



Kementerian PPN/
Bappenas

Indonesia
2045
Berdaulat, Maju,
Adil, dan Makmur



Global Partnership to Strengthen the Energy Transition

**Director for Foreign Policy and International Development Cooperation
Ministry National Development Planning/BAPPENAS**





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Outline

1

Bappenas' Strategic Expectations in Responding to Global Issues

2

Critical Mineral Discussion at the HLF MSP 2024

3

Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources' Role in International Development Cooperation

4

Closing

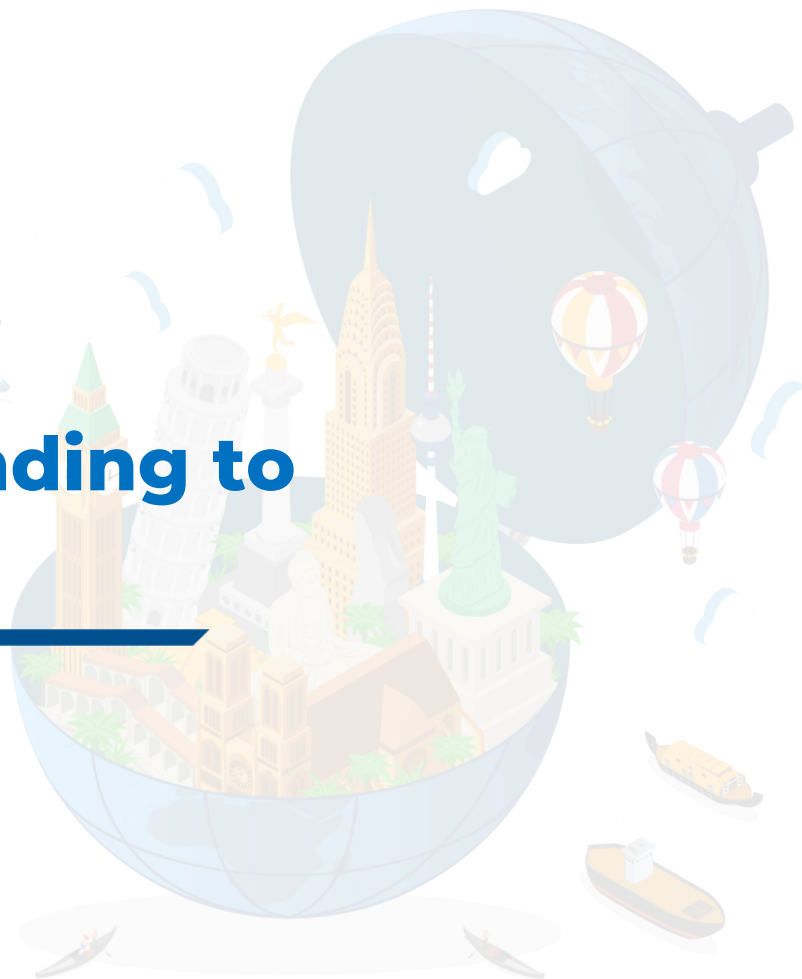


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Bappenas' Strategic Expectations in Responding to Global Issues



“The role of the Ministry of PPN/Bappenas in the national development planning system is to conduct a clearing house, which means harmonizing planning, implementation, and mobilization as sources and financing schemes, as well as monitoring and evaluation in the national development planning cycle..”



PLANNING

- Analysis-based and result-oriented planning (delivered)
- Program clearing house
- Focus on Priorities



CONTROL

- E-monev
- Plan Implementation Dashboard
- Corrective Action



ALLOCATION

- Allocation to National Priorities up to Priority Projects
- Integration of state and non-state budget funding sources)



ENABLER

- Development innovation model
- National strategic initiatives
- Increased capacity of central and regional development planning
- Increased participation of non-government partnerships
- Institutional and regulatory framework

Overview SSTC Indonesia: Structure

South-South Cooperation (SSC) is a development cooperation between developing countries aimed at achieving mutual self-reliance. This cooperation is based on solidarity, equality (mutual opportunity), and mutual benefit.

National Coordination Team



“Triangular cooperation involves Southern-driven partnerships between two or more developing countries supported by a developed country(ies)/or multilateral organization(s) to implement development cooperation programmes and projects.”

- UNOSSC -

National Coordination Team of SSC Indonesia:
Working Group I: Planning and Development Management
Working Group II: Funding Management
Working Group III: Monitoring & Evaluation System Management, Publication, Knowledge Management



Indonesia's policy direction towards renewable energy in RPJMN 2020-2024

The development of energy and electricity infrastructure in the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) is aimed at supporting the improvement of basic services, economic areas, and cities. The main focus is to complete access, meet sufficiency, and encourage the use of new renewable energy.

Infrastructure development that focuses on clean energy, broad and affordable access, and sustainability of energy supply will play a key role in achieving a successful transition to a sustainable energy system. Strengthening and expanding energy and power supply is pursued primarily through the utilization of renewable energy to increase generating capacity, fuel oil refineries, and natural gas infrastructure.

Optimizing Indonesia's modalities in the power sector



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Technology and knowledge transfer

Opens up opportunities to obtain financing support

Economic diplomacy

Win-win strategy benefit all parties

Sustainable and affordable electricity services

In this case, there is cooperation between PT PLN (Persero) and Tanzania Electricity Supply Co. Ltd (TANESCO), which was discussed during President Joko Widodo's visit to Africa, is a clear example of Indonesia's efforts to develop international cooperation in the electricity sector. This initiative was taken as part of PLN's strategy to develop a reliable and sustainable electricity business, not only in Indonesia, but also abroad, especially in Africa.

Strategies for cooperation to achieve the energy transition with developing countries



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- (i) Implement low carbon development in five priority sectors (sustainable energy, sustainable land management, green industry, waste management and circular economy, and blue carbon and coastal);
- (ii) Conservation of productive land;
- (iii) Strengthening energy transition through equitable energy access; and
- (iv) Improving electricity services that are equitable, quality, sustainable and equitable, as well as expanding utilization



Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources can utilize funding from the International Development Cooperation Fund Institution/Indonesian AID (LDKPI) to support the electric energy sector through the mechanism of providing grants to developing countries



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Critical Mineral Discussion at the HLF MSP 2024



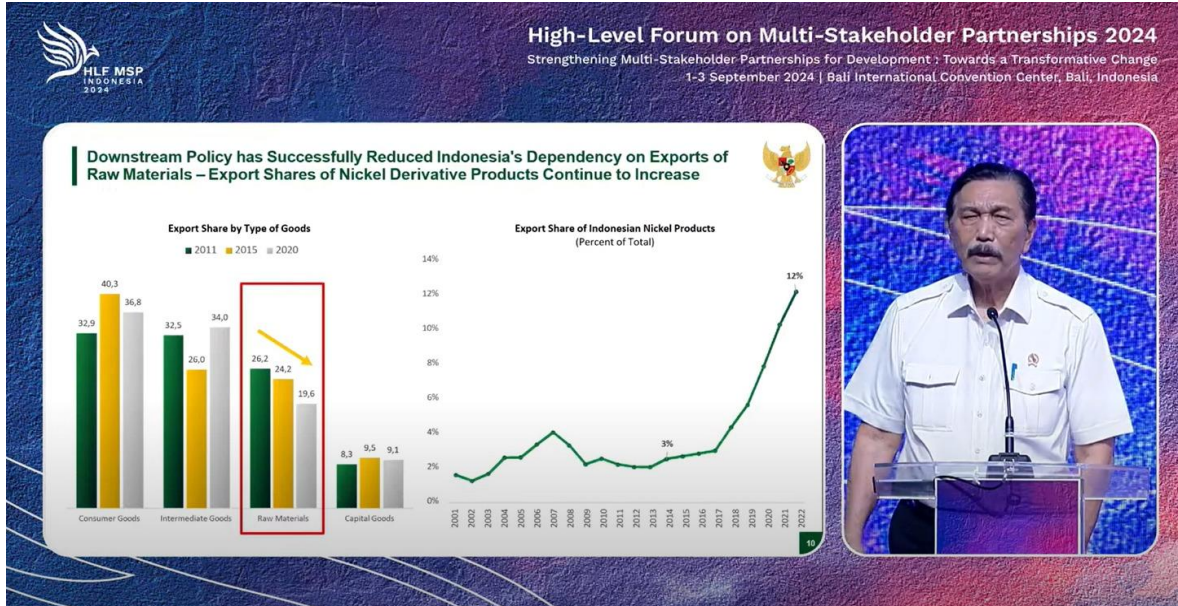


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Clean Energy Conundrum: Securing Sustainable Critical Minerals Value Chains



At the 2024 High-Level Forum on Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships (HLF MSP) organized by Bappenas in Bali on September 1-3, one of the parallel sessions that attracted attention was a discussion related to critical minerals. Although this session did not specifically focus on renewable energy, the discussion on critical minerals is closely related to the sector. Minerals such as copper, nickel, lithium, cobalt and rare earths play a crucial role in the development of technologies that support the global energy transition, including batteries for electric vehicles and critical components for wind turbines and solar panels.



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Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources' Role in International Development Cooperation



Definition and Principles of IDC

IDCs focus on the development of developing countries and the achievement of the global development agenda including through: economic growth, alleviation of global inequality, fulfillment of global public goods (UN ECOSOC)

Principles agreed in the 2011 Busan Partnership Agreement by:

161 States

56 Organizations



Principles of Effective Development Cooperation

Country ownership over the development process



All partners work together under government leadership to maximize the impact of development resources and achieve national priorities.

A focus on results



Development efforts have a lasting impact on eradicating poverty and enhancing partner countries' capacities.

Inclusive development partnerships



All partners are engaged in development planning and implementation, recognizing their specific and complementary roles.

Transparency and mutual accountability



Stakeholders are transparent in their co-operation and hold each other accountable for delivering on mutually-agreed outcomes.

Transformation Aid Effectiveness (2005) → Development Effectiveness (2011)



Indonesia terus mendorong KPI yang efektif melalui peran sebagai Co-Chair GPEDC 2023-2026



Co-Chairs

Best Practices IDC Indonesia 2024

SSTC on Renewable
Energy Indoensia-
Nepal-Jerman

GIZ





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Best Practices IDC Indonesia 2024

Sustainable Energy for
Indonesia's Advancing
Resilience (SINAR)

USAID





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Thank You!
