



**Minister of Environment and Forestry  
Republic of Indonesia**

**Intervention at the COFO-26**

**Agenda Item 5. Forests and sustainable production of wood and non-wood forest products - meeting demands and supporting resilient local economies  
(COFO/2022/3)**

Rome, Italy, 4 October 2022 at 14.30-17.30

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Thank you Chair,

Thank you, all distinguished speakers, who presented inspiring works in their countries in sustainably managing forest resources through better policy and institutional arrangements as well as the provision of environmentally friendly technology.

As a country with one of the largest tropical forest areas in the world, Indonesia attaches great importance to the use while ensuring the sustainability of forests, especially timber. Therefore, we have implemented Indonesian Timber Legality Assurance System, known as SVLK. The policy has been instrumental in improving forest governance in Indonesia. In this regard, the policy has supported the level of transparency and availability of public information, the deregulation of licensing in the regions, applying enhanced management practices and achieving improved compliance.

The SVLK has been transformed and rebranded to Forest Legality and Sustainability Assurance System. The new brand strengthens Indonesia's commitment to sustainability, covering not only timber, but also non-timber forest products.

Thus, we would like to encourage FAO to continue its support toward further improvement of SVLK including training on legal compliance, SVLK group certification, and linking community producers with timber processing enterprises. It is also important to increase cooperation in terms of creating enabling environment as well as market incentives for the production and trade of sustainable wood products.

In line with the agenda of Indonesia's Forestry and Other Land Use Net Sink by 2030, Indonesia will remain committed to promote economic recovery while ensuring the attainment of sustainable forest management.

We are optimistic to strengthen the linkage between forestry and agriculture, especially in providing non-timber forest products sustainably. Our social forestry programs have covered 25,000 villages inside and surrounding forest areas, out of total 80,000 villages in Indonesia. The programs also covered about 5 million ha forest areas involving about 1.1 million households. Of the 5 million ha, about 875,000 ha is low dense natural vegetation cover (about 10%). The programs have also involved about 1,600 forest farmer groups where about 1,300 groups are working on food crops. The food crops developed through the social forestry include coffee, annual crops, corn, cocoa, pepper, candlenut, and fruits such as mango and jackfruit.

The social forestry programs are also implemented through peatland management and restoration. It employs paludiculture as a technique for restoring degraded peatland ecosystems. It entails the growing of non-timber forest products that emulate the ecology of peat forests, by using native peat species. Riau, Central Kalimantan and South Kalimantan are leading provinces in implementing paludiculture.

All of the efforts are expected to be able to meet the demands and support resilient local economies.

I thank you.