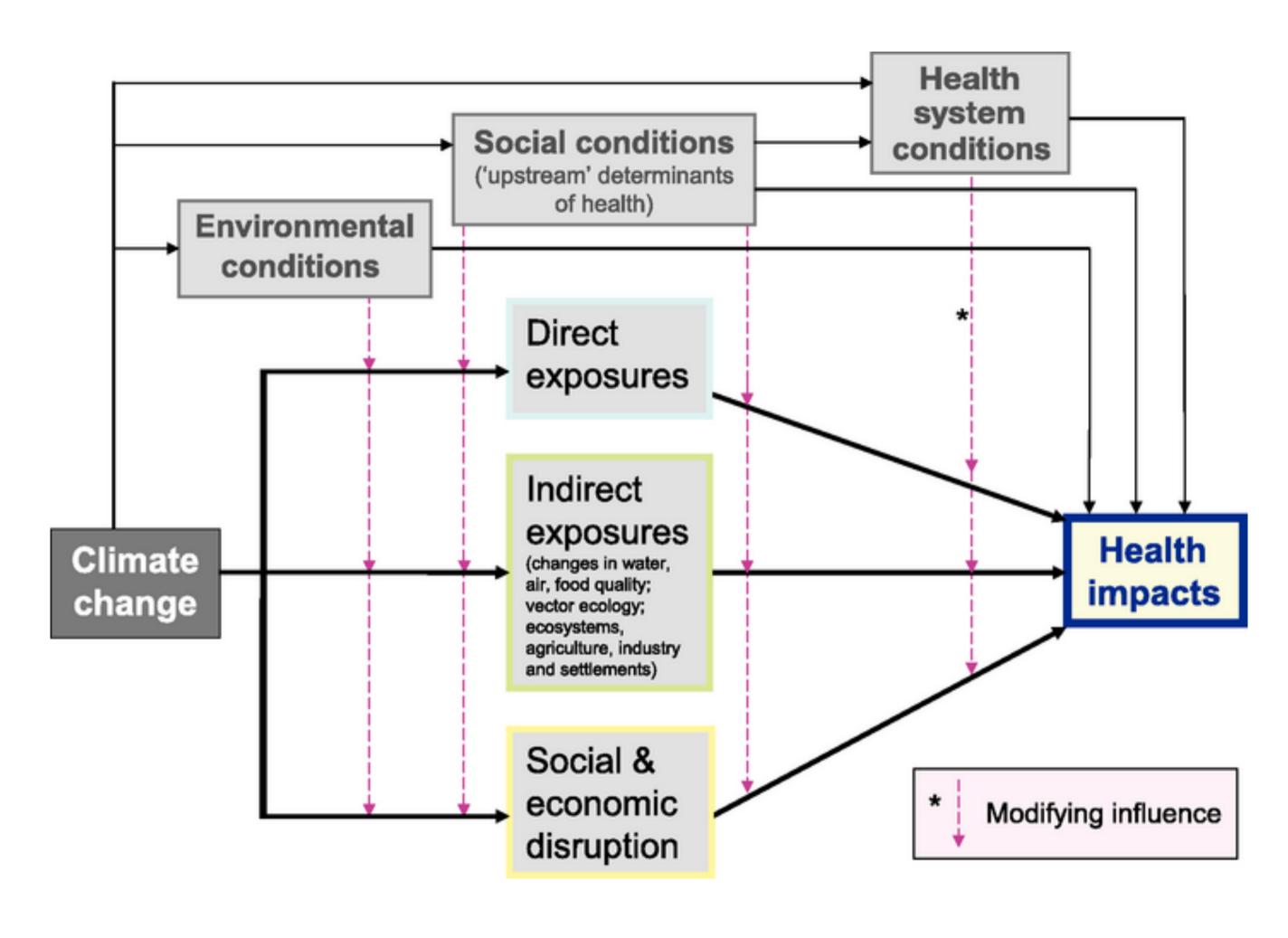
HEALTH IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN INDONESIA

Hari Kusnanto



INDONESIA: an archipelago with 17,508 islands, Sumatera, Java, Borneo, Sulawesi and Papua are bigger islands, with a total of 81,000 km coastal line



INCREASED TEMPERATURE



forest fire:
acute respiratory
illnesses and eye
irritation





- sea level rise intrusion of sea water disappearance of small islands
- bleaching of coral reef
- declined fisheries harvest
- storms

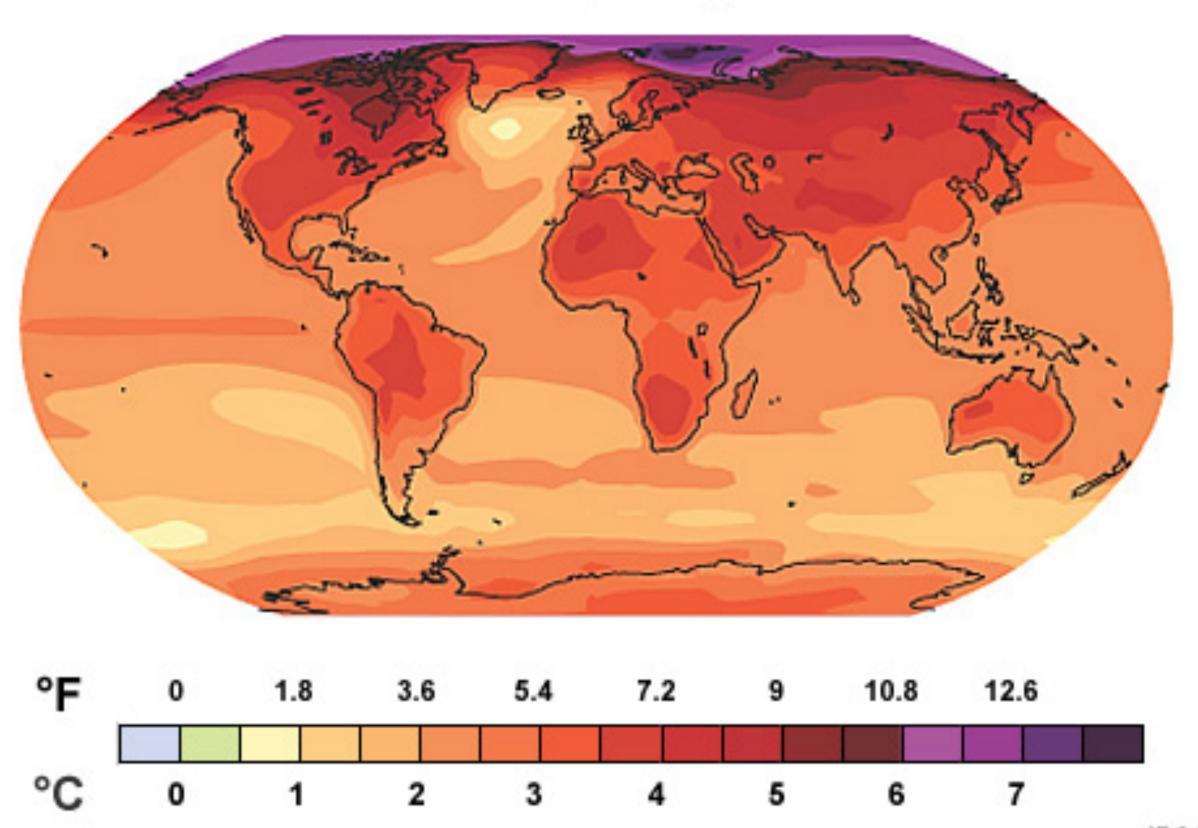


- injuries due to extreme events
- food insecurity and malnutrition
- diarrheal diseases
- increased vector-borne diseases

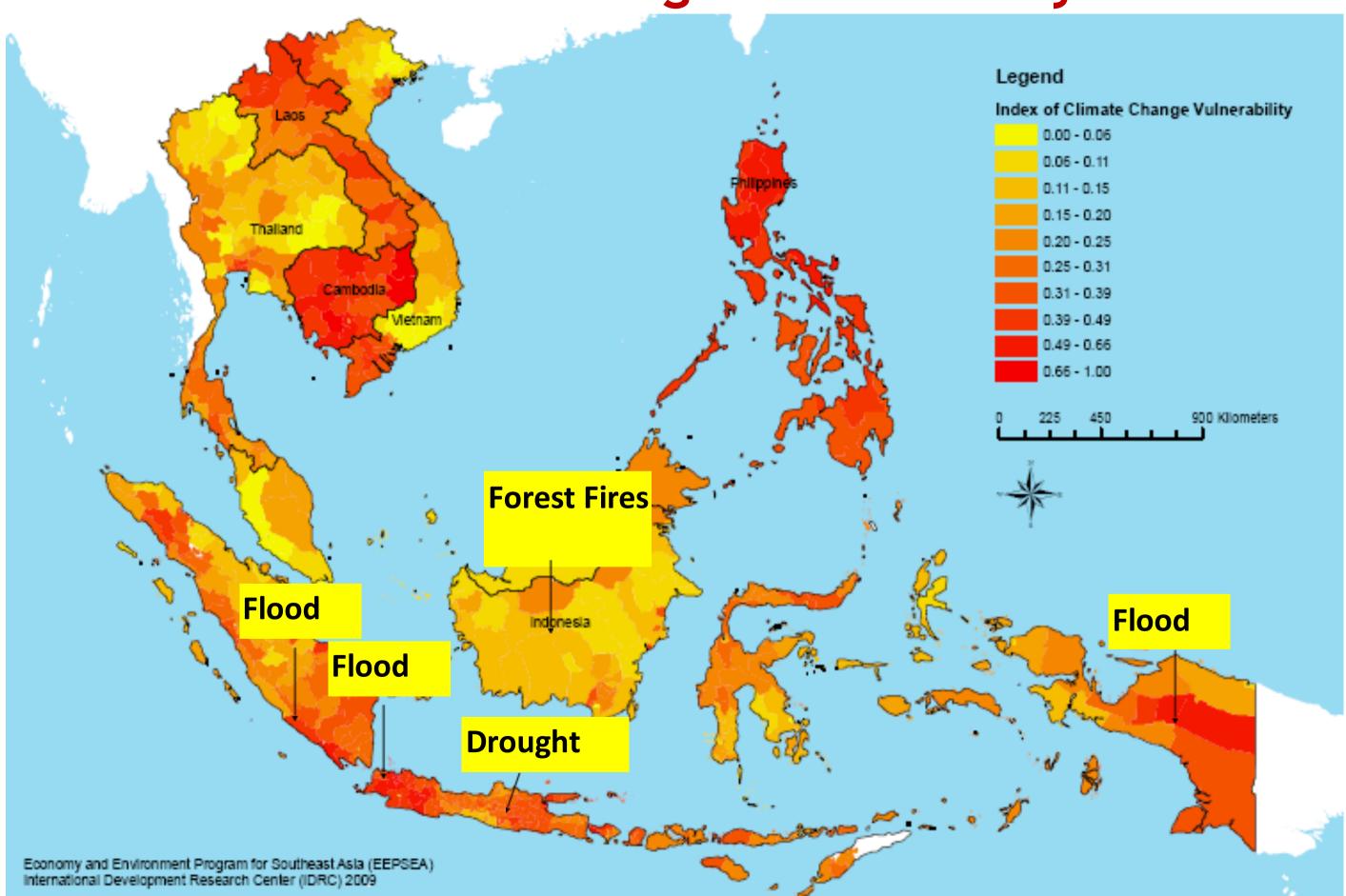


- floods and landslides
- increased vector capacity
- water contamination(infectious or toxic agents)

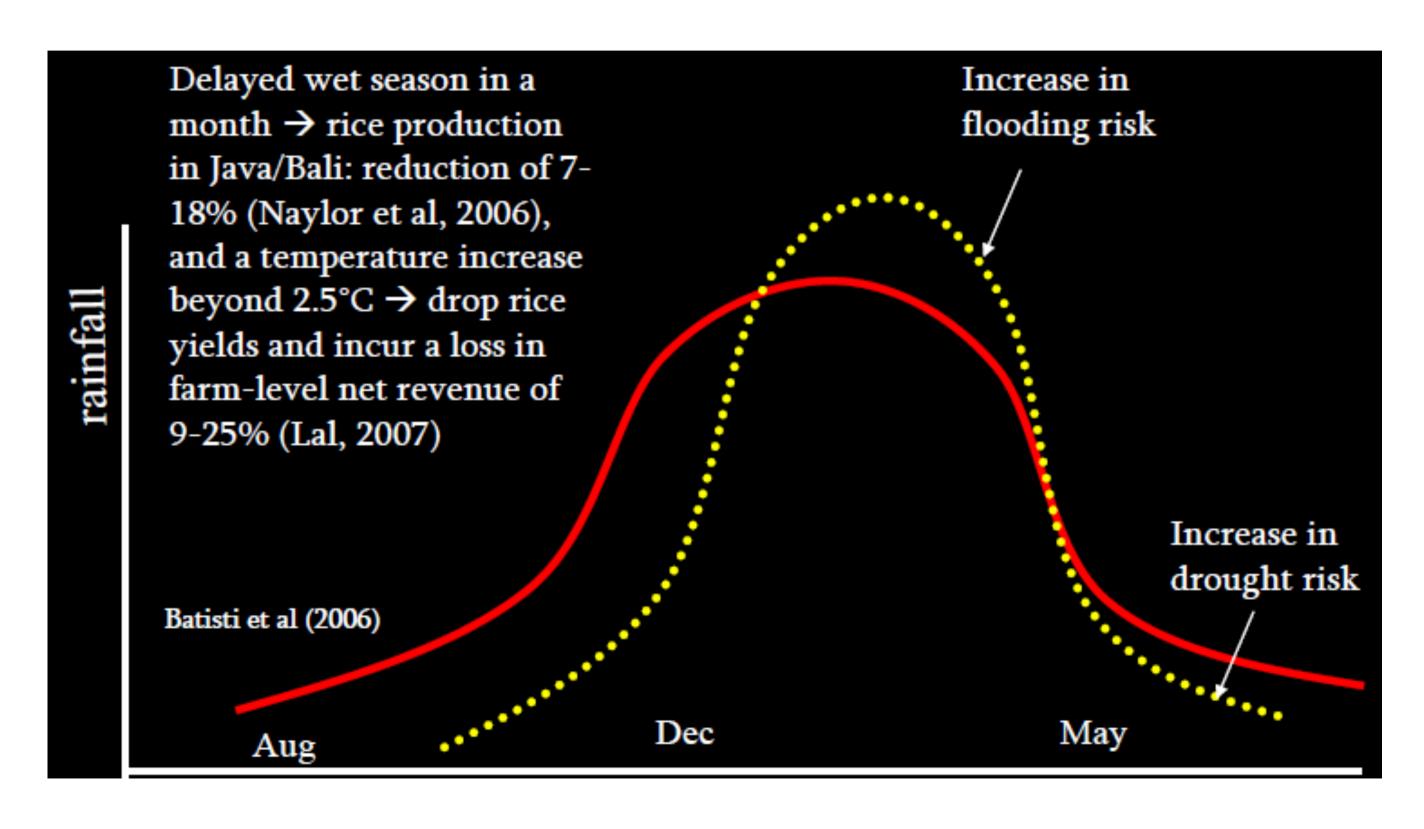
Projected Temperature Increases Middle Emissions Scenario, 2080 - 2099



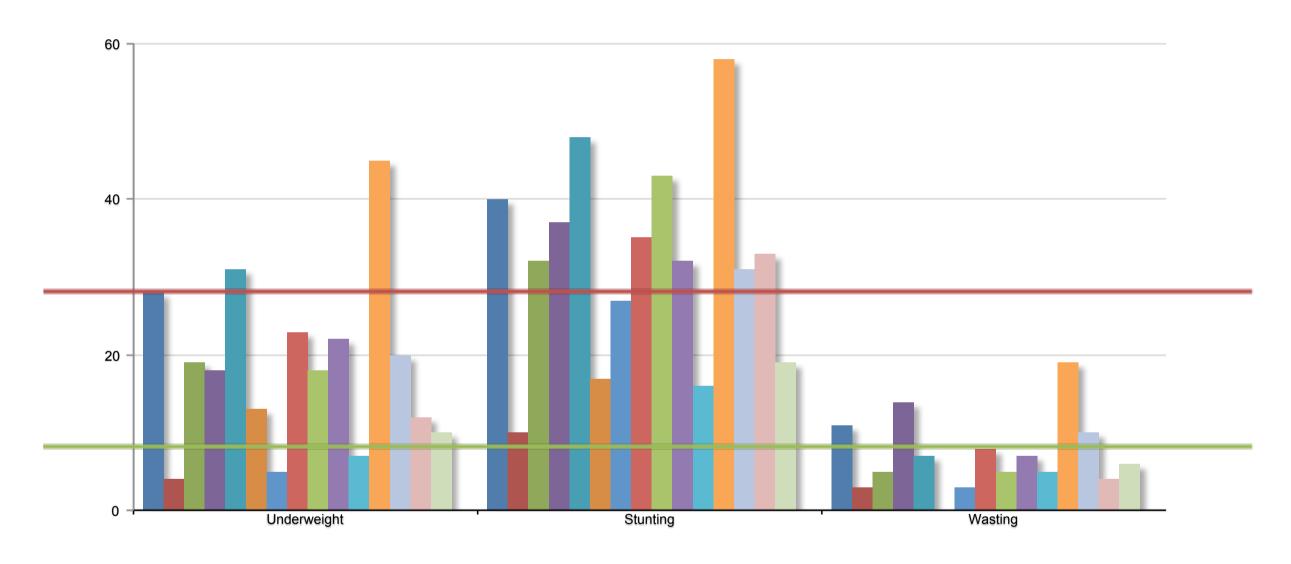
Climate Change Vulnerability



DELAYED WET SEASON: RISKS OF FLOODING AND DROUGHT

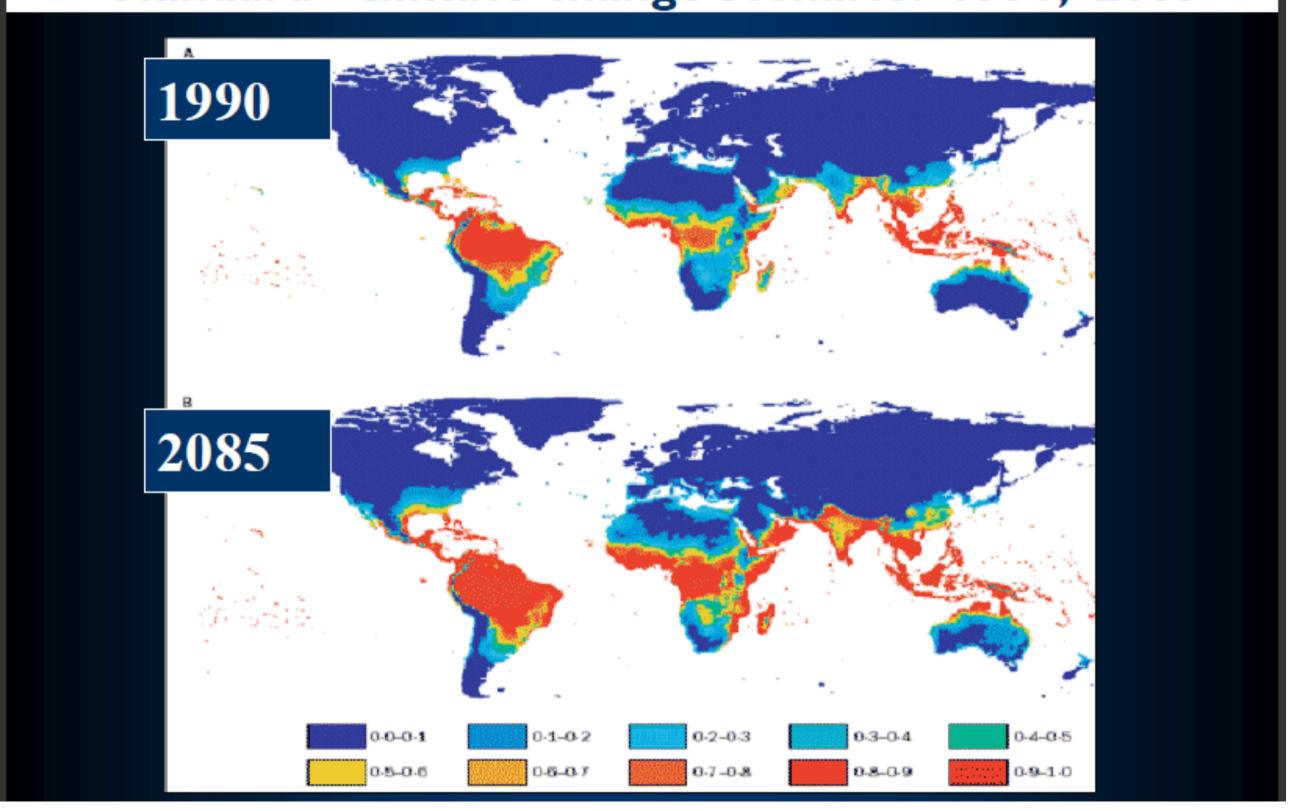


Prevalence of undernutrition in the East Asia Pacific Region (SOWC 2012)

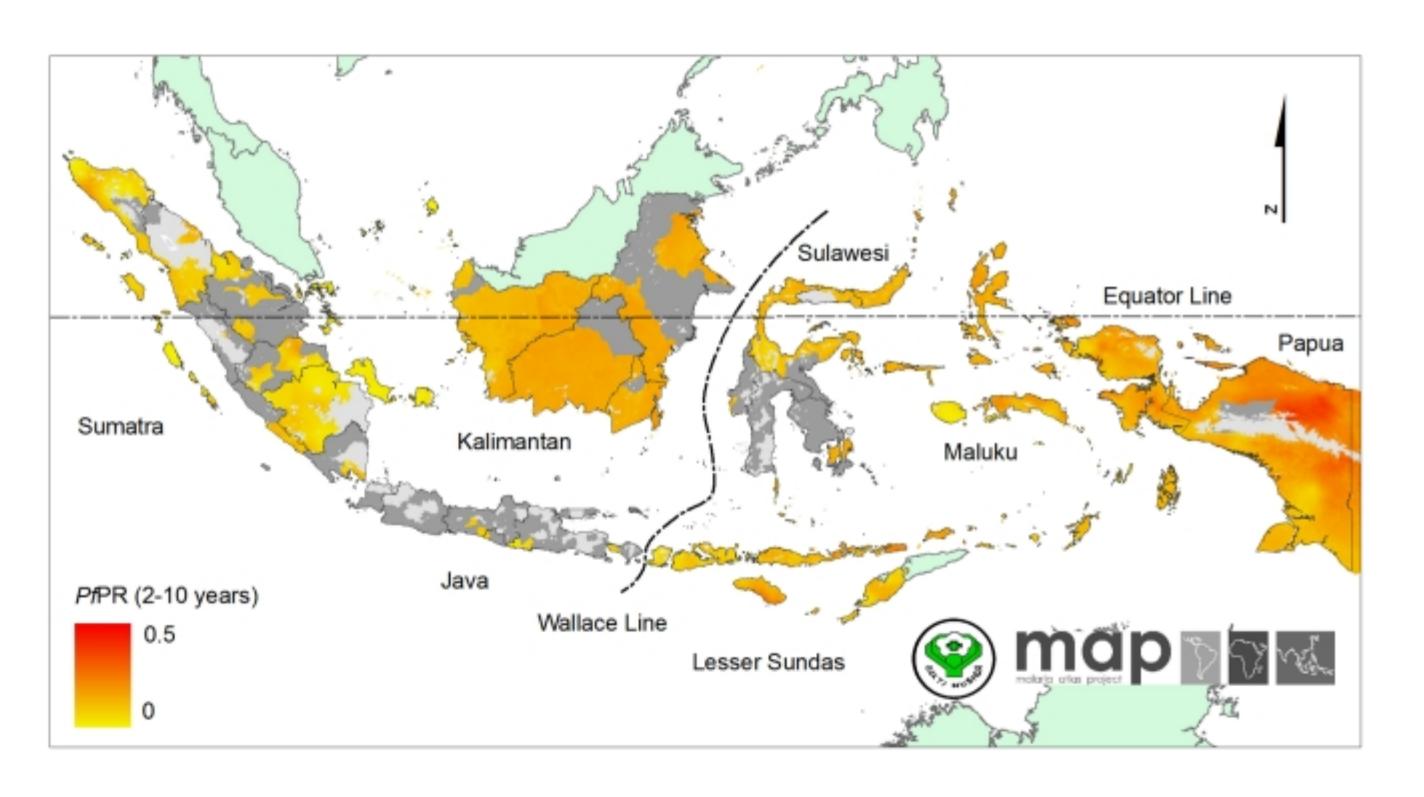


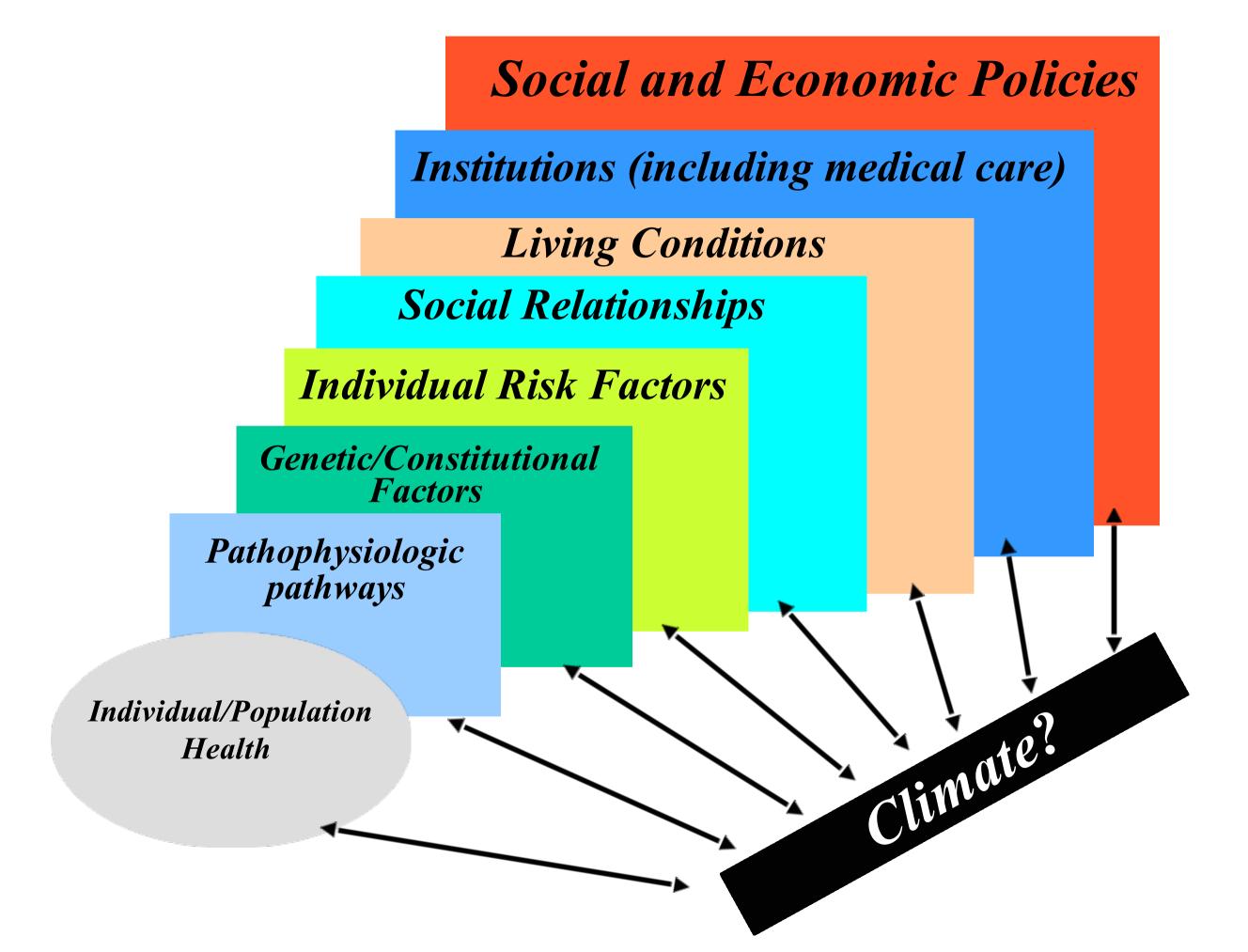


Estimated population at risk of dengue fever under "standard" climate change scenario: 1990, 2085



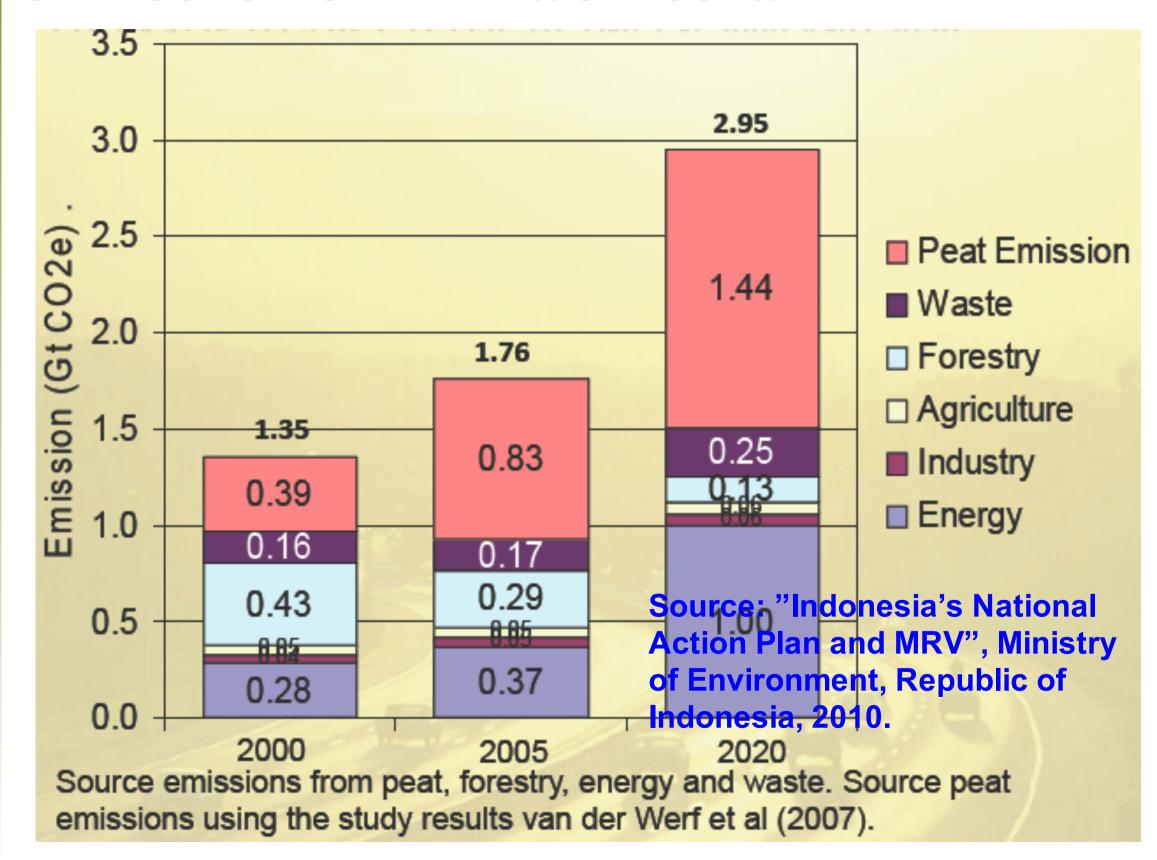
MALARIA ENDEMICITY IN INDONESIA





MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN INDONESIA

Estimated net greenhouse gas emissions in Indonesia



Key policy issues

Mainstreaming

Financing scheme/ Policy coordination

GHG inventory

Mitigation

LULUCF

Energy

Transportation

Water Resource

Adaptation

Agriculture

Vulnerability assessment

Water Supply & Sanitation

Disaster management Marine, Coral & Fisheries

Cross sectoral issues

Understanding climate change impact; Mainstreaming; Spatial Planning; CDM; Co-benefits; Fiscal Incentives; Early Warning Systems