



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT/
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
**DEPUTY OF CLIMATE CHANGE
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Attention to:
UNFCCC Secretariat
COP30-Forest-Roadmap@unfccc.int

Subject: Voluntary Contribution to the COP 30 Presidency Roadmap on Halting and Reversing Deforestation and Forest Degradation by 2030

Dear Sir/Madam,

In response to the invitation issued by the COP30 President, Ambassador André Corrêa do Lago, on 30 March 2026, the Government of Indonesia is pleased to submit its voluntary contributions regarding the COP 30 Presidency Roadmap on Halting and Reversing Deforestation and Forest Degradation by 2030.

In alignment with the goals of the COP30 Presidency, Indonesia contribution on the roadmap is based on its experience and perspectives, which could support the development of a roadmap that reflects diverse national circumstances and promotes inclusive, effective and scalable solutions.

We look forward to the synthesis of these contributions and remain committed to supporting the COP30 Presidency in delivering an ambitious roadmap in Belém.

Sincerely yours



Ary Sudijanto
Deputy Minister for Climate Change and Carbon Pricing Governance
as the Indonesia National Focal Point to the UNFCCC

cc.

H.E. Minister for the Environment / Head of the Environmental Protection Agency



SUBMISSION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA

Contribution to the COP30 Presidency Roadmap on Halting and Reversing Deforestation and Forest Degradation by 2030

Indonesia welcomes the initiative of the COP30 Presidency to develop a Roadmap on Halting and Reversing Deforestation and Forest Degradation by 2030. This initiative represents an important opportunity to accelerate implementation of global forest-related commitments and strengthen international cooperation to protect and sustainably manage forests.

As one of the largest tropical forest countries with over 95 million hectares of forest ecosystem, Indonesia recognizes the importance of collaborative and collective global action grounded in national experiences and practical implementation. With extensive forest ecosystems that support climate regulation, biodiversity, and livelihoods, Indonesia has undertaken significant efforts to reduce deforestation and promote sustainable forest management through integrated policies and community engagement.

Indonesia is pleased to share its experience and perspectives to support the development of a roadmap that reflects diverse national circumstances and promotes inclusive, effective, and scalable solutions.

I. Why Halting and Reversing Deforestation and Forest Degradation Matters

International Commitments

Halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation is central to achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement, particularly in light of the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake, which highlights the urgency of scaling up mitigation efforts across all sectors.

Forests play a crucial role in global climate mitigation and are explicitly recognized under Article 5 of the Paris Agreement, including through REDD+ mechanisms. They also contribute to achieving multiple global goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Indonesia recognizes that strengthened forest protection, sustainable management, and large-scale restoration are essential not only for climate stability but also for ensuring long-term environmental integrity and sustainable development.

Drawing on its national experience, Indonesia has demonstrated that sustained policy interventions and governance reforms can contribute to measurable progress in reducing deforestation and forest degradation.

Environmental and Scientific Aspects

Scientific evidence demonstrates that forests function as major carbon reservoirs, regulate the water cycle, and sustain biodiversity and ecosystem integrity.

Tropical forests represent one of the most powerful nature-based climate solutions. Beyond carbon sequestration, they play a critical role in regulating regional climate systems, maintaining hydrological cycles, and supporting ecological resilience.

Indonesia's forest ecosystems – including tropical rainforests, peatlands, and mangrove forests – exemplify these interconnected environmental functions. Indonesia hosts some of the world's most carbon-rich ecosystems, particularly tropical peatlands and mangroves, which store significant carbon stocks while providing essential ecosystem services at both national and global scales.

Indonesia's experience also highlights the importance of addressing both deforestation and forest degradation, including peatland degradation and forest fires, which significantly affect carbon emissions and ecosystem integrity.

Recognizing these scientific and ecological dimensions, Indonesia has adopted an integrated national strategy through Indonesia's Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) Net Sink 2030, which aims to transform the forestry and land-use sector into a net carbon sink by 2030. This is achieved through a combination of reduced deforestation and forest degradation, enhanced carbon stocks, forest conservation, ecosystem restoration, and strengthened governance and monitoring systems.

Socioeconomic Aspects

Forests play a critical role not only in environmental sustainability but also in supporting livelihoods, economic development, and social wellbeing.

Across many tropical forest countries, millions of people depend directly and indirectly on forests for their livelihoods, including through agriculture, non-timber forest products, and forest-based economic activities. Forest ecosystems also support cultural identity and traditional knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

Indonesia's experience demonstrates that forest protection efforts are more effective and sustainable when they are aligned with socio-economic development and community empowerment.

Through its social forestry program, Indonesia has allocated more than 8 million hectares of forest areas to local communities, providing access to forest management while improving livelihoods, reducing tenure conflicts, and strengthening forest stewardship.

In addition, forest-based economic opportunities, including agroforestry, sustainable forest products, and emerging bioeconomy sectors, offer viable pathways to reduce pressure on natural forests while supporting rural development and green economic growth.

Integrating climate action with sustainable livelihoods and equitable benefit sharing will therefore be essential to ensure that global efforts to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation are both environmentally effective and socially inclusive.

II. What Countries Can and Should Do

Indonesia emphasizes that halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation requires integrated, systematic, and implementation-oriented approaches that address underlying drivers while ensuring sustainable development and community welfare.

Indonesia's experience demonstrates that sustained policy interventions, strengthened governance, and inclusive approaches, can deliver measurable progress in reducing deforestation and forest degradation, providing practical insights for global efforts.

Drivers and Solutions for Deforestation

Deforestation is driven by complex interactions between land-use change, economic pressures, spatial planning challenges, and development needs.

Indonesia has implemented a range of policy measures to address these drivers, including:

- strengthening forest governance and legal certainty of forest areas;
- implementing a permanent moratorium on new permits in primary forests and peatlands;
- improving land-use planning and controlling forest conversion;
- promoting sustainable supply chains and legality assurance systems, including timber legality verification;
- strengthening law enforcement against illegal logging and forest-related crimes;
- enhancing forest monitoring systems and forest protection policies.

These efforts have contributed to a declining trend in deforestation over the past decade, demonstrating that consistent and coherent policy implementation can deliver tangible results.

Drivers and Solutions for Forest Degradation

Forest degradation remains a critical challenge, often associated with unsustainable logging practices, forest fires, and illegal activities.

Indonesia has strengthened its approach through:

- improved forest monitoring and early warning systems, particularly for forest and land fires;
- enhanced peatland management to reduce degradation risks;
- strengthened enforcement against illegal logging and forest degradation;
- rehabilitation of degraded forest areas.

Addressing forest degradation requires not only technical interventions but also strong governance, cross-sectoral coordination, and sustained institutional commitment.

Forest Restoration, Reforestation and Afforestation

Restoration of degraded forest ecosystems is a key component of Indonesia's forest and climate strategy.

Indonesia has prioritized:

- restoration of degraded forest landscapes;
- peatland restoration through hydrological approaches;
- mangrove rehabilitation to strengthen coastal resilience and carbon sequestration;
- reforestation efforts that enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions.

These actions contribute to climate mitigation, ecosystem resilience, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable livelihoods, while supporting global efforts such as the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.

Sustainable Forest Management, Bioeconomy and Agroforestry

Sustainable forest management is essential to ensuring that forests continue to provide environmental, social, and economic benefits.

Indonesia has advanced:

- sustainable forest management practices across production and protection forests;
- implementation of timber legality assurance systems to promote sustainable forest products;
- development of forest-based bioeconomy and value-added forest products;
- agroforestry systems that integrate trees into productive landscapes;

These approaches demonstrate that forest conservation and economic development can be mutually reinforcing, while reducing pressure on natural forests.

Indonesia's FOLU Net Sink 2030: Flagship Approach

Indonesia's Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) Net Sink 2030 strategy serves as the overarching national framework for addressing deforestation and forest degradation.

The strategy integrates:

- reduction of deforestation and forest degradation;
- enhancement of forest carbon stocks;
- conservation;
- ecosystem restoration at scale;
- strengthening of policies, governance, and monitoring systems

Indonesia's FOLU Net Sink 2030 reflects a science-based, implementation-oriented, and integrated approach that aligns climate mitigation, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable development objectives.

This integrated and jurisdictional approach may offer valuable lessons for scaling forest-based climate action globally.

Monitoring System

A credible and transparent monitoring system is essential for effective forest governance.

Indonesia has developed a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), integrating:

- satellite-based forest monitoring;
- national forest inventory;
- greenhouse gas accounting systems.

These systems enable:

- regular monitoring of forest cover changes;
- consistent estimation of emissions and removals;
- transparent reporting under international frameworks, including REDD+.

Such systems are critical to ensuring accountability, transparency, and trust in global forest-related climate actions.

Community-Based Approaches and Social Forestry

Indonesia recognizes that sustainable forest management and forest protection requires active participation of communities.

Through social forestry programs, Indonesia has allocated more than 8 million hectares of forest areas to communities, providing:

- community-based forest management;
- improved livelihoods and income generation;
- reduced pressure on natural forests;
- strengthened participatory governance.

This approach demonstrates that empowering communities as forest stewards can simultaneously support forest conservation, reduce tenure conflicts, and enhance socio-economic outcomes.

III. Fostering International Cooperation

Indonesia emphasizes that halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation is a shared global responsibility that requires strengthened international cooperation, supported by adequate, predictable, and sustained means of implementation.

Global efforts must be grounded in equity, partnership, and mutual trust, recognizing the significant contributions of tropical forest countries in providing global environmental services.

Technical Cooperation and Capacity Building

Many countries continue to face technical and institutional challenges in forest monitoring, data systems, and greenhouse gas accounting.

Enhanced international cooperation can support:

- capacity building in forest monitoring and measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems;
- transfer of technology, including satellite-based monitoring and data integration systems;
- strengthening of institutional capacities for forest governance and climate reporting.

Such cooperation should be demand-driven, country-led, and tailored to national circumstances, enabling countries to develop robust and credible forest monitoring systems.

Finance, Markets and Partnerships

Tropical forest countries provide critical global environmental services through the protection and sustainable management of forests.

To sustain these efforts, it is essential to strengthen:

- results-based payment mechanisms, including REDD+;
- credible, transparent, and high-integrity carbon markets;
- access to international climate finance at scale;
- private sector engagement in sustainable and deforestation-free value chains.

Financial mechanisms should be adequate, predictable, and accessible, and ensure fair and equitable benefit-sharing, particularly for Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and forest-dependent populations.

Indonesia underlines the importance of recognizing and appropriately valuing forest-based mitigation efforts within the global climate finance architecture.

International Regulatory Cooperation

Strengthening international cooperation is also essential to address transboundary challenges, including illegal logging, illegal trade, and environmental crimes.

Collaborative efforts can support:

- information sharing and enforcement cooperation;
- promotion of sustainable and legally verified forest products;
- development of responsible and sustainable global supply chains.

At the same time, international initiatives should respect national sovereignty, national circumstances, and development priorities, and avoid unilateral measures that may undermine trust and effective cooperation.

Cross-Cutting Principles

Indonesia emphasizes that the development of the Global Forest Roadmap should be guided by the following principles:

- Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC);
- respect for national sovereignty and national circumstances;
- transparency and accountability in both process and implementation;
- inclusive participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities;
- a facilitative, non-punitive, and cooperative approach.

The Roadmap should function as a collaborative and enabling platform that accelerates implementation, strengthens partnerships, and supports countries in achieving their national and global forest-related commitments.

Indonesia stands ready to contribute constructively to the development of the Global Forest Roadmap, drawing on its national experience and commitment to sustainable forest management. Indonesia believes that strengthened global cooperation, supported by equitable and practical approaches, will be essential to achieving the shared goal of halting and reversing deforestation by 2030.
