ASEAN Peatland Forests Project CASE STUDIES, SPECIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS AND LESSONS LEARNED in INDONESIA

Terminal Evaluation Workshop 10 November 2014

Organized by:



Ministry of Environment Republic of Indonesia





Investing in rural people

Supported by:



Introduction

National Project Executing Agency: The Ministry of Environment

Total budget for the Country Component: USD 1,200,000

Project period: 01/10/2010 - 31/12/2014





NPIC & LPIC Meetings





NPIC Member

- 1. MoE
- 2. MoF
- 3. MoA
- 4. MoHA
- 5. Bappenas
- 6. Wetland International IP





LPIC Member

- 1. BLH
- 2. Bappeda
- 3. Agriculture
- 4. Public Works
- 5. NGO
- 6. Private companies





Component Descriptions

The Indonesia Component has five outcomes:

- □ **COMPONENT SUB-OUTCOME 1:** Capacity of human resources and institutions related to peatland management in Indonesia strengthened
- COMPONENT SUB-OUTCOME 2: The degradation of peatlands in Indonesia minimized
- COMPONENT SUB-OUTCOME 3: Key stakeholders working together to address rehabilitation and sustainable management of targeted peatlands in Riau and West Kalimantan
- COMPONENT SUB-OUTCOME 4: Sustainable peatland management related to biodiversity and climate change in selected peatlands benefiting local stakeholders
- □ COMPONENT SUB-OUTCOME 5: Project management

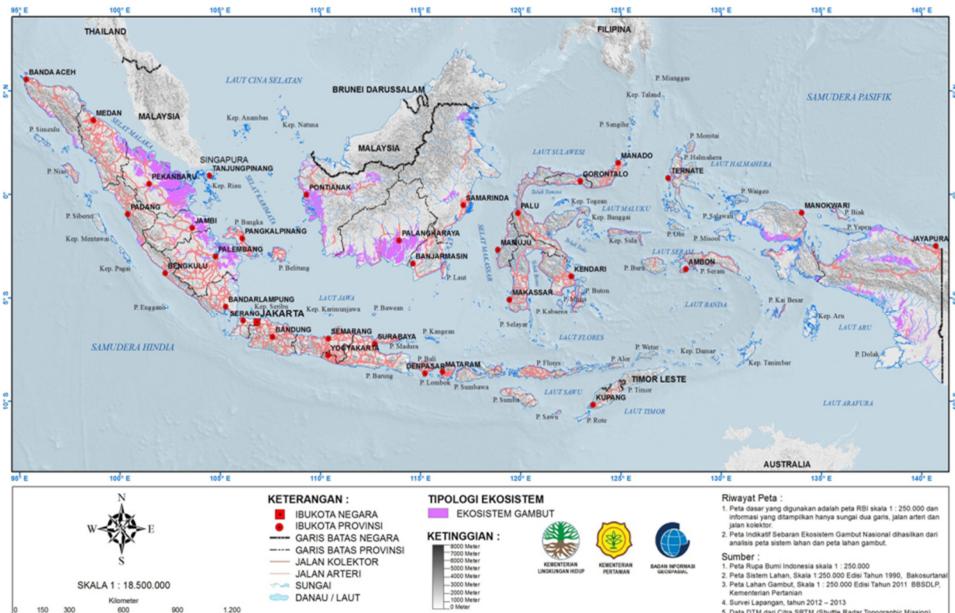






Major Recent Policy Achievements Relevant to Peatland Management

- RAN-GRK. Presidential Regulation on the National Action Plan in reducing GHG emissions No 61/2011
- Extension of President Instruction (Inpres) on Moratorium on Granting of New Licenses and Improvement of Natural Primary Forest and Peatland Governance (From No. 10/2011 and extended under No. 6/2013 (until May 2015)
- REDD + Management Agency (BP REDD+) is a ministry-level agency established through Presidential Decree No. 62/2013 for guarding the decline of the deforestation rate, renewing governance and transparency in the management of natural resources in Indonesia
- Government Regulation on Swamp (PP Rawa No 73/2013). This new swamp regulation has been synchronized with Environmental Law No 32/2009 and the Peatland Regulation No 71/2014
- Government Regulation for the Protection and Management of Peatland Ecosystems No 71/2014 (PP Gambut)



PETA INDIKATIF SEBARAN EKOSISTEM GAMBUT NASIONAL

 Data DTM dari Citra SRTM (Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission) Resolusi 90 Meter

Main issues in PP No 71/2014

Government Regulation for the Protection and Management of Peatland Ecosystems

Covers the following:

- General Considerations (Articles 1-3)
- Planning (Articles 4-19)
- Utilisation (Articles 20-21)
- Control (Articles 22-32)
- Maintenance (Article 33-35)
- Supervision (Articles 36-39)
- Administrative Sanctions (Articles 40-44)
- Transitional Arrangements (Article 45)
- Closing (Articles 46-47)

Article 23 (3), peat ecosystems under development status is categorized as damaged (rusak), if:

- (a) peat ground water table decreased more than 0.4 m depth from peat surface, and
- (b) the pyrits and/or quarts sand under the peat are exposed.

Article 9.2, peat ecosystems functions

classified into two: (a) peat ecosystems for protection purposes (*fungsi lindung*) and (b) peat ecosystems for development/ cultivation purposes (*fungsi budidaya*).

Article 9 (3,4), the criteria for protection include:

- A minimum area of 30 percent of the total area of the peatland hydrological unit (KHG) which located on peat dome and it surrounding (Article 9 (3)).
- If beyond the core 30 percent of KHG, followings are found : a) Peat > 3 m, b) Specific or endemic genetic resources,
 c) Protected species and d) Peatland that is already protected in existing spatial plans

Major Challenges: Number of hotspots & burning periods shifted

Jumlah Hotspot 👅 Kalimantan 🛾 sumatera Tahun Grafik Hotspot Kalimantan dan Sumatera Tahun 2004 Grafik Hotspot Kalimantan dan Sumatera Tahun 2009 Jumlah Hotspot Hotspoi Kalimantan Kalimantan Sumatera 🛯 Sumatera umlah November Desemb OKOL

Grafik Hotspot Kalimantan dan Sumatera Tahun 1997-2013

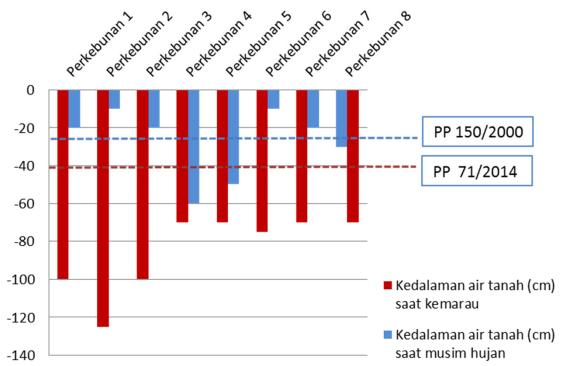
Periode masa berlangsungnya Kebakaran telah bergeser maju

Bulan

Bulan

Fire shifted from formerly Aug-Oct (2004) to July – Sept (2009) then to June – Aug (2013), even as earlier as to Feb-Mar 2014 in Riau

Ground water table hardly can be managed



Above Figure. Peatland's ground water table in 8 large oil palm growers in Sumatera dan Kalimantan fluctuate within dry and wet seasons. This contributes to peat dryness and make peat vulnerable to fire. Therefore our new peat regulations on ground water table must be made stringent. (data source: Wetlands International, 2014)

Peatland Rewetting should be the main ways to prevent peatland fires

Issues of peatland fires:

Too many drainage channels built by plantation sectors (oil palm and acacia), this leads to:

- Peat dryness
- Vulnerable to fires
- Emitting GHG
- Subsidence (this would lead to peatland depression that creates lake-like ecosystem/ flooded areas)



Peatland Rewetting in Indonesia

- Already started since hundreds of years ago by the Dayak tribes (called as me'nabat')
- Recently applied in many peatland projects (by Wetlands International, WWF, APFP-MoE)
- Its proven as the most efficient and effective ways to prevent fires and reduce peat subsidence and GHG emission
- Needs to scale up and in broader areas

CANAL BLOCKING





Distribution of Peatland Hydrology Units (KESATUAN HIDROLOGIS GAMBUT/KHG)

	LUAS / Areas (Ha)		
PULAU	KAWASAN BUDIDAYA GAMBUT (Development area)	KAWASAN LINDUNG KUBAH GAMBUT (protection area)	KESATUAN HIDROLOGIS GAMBUT (KHG). Total Peatland Hydrology Units
SUMATERA	8.185.668	2.702.531	10.888.199
KALIMANTAN	7.371.307	3.013.740	10.385.047
SULAWESI	548.496	62.656	611.152
PAPUA	9.415.435	1.266.827	10.682.262
JAWA	89.446	0	89.446
TOTAL	25.610.352	7.045.753	32.656.106

WORKSHOP on FDRS utilization and development for forest and peatland fire protection and prevention



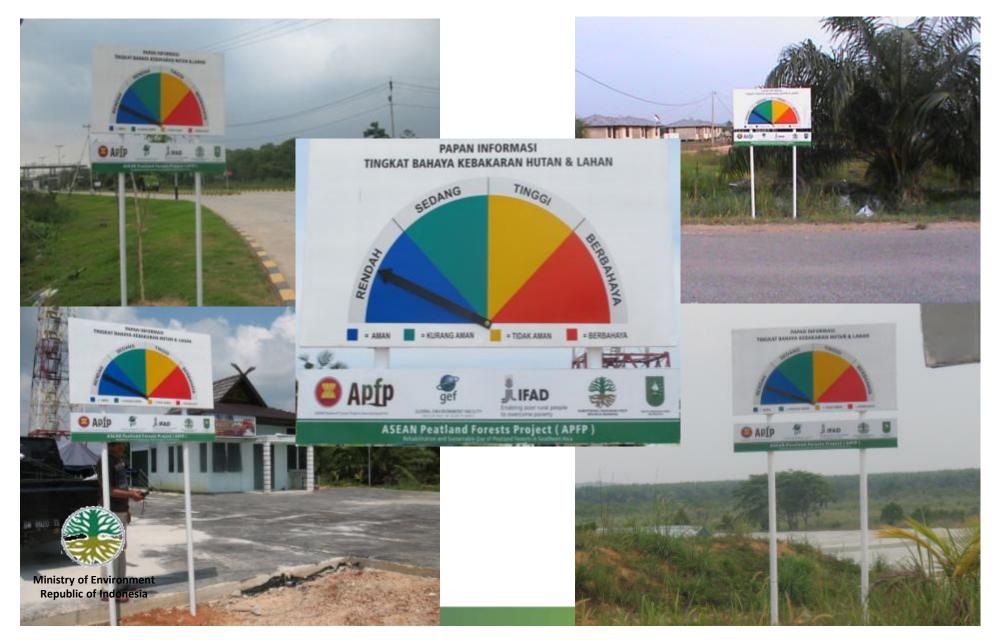


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FDRS SIGN BOARD



National Workshop on National Strategy of Sustainable Peatland Management







TRAINING ON SUSTAINABLE PEATLAND MANAGEMENT FOR LOCAL GOVERMENT OFFICIAL

(South Sumatera, Riau, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, Bogor)













LEADERSHIP TRAINING AND FIRE CONTROL PRACTICE FOR COMMUNITY FIRE BRIGADES



Advocacy on Peatlands Issues

Seminar related to Extension of peatland moratorium (2013-2015). Held at Hotel Grand Sahid Jaya, Jakarta, 16 Mei 2013 (jointly organized by Wetlands International Indonesia and MoE)

Bankers / Investors Meeting in order to ensure the sustainability of business investments in peatland areas. Held at JW Mariott Hotel, Jakarta, June 2014 (jointly organized by Wetlands International Indonesia and MoE)

Socializations of Draft and Final Peatland Management Regulations No 71/2014 (Next event will be 26 November 2014 in collaboration with Wetlands International Indonesia



TRAINING ON SUSTAINABLE PEATLAND MANAGEMENT FOR LOCAL GOVERMENT OFFICIAL IN SIAK, BENGKALIS, Rokan Hilir, Dumai DISTRICT



SUPPORT PEAT AUGERS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(Aceh, South Sumatera, Jambi, Riau, West Kalimantan)



Alternative livelihoods in Central Kalimantan







Community Peer learning Programme –Central Kalimantan and South Kalimantan

• 16th – 20th June 2013

stry of Environment

 Total 44 participants– 6 countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines,)



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DEMONTRATION PLOT OF AGROFORESTRY ON PEATLAND AND SHALLOW WELL



PEER LEARNING



SUSTAINABLE PEATLAND MANAGEMENT RELATED TO BIODIVERSITY





In the option of water treatment for community living surrounding Hutan Gambut Nurse, (Nung peat swamp forest) Danau Sentarum, Kapuas Hulu, West Kalimantan Ministry of Environment Republic of Indonesia **TERIMA KASIH THANK YOU** SALAMOT **KHWAP KHUN** LAC JAK **CHEZU BA AR KUN UA TSAUG**



