



Tropical peatlands are waterlogged areas where at least 65% of the soil is made up of partially decomposed organic matter. Peatlands in Southeast Asia cover approximately 25 million hectares, mostly found in Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei. They play an important role in freshwater and carbon storage, biodiversity conservation and community livelihood. Many tropical peatlands have been drained and converted for agriculture, forestry and urban development. Poor peatland management leads to degradation, GHG emissions and fires, resulting in transboundary haze that badly affect public health and local economies. To address these challenges, two projects, the ASEAN Peatland Forests Project (APFP) and SEApeat are being implemented between 2010 and 2014 to encourage integrated management of peatlands in Southeast Asia.

PROJECTS FUNDED BY:







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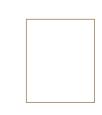




Danau Sentarum National Park, Indonesia Black water, characteristic of peat swamps; drains into

a shallow lake which feeds the upper Kapuas river watershed PHOTOGRAPHER: Matthew Warren







Mappi District, Papua, Indonesia A small settlement with waterways that are used to travel from one place to another РНОТОGRAPHER: Armin Hari



