

Closing and Knowledge Workshop of APFP and SEApeat project 10 November 2014

Key Achievements of Regional Component

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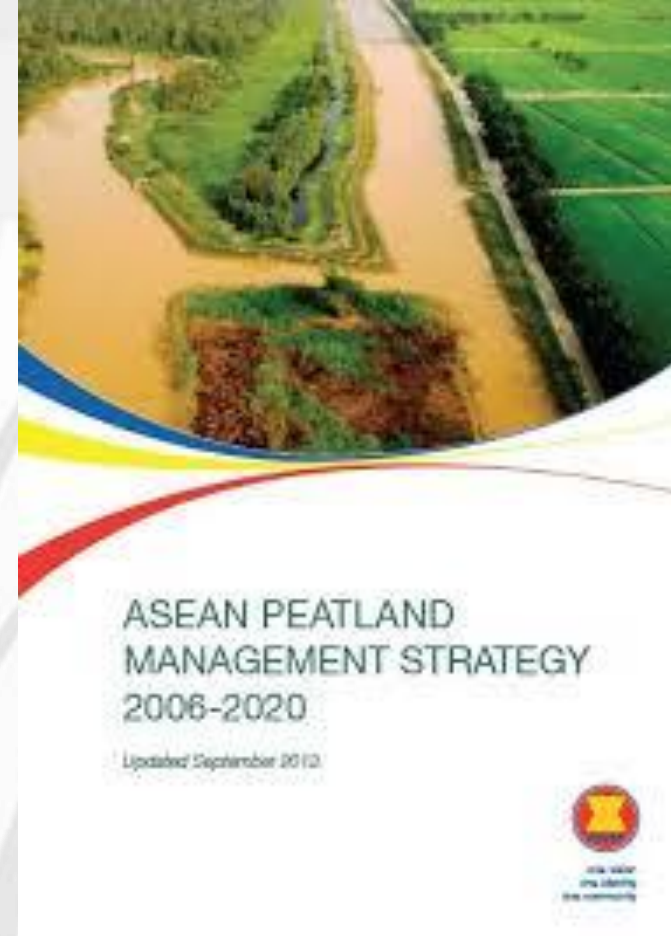
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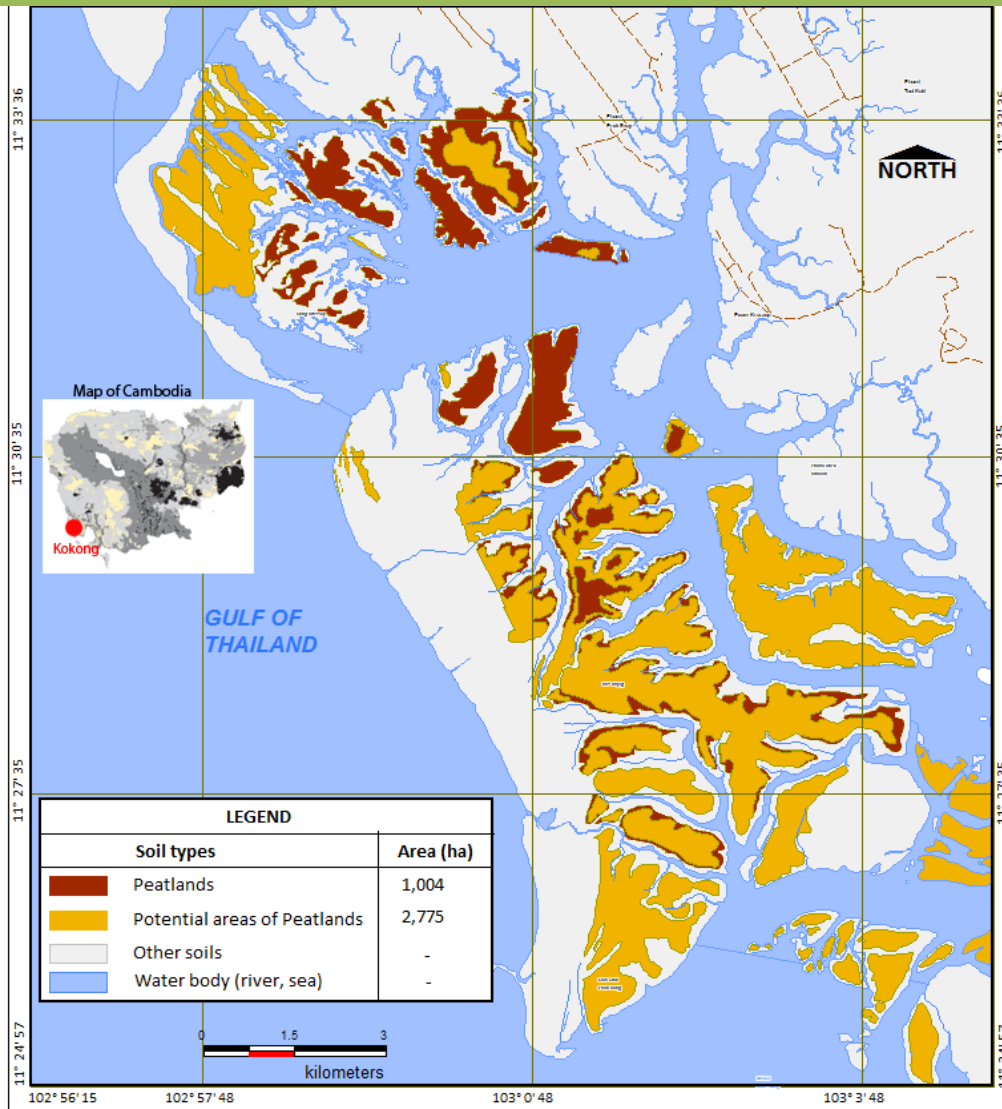
Key Achievement: APMS and NAPs

- APMS, NAP – Promoted and Implemented
- Revised APMS Endorsed 9th COP Sept 2013
- ASEAN Peatland Task Force – Process of Establishment
- NAP Indonesia – Revised & Endorsed (2012)
- NAP Malaysia – Adopted 2010 and under implementation
- NAP Philippines – approved & integrated to National Wetlands Action Plan and included in Development Plan for 2011-2016.
- NAP Vietnam – prepared & under approval process
- NAP Brunei Darussalam – completed
- NAP Thailand – finalized & awaiting cabinet approval.



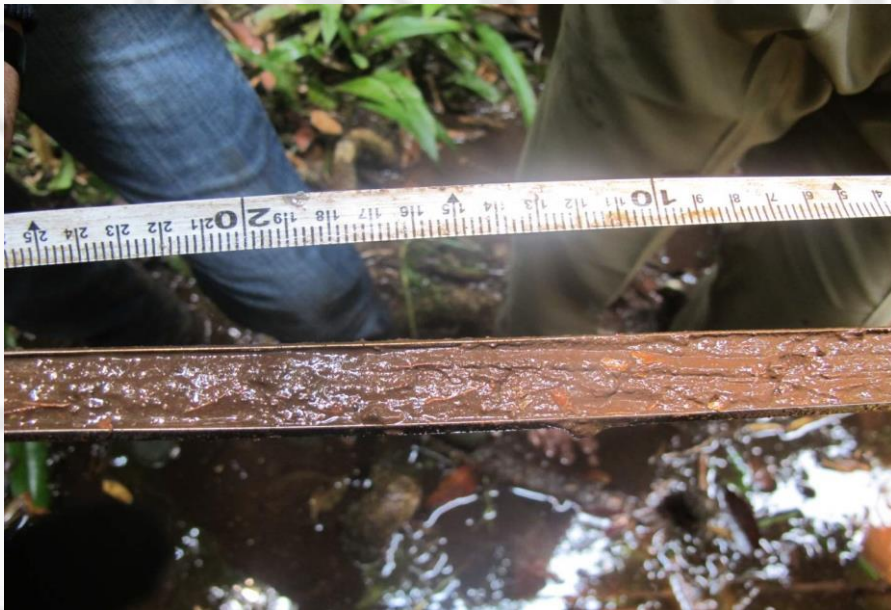
Cambodia – Unique Mangrove Peatland

2010 - unknown / 2013 – 7,300ha

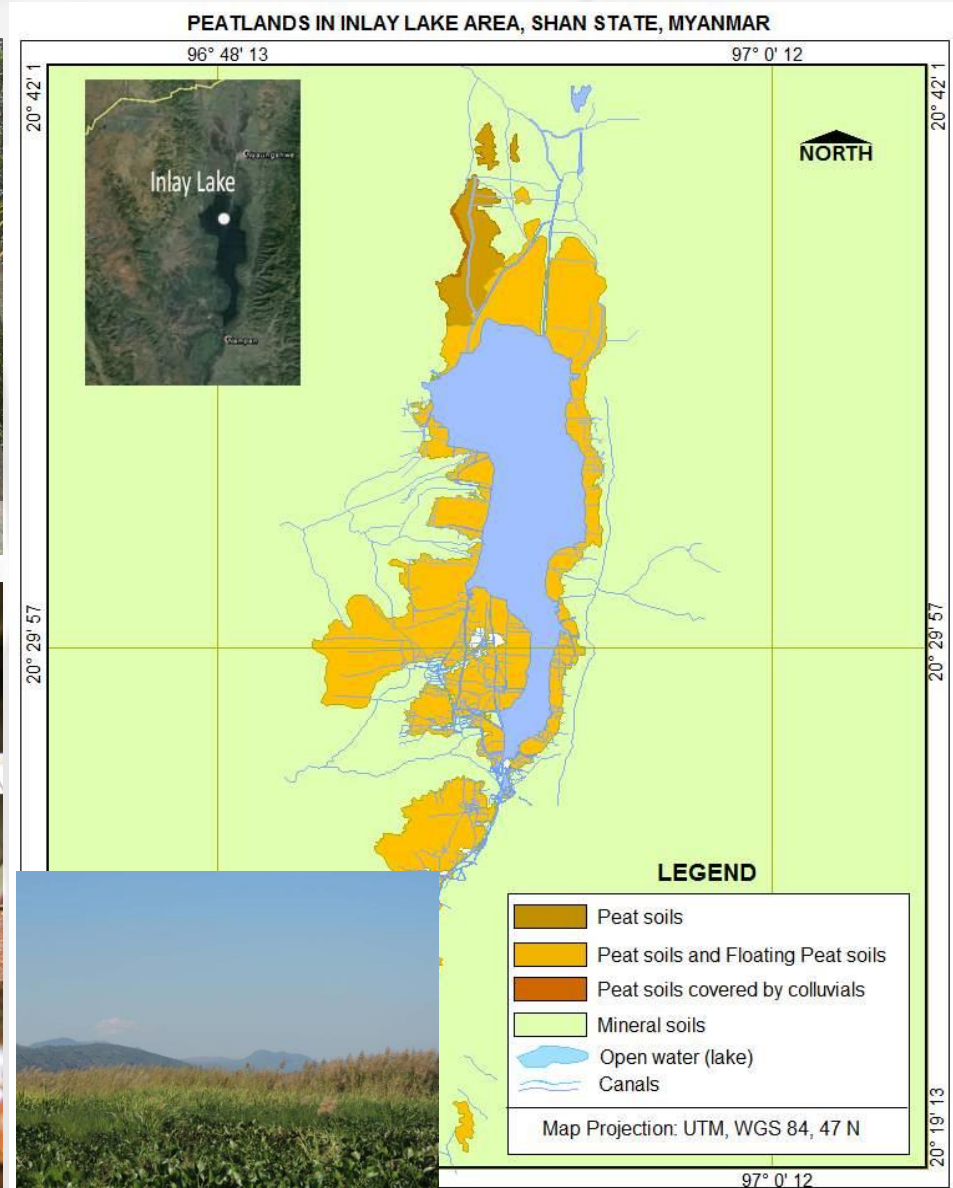


7,306.61 ha of unique “**mangrove peatland**” was identified in one coastal province, Koh Kong Partly Protected in wildlife reserve. Potential Ecotourism development with community

Newly Discovered Peatlands, Myanmar



Peat swamp forest, Kauk Ye Island



Inle Lake area = 9,105.94 ha



Coring peat to 6.5 m



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Crab living in 1m deep burrows on surface of mire



Open well cut by villagers connected by pipes to selected houses.



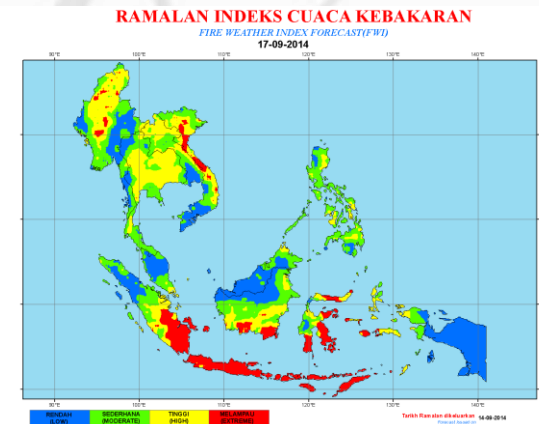
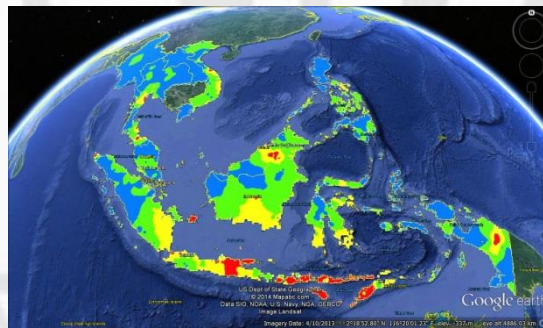
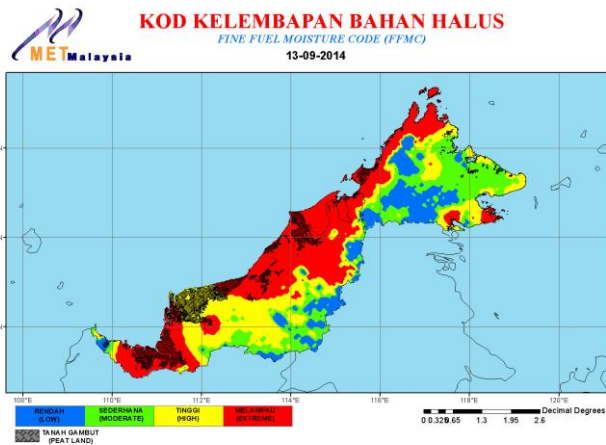
Key Achievements:

Peatland fire prevention and warning system

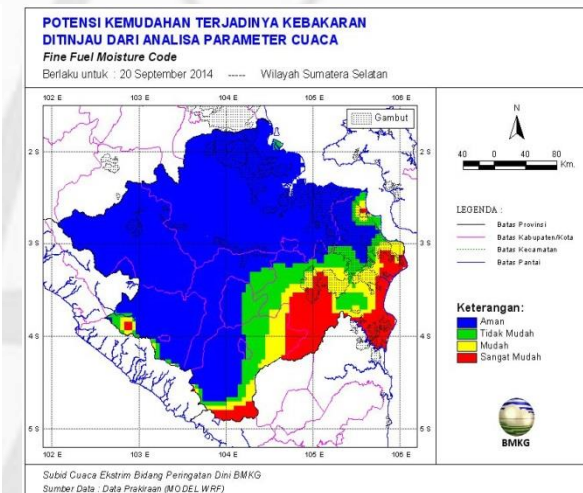
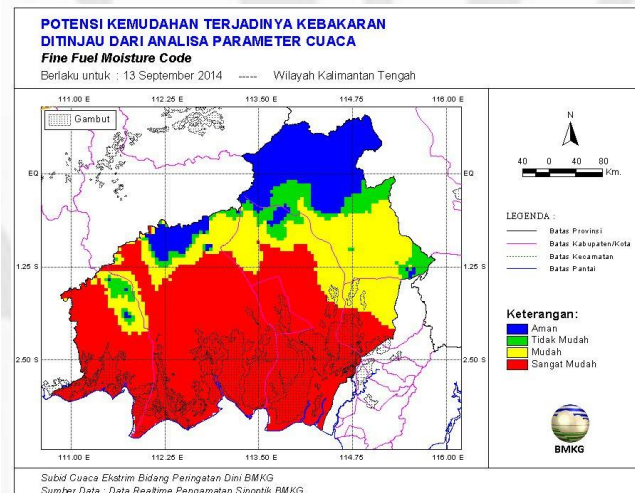
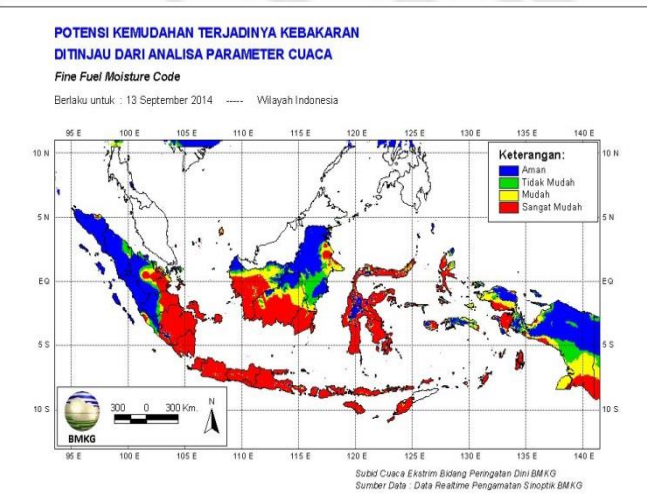
- Peatland Fire Prediction and Warning System - based on FDRS initiated 2010
- MSC (8th May 2012) elevate FDRS discussions to Heads of Government
- Malaysia (MMD) strengthened the system - created three day forecast of the indices and codes for ASEAN
- Indonesia - national working group. 7 day prediction and use of radarsat
- Inter-agency collaboration amongst the AMS



- Fire Danger Rating System by Malaysian Meteorological Department enhanced
 - Up-to-three days forecast for FFMC, DC, ISI and FWI for Malaysia and ASEAN region
 - Peatland maps overlaid onto the FDRS and Google Earth

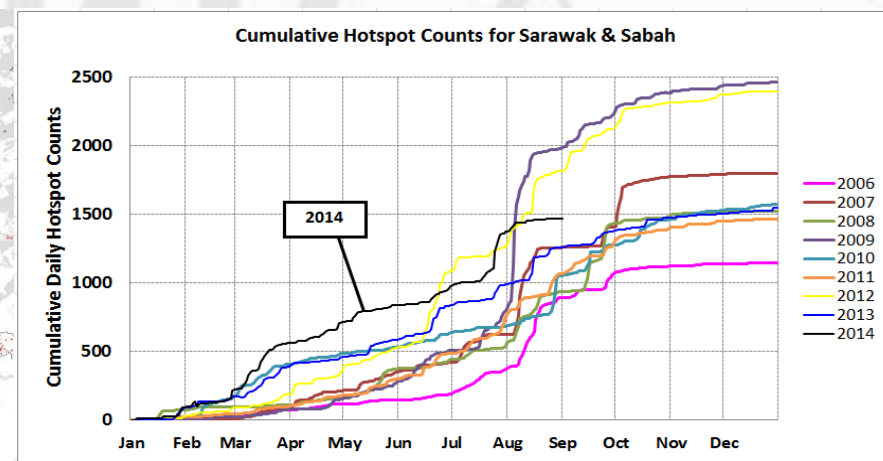
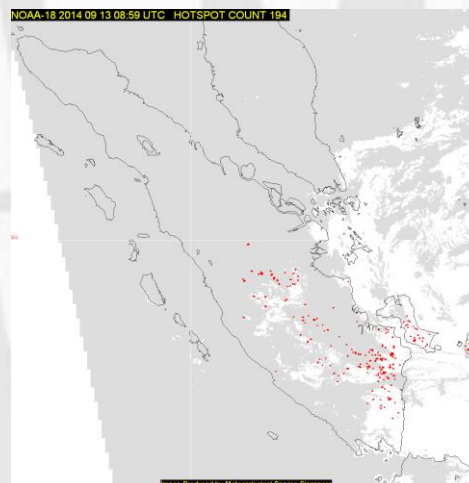
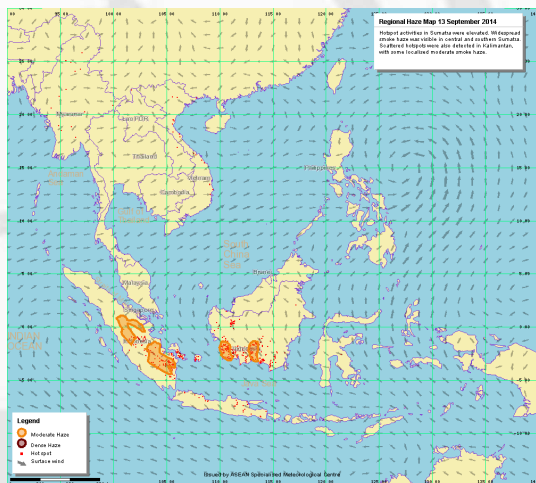
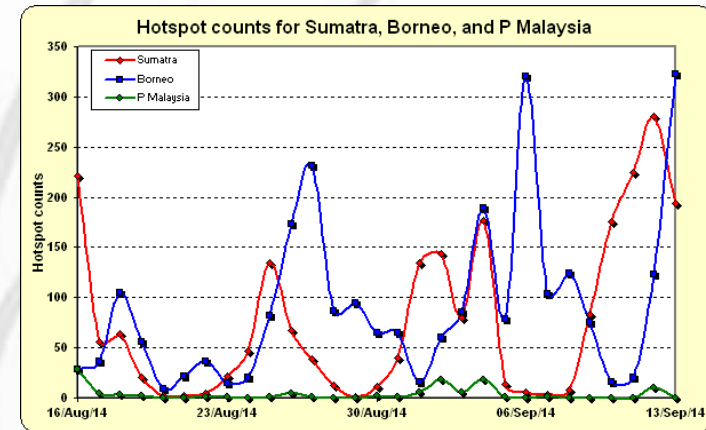


- FDRS in Indonesia – supported by National Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics
Forest fire information/maps available by province
 - Peatland map overlaid to the system
 - Up-to-seven days forecast is available for FFMC and FWI



Hotspot monitoring information by ASEAN Specialized Meteorological Center in Singapore

- System improved
- Hotspot counts for Borneo was separated to Kalimantan and Sabah & Sarawak
- Analysis results available for public



Key Achievements: Promoting Integrated Management

- Established demonstration sites with 13 sites in four countries
- Guidelines for integrated management of peatlands
- Philippines - Established protection on critical area through Municipal Ordinance Leyte Sab-a Basin
- Vietnam – Integrated action plan for U Minh Thuong NP



Key Achievements: Private sector enhancing engagement

- Guidelines for responsible management of existing oil palm and forest plantations on peatlands developed and tested
- Project team members have supported the preparation of the
 - BMP Guidelines of existing oil palm cultivation on Peatlands
 - Guidelines for BMP for maintenance and Rehabilitation of Natural vegetation associated with peat swamp forests'
- Both published in 2012.



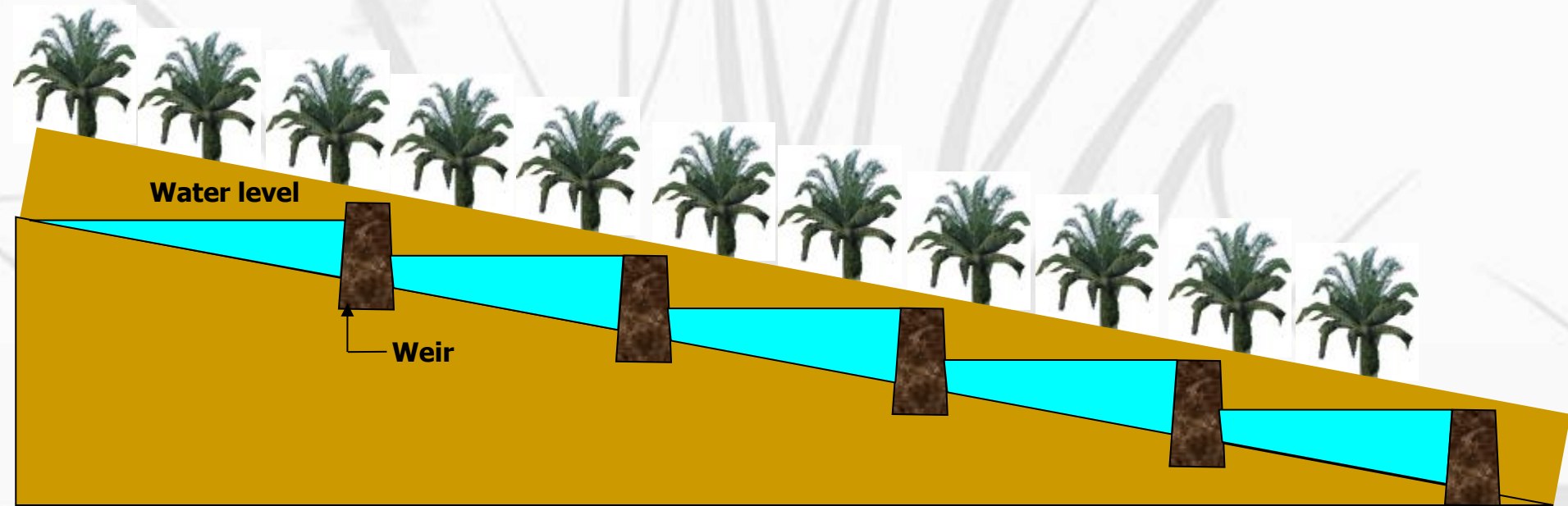
To minimize peat subsidence and GHG emission, maintain a natural vegetative cover (lower temperature higher moisture level) and keep water level at 40-60 cm from peat surface.



Good Water Management is the key to high peat productivity



Recommend one weir for every 20 cm difference in water level



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High level boundary ditch maintains forest and prevents fire



Fire spreading along abandoned logging canal on 1st August 2012



29/8/2012

Natural Recovery of forest 18 months after Blocking of canals at same site to raise water table



17/3/2014

Recovery of degraded Forest five years after blocking drains



- RSPO Guidelines were incorporated into the revised RSPO principles and criteria in April 2013 and promoted at the RSPO RT11 In November 2013
- Revised RSPO P&C include specific provisions for peat:
 - Guidance from 2 BMP manuals from RSPO PLWG
 - Special Management measures to minimize degradation of peat soils in plantations
 - Maintenance of water table to average of 50cm in plantations
 - Maintenance of buffer zones and HCV areas adjacent to plantations
 - Drain-ability assessment prior to all replanting on peat - with requirement to rehabilitate or transfer to alternate crops of gravity drainage cant be guaranteed
 - Restriction on on extensive planting on peatland and other fragile soils
 - Zero burning

Lessons Learned

- The combination of the APMS and NAPs and working through the ASEAN and national government mechanisms has helped to enhance the awareness and understanding of peatlands and mainstream peatland issues into government planning processes.
- Capacity building for peatland management in the region has stimulated forward thinking in peatland management amongst peatland stakeholders.
- The peatland fire prediction and warning system has helped change the focus for fire control to fire prevention.



Lessons Learned (Cont'd)

- Community engagement is essential for ensuring sustainable management of peatlands.
- The engagement of private sector in particular the plantation industry has supported a more effective and integrated approach to fire prevention and peatland management.
- Innovative approaches to peatland management and partnership engagement have strengthened stakeholder involvement and enhanced sustainability.



Recommendations

1. The ASEAN Programme on Sustainable management of Peatland Ecosystems (APSMPE) should be further developed and supported to enable multi-stakeholder partnership for sustainable peatland management
2. The scale of resources allocated by governments, Private sector and the international community to support sustainable management of peatlands in the ASEAN Region should be significantly enhanced to support measures to meet the targets set under the APSMPE.
3. The level of engagement of the private sector, Civil society, communities and research institutions in peatland management should be enhanced.
4. Significant incentives and disincentives should be introduced to eradicate land clearing through fire and encourage a new paradigm of peatland stewardship.



Recommendations (Cont'd)

5. The governance and land allocation and tenure systems needs to be reformed especially in fire prone peatland areas
6. Sustainable peatland management should be further mainstreamed into economic and social sectors.
7. New sustainable use options for peatlands should be developed especially for undrained or rewetted peatland areas.
8. Further enhance the capacity and activities related to the ASEAN mechanisms for peatlands including the APMS and NAPs and the ASEAN Task Force on Peatlands.





Thank You