

Indonesia climate change

The Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR) is a new core diagnostic developed by the World Bank Group to support countries align climate actions with development ambitions. The report is developed using countries' own stated targets, while elaborating needs and opportunities for affordably reaching those targets. The Indonesia CCDR analyzes how climate change and climate action are intertwined with the country's growth and development.

Building on Indonesia's ongoing climate efforts and global commitments, the report elaborates options for managing the transition to a low carbon and climate resilient economy. The report models different land, energy, and fiscal policy strategies that Indonesia could take to pursue its climate and development agenda, while investing in its people, growing its economy, and protecting its natural assets.

The Indonesia CCDR proposes a policy framework that balances climate needs with Indonesia's development objectives to ensure that its vision to become a prosperous country can be achieved. To date, the World Bank Group has developed CCDRs for 25 countries across the globe and over time will introduce CCDRs in all countries in which it has operations.

Explore historical and projected climate data, climate data by sector, impacts, key vulnerabilities and what adaptation measures are being taken. Explore the overview for a general context of how climate change is affecting Indonesia.

The Republic of Indonesia, herein Indonesia, is the world's largest archipelagic state, consisting of more than 17,500 islands with over 81,000 kilometers (km) of coastline. The country's islands are home to an extremely varied geography, topography, and climate, ranging from sea and coastal systems to peat swamps and montane forests. Indonesia has a population of over 273 million (2020). Today, Indonesia is the world's fourth most populous nation. Manufacturing sector is the major contributor to GDP.

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FACT SHEET - In Indonesia, USAID implements a robust portfolio of environmental activities designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve land-use practices, strengthen resilience to natural and man-made disasters and other climate-related hazards, and promote the adoption of renewable energy and energy efficiency practices.

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USAID supports Indonesia's climate resilience goals by equipping government, businesses, and communities with the tools and information they need to adapt to the effects of climate change.

USAID supports stakeholders at the national and sub-national levels to better collect and use climate data to strengthen water resource management and expand access to water and sanitation. In addition, USAID builds the capacity of Indonesia's disaster management agencies and trains communities in vulnerable areas to better prepare for natural and man-made disasters and become more resilient in the aftermath of such events.

USAID also works with city and district governments across Indonesia to improve solid waste collection and management, which will contribute to reducing emissions of methane, a potent greenhouse gas.

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