

## CITY PROFILE

**Population:** 1.8 million (2019)

**Target emissions reduction:** 15% reduction from BAU scenario by 2030

**Base year emissions:** 5,049,469 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (2019)

**Last reported emissions:** 5,049,469 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (2019)

**Scope of emissions:** Scope 1 & 2

Palembang's Mitigation Plan focuses in the energy sector on energy efficiency in the residential and commercial sectors, and directly involving the industrial sector. For example, the energy roadmap of the Pertamina Refinery Unit III Plaju, along with other climate actions taken by Pertamina, a state-owned oil and gas corporation have already largely contributed to reducing emissions, and other prominent companies in the city, such as a fertilizer producer, the electricity company, a light-rail transit company and others, have also made commitments to work with the city and submitted action plans to reduce their GHG emissions.

In transport, the actions taken are under the umbrella of Indonesia's Sustainable National Urban Transportation programme (SUTRI), which aims to replace individual transportation with shared, and non-motorised transport., and mitigate 0.9 to 1.7 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e of emissions per year by 2030 in the pilot cities (among which is Palembang). The city is also working to promote the use of biodiesel in its public transport.

Action in the waste sector is aimed at both environmental (i.e. waste management) and climate goals, with various policies being pursued for their co-benefits in both these areas. Practices adopted include Landfill Gas Recovery at solid waste disposal sites, the country's first waste-to-energy power plant, and a campaign of intense sensibilisation promoting composting, segregation and recycling.

Climate change adaptation is equally, if not more important to Palembang. While storm and flood risks have been identified, the higher probability is of landfire. Adaptation actions identified include socio-economic, educational and infrastructural ones, all aimed at increasing the resilience of the most vulnerable areas. These actions cover sectors of public health, small and medium enterprises, agriculture, food security, urban planning, and others.

Sources: *IUC-Asia, 2020; Asian Mayors, 2020; Pertamina, n.d.; NAMA Facility, 2017*

## GHG EMISSIONS PROFILE OF PALEMBANG, 2019 AND SECTORAL BREAK-UP OF CONSUMPTION OF STATIONARY ENERGY - Source: *IUC-Asia, 2020*

