

# Regional Stakeholder Analysis

## Peatland and Haze Management in ASEAN

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AATHP	ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution
AMS	ASEAN Member State
APMS	ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy 2006-2020
APSMPE	ASEAN Programme on Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems 2014-2020
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEC	ASEAN Secretariat
ATFP	ASEAN Task Force for Peatlands
BMKG	Indonesian Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysical Agency
CDNGA	Capacity-Development Needs and Gaps Analysis
CIFOR	Centre for International Forestry Research
COM-AATHP	Committee to the COP-AATHP
COP-AATHP	Conference of Parties to the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution
EU	European Union
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFMC	Global Fire Monitoring Centre
ICRAF	World Agroforestry
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ISPO	Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KSTA	Knowledge Stock Take Analysis
LAPAN	Indonesian National Institute of Aeronautics and Space
MAHFSA	Measurable Action for Haze-Free Sustainable Land Management in Southeast Asia
MOSTI	Myanmar Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
SEAMEO BioTrop	Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Tropical Biology
SUPA	Sustainable Use of Peatland and Haze Mitigation in ASEAN
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WHO	World Health Organisation
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation

## INTRODUCTION

1. Southeast Asia has more than 40% of the world's tropical peatlands, covering about 23 million hectares<sup>1</sup>. These peatlands are critical for regulating the global climate<sup>2</sup>, conserving biodiversity<sup>3</sup>, and sustaining water resources and local livelihoods. However, many peatlands in the region have been affected by exploitation and unsustainable management. Large-scale peatland drainage and conversions are responsible in part for the fires behind transboundary haze<sup>4,5,6</sup>, which is one of the most serious regional environmental problems in ASEAN.

2. Accordingly, the ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC) is implementing three major projects / programmes, namely: (i) the Sustainable Use of Peatland and Haze Mitigation in ASEAN (SUPA) supported by the European Union (EU) and German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMU); (ii) the GEF-6 Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Mekong Countries Project (Mekong Peatlands Project) supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (implemented by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)); and (iii) the Measurable Action for Haze-Free Sustainable Land Management in Southeast Asia (MAHFSA) supported by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

3. These programmes are implemented under the framework of the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution (AATHP), the ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy 2006-2020 (APMS), the ASEAN Programme on Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems 2014-2020 (APSMPE), and the Roadmap on ASEAN Cooperation Towards Transboundary Haze Pollution Control with Means of Implementation (Haze-Free Roadmap).

4. The MAHFSA Programme was designed to strengthen existing ASEAN coordination mechanisms for engaging all relevant actors, building capacity, harmonising programmes and projects, and facilitate the flow of multiple sources of finance to promote haze-free agriculture, sustainable management of peat swamp forests, and implementation of the ASEAN Haze-Free Roadmap. In achieving the overall goals of the Programme, MAHFSA has set three outcomes, namely (i) strengthened capacity of ASEAN to use information and results management systems for sustainable land and haze management, (ii) improved availability and use of knowledge products on

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<sup>1</sup> Report of the Final Review of the ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy (APMS) 2006-2020 Jakarta, ASEAN Secretariat, August 2021.

<sup>2</sup> Joosten H, Sirin A, Couwenberg J, Laine J, Smith, P (2016) The role of peatlands in climate regulation. 10.1017/CBO9781139177788.005.

<sup>3</sup> Harrison ME, Ottay JB, D'Arcy LJ, et al. (2020) Tropical forest and peatland conservation in Indonesia: Challenges and directions. *People Nat.* 2: 4– 28.

<sup>4</sup> Joosten H, Bistrom ML & Tol S (2012) Peatlands – guidance for climate changes mitigation through conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable use. *Mitigation of Climate in Agriculture Series 5.*

<sup>5</sup> Jaafar Z, Loh TL (2014) Linking land, air and sea: Potential impacts of biomass burning and the resultant haze on marine ecosystems of Southeast Asia. *Global Change Biology*, 20, 2701–2707.

<sup>6</sup> Huijnen V, Wooster MJ, Kaiser JW et al. (2016) Fire carbon emissions over maritime southeast Asia in 2015 largest since 1997. *Scientific Reports*, 6, 26886.

peatland and haze management, and (iii) enhanced ASEAN regional multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms and partnerships related to sustainable land and haze management.

5. For the MAHFSA Programme, analysing relevant stakeholders and their links to peatland and haze management is needed during implementation to maximise programmatic impact. Comprehensive stakeholder mapping and analysis is also needed so that ASEC and its relevant partners can focus their resources on areas that will result in the greatest amount of effective change in the policies, behaviours, and practices that cover sustainable peatland or haze management in Southeast Asia.

6. This document will inform ASEC in implementing the MAHFSA Programme as it works to develop a Capacity-Development Needs and Gaps Analysis (CDNGA), a Knowledge Stock Take Analysis (KSTA), a Communication Strategy and Plan, a 10-Year Investment Framework, and a Regional Multi-Stakeholder Platform on Peatland and Haze.

## OBJECTIVE AND EXPECTED OUTPUTS

7. Stakeholder mapping analysis will provide information on:
  - a. institutions or organisations that can affect or may be affected by MAHFSA activities,
  - b. the relationships between different stakeholders, and
  - c. which target groups should be prioritised for MAHFSA activities.
8. Expected outputs include:
  - a. stakeholder matrices for peatland management and haze management, ranking stakeholders by their level of influence and interest, and
  - b. recommendations for management strategies for each stakeholder group.

## SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

9. This document identifies and maps stakeholders based on their level of influence or interest in implementing APMS, APSMPE, and the Haze-Free Roadmap. Further analysis will differentiate the stakeholders concerned with peatland management from those concerned with fire and haze management and describe the influence and interests of stakeholders from a regional perspective.

10. Due to the MAHFSA Programme's regional scope, this document does not include local entities (e.g., community groups, local institutions, etc.) nor does it analyse stakeholder relationships at the ASEAN Member States (AMS) or local level.

## METHODOLOGY

### Guiding Principles

11. Stakeholders were identified using secondary data through a systematic and collaborative approach involving all of the MAHFSA Programme’s partners<sup>7</sup>. Stakeholders were analysed to articulate their areas of influence and interest to understand how different actors might impact peatland / haze management in Southeast Asia.

12. The approach and methodology followed available standard principles and guidelines<sup>8</sup> that were tailored to the MAHFSA Programme’s regional scope and ASEC guidance.

### Definitions

13. The following definitions were used:

- a. Stakeholder: An organisation, institution, or agency that, directly or indirectly, has activities or policies affecting, or which are affected by, peatland ecosystems or transboundary haze events in Southeast Asia. Differentiated into stakeholders related to peatland management and those related to fire/haze management, with some overlap.
- b. Influence: Level of power a stakeholder has to trigger changes in the policies, practices, or ecology of peatland ecosystems or haze events in Southeast Asia.
- c. Interest: A stakeholder’s level of attention, involvement, or responsibility for policies and practices connected to peatland ecosystem management or the mitigation of haze events in Southeast Asia.

14. Additional information was used in scoring.

- a. Governments (AMS and their Sectoral Bodies)

Stakeholder Category	Role from a Regional Perspective
i. The 10 AMS, through their government representatives to the Conference of Parties to the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution (COP-AATHP), the Committee to the COP-AATHP (COM-AATHP), and the ASEAN Task Force on Peatlands (ATFP).	<u>COP-AATHP</u> : ASEAN Ministers responsible for the environment will review and evaluate AATHP implementation.  <u>COM-AATHP</u> : ASEAN senior officials responsible for the environment will assist the COP with AATHP implementation.  <u>ATFP</u> : ASEAN national focal points authorised by parties to act on their behalf for administrative functions required by AATHP.

<sup>7</sup> MAHFSA Programme partners include: ASEC, the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), the Global Environment Centre (GEC), and IFAD.

<sup>8</sup> Four documents were referenced in designing this document: Country-Level Policy Engagement in IFAD, Guide Book; Alignment, Interest and Influence Matrix (AIIM); Stakeholder Engagement: A Good Practice Handbook for Companies Doing Business in Emerging Markets; and “The Future of Stakeholder Engagement” Research report, BSR.

<b>Stakeholder Category</b>	<b>Role from a Regional Perspective</b>
ii. AMS technical ministries (e.g., agriculture, environment, and forestry, as well as agencies responsible for meteorology or fire fighting).	National-level influence. Providing technical data and information so senior officials can make evidence-based policies at the regional level.
iii. Other technical- or Sectoral-level institutions indirectly connected to peatland/haze management, such as national planning agencies, interior ministries, police, or national land agencies, among others.	National-level influence over policies that might directly or indirectly affect sustainable management of agricultural land and forests for large-scale forest or land fire prevention.
iv. Specialised agencies (e.g., the Indonesian Peatland Rehabilitation Bureau, the Indonesian National Disaster Management Agency, etc.).	National level influence over policies that directly affect the sustainable management of agricultural land or forests for large-scale forest or land fire prevention.

b. Regional Bodies/ASEAN Strategic Partners

<b>Stakeholder Category</b>	<b>Role from a Regional Perspective</b>
i. ASEC and its Subsidiary Bodies	Regional. Garner commitments from AMS to work collectively to address key environmental issues in Southeast Asia. Advise AMS and promote conservation and sustainable management of key ecosystems.
ii. UN Agencies	Global and regional. Offer advice, guidance, and support to countries on a wide range of issues.
iii. Funding Agencies	Global and regional. Offer funding to countries for projects on conservation/sustainable management of key ecosystems.
iv. Development Agencies	Global and regional. Offer advice, guidance, and support to countries.

c. Research Institutes/Academia

<b>Stakeholder Category</b>	<b>Role from a Regional Perspective</b>
i. AMS universities with research related to peatland, fires, and haze.	Research and offer science-based information to policy/decision makers at local/national levels.
ii. Regional research institutes such as, SEAMEO BioTrop, ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB), ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC).	Research and offer science-based information to policy/decision makers at local/national/regional levels.

## Scoring

15. Scores from 1 to 5 were assigned to gauge influence and interest as follows:

a. Influence

Score	Remarks:
5 = Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Entities with direct or major influence that can trigger/lead to changes on sustainable peatland/haze management (e.g., policy, planning, decision making, management, or investment).</li> <li>- Entities responsible for activities that can trigger direct physical or biological changes to peatland ecosystems on a large scale, or who directly cause transboundary haze events.</li> </ul>
4 = High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Entities with less influence, but which are involved deeply in developing or implementing policies for sustainable peatland/haze management.</li> <li>- Entities that cause fewer direct physical or biological changes to peatland ecosystems, or who indirectly cause haze.</li> </ul>
3 = Neutral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Less-influential entities that can support relevant activities on peatland/haze.</li> </ul>
2 = Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Individual entities lacking direct influence that might mass their voices collectively to trigger change.</li> <li>- Entities not directly changing peatlands or driving haze events, but which might otherwise cause negative affects.</li> </ul>
1 = Very Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Entities without direct influence on sustainable peatland/haze management and with no activities with direct or indirect effects on physical and biological changes to peatland ecosystems.</li> </ul>

b. Interest

Score	Remarks:
5 = Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Entities with significant responsibility for sustainable peatland ecosystem management or preventing/monitoring haze events.</li> <li>- Entities that directly depend on healthy peatland ecosystems for their livelihoods.</li> </ul>
4 = High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Entities involved directly with the sustainable management of peatland ecosystems or the prevention/monitoring of haze events, but which are not accountable for peatlands/haze events.</li> </ul>
3 = Neutral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Entities who can assist in disseminating information, but who do not necessarily have an immediate interest in the sustainable management of peatland or prevention/monitoring of haze events.</li> </ul>
2 = Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Entities who are not interested in the sustainable management of peatlands, but which are running activities that change directly peatland ecosystems or induce haze events.</li> </ul>
1 = Very Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Entities with no direct interest in ASEAN, but with activities or policies related to peatland/haze management elsewhere.</li> </ul>



## Stakeholder Matrix Model

16. Stakeholders were mapped to the matrices below according to their influence and interest:

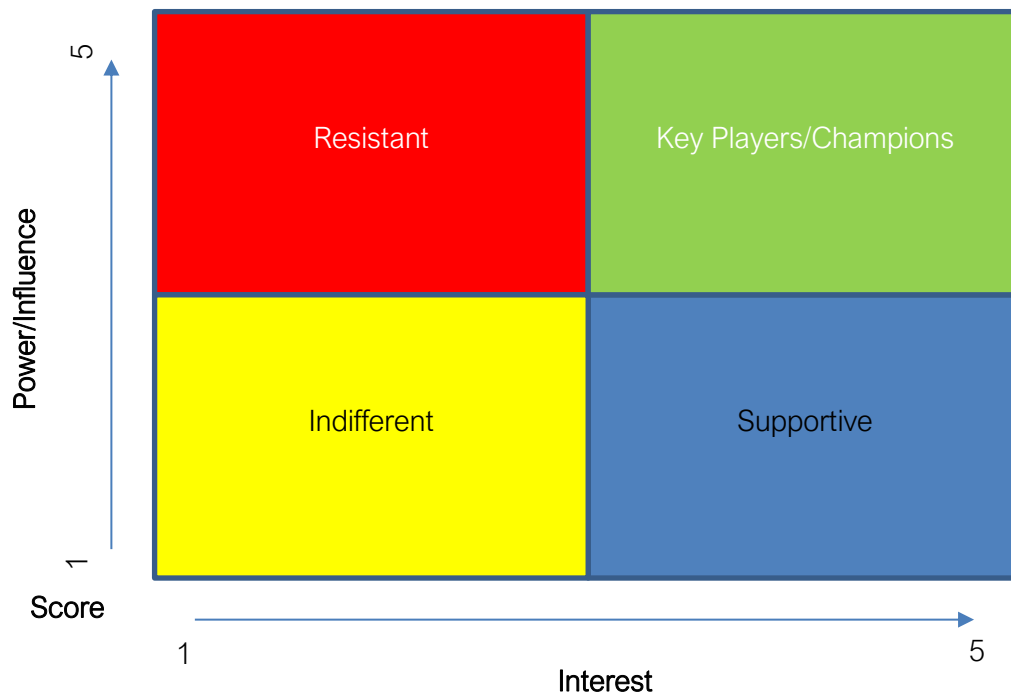


Figure 1. Stakeholder Matrix Model

- a. Key Players or Champions  
Those with direct influence that can trigger changes in policies or practices. Movers and shakers.
- b. Supportive  
Those who can support, directly or indirectly, the resolution of peatland/haze issues but who may lack the influence needed to implement those changes.
- c. Resistant
  - i. Those with interests that contradict, directly or indirectly, sustainable peatland/haze management.
  - ii. Those lacking interest in peatland/haze issues, but who have the influence to foster effective responses to the issues.
- d. Indifferent  
Those lacking interest in peatland/haze issues and who lack the influence to broker change, but with some connection to the issues.

17. Separate stakeholder matrixes were created for those vested in fire and haze management, and those vested in sustainable peatland management.

# RESULTS

## MAHFSA Stakeholder Matrices

18. At the regional or national level, 225 stakeholders were deemed relevant to peatland/haze management in Southeast Asia. See Annex 1 and 2 for a full list of stakeholders, their relationships to haze/peatland management, their scope, and their assigned scores.

### a. Fire/Haze Management Stakeholder Matrix

The matrix below plots the score results of stakeholders related to fire/haze management. “Key players” are mainly government institutions of AMS and institutions with responsibilities for monitoring the incidence of fires. Stakeholders in the “supportive” category are mostly institutions with roles related to research and fire prevention and response, as well as development partners with interests in fire and haze issues. Detailed information on the entities is in Annex 1.

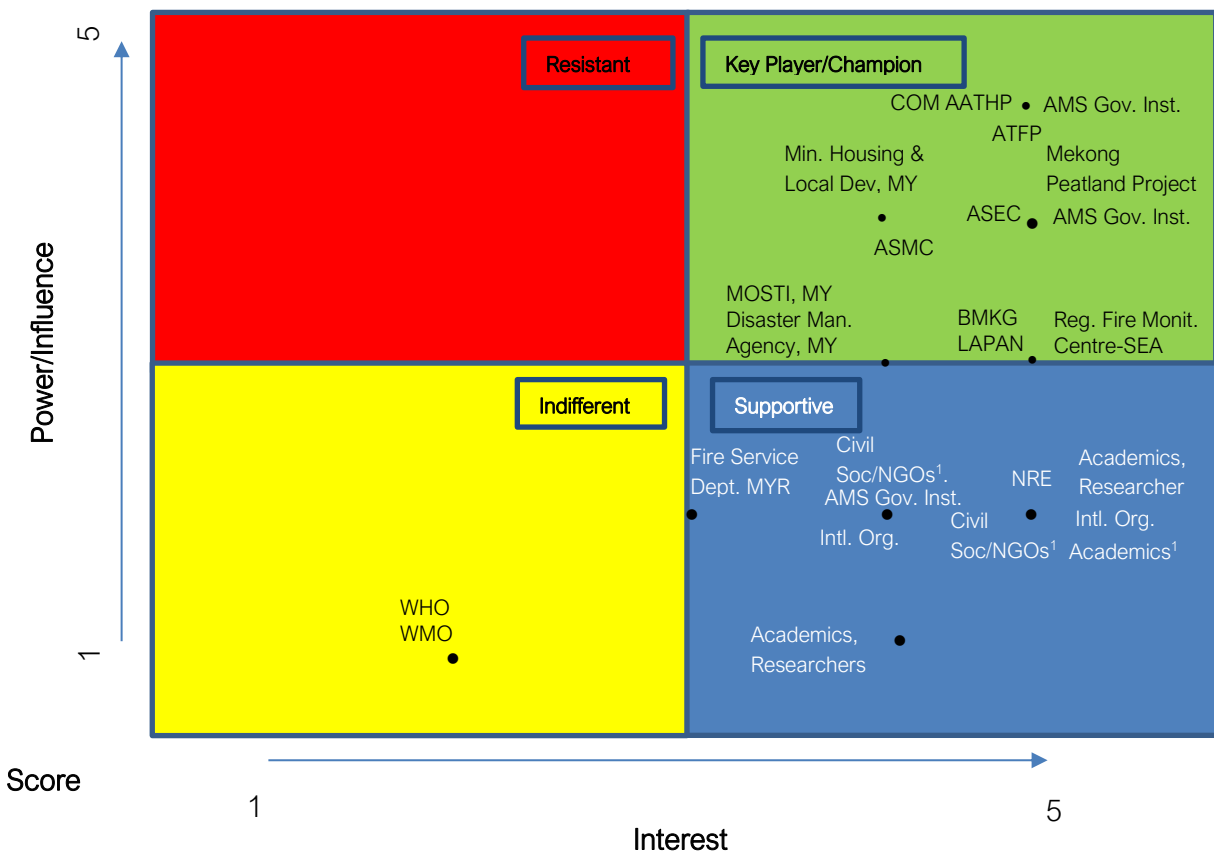


Figure 2. Fire/Haze Management Stakeholder Matrix in Southeast Asia

b. Peatland Management Stakeholder Matrix

The matrix below plots the score results of the stakeholders related to peatland management. “Key players” are mainly government institutions of AMS and institutions with responsibilities for the utilisation management of peatland areas. Stakeholders that fall in the “supportive” category are mostly institutions with roles related to the different use of peatland areas, such as agriculture, conservation, community engagement and relevant civil society organisations. Detailed information on the entities is in Annex 2.

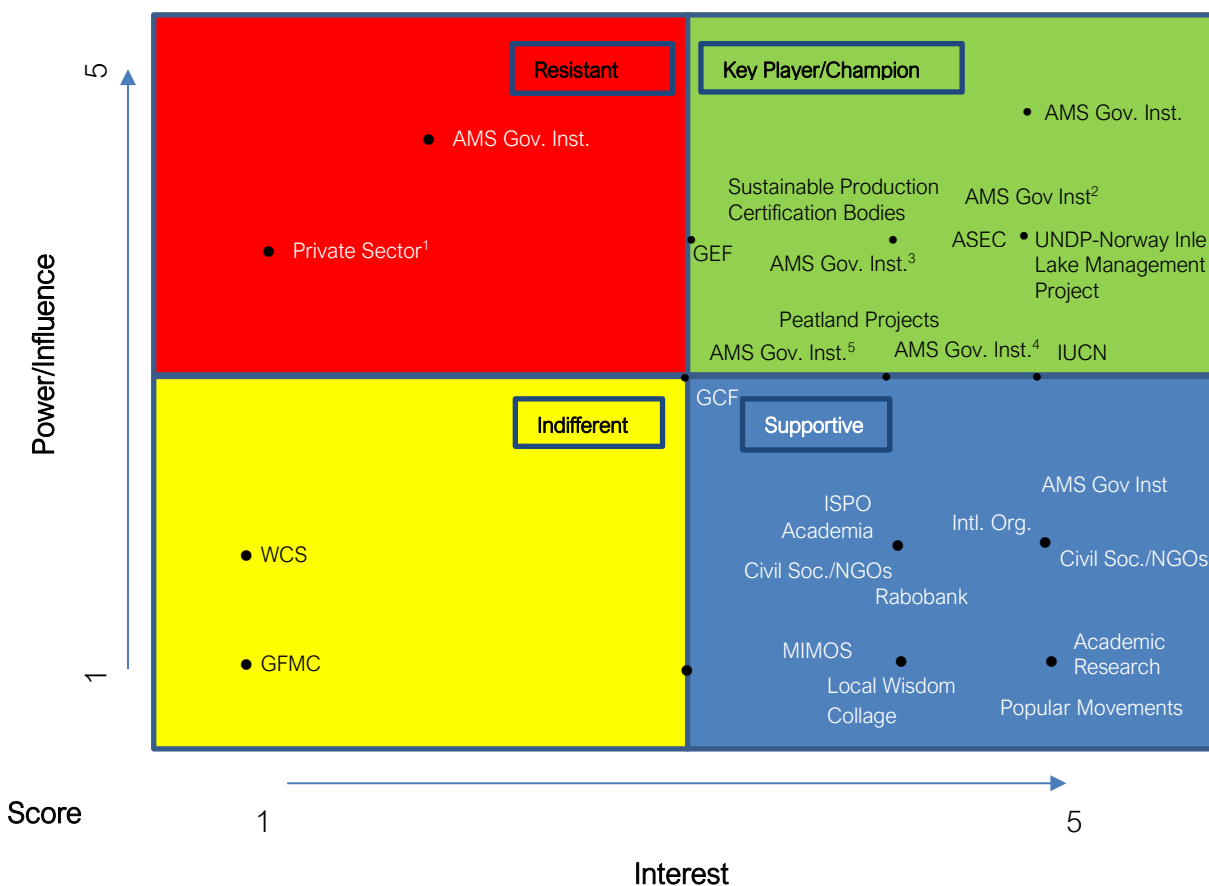


Figure 3. Peatland Management Stakeholder Matrix in Southeast Asia

## Stakeholder Interaction Strategy

19. The Programme has defined the following interaction strategies:

- a. Component 1: Strengthen ASEAN's capacity to use information and results-based management for peatland/haze management.

Key Players/Champions:	Target for capacity building.
Supporters:	Engage as resource person or trainers.

- b. Component 2: Improve availability and use of knowledge products for peatland/haze management.

Key Players/Champions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage to identify and develop priority knowledge products.</li> <li>Involve in communication activities, such as awareness campaigns.</li> <li>Target to receive updated knowledge products on peatland/haze management and focused communications activities.</li> </ul>
Supporters and Indifferent:	Engage as source of best practices and information from their experience in the field and other regions.

- c. Component 3: Enhance regional ASEAN multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms on peatland/haze management.

Include all stakeholders for all activities related to engagement in the Regional Multi-Stakeholder Platform.

Key Players/Champions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work together, by leading, strategising, and implementing activities for peatland/haze management.</li> <li>As resource persons, inspire leaders by joining face-to-face events and expert meetings.</li> <li>Influence mainstream evidence-based policy dialogues between AMS and the public and private sectors and build partnerships for the 10-year investment framework.</li> </ul>
Supporters:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target as resources for meetings, events, and expert meetings, etc... to influence other stakeholders (e.g., champions, resistant) to share knowledge, best practices, and new approaches.</li> <li>Source of sound scientific or practical evidence-based information, knowledge, and skills connected to peatland/haze issues.</li> <li>Approach to help guide and lead other actors to contribute to sustainable peatland management and haze coordination.</li> </ul>
Resistant:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target for engagement in relevant meetings to increase their awareness of sustainable peatland and haze management, aiming to shift them to the supporter group.</li> <li>Target by awareness campaigns, workshops, or capacity building to encourage participation in sustainable peatland management at the regional/national levels.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aim to make the resistant a driving force in partnership development and in implementing the 10-year investment framework, particularly in supporting public-private partnerships.</li> </ul>
Indifferent:	Not targeted directly. Encouraged to join multi-stakeholder meetings to gain knowledge and share information on policies and practices in other regions.

## Specific Stakeholder Targets

20. Considering the grouping of the stakeholder matrices in Figure 1 and 2, further analysis was done to determine specific stakeholder targets, according to MAHFSA's three components.

- a. Component 1: Enhancement of data, information and results management system, and operational capacity.

*Expected Outcome:* Strengthening the capacity of ASEAN to use information and results-based management systems for sustainable land and haze management, with activities focused on capacity building at the national and regional levels.

*Main Target Stakeholders:* Entities with responsibilities related to the collection, analysis, and dissemination of data and information on sustainable land and haze management. The entities listed in Annex 1 and 2 will be further screened and analysed during the execution of the Capacity Development Needs and Gap Analysis to determine which Key Player/Champions should be targeted.

- b. Component 2: Data, information, and results analysis for strategic knowledge product development.

*Expected Outcome:* Improving the availability and use of knowledge products on peatland and haze management, with activities focused on collation, development, and dissemination.

*Main Target Stakeholders:* Key Players/Champions with policy- or decision-making roles, as the users of relevant knowledge products, and Supporters with practical or research responsibilities as the providers of best practices, technology, and case studies for developing knowledge products.

- c. Component 3: Enhancement of regional coordination mechanisms

*Expected Outcome:* Enhancing ASEAN's relevant regional multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms and partnerships, with activities focused on the establishment of an ASEAN Regional Multi-Stakeholder Platform on Peatland and Haze and the development of a 10-year investment framework.

*Main Target Stakeholders:* Entities that can enhance the exchange of knowledge, joint planning, policy dialogues, and resource mobilisation. Combines target stakeholders for Component 1 and 2. Programme will also engage Resistant entities, aiming to open a dialogue between all actors involved in sustainable land and haze management.

## RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAY FORWARD

21. Since the influence and interest wielded by stakeholders are dynamic, this document must be revisited during the MAHFSA Programme's lifetime, as a reminder that positions and intervention strategies must be adaptable, while new stakeholders of interest may also be identified.
22. Verification and review of this document must ensure:
  - a. all relevant entities are identified and considered,
  - b. stakeholder interest/influence scoring is current,
  - c. stakeholder grouping (e.g., champion) is correct, and
  - d. that the proposed interaction strategy is updated constantly to match what is needed to achieve the Programme's goals.
23. To better understand stakeholders at the regional to local levels, this document should be used with mapping and analysis documents developed by other relevant ASEAN programmes<sup>9</sup>.
24. Further assessment and segmentation are needed for the private sector, particularly when establishing a multi-stakeholder platform, to discover if there are companies that might become key dialogue partners that can build bridges between champions and the resistant.
25. The Programme interaction strategy will be further elaborated in the following:
  - a. Capacity Development Needs and Gap Analysis (CDNGA),
  - b. Knowledge Stocktake and Gap Analysis (KSTA), and
  - c. Communication Strategy and Plan.

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<sup>9</sup> The relevant ASEAN haze and peatland programmes are:

- 1) Measurable Action for Haze-Free Sustainable Land Management in Southeast Asia (MAHFSA);
- 2) Sustainable Use of Peatland and Haze Mitigation in ASEAN (SUPA); and
- 3) Mekong Peatlands Project.

## ANNEXES

Annex 1. Fire/Haze Management Stakeholders in Southeast Asia

Annex 2. Sustainable Peatland Management Stakeholders in Southeast Asia

## Annex 1. Fire/Haze Management Stakeholders in Southeast Asia

No.	Entity	Relation	Scope	Country	Category	Score	
						Interest	Influence
<b>Key Players</b>							
1	Department of Environment, Parks and Recreation, Ministry of Development*	Direct	National	Brunei Darussalam	Government	5	5
2	Fire and Rescue Department, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism	Direct	National	Brunei Darussalam	Government	5	5
3	Department of Freshwater Wetlands Conservation, Ministry of Environment*	Direct	National	Cambodia	Government	5	5
4	Fire Department, Ministry of the Interior	Direct	National	Cambodia	Government	5	5
5	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF)	Direct	National	Cambodia	Government	5	5
6	Tonle SAP Authority (TSA)	Direct	National	Cambodia	Government	5	5
7	Sub-National Level Government Agencies	Direct	National	Indonesia	Government	5	5
8	Office of the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs	Direct	National	Indonesia	Government	5	5
9	Directorate of Forest and Land Fire Management, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK)	Direct	National	Indonesia	Government	5	5
10	National and Regional Disaster Management Agencies (BNP/BPBD)	Direct	National	Indonesia	Government	5	5
11	Regional Branches of the Indonesian National Police and the Indonesian Military	Direct	National	Indonesia	Government	5	5
12	Department of Irrigation and Drainage, Ministry of Environment and Water (KASA)	Direct	National	Malaysia	Government	5	5
13	Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia (Bomba)	Direct	National	Malaysia	Government	5	5
14	Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia	Direct	National	Malaysia	Government	5	5
15	National and State-Level Disaster Management Agencies	Indirect	National	Malaysia	Government	5	5
16	Environmental Conservation Department (ECD), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MoNREC)*	Direct	National	Myanmar	Government	5	5



No.	Entity	Relation	Scope	Country	Category	Score	
						Interest	Influence
17	Biodiversity Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (BMB-DENR)*	Direct	National	Philippines	Government	5	5
18	Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP), Department of Interior and Local Governments	Direct	National	Philippines	Government	5	5
19	Singapore Civil Defence Force	Direct	National	Singapore	Government	5	5
20	Department of Pollution Control, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)	Direct	National	Thailand	Government	5	5
21	Fire and Rescue Department	Direct	National	Thailand	Government	5	5
22	Royal Irrigation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	Direct	National	Thailand	Government	5	5
23	Ministry of Defense	Direct	National	Thailand	Government	5	5
24	Ministry of the Interior	Direct	National	Thailand	Government	5	5
25	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)*	Direct	National	Viet Nam	Government	5	5
26	Committee under the Conference of the Parties to the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution (COM-AATHP)	Direct	Regional	Regional	Other	5	5
27	ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC)	Indirect	Regional	Singapore	Other	5	5
28	Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MoNREC)	Direct	National	Myanmar	Government	5	4
29	Agricultural Land Reform Office, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	Direct	National	Thailand	Government	5	4
30	Department of Land Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	Direct	National	Thailand	Government	5	4
31	Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)	Direct	National	Thailand	Government	5	4

No.	Entity	Relation	Scope	Country	Category	Score	
						Interest	Influence
32	ASEAN Secretariat	Indirect	Regional	Regional	International Organization	5	4
33	ASEAN Task Force on Peatlands (ATFP)	Direct	Regional	Regional	Other	5	4
34	Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysical Agency (BMKG)	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Government	5	3
35	National Institute of Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN)	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Government	5	3
36	Department of Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (MoNRE)	Direct	National	Lao PDR	Government	5	3
37	Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (MoNRE)*	Direct	National	Lao PDR	Government	5	3
38	Lao National Mekong Committee Secretariat (LNMC)	Direct	National	Lao PDR	Government	5	3
39	Ministry of Transportation	Direct	National	Thailand	Government	5	3
40	Thai Metrological Department (TMD)	Direct	National	Thailand	Government	5	3
41	Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency (GISTDA)	Direct	National	Thailand	Government	5	3
42	Fire and Rescue Department, Ministry of Home Affairs	Direct	National	Brunei Darussalam	Government	4	4
43	Malaysian Meteorological Department	Direct	National	Malaysia	Government	4	4
44	Regional Fire Monitoring Centre-SEA	Direct	Regional	Indonesia	International Organization	4	4
45	Department of Environment (DOE)	Direct	National	Malaysia	Government	4	3
46	Ministry of Housing and Local Development (KPKT)	Indirect	National	Malaysia	Government	4	3
47	Fire and Rescue Department (Bomba)	Direct	National	Malaysia	Government	3	3
48	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation	Direct	National	Myanmar	Government	4	3
49	Bureau of Fire Protection, Department of the Interior and Local Government	Direct	National	Philippines	Government	4	3

No.	Entity	Relation	Scope	Country	Category	Score	
						Interest	Influence
50	National Environment Agency	Direct	National	Singapore	Government	4	3
51	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Indirect	International	International	International Organization	4	3
52	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Indirect	International	International	International organization	4	3
53	Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Mekong Countries Project	Direct	Regional	Regional	Other	4	3
<b>Supporter</b>							
54	Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)	Indirect	Regional	Indonesia	Civil society / NGO	5	2
55	International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Direct	International	International	Civil society / NGO	5	2
56	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)	Indirect	National	Philippines	Civil society / NGO	5	2
57	Global Environment Centre (GEC)	Indirect	Regional	Regional	Civil society / NGO	5	2
58	Natural Resources and Environment Board Sarawak (NREB)	Direct	National	Malaysia	Government	5	2
59	European Union (EU)	Indirect	International	International	International Organization	5	2
60	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Indirect	International	International	International Organization	5	2
61	United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Indirect	International	International	International Organization	5	2
62	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Indirect	International	International	International Organization	5	2
63	Forestry Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM)	Indirect	National	Malaysia	Academic / research	4	2
64	The Indonesian Forum for Environment (WALHI)	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Civil Society/NGO	4	2
65	Wetlands International	Direct	International	International	Civil Society/NGO	4	2
66	World Resources Institute (WRI)	Direct	International	International	Civil Society/NGO	4	2
67	World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	Direct	International	International	Civil Society/NGO	4	2

No.	Entity	Relation	Scope	Country	Category	Score	
						Interest	Influence
68	Tropical Rainforest Conservation and Research Centre (TRCRC)	Direct	Regional	International	Civil Society/NGO	4	2
69	Myanmar Institute for Integrated Development	Indirect	National	Myanmar	Civil Society/NGO	4	2
70	Peoples' Movement on Haze	Indirect	National	Singapore	Civil Society/NGO	4	2
71	Department of Minerals and Geosciences (JMG)	Indirect	National	Malaysia	Government	4	2
72	Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)	Direct	International	International	International Organization	4	2
73	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Indirect	International	International	International Organization	4	2
74	ASEAN Biodiversity Centre	Indirect	Regional	Regional	International Organization	4	2
75	ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management	Indirect	Regional	Regional	International Organization	4	2
76	ASEAN Social Forestry Network	Indirect	Regional	Regional	International Organization	4	2
77	SEAMEO BioTrop	Indirect	Regional	Regional	Academic/Research	4	1
78	Brunei Technical University	Indirect	National	Brunei Darussalam	Academic/Research	4	1
79	University of Brunei Darussalam	Indirect	National	Brunei Darussalam	Academic/Research	4	1
80	Bogor Agricultural University	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Academic/Research	5	2
81	Pannasastra University of Cambodia	Indirect	National	Cambodia	Academic/Research	4	1
82	Universitas Cendrawasih	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Academic/Research	4	1
83	Universitas Gadjah Mada	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Academic/Research	4	1
84	Universitas Jambi	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Academic/Research	4	1
85	Universitas Lambung Mangkurat	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Academic/Research	4	1
86	Universitas Mulawarman	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Academic/Research	4	1
87	Universitas Palangkaraya	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Academic/Research	4	1
88	Universitas Papua	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Academic/Research	4	1
89	Universitas Riau	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Academic/Research	4	1

No.	Entity	Relation	Scope	Country	Category	Score	
						Interest	Influence
90	Universitas Sriwijaya	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Academic/Research	4	1
91	Universitas Tanjungpura	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Academic/Research	4	1
92	National University of Laos	Indirect	National	Lao PDR	Academic/Research	4	1
93	Universiti Putra Malaysia	Indirect	National	Malaysia	Academic/Research	4	1
94	University of Malaya	Indirect	National	Malaysia	Academic/Research	4	1
95	Forest Research Institute	Indirect	National	Myanmar	Academic/Research	4	1
96	Yezin Agriculture University	Indirect	National	Myanmar	Academic/Research	4	1
97	Regional Climate Change Research and Development Center (RCCRC)	Indirect	National	Philippines	Academic/Research	4	1
98	University of the Eastern Philippines	Indirect	National	Philippines	Academic/Research	4	1
99	University of the Philippines	Indirect	National	Philippines	Academic/Research	4	1
100	Visayas State University	Indirect	National	Philippines	Academic/Research	4	1
101	National Technology University	Indirect	National	Singapore	Academic/Research	4	1
102	National University of Singapore	Indirect	National	Singapore	Academic/Research	4	1
103	Singapore Institute of International Affairs	Indirect	National	Singapore	Academic/Research	4	1
104	Kasetsart University (Dr. Kobsak Wanthonchai)	Indirect	National	Thailand	Academic/Research	4	1
105	King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi	Indirect	National	Thailand	Academic/Research	4	1
106	Local Wisdom College	Indirect	National	Thailand	Academic/Research	4	1
107	Prince Songkhla University	Indirect	National	Thailand	Academic/Research	4	1
108	Thaksin University	Indirect	National	Thailand	Academic/Research	4	1
109	Thailand Environmental Institute	Indirect	Regional	Thailand	Academic/Research	4	1
110	Can Tho University	Indirect	National	Viet Nam	Academic/Research	4	1
111	Center for Environmental Science and Ecology (CESE) of Institute for Environment and Natural Resources (IER) at National University, Ho Chi Minh City	Indirect	National	Viet Nam	Academic/Research	4	1
112	Nong Lam University	Indirect	National	Viet Nam	Academic/Research	4	1
113	Viet Nam National University, Ho Chi Minh	Indirect	National	Viet Nam	Academic/Research	4	1
114	VietNam Academy for Forest Sciences (VAFS)	Indirect	National	Viet Nam	Academic/Research	4	1
115	Yayasan Gambut	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Civil Society/NGO	4	1

No.	Entity	Relation	Scope	Country	Category	Score	
						Interest	Influence
116	Peoples' Movement on Haze	Indirect	National	Singapore	Civil Society/NGO	4	1
117	Myanmar Fire Services Department	Direct	National	Myanmar	Government	3	2
<b>Indifferent</b>							
118	Ministry of Public Security	Direct	National	Viet Nam	Government	2	1
119	World Health Organization (WHO)	Indirect	International	International	International Organization	2	1
120	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Indirect	International	International	International Organization	2	2

\* National Focal Point (NFP) of ATRP

## Annex 2. Peatland Management Stakeholders in Southeast Asia

No.	Entity	Relation	Scope	Country base	Category	Score	
						Interest	Influence
<b>Key Player</b>							
1	Department of Environment, Parks and Recreation, Ministry of Development*	Direct	National	Brunei Darussalam	Government	5	5
2	Forestry Department, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism	Direct	National	Brunei Darussalam	Government	5	5
3	Fire and Rescue Department, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism	Direct	National	Brunei Darussalam	Government	5	5
4	Public Works Department, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism	Direct	National	Brunei Darussalam	Government	5	5
5	Department of Freshwater Wetlands Conservation, Ministry of Environment *	Direct	National	Cambodia	Government	5	5
6	Department of Environment, Koh Kong Province	Direct	National	Cambodia	Government	5	5
7	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Direct	National	Cambodia	Government	5	5
8	Directorate of Peatland Degradation Control, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK)	Direct	National	Indonesia	Government	5	5
9	Directorate General of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK)	Direct	National	Indonesia	Government	5	5
10	Directorate General of Water Conservation, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR)	Direct	National	Indonesia	Government	5	5
11	Provincial and Local Government Agencies	Direct	National	Indonesia	Government	5	5
12	Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG)	Direct	National	Indonesia	Government	5	5
13	Department of Irrigation and Drainage	Direct	National	Malaysia	Government	5	5
14	Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries	Direct	National	Malaysia	Government	5	5
15	Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment and Water (KASA)	Direct	National	Malaysia	Government	5	5
16	Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia (Bomba)	Direct	National	Malaysia	Government	5	4
17	Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia, Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (KeTSA)	Direct	National	Malaysia	Government	5	5

No.	Entity	Relation	Scope	Country base	Category	Score	
						Interest	Influence
18	Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM), Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (KeTSA)	Direct	National	Malaysia	Government	5	5
19	Malaysia Palm Oil Board	Direct	National	Malaysia	Government	5	5
20	Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities (MPIC)	Direct	National	Malaysia	Government	5	5
21	State and Local Government Agencies	Direct	National	Malaysia	Government	5	5
22	Environmental Conservation Department (ECD), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MoNREC)*	Direct	National	Myanmar	Government	5	5
23	Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MoNREC)	Direct	National	Myanmar	Government	5	5
24	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation (MOALI)	Direct	National	Myanmar	Government	5	5
25	State and Local Government Agencies	Direct	National	Myanmar	Government	5	5
26	Biodiversity Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (BMB-DENR)*	Direct	National	Philippines	Government	5	5
27	Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau (ERDB-DENR)	Direct	National	Philippines	Government	5	5
28	Forest Management Bureau (FMB-DENR)	Direct	National	Philippines	Government	5	5
29	Environmental Management Bureau (EMB-DENR)	Direct	National	Philippines	Government	5	5
30	Land Management Bureau (DENR)	Direct	National	Philippines	Government	5	5
31	DENR Field Offices (Regions 8 and 13)	Direct	National	Philippines	Government	5	5
32	Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP), Department of Interior and Local Government	Direct	National	Philippines	Government	5	5
33	Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM), Department of Agriculture	Direct	National	Philippines	Government	5	5
34	National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)	Direct	National	Philippines	Government	5	5



No.	Entity	Relation	Scope	Country base	Category	Score	
						Interest	Influence
35	Department of National Parks, Plant and Wildlife Conservation (DNP), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)*	Direct	National	Thailand	Government	5	5
36	Department of Pollution Control, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)	Direct	National	Thailand	Government	5	5
37	Royal Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)	Direct	National	Thailand	Government	5	5
38	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)*	Direct	National	Viet Nam	Government	5	5
39	Vietnam Environment Administration (VEA)	Direct	National	Viet Nam	Government	5	5
40	Provincial and Local Authorities	Direct	National	Viet Nam	Government	5	5
41	Agricultural Land Reform Office, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	Direct	National	Thailand	Government	5	4
42	Royal Irrigation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	Direct	National	Thailand	Government	5	5
43	Department of Land Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	Direct	National	Thailand	Government	5	4
44	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	Direct	National	Thailand	Government	5	4
45	Department of Land Settlement, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	Direct	National	Thailand	Government	5	4
46	Land Department, Ministry of the Interior	Direct	National	Thailand	Government	5	4
47	Local administrative organisation such as Provincial Administrative Organization (PAO) and Tambon Administrative Organisation (TAO), Ministry of the Interior	Direct	National	Thailand	Government	5	4
48	National Economic and Social Development Office, Office of the Prime Minister	Direct	National	Thailand	Government	5	4
49	Office of the Royal Development Project Board, Office of the Prime Minister	Direct	National	Thailand	Government	5	4
50	Ministry of Industries	Direct	National	Thailand	Government	5	4
51	Ministry of Sports and Tourism	Direct	National	Thailand	Government	5	4

No.	Entity	Relation	Scope	Country base	Category	Score	
						Interest	Influence
52	Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)	Direct	National	Thailand	Government	5	4
53	ASEAN Secretariat	Indirect	Regional	Regional	International Organization	5	4
54	UNDP-Norway Strengthening the Inle Lake Management Authority to improve Conservation and Development Project	Direct	National	Myanmar	Other	5	4
55	Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (MoNRE)*	Direct	National	Lao PDR	Government	5	3
56	Department of Land Management, Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (MoNRE)	Direct	National	Lao PDR	Government	5	3
57	Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (MoNRE)	Direct	National	Lao PDR	Government	5	3
58	Provincial and local government agencies	Direct	National	Lao PDR	Government	5	3
59	Lao National Mekong Committee Secretariat (LNMC)	Direct	National	Lao PDR	Government	5	3
60	International Tropical Peatland Center (ITPC)	Direct	International	Indonesia	International Organization	5	3
61	IUCN Myanmar	Indirect	National	Myanmar	International Organization	5	3
62	Climate Change Division, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK)	Direct	National	Indonesia	Government	4	4
63	Ministry of Agriculture	Direct	National	Indonesia	Government	4	4
64	Forest Research, Development and Innovation Agency (FORDIA), Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK)	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Government	4	4
65	Ministry of Agriculture	Direct	National	Malaysia	Government	4	4
66	Ministry of Primary Industries and Commodities (MPIC)	Indirect	National	Malaysia	Government	4	4
67	Plan Malaysia	Indirect	National	Malaysia	Government	4	4
68	U Minh Ha National Park	Direct	National	Viet Nam	Government	4	4
69	U Minh Thuong National Park	Direct	National	Viet Nam	Government	4	4

No.	Entity	Relation	Scope	Country base	Category	Score	
						Interest	Influence
70	Forest Stewardship Council	Direct	Regional	International	Other	4	4
71	Rainforest Alliance	Direct	Regional	International	Other	4	4
72	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)	Direct	Regional	International	Other	4	4
73	Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF)	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Civil Society/NGO	4	3
74	Department of Coastal and Marine Conservation, MoE	Indirect	National	Cambodia	Government	4	3
75	Department of Environment (DOE)	Direct	National	Malaysia	Government	4	3
76	Department of Survey and Mapping (JUPEM)	Indirect	National	Malaysia	Government	4	3
77	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI)	Indirect	National	Malaysia	Government	4	3
78	Bureau of Fire Protection, Department of the Interior and Local Government	Direct	National	Philippines	Government	4	3
79	National Environment Agency	Direct	National	Singapore	Government	4	3
80	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Indirect	International	International	International Organization	4	3
81	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	Indirect	International	International	International Organization	4	3
82	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Indirect	International	International	International Organization	4	3
83	Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Mekong Countries Project	Direct	Regional	Regional	Other	4	3
84	Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Indirect	International	International	International Organization	3	3
<b>Supporter</b>							
85	Natural Resources and Environment Board Sarawak (NREB)	Direct	National	Malaysia	Government	5	2
86	The Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular Malaysia (PERHILITAN)	Direct	National	Malaysia	Government	5	2
87	BMH Germany or Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety, Germany	Indirect	International	International	International Organization	5	2
88	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Indirect	International	International	International Organization	5	2

No.	Entity	Relation	Scope	Country base	Category	Score	
						Interest	Influence
89	European Union (EU)	Indirect	International	International	International Organization	5	2
90	Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA)	Indirect	International	Regional	International Organization	5	2
91	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Indirect	International	International	International Organization	5	2
92	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Indirect	International	International	International Organization	5	2
93	World Bank	Indirect	International	International	International Organization	5	2
94	Bogor Agricultural University	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Academic/Research	5	2
95	Monash University	Indirect	National	Malaysia	Academic/Research	5	2
96	Sarawak Tropical Peat Research Institute (TROPI)	Indirect	National	Malaysia	Academic/Research	5	2
97	Tropical Catchments Research Initiative (TROCARI)	Indirect	National	Malaysia	Academic/Research	5	2
98	University of Nottingham, Malaysia Campus	Indirect	National	Malaysia	Academic/Research	5	2
99	Yayasan Gambut	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Civil Society/NGO	5	2
100	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Direct	International	International	Civil Society/NGO	5	2
101	Wetlands International	Direct	International	International	Civil Society/NGO	5	2
102	World Resources Institute (WRI)	Direct	International	International	Civil Society/NGO	5	2
103	World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	Direct	International	International	Civil Society/NGO	5	2
104	Tropical Rainforest Conservation and Research Centre (TRCRC)	Direct	Regional	International	Civil Society/NGO	5	2
105	FREDA Myanmar	Direct	National	Myanmar	Civil Society/NGO	5	2
106	Forest Foundation Philippines	Direct	National	Philippines	Civil Society/NGO	5	2
107	Global Environment Centre (GEC)	Indirect	Regional	Regional	Civil Society/NGO	5	2
108	International Mire Conservation Group (IMCG)	Indirect	International	International	Other	5	2
109	International Peatland Society (IPS)	Indirect	International	International	Other	5	2
110	Forestry Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM)	Indirect	National	Malaysia	Academic/Research	4	2
111	Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation (KEHATI)	Direct	National	Indonesia	Civil Society/NGO	4	2
112	Asosiasi Pengusaha Hutan Indonesia (APHI)	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Civil Society/NGO	4	2

No.	Entity	Relation	Scope	Country base	Category	Score	
						Interest	Influence
113	Bentang Kalimantan	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Civil Society/NGO	4	2
114	Indonesian Forum for Environment (WALHI)	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Civil Society/NGO	4	2
115	Indonesian Palm Oil Association (IPOA)	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Civil Society/NGO	4	2
116	Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari (LTKL)	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Civil Society/NGO	4	2
117	Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)	Indirect	Regional	Indonesia	Civil Society/NGO	4	2
118	Fauna & Flora International (FFI)	Direct	International	International	Civil Society/NGO	4	2
119	The Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH)	Indirect	International	International	Civil Society/NGO	4	2
120	Malaysian Nature Society (MNS)	Indirect	National	Malaysia	Civil Society/NGO	4	2
121	Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Association	Indirect	National	Myanmar	Civil Society/NGO	4	2
122	Myanmar Institute for Integrated Development	Indirect	National	Myanmar	Civil Society/NGO	4	2
123	Society for the Conservation of Philippine Wetlands, Inc.	Indirect	National	Philippines	Civil Society/NGO	4	2
124	The Center for People and Forests (RECOFTC)	Indirect	National	Thailand	Civil Society/NGO	4	2
125	Heart of Borneo Center, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism	Direct	National	Brunei Darussalam	Government	4	2
126	Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO)	Direct	National	Indonesia	Government	4	2
127	Department of Mineral and Geoscience Malaysia (JMG)	Indirect	National	Malaysia	Government	4	2
128	Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)	Indirect	International	Denmark	International Organization	4	2
129	Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)	Direct	International	International	International Organization	4	2
130	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Indirect	International	International	International Organization	4	2
131	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	Indirect	International	International	International Organization	4	2
132	ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB)	Indirect	Regional	Regional	International Organization	4	2
133	ASEAN Social Forestry Network	Indirect	Regional	Regional	International Organization	4	2
134	Department for International Development (DFID)	Indirect	International	UK	International Organization	4	2
135	RaboBank	Indirect	International	International	Other	4	2

No.	Entity	Relation	Scope	Country base	Category	Score	
						Interest	Influence
136	Universiti Teknologi Brunei	Indirect	National	Brunei Darussalam	Academic/Research	4	1
137	University of Brunei Darussalam	Indirect	National	Brunei Darussalam	Academic/Research	4	1
138	Pannasastra University of Cambodia	Indirect	National	Cambodia	Academic/Research	4	1
139	Universitas Cendrawasih	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Academic/Research	4	1
140	Universitas Gadjah Mada	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Academic/Research	4	1
141	Universitas Jambi	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Academic/Research	4	1
142	Universitas Lambung Mangkurat	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Academic/Research	4	1
143	Universitas Mulawarman	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Academic/Research	4	1
144	Universitas Palangkaraya	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Academic/Research	4	1
145	Universitas Papua	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Academic/Research	4	1
146	Universitas Riau	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Academic/Research	4	1
147	Universitas Sriwijaya	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Academic/Research	4	1
148	Universitas Tanjungpura	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Academic/Research	4	1
149	National University of Laos	Indirect	National	Lao PDR	Academic/Research	4	1
150	Universiti Putra Malaysia	Indirect	National	Malaysia	Academic/Research	4	1
151	University of Malaya	Indirect	National	Malaysia	Academic/Research	4	1
152	Forest Research Institute	Indirect	National	Myanmar	Academic/Research	4	1
153	Yezin Agriculture University	Indirect	National	Myanmar	Academic/Research	4	1
154	Regional Climate Change Research and Development Center (RCCRC)	Indirect	National	Philippines	Academic/Research	4	1
155	University of the Eastern Philippines	Indirect	National	Philippines	Academic/Research	4	1
156	University of the Philippines	Indirect	National	Philippines	Academic/Research	4	1
157	Visayas State University	Indirect	National	Philippines	Academic/Research	4	1
158	SEAMEO BioTrop	Indirect	Regional	Regional	Academic/Research	4	1
159	National Technology University	Indirect	National	Singapore	Academic/Research	4	1
160	National University of Singapore	Indirect	National	Singapore	Academic/Research	4	1
161	Singapore Institute of International Affairs	Indirect	National	Singapore	Academic/Research	4	1
162	Kasetsart University (Dr. Kobsak Wanthonchai)	Indirect	National	Thailand	Academic/Research	4	1

No.	Entity	Relation	Scope	Country base	Category	Score	
						Interest	Influence
163	King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi	Indirect	National	Thailand	Academic/Research	4	1
164	Local Wisdom Collage	Indirect	National	Thailand	Academic/Research	4	1
165	Prince of Songkhla University	Indirect	National	Thailand	Academic/Research	4	1
166	Thaksin University	Indirect	National	Thailand	Academic/Research	4	1
167	Thailand Environmental Institute	Indirect	Regional	Thailand	Academic/Research	4	1
168	Can Tho University	Indirect	National	Viet Nam	Academic/Research	4	1
169	Center for Environmental Science and Ecology (CESE) of Institute for Environment and Natural Resources (IER) at National University, Ho Chi Minh City	Indirect	National	Viet Nam	Academic/Research	4	1
170	Nong Lam University	Indirect	National	Viet Nam	Academic/Research	4	1
171	Viet Nam National University	Indirect	National	Viet Nam	Academic/Research	4	1
172	VietNam Academy for Forest Sciences (VAFS)	Indirect	National	Viet Nam	Academic/Research	4	1
173	Peoples' Movement on Haze	Indirect	National	Singapore	Civil Society/NGO	4	1
174	MIMOS	Indirect	National	Malaysia	Academic/Research	3	1
<b>Resistance</b>							
175	Asia Pacific Resources International Limited (APRIL)	Direct	National	Indonesia	Private Sector	1	4
176	Astra Argo Lestari (AAL)	Direct	National	Indonesia	Private Sector	1	4
177	PT Dua Perkasa	Direct	National	Indonesia	Private Sector	1	4
178	PT SPS II	Direct	National	Indonesia	Private Sector	1	4
179	PT. Wana Subur Lestari	Direct	National	Indonesia	Private Sector	1	4
180	Sinar Mas Group	Direct	National	Indonesia	Private Sector	1	4
181	Unilever	Indirect	National	Indonesia	Private Sector	1	4
182	PT Kalista Alam	Direct	National	International	Private Sector	1	4
183	Bunge Loders Croklaan	Direct	National	Malaysia	Private Sector	1	4
184	IOI Plantation	Direct	National	Malaysia	Private Sector	1	4
185	Sime Darby Plantation	Direct	National	Malaysia	Private Sector	1	4
186	United Plantations	Direct	National	Malaysia	Private Sector	1	4
<b>Indifferent</b>							

No.	Entity	Relation	Scope	Country base	Category	Score	
						Interest	Influence
187	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Indirect	Regional	International	International Organization	2	2
188	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Indirect	International	International	Civil Society/NGO	2	1
189	International Finance Corporation (IFC)	Indirect	International	International	International Organization	1	2
190	Global Fire Monitoring Centre (GFMC)	Indirect	International	International	International Organization	1	1

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