

Fact Sheet Norway-Indonesia Partnership REDD+

Indonesia's Greenhouse Gas Emissionsⁱ

With estimated greenhouse gas emissions of 2.05 gigatons (billion tons) in 2005, Indonesia is the world's third largest emitter of CO₂, after the United States (5.95 gigatons in 2005ⁱⁱ) and China (5.06 gigatons in 2005), accounting for 4.5% of global emissions. Indonesia's emissions are projected to rise to almost 3.0 gigatons CO₂ by 2020 under a business-as-usual scenario.

Almost 80% of Indonesia's current greenhouse gas emissions stem from deforestation and land use change, in addition to the drying, decomposing and burning of peatland.

Emissions Cuts

A vast majority of Indonesia's greenhouse gas reduction opportunities are found within forestry and peatland where emissions can be minimized by halting deforestation and increasing the rate of reforestation of degraded land.

Estimates indicate that between 15-20% of the world's greenhouse gas emission reduction potential needed by 2020 will come from forest and peat. Given the size of Indonesia's forests, many of these opportunities are located within Indonesia.

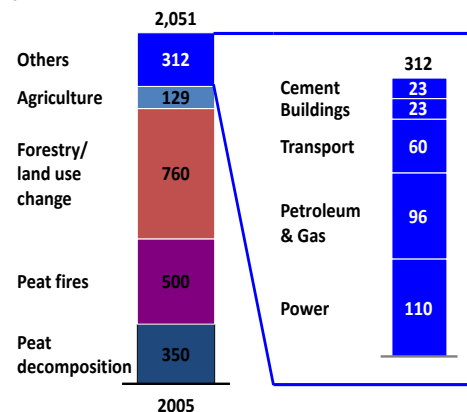


Photo: Hege Karsti Ragnhildstveit

The emissions reductions initiatives with the greatest impact in Indonesia - fire suppression, peatland rehabilitation and sustainable logging – are more cost

effective than most other options for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It means Indonesia can make deeper cuts in its CO₂ emissions and do it more quickly than other countries.

Indonesia Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2005, MtCO₂e



Indonesia's Commitment

In October 2009, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono committed to reducing Indonesia's CO₂ emissions by 26% against a business-as-usual trajectory in 2020, the largest absolute reduction commitment made by any developing country. Contingent on the availability of international financial support, President Yudhoyono also committed Indonesia to a 41% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

An Indonesian cut of 1.20 gigatons (41% reduction) of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 would equal around 8% of the total global reduction required to reach the emissions levels recommended by the United Nation's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and which scientists believe are necessary to prevent the average global temperature from warming by more than 2 degrees Centigrade.

ⁱ All data from the Indonesia National Council on Climate Change unless otherwise cited

ⁱⁱ www.unfccc.int/ghg_data/ghg_data_unfccc/time_series_annex_i/items/3814.php