



SUBMISSION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA

Pursuant to paragraph 10 of document FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/L.23 on the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work program, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia hereby presents its views on opportunities, best practices, actionable solutions, challenges, and barriers relevant to the 2025 Global Dialogue topics selected by Co-Chair.

General views:

- We emphasize that the global dialogues must ensure inclusivity of topics, solutions, and technologies that are fit for purpose for different national and regional circumstances, needs, and priorities.
- Indonesia reiterates that the outcome of the work program will be non-prescriptive, non-punitive, facilitative, respectful of national sovereignty and national circumstances, and will not impose new targets or goals, in line with the nationally determined nature of contributions.
- The dialogue should facilitate further discussion on cross-cutting issues to support efforts to scale up mitigation ambition and actions, including the provision of means of implementation to developing countries, while generating multiple co-benefits.
- Indonesia proposes the following sub-topics for consideration in the Fifth Global Dialogue in 2025, aimed at strengthening mitigation efforts and ensuring the contribution from all sectors toward global climate goals:

1. Sustainable Forest Management: The Role of Social Forestry

a) Opportunities and actionable solutions

Sustainable forest management (SFM) is central to Indonesia's strategy to balance climate mitigation, biodiversity conservation, and socioeconomic development. As an inclusive approach to SFM, *social forestry* empowers local and customary (Adat) communities to manage forests while maintaining ecological integrity and improving livelihoods.

Through schemes such as Village Forests, Community Forests, Community Plantation Forests, Adat Forests, and Forestry Partnerships, Indonesia promotes participatory forest governance rooted in equity, sustainability, and climate resilience. These efforts support emission reductions and carbon sequestration, directly contributing to Indonesia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the UNFCCC.

Social forestry also delivers co-benefits align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including poverty alleviation, food and energy security, gender equality, job creation, and the preservation of indigenous knowledge. It demonstrated how ecosystem based approaches, as promoted under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, can be scaled to enhance both climate ambition and social inclusion in the land use sector.

b) Challenges and barriers

Despite its promising outcomes, social forestry faces structural and institutional challenges, including limited technical capacity among Social Forestry Business Groups (KUPS), overlapping claims between Business Licenses for Forest Utilization (PBPH) and the Indicative Map of Social Forestry Areas (PIAPS), and limited access to finance, markets, and infrastructure, especially in remote areas.

Addressing these challenges is critical to achieving national targets and ensuring the credibility and effectiveness of forest-sector mitigation actions reported under the UNFCCC's enhanced transparency framework.

c) Best practices

Indonesia has developed various social forestry land use models, such as agroforestry, silvofishery, and silvopasture, that reduce emissions while boosting land productivity and local incomes. These models show that SFM can support climate-compatible rural development.

Social forestry has helped resolve over 570 land tenure disputes, promoting legal clarity and social cohesion—critical for long-term climate and development goals. Presidential Regulation No. 28 of 2023 on Integrated Planning for the Acceleration of Social Forestry Management further strengthens SFM by improving cross-sectoral coordination and integrating social forestry into regional development planning (RPJMD).

By advancing social forestry within its SFM strategy, Indonesia supports national climate goals and the global push for inclusive, equitable, and context-specific mitigation actions under the UNFCCC.

2. Peatland Ecosystem Protection and Management

a) Opportunities and actionable solutions

Tropical peatlands provide vital environmental and socioeconomic benefits, such as flood and fire control, climate regulation, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable livelihoods. Recognizing their importance, Indonesia is committed to conserving and restoring peatlands as part of its contribution to global climate action under the UNFCCC.

Peatland restoration is central to FOLU Net Sink 2030 strategy and aligned with its NDC. Efforts span concession and non-concession areas, emphasizing inclusive approaches through community involvement and private sector engagement. The

three pillars—rewetting, revegetation, and revitalization—form an integrated model delivering climate, biodiversity, and development co-benefits.

Programs like Peat Care Villages (Desa Peduli Gambut/DPG) and Peat Stewardship Villages (Desa Mandiri Peduli Gambut/DMPG) offer a pioneering model for integrating peatland management into village-level planning. These initiatives exemplify nature-based solutions aligned with UNFCCC, promotion of ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation and mitigation.

b) Challenges and barriers

Tropical peatlands management is complex, involving ecological, social, and governance challenges, such as restoring degraded ecosystems, clarifying land tenure, and sustainably improving productivity. Effective water governance is especially crucial due to the sensitivity of peat hydrology.

Indonesia's Peat Hydrological Units (KHG), spanning 24.6 million hectares and home to about 44 million people, face pressures from practices like burning for sonor farming, land clearing, and overharvesting. Tenurial conflicts and legal uncertainties between communities and concession holders further complicate restoration. Unpredictable weather also hampers the construction and effectiveness of canal-blocking infrastructure, vital for rewetting.

c) Best practices

Indonesia has developed robust data systems to support evidence-based peatland management. The Peat Ecosystem Protection and Management Information System (SiPPEG) integrates tools like SiMATAG-0.4m, a peatland water level monitoring tool, and SIPALAGA, a water monitoring system operated by the Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM)—to track conditions and inform decision-making. These systems enhance transparency, coordination, and adaptive management, supporting Paris Agreement transparency goals and strengthening MRV processes.

Indonesia's approach shows peatland management, tied to international climate commitments and rooted in local participation, can serve as a replicable model for other peat-rich developing countries under the UNFCCC.

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