	Included
	4033 Determination of the Forest	Code not used in 2011 budget
Marsh reclamation (0.45m ha), maintenance (1.2m ha)	4423 Development / Improvement Marsh Network 4430 Operation and Maintenance Marsh Network	Code not used in 2011 budget
	4427 Marsh Rehabilitation Network	Code not used in 2011 budget
	2422.14 Marsh Reclamation Network Constructed / Upgraded	Included
	2422.15 Marsh Reclamation Network Rehabilitated	Included

Research on Sustainable peatland cultivation	1800.14 Technologies for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	Substituted by sub-outputs reported/verified by ministry to avoid double-counting
	1800.024 Swamp Land Agricultural Management Technology	Substituted by sub-outputs reported/verified by ministry to avoid double-counting
	1800.028 Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Technology	Substituted by sub-outputs reported/verified by ministry to avoid double-counting
Implementation of a forest and land rehabilitation and forest reclamation in the prioritized watersheds (DAS)	4019 Land Rehabilitation DAS Critical Priority	Code not used in 2011 budget
	2292 Implementation of Land and Forest Rehabilitation and Reclamation Forests in Das Priority	Included
	2295 Planning, Implementation, Institutional Development and Evaluation of Watershed	Included
Development of social forestry	4020 Planning and Rehabilitation of Land and Social Forestry	Code not used in 2011 budget
	4029 Planning and Development Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry	Code not used in 2011 budget
	4040 Planning, and Institutional Development People Forestry	Code not used in 2011 budget
	4042 Forest Community Planning and Development	Code not used in 2011 budget
	2291 Development of Social Forestry	Included
Improved prosecution of illegal forest acts	4014/2303 Forest Fire Control	Included
Ecosystem management and forest protection	4003 Forest Protection and Security	Code not used in 2011 budget
	4055 Forest Area Security	Code not used in 2011 budget
	2304 Investigation and Security Forests	Included
Ecosystem management and forest protection	4015 National Park Management and Conservation Area	Included
	4018 Planning and Management of Conservation Area	Code not used in 2011 budget
	4054 National Park Management Model	Code not used in 2011 budget
	2300 Development of the Conservation Area, Essential Ecosystem, Forest Protection and Development	Included
	2306 Development And Management of National Parks	Included
Improved/reserved plantation forests	4038 Development of Forest Plantation and People's Forestry	Code not used in 2011 budget
	2286 Forest Plantation Business Improvement	Included

Mandatory energy management Energy conservation partnership efficiency of household appliances	2133 Coordination and Implementation of Energy Conservation	Code not used in 2011 budget
	2144 Development of Policy and Regulation for Energy Conservation	Code not used in 2011 budget
	2146 Preparation of Technical Guidance for Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation	Code not used in 2011 budget
	4034 Guidance, Control and Implementation of Energy Conservation	Included
The provision and management of new and renewable energy, energy conservation Utilization of biogas	2143 Policy Development and Regulations for Renewable Energy Business	Code not used in 2011 budget
	2103 Development and Utilization of Energy	Code not used in 2011 budget
	4033 Guidance, Control and Management of Renewable Energy	Included
	4032 Guidance, Control and Management Bioenergy	Included
Public Transport Natural Gas Conversion Domestic Gas Conversion	1895.03 Natural Gas Infrastructure for Urban Public Transport Fuel	excluded from CPI definition
	1893.02.01.073. Development of Network for Household Gas	excluded from CPI definition
	1893.009.005.073 073 Infrastructure of Oil and Gas	excluded from CPI definition
Construction of a mini refinery LPG	1893.002.002 LPG Mini Refinery Construction Preparation	excluded from CPI definition
Post-mining land reclamation	1905.02 Reports on Environmental Protection Supervision and Development of Minerals and Coal	excluded from CPI definition
Reform of the transit system - Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) / semi BRT	1949.22 BRT Bus Procurement	Included
	1951.02.014 Procurement of Infrastructure And Facilities Operations Support BRT	Substituted by sub-outputs reported/verified by ministry to avoid double-counting
Converter Kit Installation (public transit gasified)	2294 Procurement and Installation of Converter Kit	Code not used in 2011 budget
	1949.25 Procurement and Installation of Environmentally Friendly Transportation Technology	Included
Training and socialization smart driving (ecodriving)	1949.32 Dissemination/Publications/ Promotional Materials for Urban Transportation	Included

Development / enhancement and preservation of Road	4326 National Road Rehabilitation	Code not used in 2011 budget
	4327 National Road Maintenance Bridge Rehabilitation	Code not used in 2011 budget
	4328 National Road Bridge Maintenance	Code not used in 2011 budget
	4329 National Road	Code not used in 2011 budget
	4626 Increase / Cross Roads And Bridges	Code not used in 2011 budget
	4627 Improvement / Construction Non Cross Roads and Bridges	Code not used in 2011 budget
	2409 Implementation of National Road Preservation	excluded from CPI definition
	2422.11 In The Rehabilitation of Irrigation Networks	Included
	2423.10 Irrigation Networks are Operated and Maintained	Included
	5036.002 In the Rehabilitation of Irrigation Networks	Code not used in 2011 budget
Repair and maintenance of irrigation networks	4426 Irrigation Rehabilitation Network	Code not used in 2011 budget
	4429 Operation and Maintenance of Irrigation Networks	Code not used in 2011 budget
	2422.11 Rehabilitation of Irrigation Networks	Included
	2423.10 Irrigation Networks Operation and Maintenance	Included
	5036.002 Rehabilitation of Irrigation Networks	Code not used in 2011 budget
Crop cultivation without burning	1795.17 Crop cultivation without burning	Substituted by sub-outputs reported/verified by ministry to avoid double-counting
Use of technology to protect crops from plant pests and impacts of climate change	1564.2326/1764.14 Field School for Climate Mitigation (SI-I)	Substituted by sub-outputs reported/verified by ministry to avoid double-counting
	1564.0408, Observation and Estimation of Plant Disrupted Organism and Climate Phenomena	Code not used in 2011 budget
	1773.05 Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	Substituted by sub-outputs reported/verified by ministry to avoid double-counting
Use of organic fertilizers and bio-pesticides	1582 Development of Integrated Plant-Animal Farm, Compost, And Biogas	Code not used in 2011 budget
	3993.03 Compost House Construction	Substituted by sub-outputs reported/verified by ministry to avoid double-counting
	3993.10 Organic Fertilizer Processing Unit (UPPO)	Substituted by sub-outputs reported/verified by ministry to avoid double-counting
Biogas Origin Livestock Community Together (BATAMAS)	1553.2976 Development of Community-based Cattle Biogas (BATAMAS)	Code not used in 2011 budget
	1592.2976 Development of Community-based cattle Biogas (BATAMAS)	Code not used in 2011 budget
	1792.004.001 Compost and Biogas Development	Substituted by sub-outputs reported/verified by ministry to avoid double-counting

The use of biomass and other technologies in cement; Energy management in industrial companies; Removal of BPO in 4 sectors	1861 Green Industry and the Environment Assessment	Included
Construction of wastewater infrastructure systems off-site and on-site	4611 Building Facilities and Wastewater Infrastructure	Code not used in 2011 budget
	2414.05 Waste Water Infrastructure	Included
Construction of Final Waste Processing Facility (TPA), and integrated waste management Reduce, Reuse, Recycle (3R)	4475 Improved Management of Solid Waste	Code not used in 2011 budget
	4230 Infrastructure Development Solid Waste	Code not used in 2011 budget
	4232 Metropolitan Infrastructure Development	Code not used in 2011 budget
	2414.08 Waste Processing Infrastructure	Included

Annex D. List of Laws, Policies, and Regulations of Relevance for the Regulation of Climate Finance in Indonesia

Table 5: List of laws, policies, and regulations of relevance for the regulation of climate finance in Indonesia

CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA (1945)	GOVERNANCE OF INDONESIA'S PUBLIC FINANCES, INCLUDING CLIMATE FINANCE.
State Finance Law No. 17/2003	Governs the allocation of Indonesia's state budget (APBN).
Government Regulation 58/2005	As above on local level
State Planning Law No.25/2004	Regulates development planning which links closely to the allocation process.
State Treasury Law No. 1/2004	Obliges the Treasury to manage and report on public finance, including state budget revenue and expenditure
State Audit Law No. 15/2004	Details the operational framework for the Supreme Audit Institution (Blöndal et al. 2009).
Regional Government Law No. 32/2004	Details a number of public services which must now be financed and delivered by local governments. Aside from 26 obligatory work areas assigned to provincial and local governments, local governments are also allowed to undertake other discretionary activities.
Fiscal Balance Law No. 33/2004	Specifies the obligations of local governments in managing their own public finances; regulates the fiscal balance between the central and local governments; and details the division of powers, duties, and responsibilities across levels of government.
Local Grant Government Regulation 2/2012	On-granting scheme for local government
Ministry of Finance Regulation 191/5/2011	Detailed registration and monitoring and reporting requirements for the different grants, with a focus on direct grants.
Loan and Grant Governance Government Regulation No10/2011	Loan and grant procurement from international and domestic public finance (replaces Government Regulation 2/2006)
Trust Fund Presidential Regulation No. 80/2011	Prerequisite to establish national trust fund compliance to public finance regulation
Finance Minister Regulation 230/5/2011	Accounting system for grant administration
Finance Minister Regulation 178/PMK.05/2011 Investment Center	Concerning procedures for geothermal fund provision and disbursement from the state general treasury account to the fund investment master account at the government
Presidential Regulation 61/2011	National Action Plan for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction (RAN-GRK).
Government Regulation No. 38/2007	Details the distribution of governmental affairs between the central government, provincial government and district/municipality governments
Governor of Central Kalimantan Regulation No. 36/2012	Translation of RAD-GRK into local government regulation
Minister of Finance Decree No. 121/PMK.05/2007	Concerns the opening of the Forest Development Account and the initial placement of reforestation funds in the Forest Development Account as described in (Barr et al., 2010).
Ministry of Finance Decree Number 286/KMK.011/2011	Regulates the procedure and finance of the Geothermal Revolving Fund.

Annex E. Indonesian Climate-relevant Policy Incentives in 2011

Table 6: Indonesian climate relevant policy incentives in 2011

MINISTRY	NAME/NUMBER	POLICY TYPE	ELIGIBILITY	IN EFFECT IN 2011?
Finance	177/KMK.01/2010	Direct Investment	Appoints Pusat Investasi Pemerintah (PIP) to conduct direct investment in environmentally-friendly activities.	Yes
Finance	130/PMK.011/2011	Income Tax Relief	All types of pioneer industries	Yes
Finance	139/PMK.011/2011	Loan Guarantee	Independent Power Producers (renewable, coal, and gas) that have arranged PPA's with PLN. Geothermal power plants are permitted four times longer to reach financial close (lest the guarantee expire) than any other type of power plant.	Yes
Finance	21/PMK.011/2010	Tax Reduction	Renewable energy investments	Yes
Finance	22/PMK.011/2011	VAT Reduction on Imported Goods	Upstream oil, gas, geothermal exploration activities	Yes
Finance	231/PMK.011/2011[1]	Income Tax Reduction	Geothermal energy producers	Yes
Finance	176/PMK.11/2009	Import Duty Exemption	Imports for industries including public health services, mining, transportation	Yes
Finance	154/PMK.11/2008	Import Duty Exemption	Imports needed for public-interest power plant development	Yes
ESDM	Permen32/2009[2]	"Feed-In Tariff"[3]	Geothermal power producers that have PPAs with PLN	Yes
ESDM	Permen 2/2011[4]	Power Purchase Obligation	Obligation on PLN to purchase power from geothermal power producers	Yes
BUMN	Permen 05 MBU 2007	Profit-Sharing Requirement	State-owned enterprises	Yes
Not known	Energy Self Sufficient Village Program	Grants/Loans	Villages seeking to use locally-available renewable resources for development	Unconfirmed
Finance	24/PMK.011/2010	VAT Reduction on Imported Goods	Upstream oil, gas, geothermal exploration activities	No
Finance	242/PMK.011/2008	VAT Reduction on Imported Goods	Upstream oil, gas, geothermal exploration activities	No
Finance	156/PMK.011/2009	VAT Reduction	Biofuel delivery companies	No
Finance	154/PMK.11/2008	Import Duty Exemption	Imports needed for public-interest power plant development	No
Finance	177 /PMK.011/2007	Import Duty Exemption	Oil, gas, geothermal exploration activities	No
Finance	35/PMK.011/2010	Income Tax Reduction	Geothermal energy producers	No
Finance	117/PMK.06/2006	Interest Subsidy	Bioenergy developers and plantation managers	No

1 Revised by PMK NO. 35/PMK.011/2010 on the Mechanism of Income Tax Borne by the Government and Calculation of Non-Tax State Revenue over the Earnings from Geothermal Development for Power Generation and PMK No. 119/PMK. 011/2012 Government Borne Income Tax And Calculation Of Non-Tax Revenues Of Exploitation Results Of Geothermal Resources For Power Plant Producer Of Energy / Electricity Of Fiscal Year 2012.
2 Revised by Regulation number 22/2012 "which introduced Feed in Tariffs for geothermal, waste and biomass power with rates between 10 and 18.5 cent US$/kWh depending on the region" and further revisions still under discussion, see http://thinkgeoenergy.com/archives/15167
3 Based on 'highest-benchmark' price.
4 Extended by Permen ESDM No. 4/ 2012 on electricity price purchased by PT. PLN, from small-scale and medium-scale renewable energy electricity generation or excess power which revokes Permen ESDM No 31/2009. Permen 4/ 2012 establishes new offtake tariffs ranging from USD 0.10-0.15 per kWh for biomass/biogas, hydropower, and waste-to-energy plants up to 10 MW.

Annex F. Local Government Climate Finance: Supplementary Analysis

Climate-relevant flows

The table below reflects the allocation of budget expenditure to sectors. Since disaggregated data on the actual realization of budget expenditure was not available for 2011, we used allocation data to paint a general picture on the size of local government spending on climate-applicable sectors. We selected sub-sectors using the same approach as our central government analysis.

Balancing funds

A number of balancing funds are available to transfer budget to local governments under the decentralization framework; providing the bulk of sub-regional governments' budgets including:

- General Allocation Grants,
- Specific Allocation Grants, and
- Revenue Sharing Funds.

We identified three types of **Specific Allocation Grants (DAK)** as having high relevance to climate change,[1] namely environment, forestry, and rural electricity. We identified six additional sectors which are also applicable for climate change (sanitation, agriculture, marine and fishery, irrigation, water supply, as well as housing and settlements). In 2011 approximately IDR 1.0 trillion (USD 0.1 billion) was disbursed to the three main sectors and IDR 5.7 trillion (USD 0.6 billion) went to the remaining applicable sectors.However, it was not possible to assess what portion of these transfers was actually spent by local governments on climate-specific measures, as realized activity-level data is tracked and reported inconsistently, and not well documented at the central level.[2]

Funds from the **Revenue Sharing Reforestation Fund (DBH-DR)** are earmarked to finance land and forest rehabilitation projects in the regions. In 2011, the **Revenue Sharing Reforestation Fund** disbursed IDR

Table 7: Breakdown of local government expenditure allocation for selected sub-sectors (IDR Trillion)

SUB-SECTOR	PROVINCE	DISTRICTS	TOTAL SUB-NATIONAL
Public Works	17.6	47.5	65.1
Agriculture	3.3	8.1	11.4
Transportation	3.9	4.7	8.5
Environment	1.5	5.0	6.5
Development Planning	1.0	3.7	4.7
Marine & Fishery	1.6	3.1	4.7
Forestry	0.9	2.8	3.7
Energy and Mineral Resources	1.0	2.1	3.2
Spatial Planning	0.4	1.5	2.0
Food Security	0.4	1.6	2.0
Industry	0.7	1.0	1.7
Land	0.0	1.1	1.2
TOTAL 12 SELECTED SUB-SECTORS	32.4	82.2	114.5
TOTAL BUDGET EXPENDITURE ALLOCATION (INCLUDING TRANSFERS BETWEEN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS)	126.5	385.7	512.2
% Budget for 12 selected sub-sectors	26%	21%	22%

1 Based on Ministry of Finance (2010) as well as desk review of 2011 Specific Allocation Grants General and Technical Guidelines documents.

2 Many line ministries experience difficulties in tracking Specific Allocation Grants realization by local governments. However, the Ministry of Environment approximates that a quarter of the Environment Specific Allocation Grant in 2011 was climate-specific--this share equals to IDR 100 billion.

Table 8: List of climate-relevant activities outlined in selected Specific Allocation Grants 2011selected sub-sectors (IDR Trillion)

SPECIFIC ALLOCATION GRANTS SECTOR	VALUE	CLIMATE-RELEVANT ACTIVITIES
1. Rural Electricity	IDR 0.2 trillion (USD 0.02 billion)	Construction and rehabilitation of renewable energy power generators using locally-available resources, including: • development of new micro-hydro power plants; • rehabilitation of damaged micro hydro power plants; • expansion / improvement of electric power services from micro-hydro power plants; • development of centralized solar power plants.
2. Forestry[1]	IDR 0.4 trillion (USD 0.05billion)	Rehabilitation of critical priority watersheds, including rehabilitation ofswamps,peatland, mangrove and coastal forests, as well as afforestation Development of forest security infrastructures Infrastructure and facility development for forestry extension services Infrastructure development for management of forest parks
3. Environment[2]	IDR 0.4 trillion (USD 0.05 billion)	Use of simple technology to control for water pollution by reducing wastewater, such as biogas technology, 3R approach, developmentof green spaces, procurement of Particulate Matter (PM10) monitoring equipment, developmentof conservation parks, installation of medical and small and medium enterprises wastewater treatment facilities Control of air pollution through the adoption of appropriate/simple technology to reduce air pollution (conversion to liquid smoke by pyrolysis, use of charcoal briquettes, etc.)
4. Sanitation	IDR 0.4 trillion (USD 0.05 billion)	Development of communal wastewater infrastructure and facilities Development of waste reduction facility employing a 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle) approach Development of environmentally sound drainage infrastructure and facilities
5. Agriculture	IDR 1.8 trillion (USD 0.2 billion)	Provision of water management facilities and infrastructure, among others: the construction/rehabilitation of farm-level irrigation, rural tertiary irrigation network, micro waterworks, surface waterirrigation, shallow groundwater irrigation, deep groundwater irrigation, water pumpingmechanisms, trench dams and reservoirs Management of land through the construction/rehabilitation of farm and production roads, optimization of land, soil fertility improvement, soil conservation, as well as the provision of Organic Fertilizer Processing Unit (UPPO) Provision of community/government food granaries/warehouses
6. Marine and Fishery	IDR 1.5 trillion (USD 0.2 billion)	Provision and rehabilitation of basic infrastructure and facilities for community development in coastal areas, small islands, and marine conservation areas, associated with the development of marine tourism and the fishery sector.
7. Irrigation	IDR 1.3 trillion (USD 0.1 billion)	Upgrading, rehabilitation and construction of irrigation networks.
8. Water Supply	IDR 0.4 trillion (USD 0.05 billion)	Construction and enhancement of Water Supply Systems (SPAM), especially for low-income communities.
9. Housing and Settlements	IDR 0.2 trillion (USD 0.02 billion)	Provision of drinking water pipelines Provision of communal septic tanks

1 The 2011 Specific Allocation Grants General Guidelines and Allocation document (Minister of Finance Decree No. 216/2010) explicitly mentions that "The Forestry Specific Allocation Grant is allocated to improve the function of watersheds, in order to maintain and increase the carrying capacity of the forest resources, land and water, and to support climate change mitigation."

2 The technical guideline for the 2011 Environment Specific Allocation Grant explicitly mentions that activities covered should fall in one of four areas: (i) environmental quality monitoring, (ii) control of environmental pollution, (iii) GHG emissions reduction, and (iv) protection of environmental functions. Further, activities explicitly mentioned to contribute GHG emissions reduction include the development of information systems related to GHG emissions reduction, development of public green spaces, development of urban or conservation parks, and the provision of organic waste to biogas converter.

0.68 trillion (USD 0.08 billion)to local governments concentrated in three main timber producing provinces: Riau (27.5 percent), East Kalimantan (25.9 percent), and Central Kalimantan (18.1 percent). As with Specific Allocation Grants, inadequate tracking and reporting means it is impossible to quantify what amounts local governments actually spent on land and forest rehabilition projects funded by the Revenue-Sharing Reforestation Fund and there are large variations between districts and municipalities in terms of expenditure realization across Indonesia (see case study for examples).[3] Unused amounts have been put into the regional reserves. Fear of not fulfilling complex regulatory requirements has been cited anecdotally as one of the main constraints in utilizing the funds.

Local Grants (Hibah Daerah)

In 2011, six local grants were disbursed to regions totalling IDR 0.28 trillion (USD 0.03 billion). None were specifically directed to fund climate-specific activities[4] but at least five cover a mix of activities that may have significant climate co-benefits (see table below). The total disbursed value for these five grants in 2011 was IDR 0.23 trillion (USD 0.03 billion).However, varying levels of details in the data across different grants constrained in-depth analysis.

Table 9: Climate finance transferred to local level by international development partner in 2011

NAME OF LOCAL GRANT	PARENT GRANT/LOAN	DEVELOPMENT PARTNER	DISBURSEMENT PERIOD	TOTAL ALLOCATION (IDR BILLION)	NUMBER OF RECIPIENT REGIONS	2011 DISBURSEMENT (IDR BILLION)	OUTPUT
Hibah Air Minum (Phase 1)	IND.INFRASTRUC. INIT.FAC(IndII) - GA.11.08.2008	AusAid	2010 - 2011	199.55 (USD 22.6 million)	35	161.68 (USD 18.3 billion)	The installment of 77,000 well functioning drinking water house connections (HC)for low-income groups
Hibah Air Limbah (Phase 1)	IND.INFRASTRUC. INIT.FAC(IndII) - GA.11.08.2008	AusAid	2010 - 2011	25 (USD 2.8 million)	5	16.03 (USD 1.8 billion)	The installment of 4,826 HCs for wastewater management
IEG - Sanitasi	IND.INFRASTRUC. INIT.FAC(IndII) - GA.11.08.2008	AusAid	2010 - 2011	48 (USD 5.4 million)	22	43.39 (USD 4.9 billion)	The construction waste and wastewater facilities in 21 districts / municipalities
MRT	Construction of Jakarta Mass Rapid Transit Proj - IP-554	JICA	2010 - 2014	4,800 (USD 544.7 million)	1	6.78 (USD 0.8 billion)	1.Constructuction Management Consulting Services for Jakarta MRT 2.Tender Assistance Services - 2 3.Elevated Construction 4.Underground Construction
WASAP-D	WATER&SANITATION PROG(WASAP-D) - TF-094270	World Bank/ Netherlands	2010 - 2012	17.95 (USD 2 million)	6	6.30 (USD 0.7 billion)	Physical construction of community- and/ or institution-based sanitation facilities

3 In 2007, the Supreme Audit Board undertook the most recent assessment available. It audited four provinces that received DBH-DR funds and found that realized spending on rehabilitation projects from 2001-06 ranged from 41.5% (West Kalimantan) to 57% (Central Kalimantan) of the amounts budgeted (Barr et al, 2010).

4 The Water Resources and Irrigation Sector Management Project-APL2 (WISMP-2), an IDR 5750 billion (USD 653 million) local grant which has a 5% climate-specific component only started disbursements in 2012.

Annex G. Summary of Literature Review of State-owned Enterprises Climate-related Activities

This table presents the findings of a literature review of publically available information (financial statements, sustainability reports and websites) and is not necessarily a fair representation of the actual breadth and depth of climate finance activities of the SOEs included in the review. In particular, there was limited information available for companies in the manufacturing sector.

SECTOR	COMPANIES INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY	PKBL FOR NATURE CONSERVATION OR DISASTER RELIEF	CSR FOR ENVIRON-MENTAL CONSERVATION	OPERATIONAL AND CORE BUSINESS INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	Perum Perhutani PT Inhutani I-V (Persero) PT Perkebunan Nusantara I-XIV (PN) PT Pertani PT Rajawali Nusantara Indonesia PT Sang Hyang Seri	Yes	Yes	PT Rajawali announced several bioethanol plants but the projects were subsequently cancelled. PT Perkebunan Nusantara (PT PN) VI is developing a Biogas Project in Jambi Province ("Bunut Mill POME"). Perum Perhutani has started a 'Greening Fund' but not clear what is supported.
Energy[1]	PT Perusahaan Gas Negara Tbk (PGN) and subsidiary PT Saka Energi Indonesia PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (plus subsidiary PT Indonesia Power and PT Geo Dipa) (PLN) PT Pertamina plus PT Pertamina Geothermal Energy and PT Geo Dipa	Yes	Yes	Focus on large scale geothermal plants and small hydro. PLN has completed several large-scale geothermal power plants and small hydro plants (some CDM supported) but several other geothermal plants in planning are currently not moving forward: PLN Indonesian Mini-hydro Portfolio (5 mini-hydro projects with a total capacity of 55.5MW) Geo Dipa Patuha Geothermal Project (1* 55MW geothermal est. USD 143-600 million; 5 years in delay but in preparation in 2011) Siteki Plumbungan Ketenger IV and Cileunca Small Hydro Plants (4.3 MW under construction) PLN Lahendong Sulawesi Geothermal Plant Unit II (20 MW, announced 2003, commissioned 2007) Geo Dipa Dieng Geothermal Project (2* 60MW geothermal seeking financing of USD 300 million in 2011) Indonesia Power Cisolok Sukarame Geothermal Project (45 MW but not currently going ahead) PLN Lahendong Sulawesi Geothermal Plant Unit IV (20 MW, under construction) PLN Maluku Geothermal Project (20 MW, USD 86 million expected cost, announced 2010 but currently not moving forward) PLN Mataloko Geothermal Project (5MW, announced 2010 but currently not moving forward) PLN Ulubelu Geothermal Project Unit I & II (110 MW, announced 2007, construction completed 2012) PLN Ulumbu Geothermal Plant (5MW, announced 2003, commissioned 2011) Pertamina has a large number of geothermal projects (some CDM supported) in development but long delays are widespread, with some projects under development since as early as 2004. Pertamina Lumut Balai Geothermal Project (2*55MW; one of several geothermal projects in development since 2004 including also Lahendong and Ulubelu) Pertamina Lahendong Geothermal Project Unit V & VI (40MW; commissioned 2012; expected cost USD 191.9m - Pertamina - USD 105.9m - IBRD - USD 50.2m - CTF - USD 35.8m)

1 Some local governments are also in the process of trying to develop relatively large scale geothermal plants. Pemerintah Jawa Barat (Government of West Java) announced their intention to develop two 100 MW and 160 MW geothermal plants in 2009, they are not yet commissioned. The Government of Aceh 55 MW Seulawah Agam Geothermal Project was announced 2007 and is now at tendering stage.

SECTOR	COMPANIES INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY	PKBL FOR NATURE CONSERVATION OR DISASTER RELIEF	CSR FOR ENVIRON-MENTAL CONSERVATION	OPERATIONAL AND CORE BUSINESS INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES
				Project Karaha Unit 1 (30 MW) Pertamina Kamojang Geothermal project Unit V (30MW; announced 2010) Pertamina Karaha Bodas Geothermal Project (110MW; announced 2009) Pertamina Kerinci Geothermal Project (110MW; announced 2010) Pertamina Sungaipenuh Geothermal Project (30MW; announced 2011) PGN is currently working on geothermal exploration.
Financial Services and Insurance	PT Permodalan Nasional Madani (PNM) PT Bank Mandiri Tbk PT Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk	Yes	No	Several publically owned banks are working on greening their lending portfolio. BNI lending for energy efficiency and renewables totaled IDR 9,021 billion (USD 1,023 million) in 2011. Bank Mandiri is financing the construction of biogas power plants, one starting in 2011 with a value of IDR 360 billion with a contribution from Bank Mandiri of IDR 141 billion. It has also set up a USD 100 million loan facility with AFD for financing climate change and energy efficiency projects. BNI is running a mutual fund for renewable energy and a green mortgage program. In 2011, its total lending in green lending for renewables and energy efficiency was IDR 9,021 billion. BRI is running Plantation Revitalization and Renewable Energy Development Loan Schemes (known as KPEN-RP) but it is unclear what finance has been distributed so far.
Manufacturing industry	PT Barata Indonesia PT Industri Gelas PT Kertas Leces PT Krakatau Steel Tbk PT Pupuk Indonesia Holding Company PT Semen Baturaja PT Semen Kupang	Yes	Yes	Some SOE are starting to use recycled materials and introduce energy efficiency management systems and measures into their production PT Barata Indonesia has developed a bioethanol plant for a sugar factory. PT Krakatau Steel is developing low carbon power generation and heat from waste projects, supported by CDM, including: Using off gas cogeneration project in PT KRAKATAU POSCO POWER Power generation using TRT (Top Pressure Recovery Turbine) in PT KRAKATAU POSCO Waste heat recovery using Steelmaking Waste Heat Boiler in PT KRAKATAU POSCO PT Semen Indonesia is implementing a CDM supported project for partial substitution of fossil fuels with biomass (Semen Gresik cement plant in Tuban) as well as a demonstration project for Waste Heat Recovery Power Generation (supported by NEDO, Japan).
Mining and quarrying	PT Aneka Tambang Tbk (Antam) PT Sarana Karya (Persero) PT Tambang Batubara Bukit Asam Tbk PT Timah Tbk	Yes	Yes	Almost all SOE reported on efforts to improve the efficiency of or reduce the damaging effects of their own operations e.g. energy management systems and audits, eliminating ozone-depleting chemicals and developing methods to capture methane from coal-beds. No further information found.
Transportation	PT Kereta Api Indonesia	Yes	No	No information found.
Water and Waste	Perum Jasa Tirta I-II	No	No	No information found.
Construction	PT Wijaya Karya Tbk (WIKA) PT SMI	Yes	Yes	PT WIKA is involved in developing a 40 MW geothermal power plant ("Tampomas" announced in 2008) but it is still waiting commissioning. They also produce solar water heaters and air conditioner water heaters. PT SMI is working on the financing of micro/mini hydro and geothermal activities plus constructing infrastructure for the Mass Rapid Transport system in Jakarta.

Annex H. List of Meetings/ Data Providers

Table 11: List of bilateral meetings with Indonesian government ministries and agencies

MINISTRY OR AGENCY	REPRESENTATIVES MET	CONTACT HISTORY
Ministry of Agriculture	Bureau of Planning, Subdivision Policy Formulation, expert staff of the Ministry of Environment. Including Emilia Harahap, Prihasto Setyanto, Suwandi, Adriana, Teguh Senoadji.	27-Aug-2013 16-Oct-2013 09-Dec-2013
Ministry of Industry	Bureau of Planning, Center for Green Industry Assessment and Environment. Including Shinta D. Sirait, Lilih.s H, Yasmita.	20-Sep-2013
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	Bureau of Planning, DG Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation. Including Arief Heru Kuncoro, Arief Hudin Rachim.	30-May-2013 08-Oct-2013 11-Dec-2013
Ministry of Transport	Bureau of Planning, Senior Advisor for Environment, DG Aviation, Center for Partnership Studies and Services Transport Services, Secretary for Climate Change Working Group. Including Boedy Santoso, Yusfandri Gona, SuryoPratomo.	30-May-2013 07-Oct-2013 09-Dec-2013
Ministry of Health	Including Rahmad	16-Oct-2013
Ministry of Forestry	Bureau of Planning, Department for International Cooperation, Centers: Standardization and Environment, Climate Change and Policy Forestry Research and Development Agency, Expert Staff of the Environment and Climate Change Including: Nur Masripatin, Sri Murniningtyas, Teguh Prio Adisulistyo, Deden Djaenudin, Nur Dwiyati, Yanti Novi	30-May-2013 19-Jul-2013 01-Aug-2013 09-Dec-2013
Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries	Bureau of Planning, various DG Including: Isac Newton Tarigan, Wany Sasmito Prabowo, Tri, Fegi Nurhabni, Catur, Yusuf, Andi. NH, David	05-Dec-2013 09-Dec-2013
Ministry of Public Works	Bureau of Planning and International Cooperation DGs:Spatial Planning, Settlements, Highways and Natural Resources Including: M. Maliki Moersid, Rina Agustina, Darwanto, Gumelar Wahyu, Agus Neffo, F. Gracia, Yudho Dwi. H, Erlangga Perwira, Briliyan .P, Panji Estutama, Auliyaul Fikry, Siti Bellafolijani Adimihardja, Denny Andryana, Surya Adiguna, Daswandi Budi Indra, Makmur H	18-Oct-2013 09-Dec-2013 12-Dec-2013
Ministry of State-owned Enterprises	Bureau of Planning, Department of Industry and Manufacturing Structure Including: Ony Suprihartono, Ibnu Najib, Bin Nahadi, Anindita Eka Wibisono, Endra Gunawan, Fajar Karyanto	04-Dec-2013
Ministry of Environment	Bureau of Planning and International Cooperation Departments: Environmental Data and Information Climate Change Mitigation Environmental Economics Including: Laksmi Dhewanthi, Laksmi Wijayanti, Johny P. Kusumo, Yulia Suryanti, Katrina Ginting	03-Apr-2013 30-May-2013 09-Dec-2013

MINISTRY OR AGENCY	REPRESENTATIVES MET	CONTACT HISTORY
BAPPENAS	Directorates: Bilateral Foreign Funding, Multilateral Foreign Funding, Environmental Affairs RAN-GRK Secretariat Including: Dewo Broto, Syamsidar Thamrin	25-Mar-2013 26-Mar-2013 27-Mar-2013 24-Oct-2013 09-Dec-2013
ICCTF Secretariat	Amin Budiarjo, Fachrizal Alief, Budhi Setiawan	30-May-2013 24-Oct-2013 09-Dec-2013
BMKG	Department for Climate Change and Air Quality; Climatology Including: Edvin Aldrian, Nasrullah	24-Oct-2013 09-Dec-2013
UKP4	Heru Prasetyo, Fika Fawzia and Adi Pradana.	03-Apr-2013

Table 12: List of bilateral meetings with local governments

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	CONTACTS CONSULTED	CONTACT HISTORY
Province of Central Kalimantan	BAPPEDA Including: Herson B. Aden, Budiharjo Langen	17-Oct-2013 22-Oct-2013
District of Kapuas	BAPPEDA Including: Didik Sulistiyono	22-Oct-2013
District of Kotawaringin Timur	BAPPEDA Including: Hasudungan L. Tobing, Mawardi	22-Oct-2013
District of Pulang Pisau	BAPPEDA Including: Lily Maria	22-Oct-2013
Municipality of Palangka Raya	BAPPEDA Including: H. Rahmadi HN, Kristub Subur, Mellianae Merkusi, Amandus Frenaldy, Qadariyah	17-Oct-2013 22-Oct-2013

Table 13: International development partner data providers

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER	CONTACTS CONSULTED
ADB	Pradeep Tharakan, Maura Lillis and Madeleine Varkay
AFD	Sophie Salomon
Australian Embassy	Melissa Tipping, Erika Oord and Amitra Wedha
BMUB	Daniela Goehler and Nana Künkel
Danish Embassy	Devina Fitrika Anasruron
EU Delegation	Giovanni Serritella and Ria Butarbutar
FAO	Rogier Klaver, Michela Morese
GIZ	Heiner Luepke, Anandita Laksmi and Novita Sari
IFAD	Ronald Hartman
IFC	Michael Brady and Nyoman Yogi
JICA	Kazuki Matsuura
KfW	Jochen Saleth
Netherlands	Harold Hoiting, Hajo Provo-kluit and Femke Kramer
Norway	Joar Strand
UNDP	Mihoko Kumamoto, Takako Morita, Anton Sri Probiyantono
UNEP	Sanjeev Tamhane and Thomas Enters
UK CCU	Jenny Yates, Mark George and MeyLan Wong
USAID	Aurelia Micko and Erik Steed

Descriptors

Sector	Climate Finance	
Region	Indonesia	
Keywords	Climate Finance, Indonesia, Public Finance	
Related CPI Reports	The Landscape of Public Climate Finance in Indonesia	
	The Global Landscape of Climate Finance 2013	
	San Giorgio Group Case Study: Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership	
Study team	Irfa Ampri, Angela Falconer, Noeroso Wahyudi, Anja Rosenberg, Mochamad Bara Ampera, Alika Tuwo, Skye Glenday, Jane Wilkinson	
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About PKPPIM

Centre for Climate Change Financing and Multilateral Policy (PKPPIM) was established in 2011 within the Fiscal Policy Agency of the Ministry of Finance, Republic of Indonesia. The centre performs functions such as formulating policy recommendations, as well as analyzing, evaluating, coordinating, implementing and monitoring climate change financing related issues. The centre also deals with economic and financial cooperation within the G20 and other multilateral forums.

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