



**Badan
Restorasi
Gambut**

PEATLAND RESTORATION in Indonesia

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Indonesian Tropical Peatland matters



- Tropical peatlands are one of the largest near-surface reserves of terrestrial organic carbon, and their stability therefore has important implications for climate change
- Indonesia has 15 to 20 million hectares of tropical peatland
- Between June and October 2015, 2.6 million hectares of land and forest burnt, 875 thousand hectares were on peatland.
- The World Bank estimates that the fires cost Indonesia at least IDR 221 trillion (USD 16.1 billion), equivalent to 1.9 % of 2015 GDP, constraining GDP growth in the third quarter was the fire and haze-related losses in several provinces:



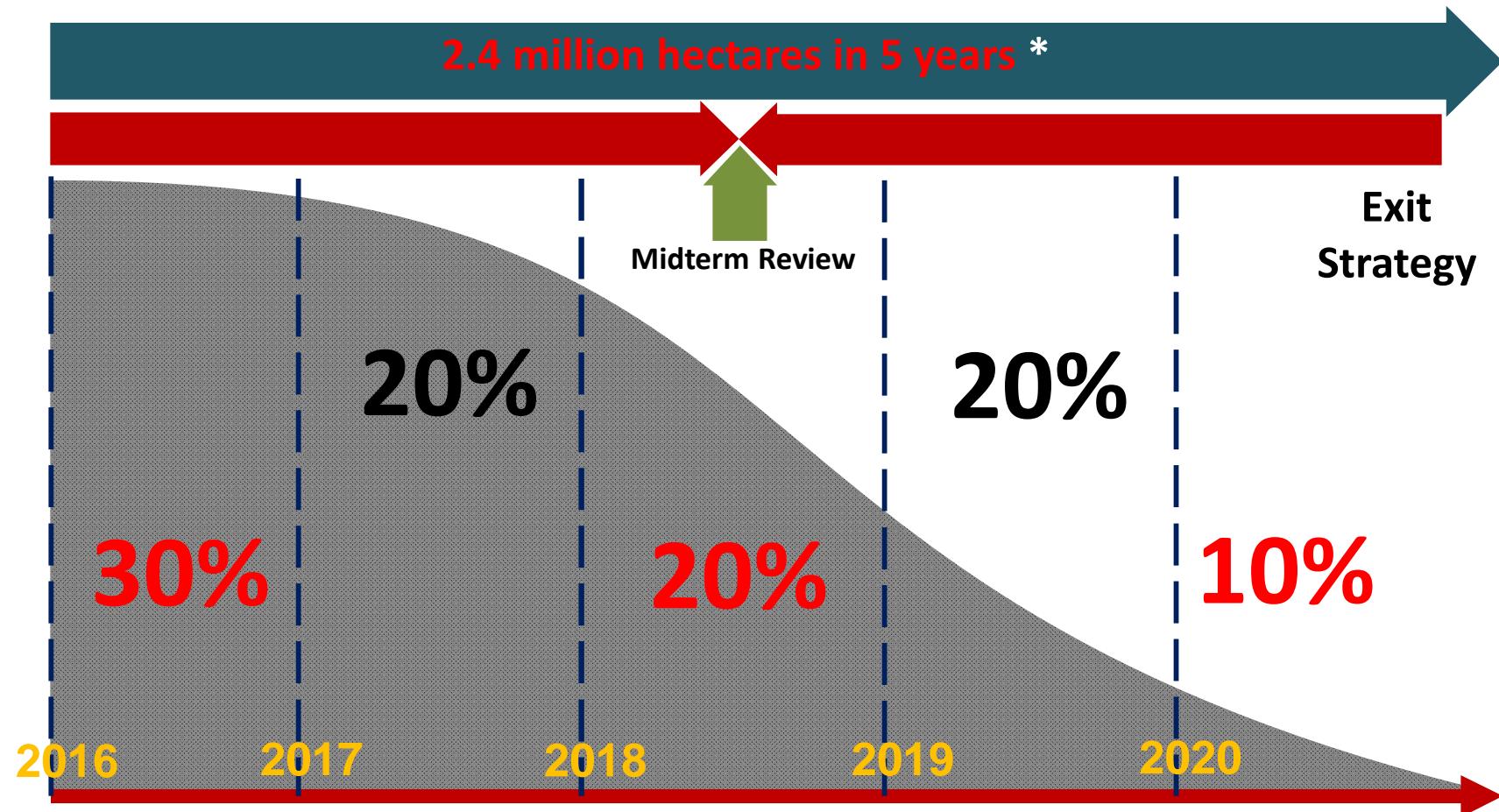
Peatland Restoration Agency Badan Restorasi Gambut (BRG)

- Established by President Joko Widodo on January 6 2016.
- ***The purpose*** of establishment is to accelerate restoration of the ecosystems and hydrology of degraded peatland and the prevention of fires on peatland, in ***specific, systematic, decisive/firm, integrated and comprehensive.***
- ***The main task*** is coordinating and facilitating the restoration of peatlands in ***seven provinces*** of Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan and Papua.
- ***The target*** is to plan and implement the peatland restoration for a period of 5 (five) years for app. 2,000,000 (two million) hectares of degraded and burnt over peatland.

BRG's Missions

- Plan, design and carry out restoration of degraded peatland, while promoting their protection and wise management;
- Strengthen the technical and financial cooperation on peatland restoration;
- Coordinate and facilitate local governments, communities and other parties to carry out restoration of degraded peatland;
- Mobilizing public, private and people participation and partnership in the implementation of peatland restoration;
- Facilitating “action research” to support the sustainable management of peatland ecosystems.

Presidential Regulation 1/2016

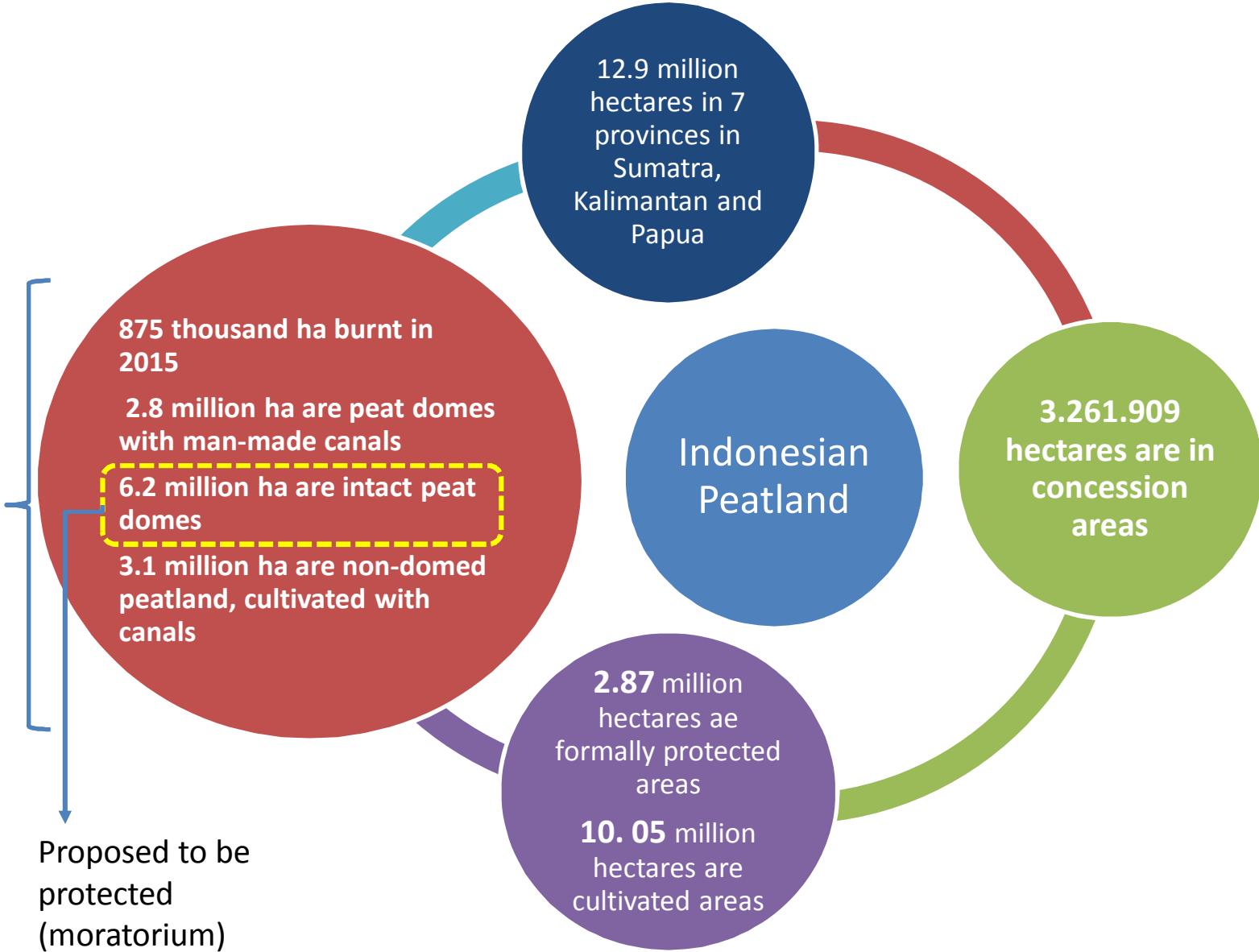


*Based on Indicative Map of Peatland Restoration (Head of BRG's Decree SK. 05/BRG/Kpts/2016)

Data on Indonesian Tropical Peatland

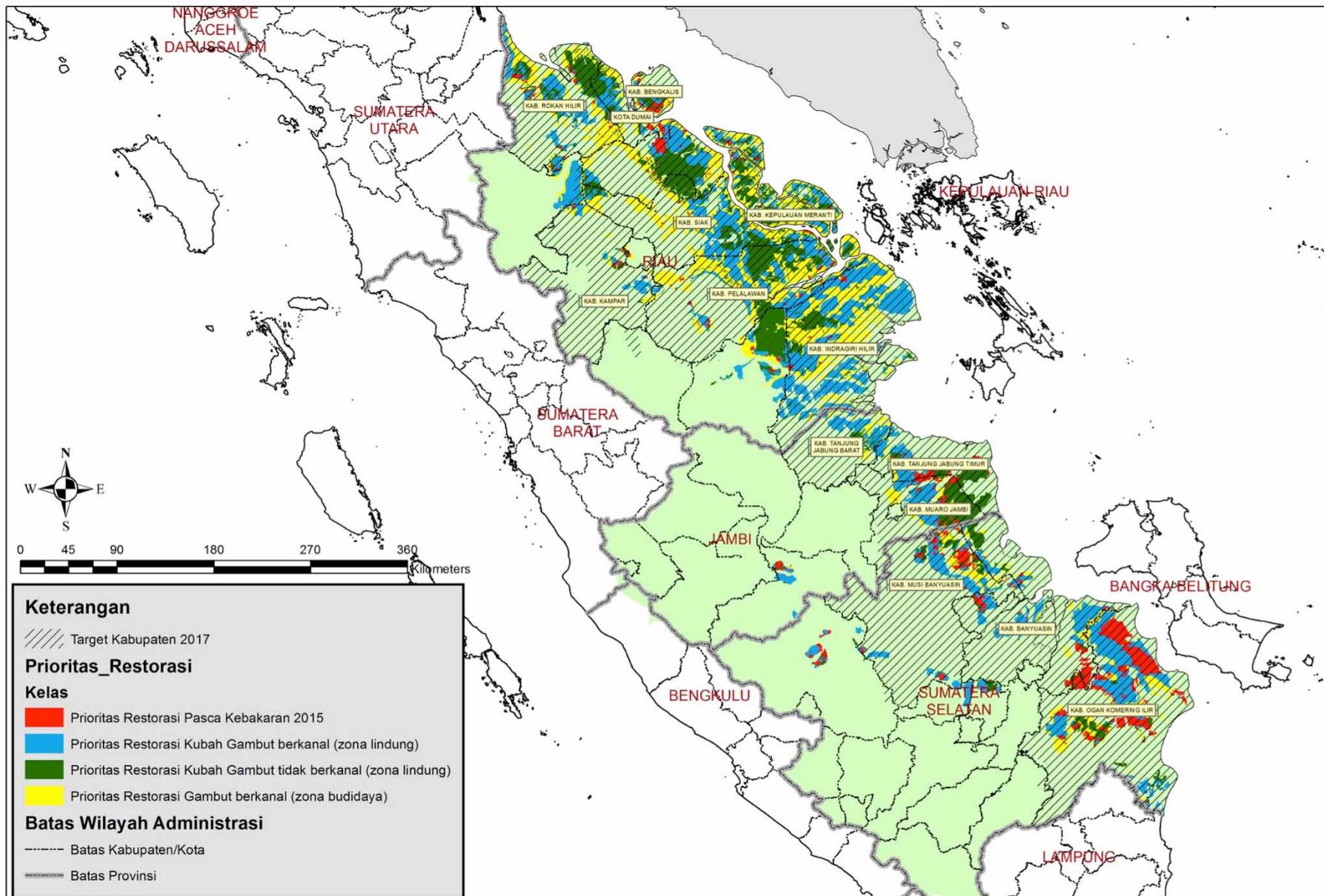
2.4 million hectares will be restored:

- 684,637 ha in protected areas
- 1.4 million hectares in concession areas
- 396,943 hectares in other cultivation areas

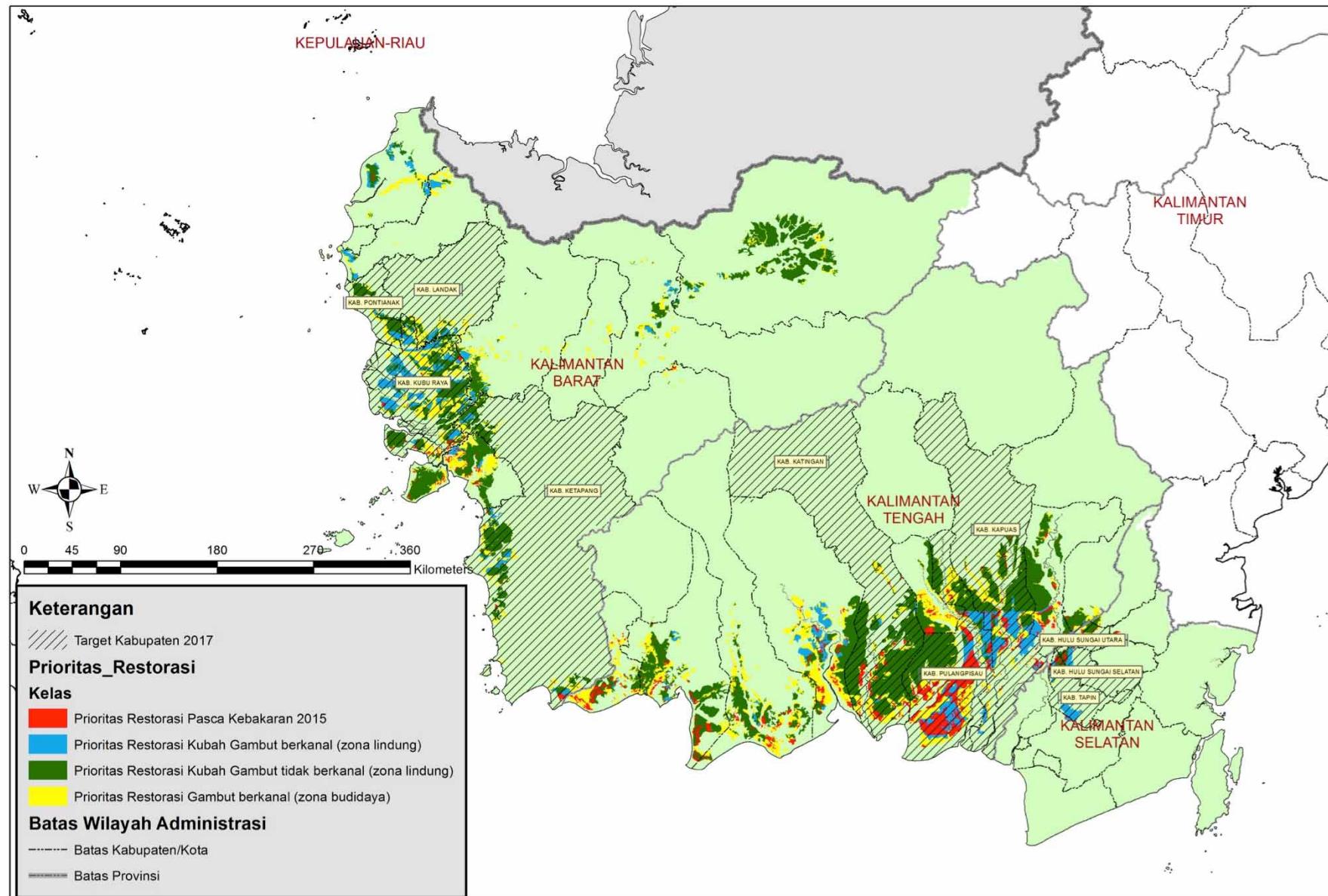




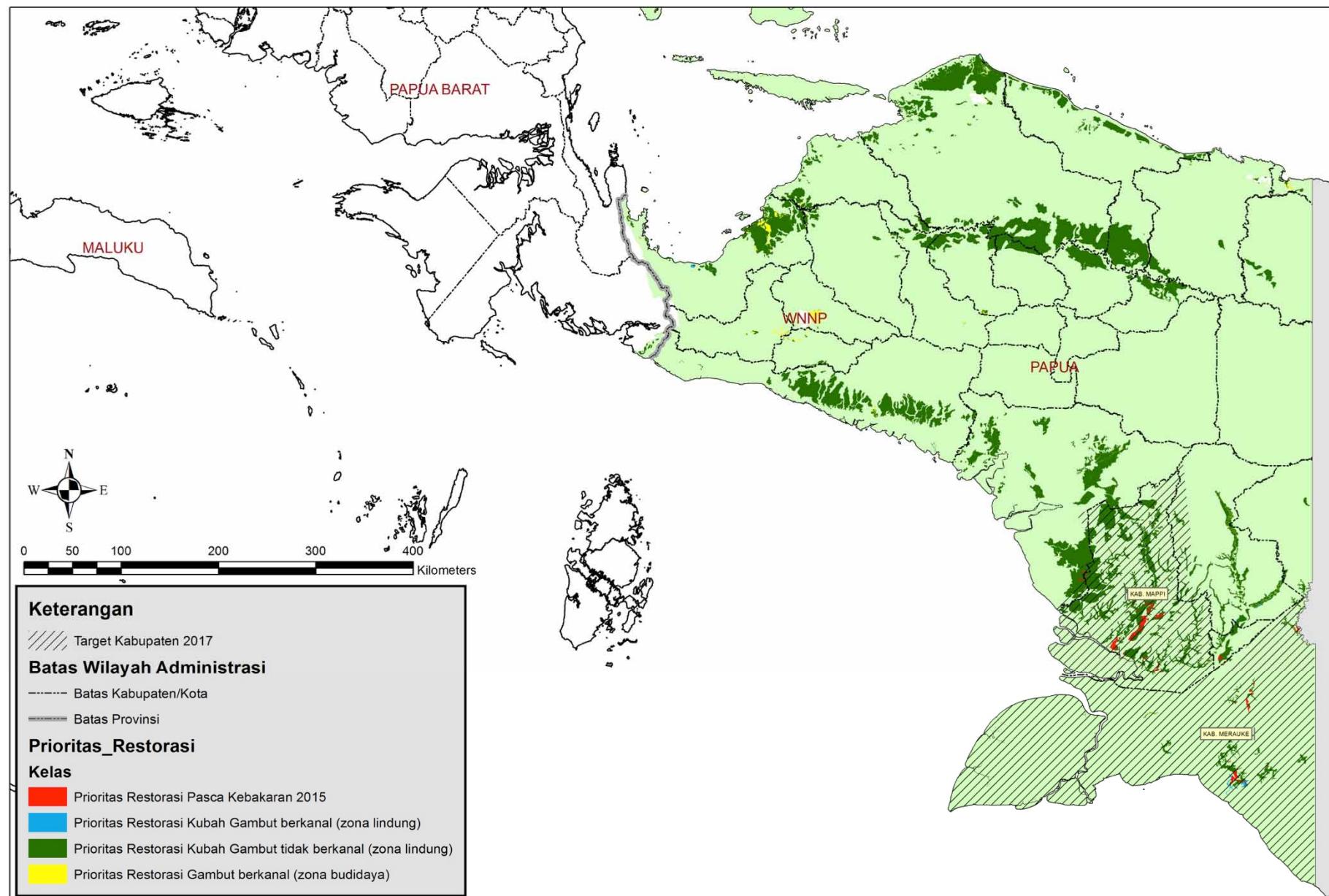
Kabupaten Target Restorasi 2017 - Sumatera



Kabupaten Target Restorasi 2017 - Kalimantan



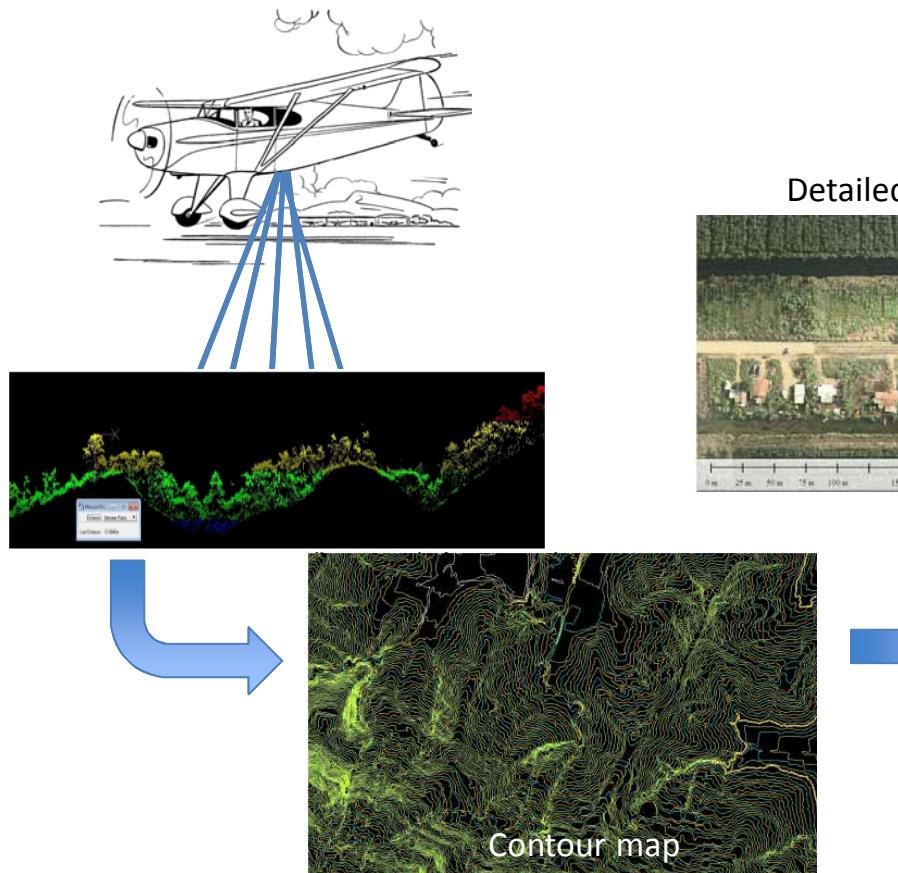
Kabupaten Target Restorasi 2017 - Papua



Peatland Hydrological Unit – Mapping



- 4 PHUs (Peatland Hydrological Unit), in 4 districts, for more than 600,000 hectare
- Using LiDAR technology, combined with aerial photo and terrestrial survey
- Produce map at 1:2500 scale for design of infrastructure
- Determine deep peat and peat dome for re-zonation purpose



Detailed PHU map

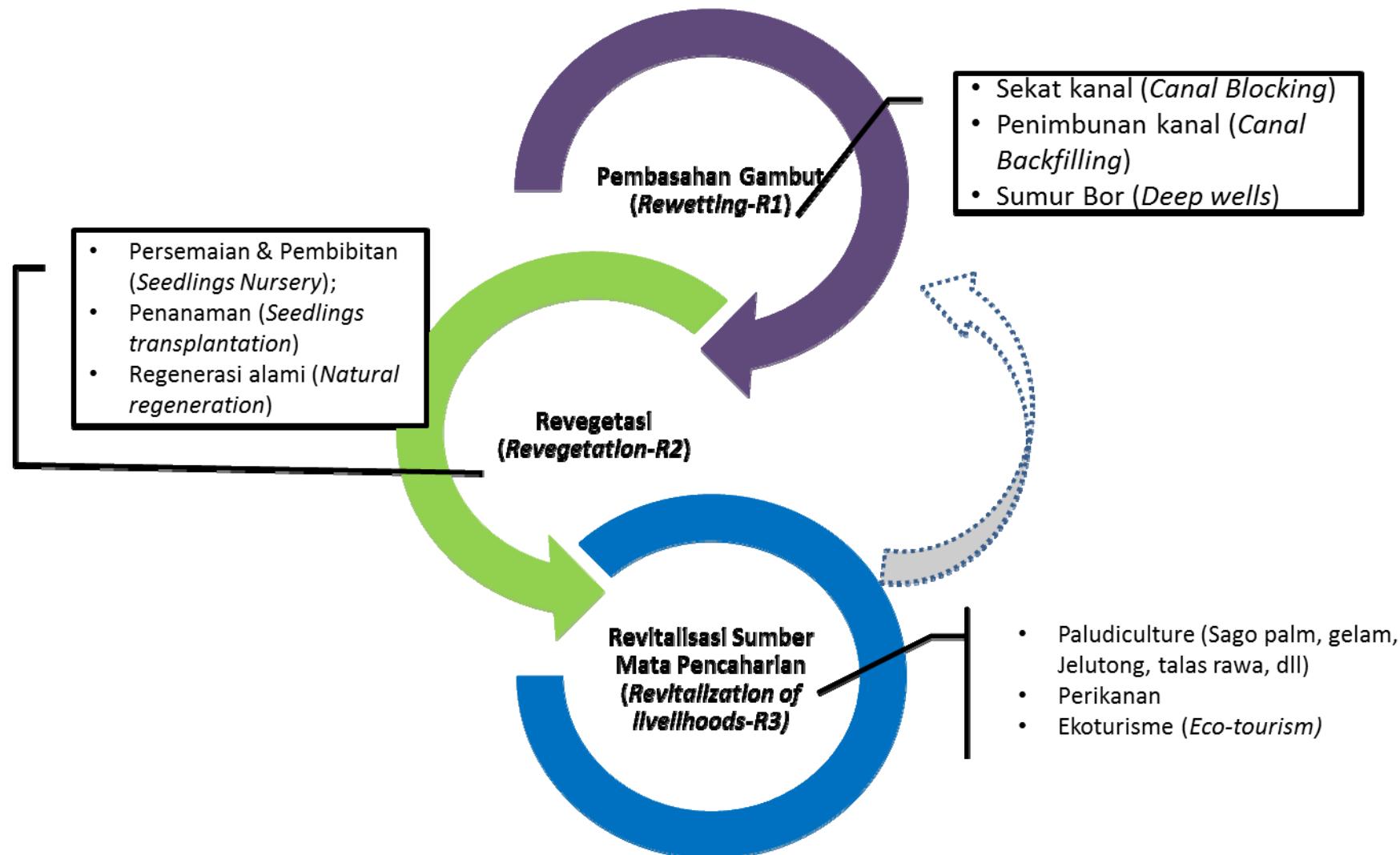




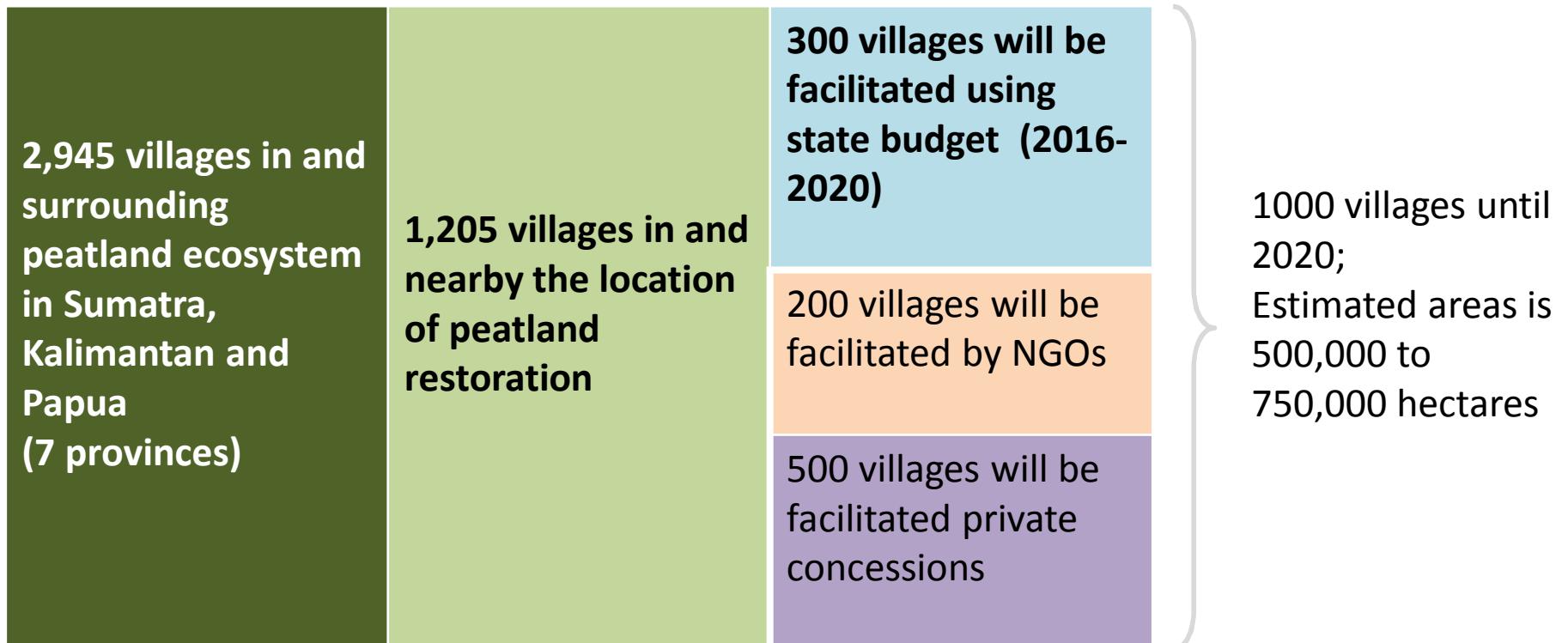
2.4 million hectares of peatland restoration target

Government, NGOs and Communities	Concession Holders
1 million hectares	1.4 million hecatres
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Restoration in protected and conservation areas• Restoration in communities land• Village empowerment• Carried out by Central, Provincial and District governments• Use state budget and donors	<ol style="list-style-type: none">I. Burnt areas:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Re-wetting: canal blockings• RevegetationII. Peat domes:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Change to protected areas• Re-wetting• Re-vegetation of endemic/adaptive plantsIII. Village empowerment

3-R Approach in Peatland Restoration



Putting People First-Community-based Peatland Restoration



Village planning and boundaries	The formation of Rural Zones (<i>landscape app</i>)	Social safeguard	Conflict resolution and complaint handling	Legalization of rights and access	Social institution	Economic empowerment
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Research and Monitoring

- Research on hydrological management
- Research on HCV
- Research on alternative livelihood
- Water logger *real time*
- Forest monitoring, monitoring of land cover near real time.



Challenges

Achieving target with ambitious first fiscal year

Institutional and capacity development

Policy and regulation harmonization

Partnership building

The sufficient restoration fund



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**TERIMA KASIH
ARIGATOU GOZAIMASU
THANK YOU**