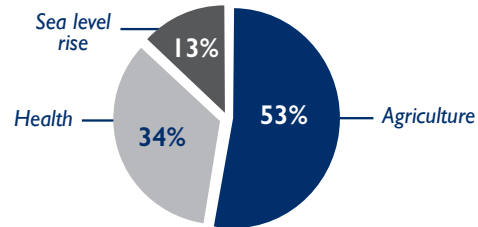


Indonesia snapshot: Costs of climate change in 2050

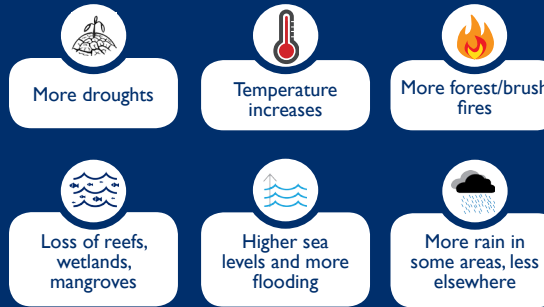
Projected costs ~ 1.4% of GDP

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.

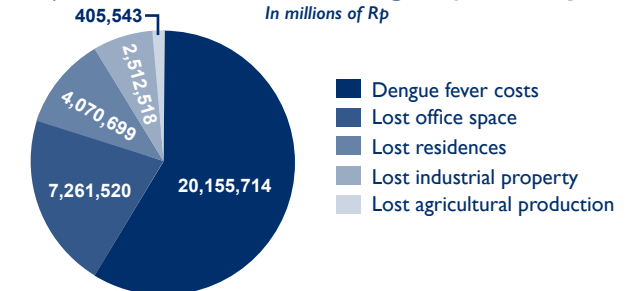
Agricultural impact negative in most provinces.

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.