



INDONESIA

CLIMATE CHANGE FACT SHEET

Indonesia is the tenth largest emitter of greenhouse gases (GHG) in the world, with land-use and energy sectors contributing 80 percent of its emissions. As a biodiversity hotspot, Indonesia's vast tropical forests and marine habitats provide a wealth of [ecosystem services](#). However, Indonesia's economic growth over the past two decades has accelerated urbanization and compromised its landscapes, including carbon-rich peatlands and mangroves, making them more vulnerable to human-caused forest and peat fires that release large amounts of carbon into the atmosphere. More than 40 million Indonesians live at or near sea level in dense urban settings vulnerable to rising sea levels. These communities regularly face weather-related disasters resulting in environmental degradation and the loss of life, property, and livelihoods.

GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA CLIMATE PRIORITIES

Indonesia's participation in global climate negotiations began in 1992 at the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit. In 2015, at the Conference of the Parties 21, the Government of Indonesia (GOI) committed to reducing GHG emissions by 29 percent (or up to 41 percent, subject to international assistance) by 2030. To achieve these goals, Indonesia has implemented a forest permit moratorium, established a peatland restoration agency, and strengthened its firefighting capabilities. Despite the deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies, Indonesia maintains a heavy reliance on coal for power generation.

USAID'S CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAM: OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS

In Indonesia, USAID implements a robust environment portfolio designed to reduce GHG emissions, improve land-use practices, strengthen resilience to natural disasters, and promote the adoption of renewable energy and energy efficiency practices.

ADAPTATION

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.

RESULTS

- Through the Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience (APIK) project, USAID contributed to the development of Indonesia's National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation. This plan was later integrated into the GOI's 2020-2024 national development plan, which mobilized over \$3 billion in funds for climate change adaptation.
- Through USAID's contribution to the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund ([ICCTF](#)) GHG emissions were reduced by 1.56 million tons of CO₂ through tree replanting and building biodigesters and infiltration pits. ICCTF is a multi-donor trust fund established by the GOI to reduce GHG emissions and promote climate change resilience.
- Food-insecure populations in the southern, drought-prone provinces of East Nusa Tenggara and West Nusa Tenggara benefit from USAID-supported activities that work with communities to identify disaster risks and develop preparedness and mitigation techniques, train farmers on resilient agriculture practices, and support rainfall prediction studies. Farmers using these practices have doubled their crop yields.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

USAID provides technical assistance, transaction advisory services, and policy support to the GOI and private sector partners to help Indonesia reach its target of 23 percent renewable energy in the national energy mix by 2025. USAID facilitates investment and private sector partnerships in renewable energy generation.

RESULTS

- USAID helped to install one-fifth of Indonesia's newly created renewable energy supply since 2015. These efforts brought clean energy to over 3.3 million Indonesians and reduced GHG emissions by nearly 7 million tons.
- Over the past five years, USAID facilitated over \$1.6 billion in renewable energy investments.

KEY RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAMS

- Sustainable Energy for Indonesia's Advancing Resilience (SINAR, 2021-2026): Building on past success, the five year, \$38.8 million SINAR activity, will increase access to reliable, equitable, and sustainable energy services, and mobilize public and private investment in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced energy systems.

NATURAL CLIMATE SOLUTIONS

USAID supports Indonesia's GHG emission reduction goals through mitigation programming in the agriculture, forestry, and other land use sectors. USAID programs improve land-use governance, sustainable private sector practices, protected area management, and conservation.

RESULTS

- Reduced 76 million metric tons of GHG emissions from the land-use sector, equivalent to taking over 16 million cars off the road for a year.
- Mobilized \$33.8 million in domestic funds for sustainable forest and peatland management.
- Improved the management of 7.5 million hectares of biodiverse forest and peatlands.
- Planted 80,000 mangrove trees in disaster-prone areas. These remarkably tough trees create a natural barrier along coastlines that protect people from storm surges and tsunamis. Mangroves also support a rich biodiversity that feeds families and supports livelihoods.

KEY PROGRAMS

- Sustainable Environmental Governance across Regions (SEGAR, 2021-2026): Building on the success of USAID Lestari (“Everlasting,” 2015-2020) investment, SEGAR, a \$33 million investment will strengthen environmental governance and land use practices while partnering with the private sector to promote sustainable commodity production and green supply chains.
- Peatlands Fire Early Warning and Prevention: piloted and installed the Fire Risk System to predict areas expected to dry out and have increased fire risk, into the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the National Disaster Management Agency. Piloted canal blocking techniques to increase moisture level and reduce fire risk. Promoting Integrated Fire Management principles and procedures with land users and local governments in selected high-risk peatland regions.