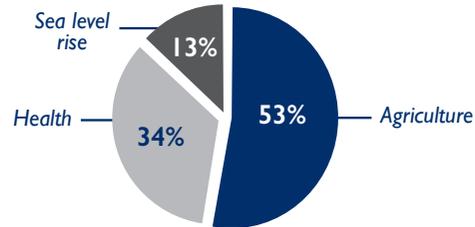


Indonesia snapshot: Costs of climate change in 2050

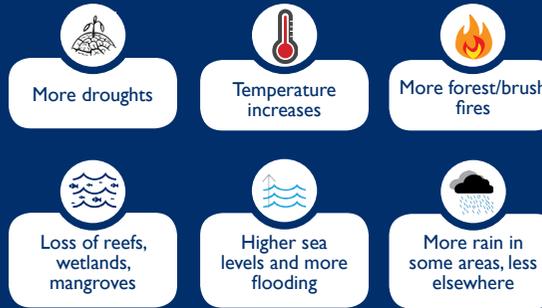
Projected costs ~ 1.4% of GDP

In the year 2050, the annual costs of climate change in Indonesia could total as much as **132 trillion Indonesian rupiahs (US\$14.8 billion).**

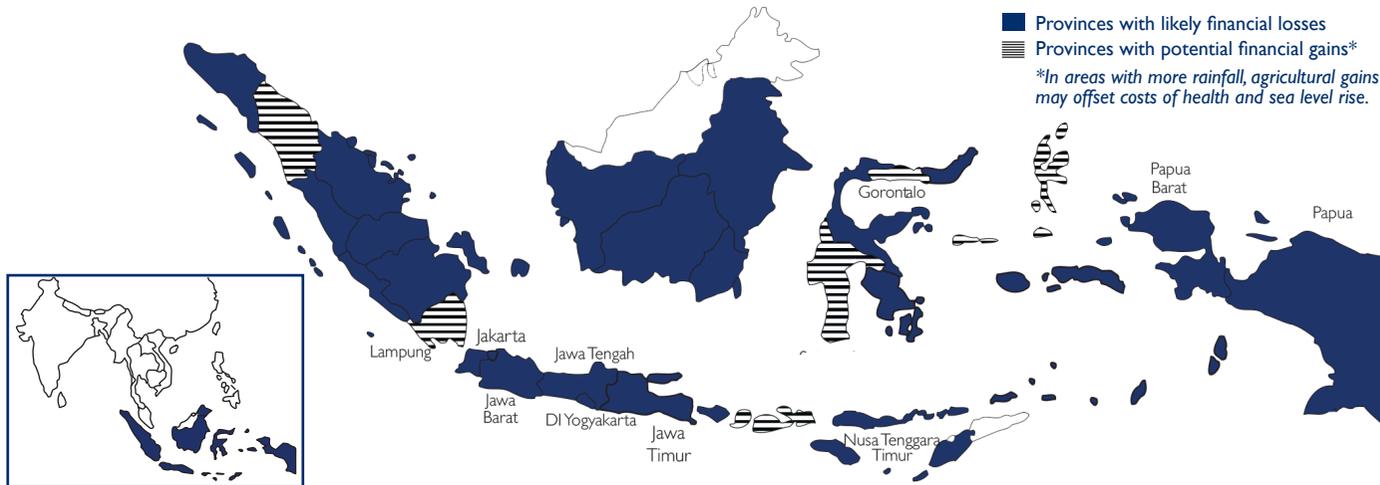
Breakdown of projected costs across three areas studied



Projected climate change impacts in Indonesia



Provinces will be affected differently



KEY TAKEAWAYS

Incomes decline:

Most smallholder farmers will see decreases in productivity.

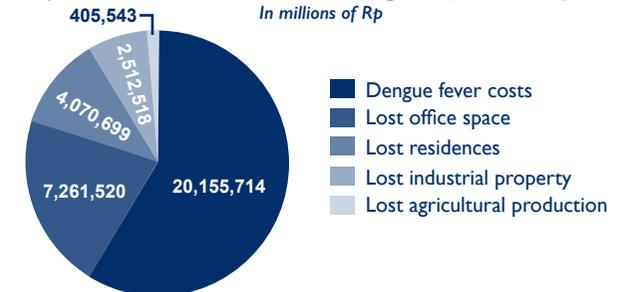
Agricultural impact negative in most provinces.

However, output is expected to rise where rainfall increases.

Jakarta province hit hard:

25% of projected national climate change costs, or **34 trillion Rp (US \$3.7 billion).**

Projected costs of climate change in Jakarta by 2050



Other provinces with a high share of costs:

Jawa Timur	19%
Jawa Tengah	15%
Jawa Barat	9.5%

WHAT WE CAN DO

Step up planning

- Increase cooperation between national and provincial governments on response, adaptation and budgeting.
- Expand government and private sector collaboration, especially on leveraging potential agricultural gains.
- Prioritize responses to sea level rise and health impacts in urban areas, especially Jakarta.

Gather more evidence

Invest in research on: policy responses; future agricultural yields and alternative crops; changing disease patterns; the probability of extreme storms and macroeconomic implications of impacts on Jakarta.

Learn more

Based on Indonesia: Costs of Climate Change 2050, a 2016 study of all provinces. Funded by the USAID ATLAS activity, the study, a [policy brief](#) and the underlying [excel sheets](#) are available on the ATLAS Climatedata page: <https://www.climatedata.org/projects/atlas>. This document does not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the US government. July 2017.

Agriculture

- Nationally, irrigated rice, soy and sugar cane production likely to decline.
- Where rainfall increases, corn and rainfed rice production may also rise, especially in Gorontalo and Lampung.
- Output in 2050 may increase in 11 provinces and decline in the remaining 23.

Health

- Costs associated with dengue fever expected to rise, especially in Jakarta.
- Dengue fever incidence may decline in Jawa Tengah, DI Yogyakarta, Nusa Tenggara Timur.
- Malaria incidence expected to rise in all provinces, especially Papua Barat and Papua.

Sea level rise

- Commercial and residential property losses account for 84% of costs from sea level rise.
- Jakarta accounts for 80% of those costs, due to concentration of high-value properties.
- Flooding and saline intrusion in agriculture and aquaculture areas likely to reduce production.