



Green Economy: A New Paradigm Shift

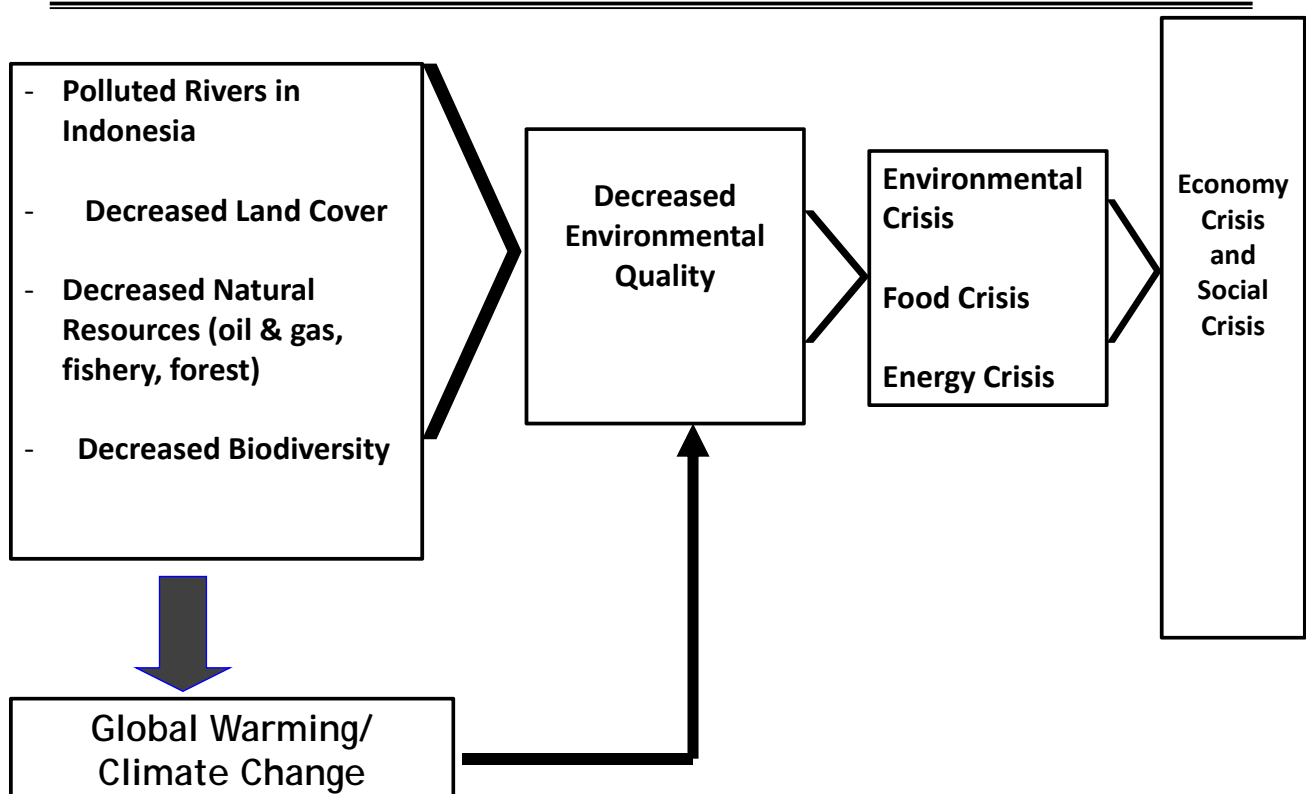
グリーン経済：新たなパラダイム・シフト

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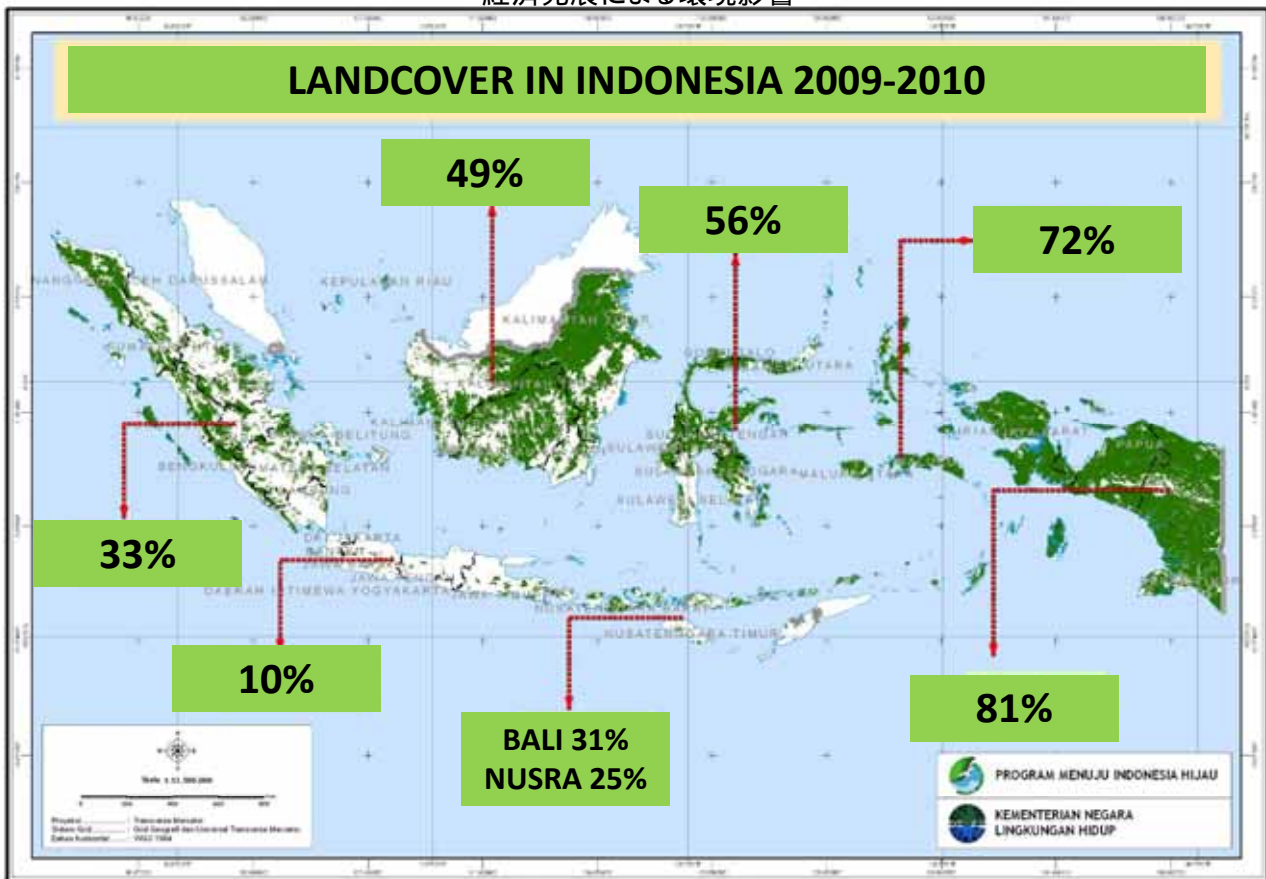
Impact of Environmental Polluted and Environmental Degradation, Climate Change

環境破壊・汚染、気候変動による影響

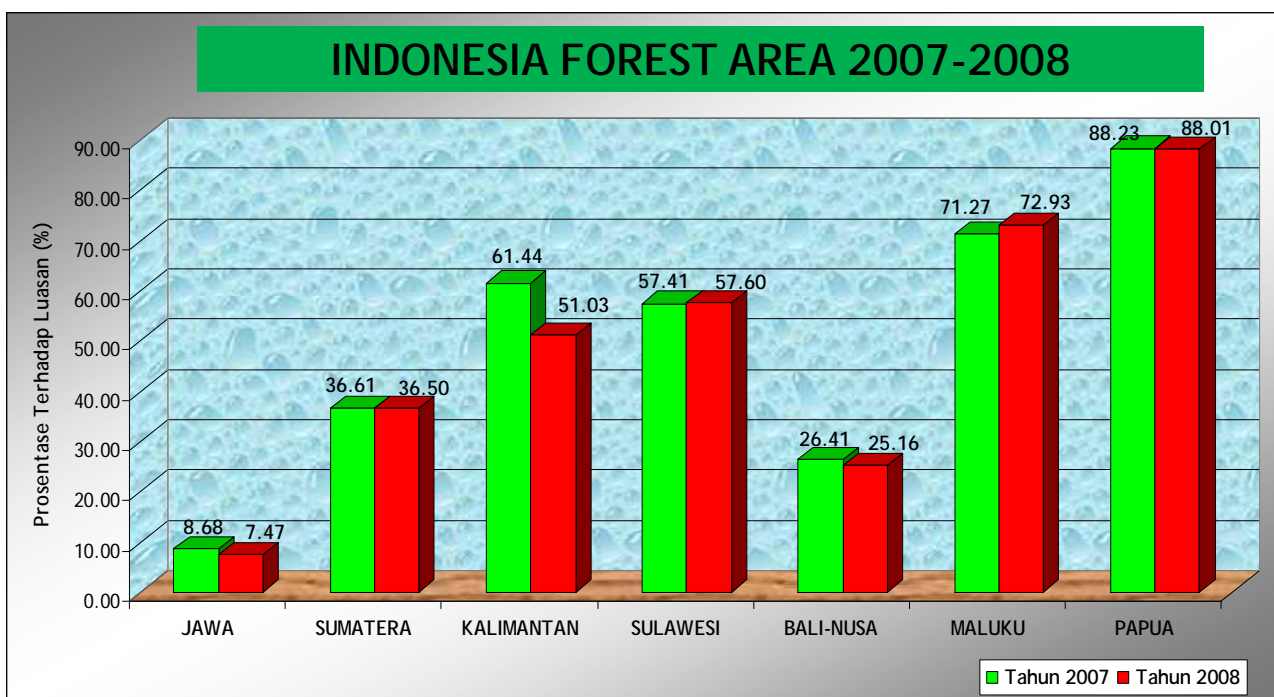


ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

経済発展による環境影響



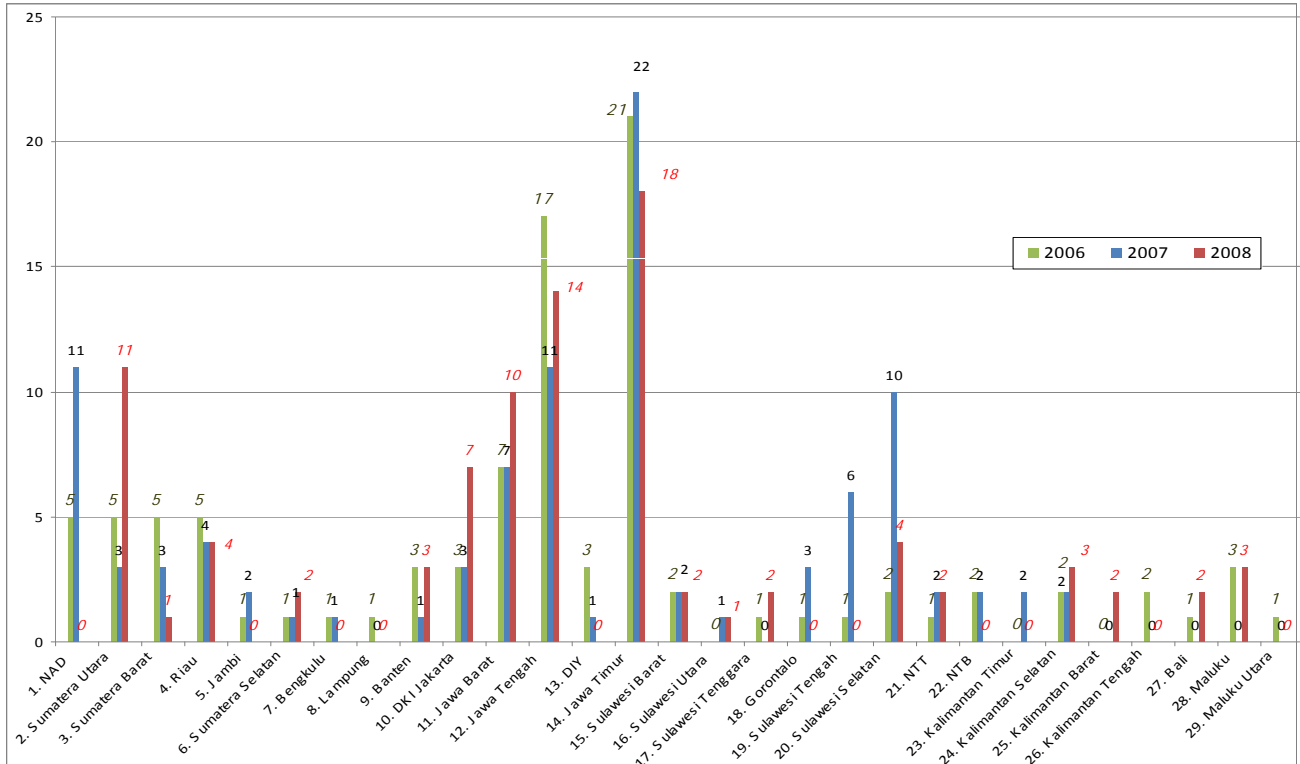
インドネシアの森林区域 (2007-2008)



Source : Results Analysis Toward Green Indonesia Programme 2007-2008, MoE

FLOOD FREQUENCY GRAPH EVENTS PER PROVINCE in INDONESIA 2006-2008

インドネシアの各州における洪水の発生率(2006-2008)



Data Source :

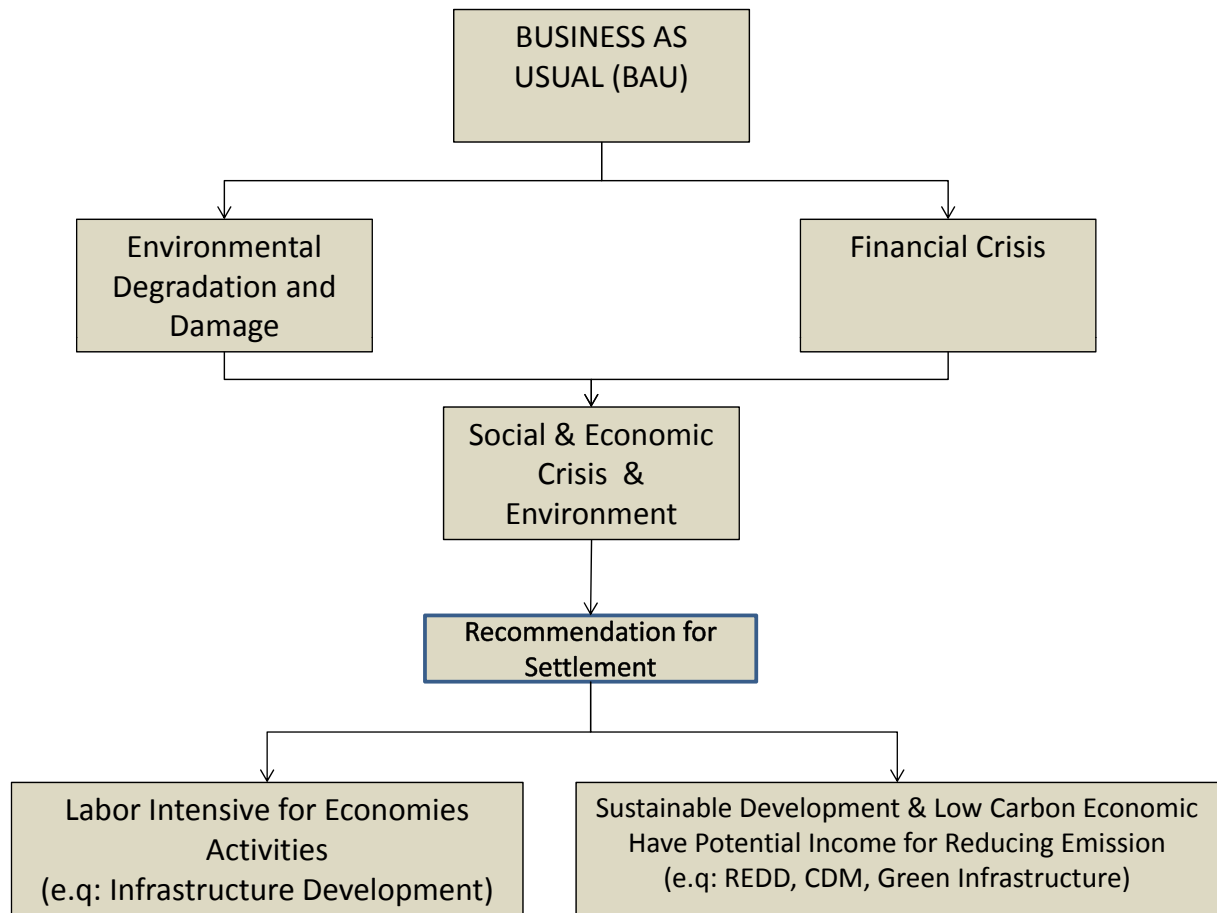
1. Print and electronic media, 2006 & 2008
2. Analysis of Disaster, Ministry of Health 2007

Based on the chart above, Provinces are not a flood are :

1. Bangka Belitung.
2. Kepulauan Riau
3. Irian Jaya Barat
4. Papua

The Impact of Floods 洪水の影響

The impact of floods in early February 2007 in Jakarta area is estimated to reduce the national growth of 0.2% economic growth plan that has targeted the Government of 6.3%.



Alternative Source of National Income

国民所得源の代替案

Business as Usual

1. Forestry
2. Oil & Gas
3. Mining
4. Agriculture
5. Fishery
6. Industries



Toward Green Economy

1. Natural Resources with sustainable development
2. Forestry for Environmental service: CDM & Carbon Trade, REDD, Eco Tourism, Biodiversity & Benefit Sharing
3. Energy efficiency (low cost)
4. Renewable energy:
 - Waste for energy
 - Biomass
 - Biogas
 - Solar cell
 - Mass transportation
 - Organic for agriculture
5. Tourism

Economic Crisis, Labor Intensive Programme, Comprehensive Environmental Rehabilitation

経済危機、労働集約的プログラム、包括的環境リハビリテーション

- REFORESTATION WITH PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
- RIVER BASIN REHABILITATION
- WELL ABSORPTION
- SITE, LAGOON, LAKE REHABILITATION
- FOREST REHABILITATION
- WASTE BANK

INDONESIA POLICIES FOR GREEN ECONOMY

インドネシアのグリーン経済政策

1. Pro-Growth, Pro-Job, Pro-Poor and Pro-Environment
2. Deforestation → doing the moratorium act could prevent the function of primary forest and could still move forward with the development
3. Renewable and Alternative Energy
4. Energy Efficiency
5. Plans to reduce fossil fuel subsidies
6. Reducing Green House Gases (GHG) Emission by 26% by 2020 and by 41% with international help

Shifting of Paradigm from Business as Usual to Green Economy

現行政策からグリーン経済へのパラダイム・シフト

Shifting Paradigm from Business as Usual to Green Economy have several problems

1. How is the state revenue deficit during the transition period
2. How mitigation can be calculated monetary value
3. How to assess the situation in the future than the present

CONCLUSION

結論

1. Dissemination of information about a paradigm shift to the community is very important
2. During the transition period, capacity building and technology transfer from developed countries are necessary
3. REDD+ and CDM should be applied
4. Shifting of paradigm is not only important in the government sector but also in the business sector, university and public



Thank You

