Minister of Environment and Forestry
Republic of Indonesia
3-minute Remarks at the Opening of the Session
(Agenda Item 1 of COFO-26)

Rome, Italy, 3 October 2022 at 10.00-12.30

Thank you, Chair,

Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Indonesia is committed to and implementing down-to-the-earth policies in linking forest to climate actions at the global, national, and local levels. It is reflected in the NDC , roadmap on mitigation and adaptation and Long Term strategy for Low Carbon and Compatible to Paris Agreement for 2050, those documents submitted to UNFCCC Secretariat in July 2022. Last week we submitted Indonesia's Enhanced NDC by increasing the country's emissions reduction targets, from 29% to 31.89% unconditionally, using the country's own resources and capabilities, and rises from the previous 41% to the figure of 43.20% with international support.

In the NDC, the scenario for reducing GHG emissions from the Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) sector is projected to contribute nearly 60% (sixty percent) of the total GHG emission reduction target. Therefore, the role of the forestry sector is indeed crucial for Indonesia; that in turn would also contribute to global climate actions.

Indonesia is also committed to mainstreaming and scaling up complementarities in addressing biodiversity loss, climate change, land degradation, decline in the health of ocean and seas, deforestation, pollution, waste, and food insecurity as well as water safety, availability, and accessibility.

Indonesia has taken corrective measures to manage natural resources and environment, formulated using scientific evidence and implemented within the perspective of state politics. The results of the measures are now summarized and integrated into a national program for GHG emission reduction, called "Indonesia's Forest and Other Land Use (FOLU) Net Sink 2030", in which officially used as an operational plan for climate actions in forestry and other land use sector.

Indonesia's FOLU Net Sink 2030 builds on outstanding emission reduction performance in the field. The performance is determined through several factors including the efforts to control forest and land fires, the permanent moratorium on primary forests and peatlands, the development of weather modification techniques,

the efforts of rehabilitation and reforestation, the successful peatland rehabilitation, rehabilitation and conservation of mangroves, replication of the ecosystem and eco-riparian, the development of urban green spaces, the demarcation of protected areas and HCVF within concession areas, the efforts to cope with habitat fragmentation, and the efforts to strengthen law enforcement. All of these combined measures significantly reduced deforestation and becoming the lowest rate of 114 thousand hectares per year during twenty years in 2019-2020 and 2020-2021.

In closing, allow me to invite you all to attend our special event entitled "Indonesia's Plans for Carbon-positive Forests by 2030: Launch of State of Indonesia's Forests 2022" at Sheikh Zayed Center tomorrow morning at 08.15 to 9.45

I thank you.

(Word count: 432)