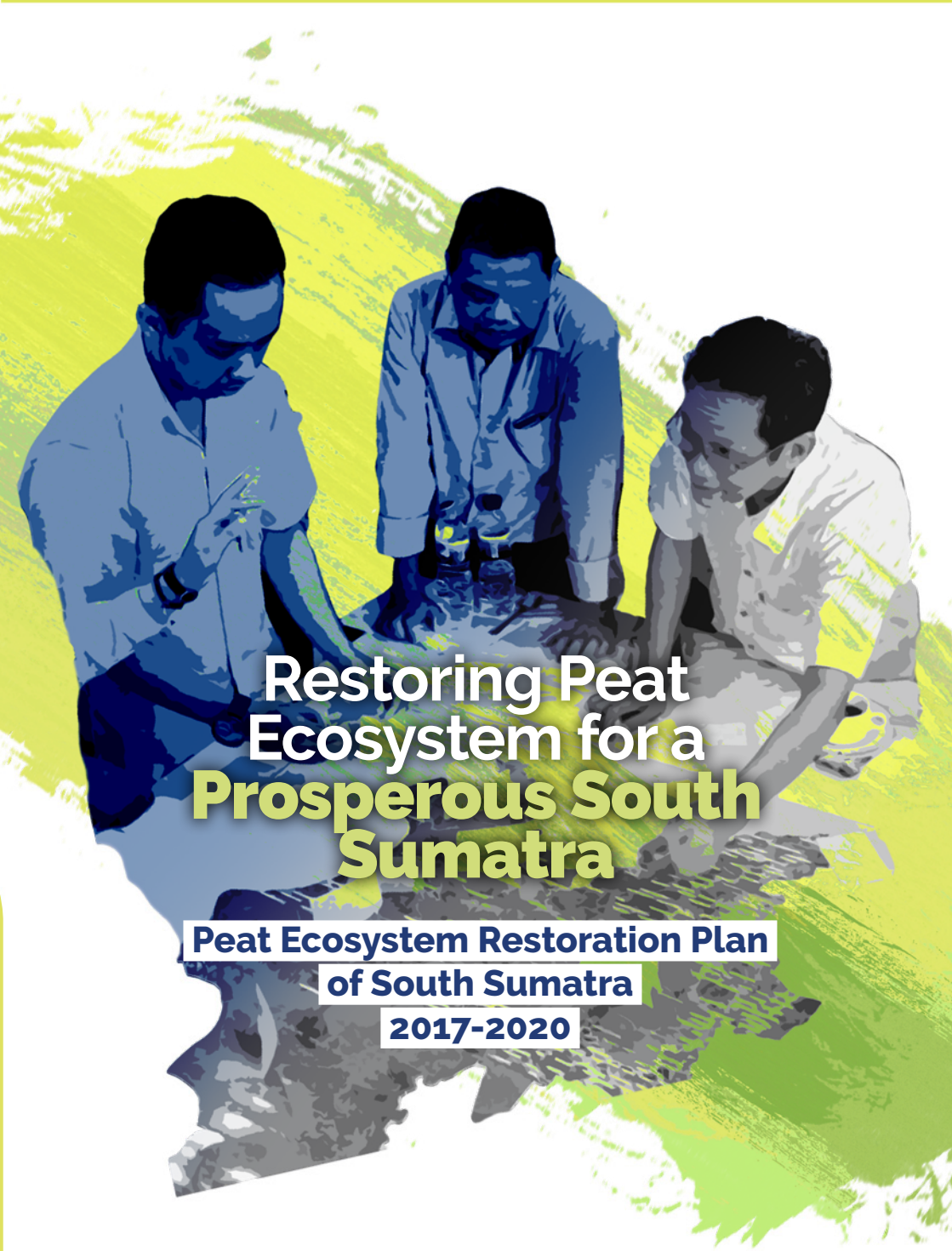


Restoring Peat Ecosystem for a Prosperous South Sumatra

Peat Ecosystem Restoration Plan of South Sumatra 2017-2020

Work Flow

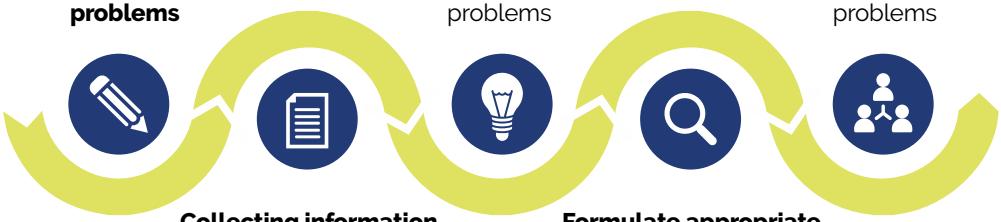
Inventorying **actual condition and peat land problems**

Collecting information on the underlying drivers of peat degradation

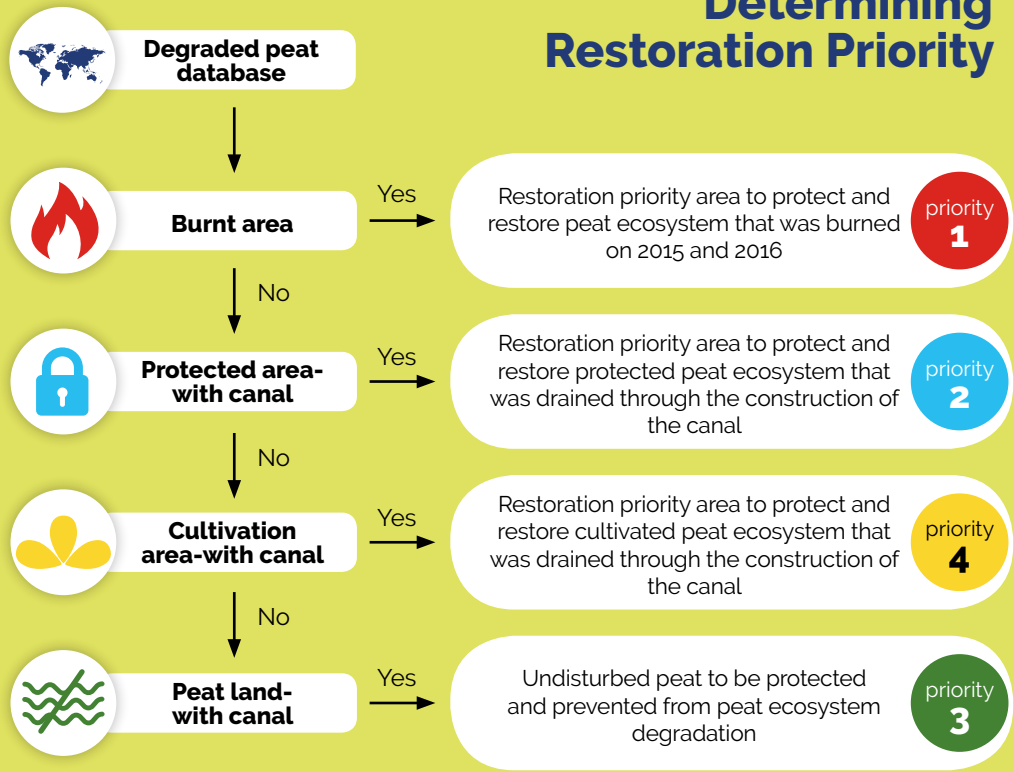
Analyzing **impact caused** by existing problems

Formulate appropriate responses and actions to address the problems and its underlying drivers

Identifying the root-cause of existing problems

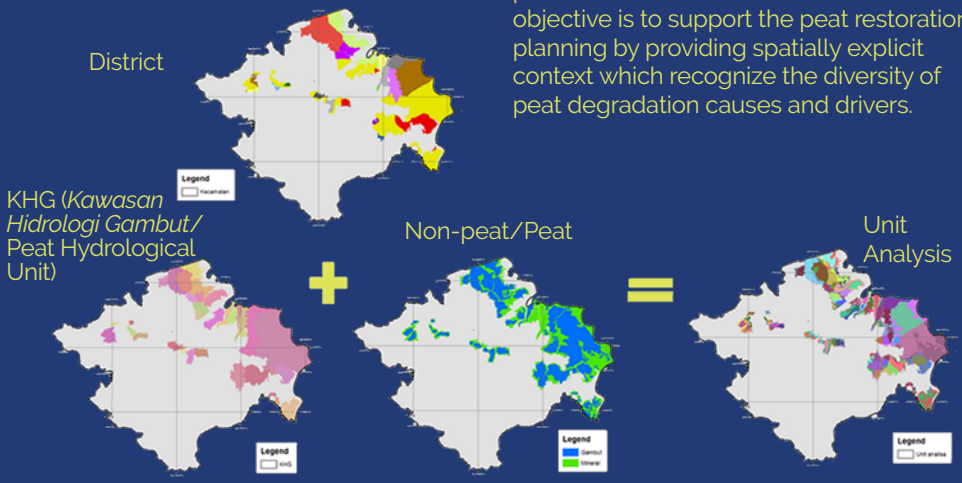


Determining Restoration Priority



Typology Analysis

Typology analysis was used to analyze socio-economic characteristic of degraded peat land in South Sumatra. The main objective is to support the peat restoration planning by providing spatially explicit context which recognize the diversity of peat degradation causes and drivers.



Peat Degradation Typology

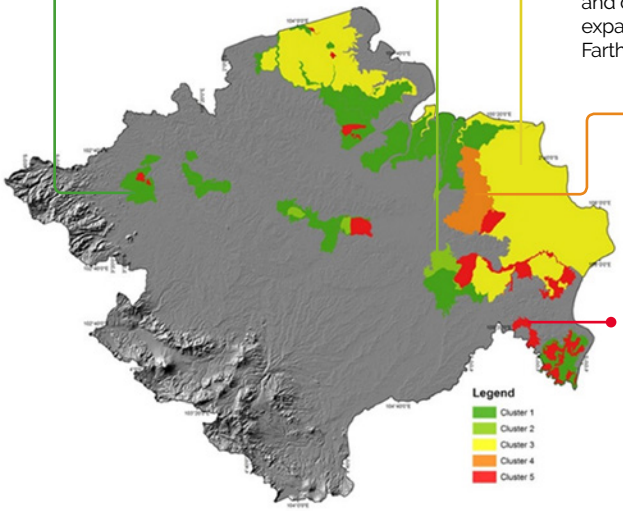
Cluster 1
High intensity of fires in protected areas with or without canal. Lowest deforestation and degradation rate. Lowest plantation expansion. Low population and poverty level. Near from the city with easiest access.

Cluster 2
High intensity of fires in protected areas with or without canal. High deforestation rate and low degradation rate. Low plantation expansion. Highest population and poverty level. Near from the city with easy access.

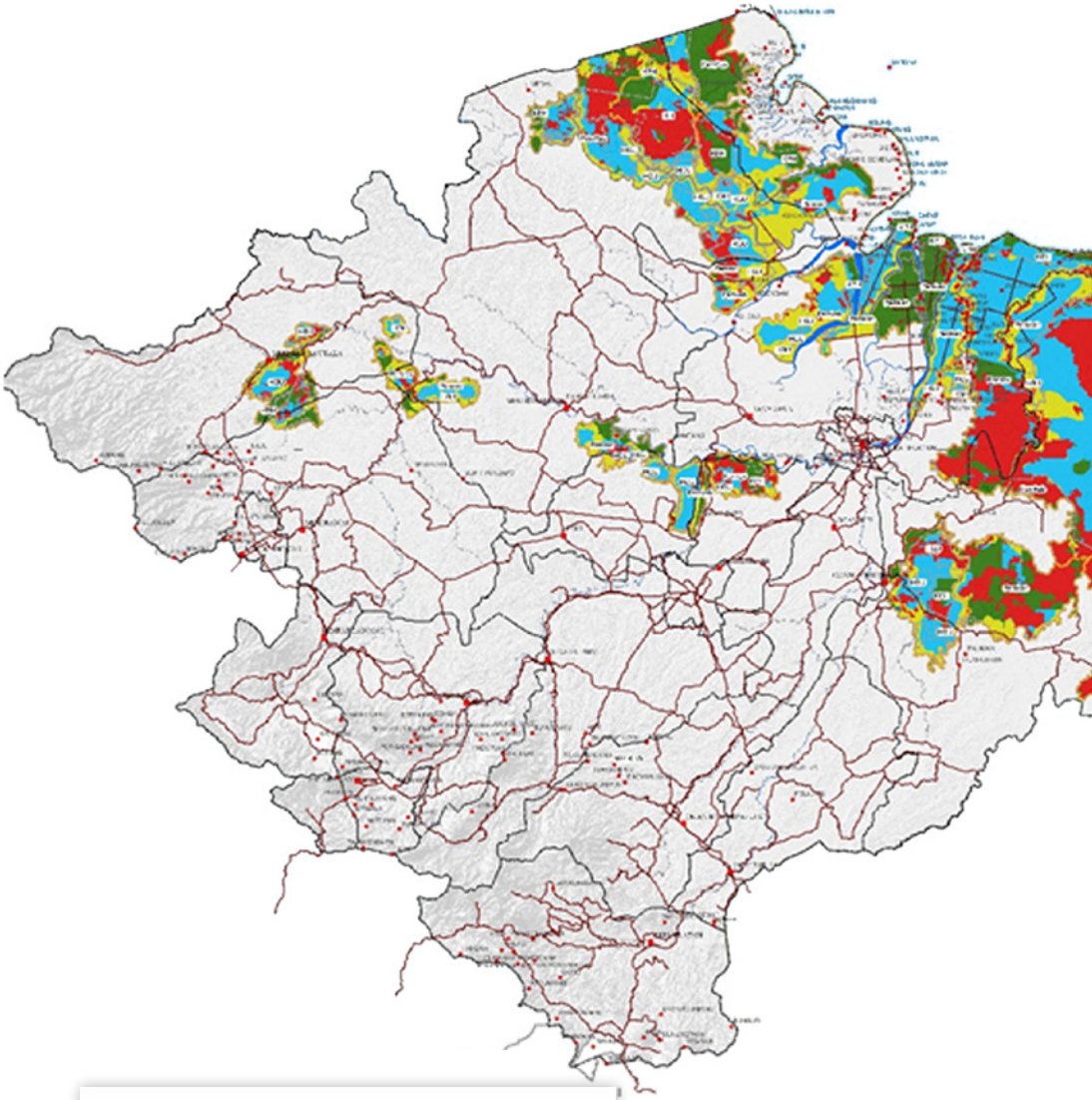
Cluster 3
High intensity of fires in cultivated and protected areas with or without canal. Highest deforestation and degradation rate. Highest plantation expansion. Lowest population and poverty level. Farthest from the city with heavy access.

Cluster 4
Highest intensity of fires in protected areas with or without canal. Low deforestation rate and high degradation rate. High plantation expansion. Low population and poverty level. Far from to the city with heaviest access.

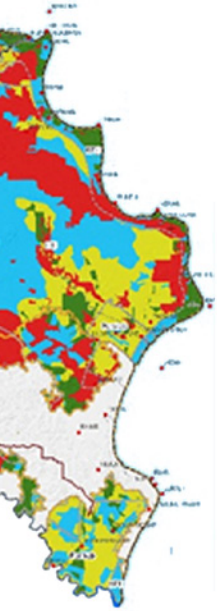
Cluster 5
Highest intensity of fires in cultivated areas with or without canal. Low deforestation rate and high degradation rate. High plantation expansion. Low population and poverty level. Far from to the city with heaviest access.

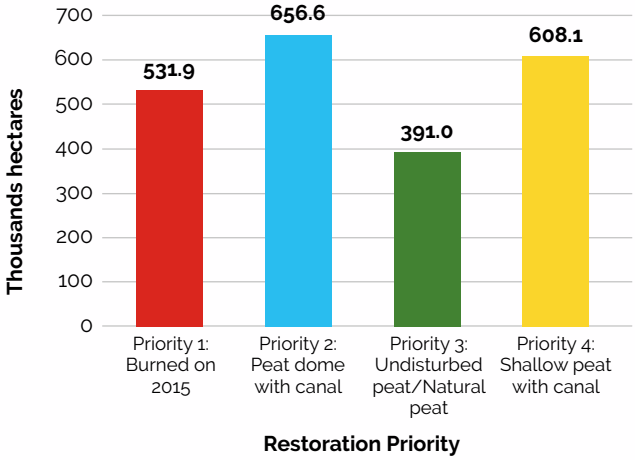


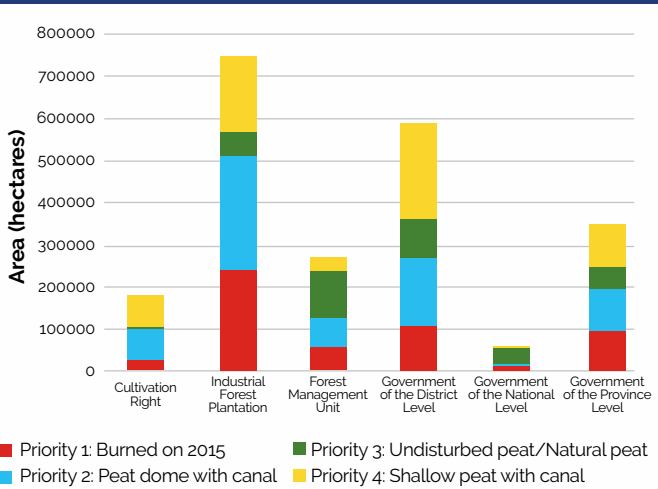
Restoration Priority Map of South Sumatra Province



Restoration Priority Area







Peat and Peat Ecosystem

Government Regulation No. 57/2016 on Peat Ecosystem Protection and Management

Peat is an organic material naturally formed from remnants of plants that are imperfectly decomposed with 50cm thickness or more and accumulated on swamp.

Peat Ecosystem is unified system of wetland and dryland that influences each other in order to shape its balance, stability and productivity .

Peat Hydrological Unit is a peat ecosystem located between two rivers, between river and sea and/or on swamp area

Peat Ecosystem Restoration Plan

Rencana Restorasi Ekosistem Gambut (RREG)

Definition

5 year macro plan on peat ecosystem restoration at provincial level. Consist of direction of action for peat restoration at diverse peat restoration unit for all type of peat restoration implementer.

Prinsip

(1) Fair water management in a peat hydrological unit; **(2)** Based on best and affordable scientific and technology; **(3)** Participative; **(4)** Dynamic; **(5)** Adaptive; **(6)** Responsibility sharing

Hierarchy

The RREG consist of planning document at national, provincial and targeted peat ecosystem location.

Period

Provincial RREG is developed as a guidance for 5 year action plan. It is then translated into Annual Action Plan/*Rencana Tindak Tahun* (RTT)

Restoration Diagnostic

Drivers
Social economy condition
Land use policy
Gap between policy and implementation
Knowledge and awareness level

Pressure
Unsustainable land uses
Illegal logging
Land management that are not environmentally friendly
Drying and canalization
Social conflict

State
Natural habitat degradation
Fire and smoke
Water availability and unstable water level
Reducing biodiversity

Impact
Reducing livelihood
Health problems
Pest and plant disease
Unproductive land
Global warming

Response

The Restoration Strategy

Strategy 1
Protecting the remaining intact peat ecosystem through better land allocation and sustainable use of peat ecosystem

Strategy 2
Restore degraded peat ecosystem: rewetted, revegetated and revitalized livelihood

Strategy 3
Increase community access to development and livelihood capitals in peat ecosystem

Strategy 4
Increase productivity and commodity diversification in peat land

Strategy 5
Sustainable value chain base on local knowledges and cultures

Precondition

Alignment of sectoral policies, as well as good governance in peat ecosystem management

Awareness, unified goals and capacity of the community to take part in peat ecosystem restoration

Public-Private-People Partnership in peat ecosystem restoration planning and implementation while also conduct integration of restoration plan to provincial development plan

Thematic restoration programs directed by clear and concise spatial plan (connectivity, population and labor migration, social interactions, etc.)

Understanding of diverse livelihoods options, efficient and effective re-wetting and replanting, sustainable land allocation, innovative PES mechanisms and funding, market access

Peat Ecosystem Restoration Plan of South Sumatra was develop by the Peatland Restoration Agency in collaboration with the Provincial Peatland Restoration Team of South Sumatra. During the processes, full support was also provided by WRI Indonesia, ICRAF and Wetland International.

Authors: Andree Ekadinata, Ni'matul Khasanah, M. Sofiyuddin, Arga Pandiwijaya, M. Thoha Zulkarnain, Hendratmo, Jasnari, Subekti Rahayu, Sidiq Pambudi, Harry Aksomo, Asri Joni, David Susanto, Arizka Mufida, Adrian Dwiputra, Aenunaim, M. Nugraha

More information:
www.worldagroforestry.org
a.ekadinata@cgiar.org

TIM RESTORASI GAMBUT DAERAH
PROVINSI SUMATERA SELATAN

World Agroforestry

WRI INDONESIA

Wetlands International