



**Minister of Environment and Forestry
Republic of Indonesia
Remarks at the COFO-26
High-level Panel on Agriculture and Forestry Linkages
(Agenda Item 6. Agriculture and Forestry Linkages)**

Rome, Italy, 3 October 2022 at 14.30 – 15.00

4-minute Response to Moderator:

Excellency, Indonesia's latest policy initiative on Forests and Other Land Use - FOLU Net-Sink Operational Plan by 2030- acknowledges that the FOLU sector has a big role in efforts to achieve the national Net Zero Emission (NZE) target, turning to be a net emitter to a net sink of GHG. What does this plan say on agriculture-forestry linkages?

Thank you, Mr. Bonsu,

Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Indonesia is of the view that three interrelated pathways comprising halting deforestation and maintaining forests; restoring degraded lands and expanding agroforestry; and sustainably using forests and building green value chains shows not only the linkage between forest and agriculture, but also between forest and climate; as we understand there is societal relevance of the earth or land system.

Indonesia's commitment through FOLU Net Sink 2030 encourages the achievement of a GHG emission level of -140 million tons CO₂e by 2030 and is implemented through a structured and systematic approach. The implementation of the program is a tangible manifestation of the commitment of the Indonesian forestry sector, not only for the sake of national interest, but also to contribute to the global community towards green recovery, while building inclusive, resilient, and sustainable economies.

The FOLU Net Sink 2030 reflects our recognition to the roles of healthy ecosystems, freshwater, lands and soils in ensuring sustainable food systems and global food safety and security. As an integral part of our response to the current global challenges, we need to ensure that our efforts to strengthen global food security will go hand in hand with our measures to achieve our goals related to water resources, climate change mitigation and adaptation, land degradation, pollution reduction, and biodiversity.

Furthermore, FOLU Net Sink 2030 employs four main strategies, namely: (1) avoiding deforestation; (2) conservation and sustainable forest management; (3) protection and restoration of peatlands; and (4) sink enhancement.

As regards sustainable forest management, Indonesia has set out a regulation on the multi-business forestry model allowing the utilization of timber, non-timber products, including foods, as well as environmental services. This regulation supported the application of agroforestry, silvofishery, silvopasture and ecotourism and healings, as well as in the carbon sink schemes.

Another principal policy in complementing FOLU Net Sink 2030 is social forestry programs. The social forestry is developed and designed to implement the conceptual basis of sustainable development, that is economically feasible, socially acceptable, and ecologically sustainable. The social forestry programs are focused in the areas that are prone to deforestation and where communities are forest dependent as designated in the Indicative Map for Social Forestry Areas (PIAPS).

In relation to forest conservation, FOLU Net Sink 2030 also recognize conservation partnership program for community empowerment where it provides local communities with access to conservation areas in the form of collecting Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), utilizing traditional aquatic resources, traditional cultivation, and hunting for unprotected species.

Thank you, Moderator.

(Word count: 478

2-minute Response to Moderator:

To stay on this positive tone, I would like to ask to both of you, Excellency Nurbaya Bakar, Ambassador Cherniak, to share with us a reason to be optimistic or your best example on how to boost positive nexus between agriculture and forests. Excellency Nurbaya Bakar, please, inspire us.

Thank you, Moderator,

As I explain in the previous response, Indonesia's social forestry programs have been designed to address the balance between agriculture productivity and environmental sustainability, while considering social acceptability. Hence, it is a real example of the linkage between forests and agriculture in tackling climate change.

Through our achievements to this point, we are optimistic to strengthen the linkage between forestry and agriculture. Our social forestry programs have covered about 25,000 villages inside and surrounding forest areas, out of total about 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 thousand 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 government facilitates the for the local community for land holding, providing opportunity for better framing and better business, and managerial skill, under the framework of respecting ecology and keep the forest well functioned.

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.

In closing, allow me to invite you all once again 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.

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