Policy Dialogue Report

Key highlights of the UNFCCC COP26 and implications for sustainable peatland and haze mitigation in Southeast Asia

and

Launch of the ASEAN Haze Portal

24 February 2022

Prepared by

the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

June 2022

CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION 3

1.1. Background: Policy Dialogue 3

Objectives of the Policy Dialogue 4

1.2. Background: Launch of ASEAN Haze Portal 5

Objectives of the Launch of ASEAN Haze Portal 5

1.3 Meeting Format and Participation 5

1.3. Agenda 6

II. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE POLICY DIALOGUE 8

2.1. Opening Remarks 8

2.2. Highlights of Session 1 8

2.3. Highlights of Session 2 11

2.4. Summary of Discussion and Conclusion 13

III. LAUNCH OF THE ASEAN HAZE PORTAL 14

ANNEX 15

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background: Policy Dialogue

The UNFCCC 26th Conference of Parties (COP26) in Glasgow in November 2021 concluded with the spotlight falling on discussions towards achieving net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050 and enhancing the ambition of emission reductions by 2030. More than 130 countries have pledged or are discussing ways to meet net-zero emissions targets. According to the ASEAN State of Climate Change Report, published in October 2021, ASEAN Member States (AMS) will work collaboratively towards achieving the ASEAN 2050 net-zero transition targets. Many AMSs have not set any specific targets for net zero-emission; several are working on redesigning their policies to meet the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets. Singapore and Malaysia announced an ambitious plan to achieve carbon neutrality as early as 2050, while Indonesia plans to achieve net-zero emissions (NZE) by 2060 or sooner. In addition, Lao PDR also shared a conditional GHG emission reduction target reaching net-zero by 2050, Cambodia gave an aspirational official emission reduction scenario reaching net-negative by 2030. With a broad range of target years, each ASEAN country is outpacing ASEAN's regional goal for mitigation.

ASEAN's deforestation, peatland and forest fires, and haze have become one of the major emission sources in the region. At the same time, the recent severe floods hitting the Philippines and Malaysia and droughts in the Mekong Sub-region are reminders of the climate change vulnerabilities. ASEAN will only be able to reach its target of net carbon neutrality by 2050 if its forests and peatlands stop emitting GHG and become a major carbon sink. In the ASEAN region, which is highly vulnerable to climate risks, climate change adaptation cannot be delinked from mitigation efforts. The key action for developing countries to tackle climate change is shifting the negotiations from a generic discussion of carbon emissions and climate towards the tangible benefits of moving from a linear to a circular society, where the smart reuse of resources creates a competitive economy. The future action for climate actions should engage the community and highlight the real benefits of a low carbon future with lower initial investment costs. As countries struggle to restore the pandemic battered economies, resetting policy measures towards climate actions is a once-in-a-generation opportunity to simultaneously implement complex reforms requiring technology, regulatory policy, and financing innovations. Peatlands in the ASEAN member states make up around 40% of global tropical peatlands. They are among the most biologically diverse ecosystems on Earth and store up to 15% of all carbon on only 0.17% of the global land area. ASEAN is strategically positioned to actively contribute to global climate change mitigation efforts through its regional policies such as the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution (AATHP), ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy (APMS), and the Roadmap on ASEAN Cooperation Towards Transboundary Haze Pollution Control with Means of Implementation (ASEAN Haze-Free Roadmap).

In the ASEAN Peatland Partner side events at the Peatland Pavilion at COP26, representatives of AMS, as well as the ASEAN Peatland Partners, shared their experiences, innovative technologies, and mechanisms that present the catalytic role of these initiatives have played in leveraging a large-scale programme, focusing on making remarkable improvements in sustainable peatland management that would significantly contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation. Measurable Action for Haze-Free Sustainable Land Management in Southeast Asia (MAHFSA) organized two side-events at the COP26 Peatland Pavilion on (i) Importance of ASEAN peatlands in contributing to global climate change mitigation, with presentations from GEF5-Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Indonesia (SMPEI) and GEF6-Integrated Management of Peatland Landscapes in Indonesia (IMPLI) Project Director, GEF6-Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Malaysia (SMPEM) Project Director, Philippines, Thailand, and Lao PDR; and (ii) Towards a Climate Adapted Southeast Asia through integrated peatland management, with opening remarks from International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Associate Vice President Mr. Donal Brown, presentations from MAHFSA Programme Coordinator Unit (PCU), Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Global Environment Center (GEC), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ), and World Resources Institute (WRI) Indonesia on behalf of People for Peat.

CIFOR and GEC also presented at Indonesia Pavilion events respectively at side-events on (i) Sustainable trade and peatland management for emissions reduction and community livelihoods, (ii) Indonesia experience: Multi platforms stakeholders partnership on conservation and sustainable management of Peatland ecosystem; and (iii) Indonesia Experience: Measuring CO_2 emission reduction from raising peat ground water level to support the sustainable management of peatland ecosystems and NDC achievement. Articles on these side-events were published on CIFOR Forest News pages. In line with the above, the ASEAN Secretariat, in partnership with the MAHFSA Programme, hosted a Post COP26 virtual Policy Dialogue on Key Highlights of the UNFCCC COP26 and Implications for Sustainable Peatland and Haze Mitigation in Southeast Asia, which was held on 24th of February 2022.

Objectives of the Policy Dialogue

1. Inform AMS, relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, and other stakeholders on the highlights and targets from the UNFCCC COP26 related to peatland management and haze mitigation.
2. Discuss the implications and potential opportunities, gaps, and challenges for enhancing ASEAN peatlands, haze, and climate policies and programmes.
3. Brainstorm on next steps or strategies of ASEAN peatland partners and key concerned AMS to support their NDCs on peatland and haze prevention concerning climate change mitigation and adaptation.

1.2. Background: Launch of ASEAN Haze Portal

A workshop on Knowledge Products Development and Management of Sustainable Peatland and Haze Management was held on the 20th of February 2020 in Bogor, Indonesia. The workshop was organised by CIFOR as part of the implementation of the MAHFSA Programme and attended by representatives from the ASEAN Peatland Partners, namely, CIFOR, GEC, GIZ of Sustainable Use of Peatland and Haze Mitigation in ASEAN (SUPA) Component 1, the ASEAN Secretariat, and MAHFSA PCU. The Workshop results recommend establishing a synchronised and coordinated approach for knowledge development and management of sustainable peatland and haze management in the ASEAN region. The Workshop adopted the Terms of Reference (TOR) of the Coordination Group on Knowledge Products Development and Management for Sustainable Peatland and Haze Management (Knowledge Coordination Group or KCG); and agreed to develop an online platform/repository that will serve as the ASEAN knowledge management platform on sustainable peatland and haze management.

Under the coordination of the KCG, the new ASEAN Haze Portal (https://hazeportal.asean.org/) was developed as a repository of knowledge products on peatlands and haze; to support the enhancement of AMS' knowledge and coordination on issues related to peatland and haze management and to serve as an online tool for the collaborative exchange of information between relevant stakeholders of peatland and haze management in Southeast Asia. The development of the ASEAN Haze Portal was completed in December 2021 and is ready to go live. An introduction of the website was done at the 2nd day ASEAN Peatland Partner Side Event at the Peatland Pavilion during the UNFCCC COP26 on the 3rd of November 2021.

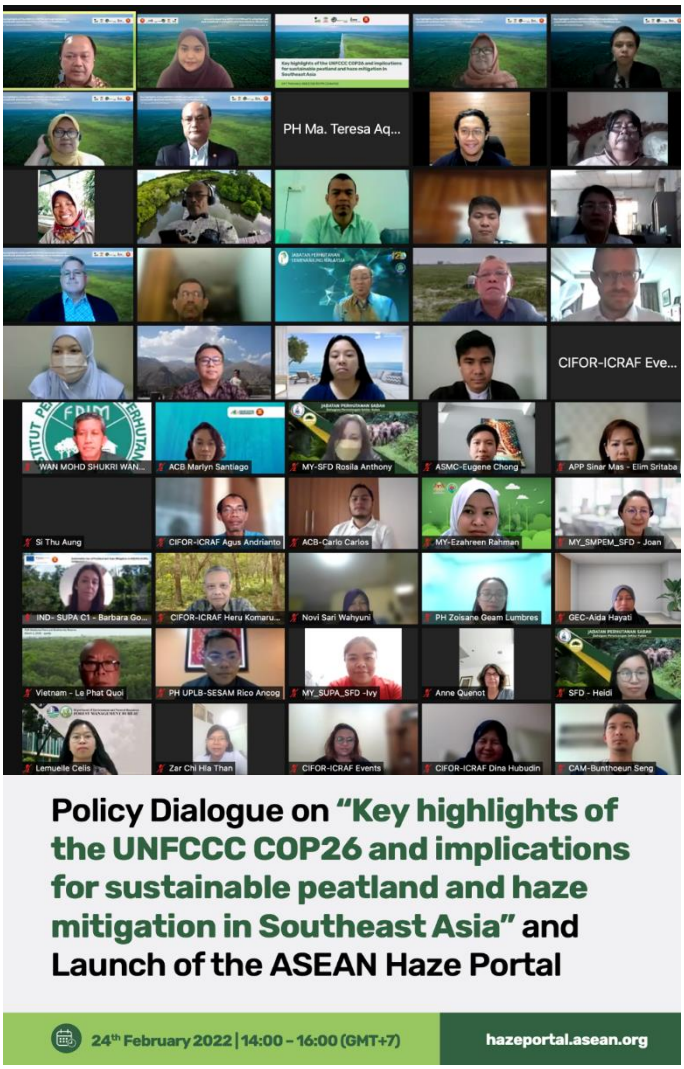
In line with the above, the ASEAN Secretariat, in partnership with the MAHFSA Programme, hosted a launching of the ASEAN Haze Portal, which was held on 24th of February 2022.

Objectives of the Launch of ASEAN Haze Portal

1. Inform AMS, relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, and other stakeholders on the highlights and features of the new Haze Portal.
2. Discuss opportunities for enhancing ASEAN peatlands, haze, and climate policies, programmes and information through the Portal.

1.3 Meeting Format and Participation

The workshop was attended by 119 participants from 13 territories, from Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Christmas Island; Indonesia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; United Kingdom; United States; Vietnam. The complete list of participants is available in Annex 1.



.

1.3. Agenda

Table 1. Agenda of the policy dialog and the launch of ASEAN Haze Portal

Time	Activity	Speakers
14:00–14:10	**Introduction and review of the agenda** **Opening Remarks** • Head of Environment Division, Sustainable Development Directorate, ASEAN Secretariat • Chairperson of the Committee under the Conference of the Parties to the AATHP (COM) • Photo session	Mr. Ahmad Dermawan Dr. Vong Sok Ms. Maria Teresa Aquino

Time	Activity	Speakers
14:10 – 14:40	**Session 1** *Highlights of contributions to COP26 and ASEAN peatlands and haze mitigation and adaptation to climate change* • ASEAN State of Climate Change Report and any regional commitments for COP26 • Review national NDC targets and other relevant commitments of AMS - Indonesia - Brunei Darussalam)	Mr. Tri Sulistyo Saputro and Dr. Vong Sok Dr. SPM Budisusanti Mr. Zaeidi Haji Berudin
14.40 – 15.10	**Session 2** • Analysis of implications of the COP26 decisions and targets for peatlands and haze management in Southeast Asia • Key opportunities, gaps, and challenges for ASEAN/AMS on peatlands and haze management supporting climate action, including the ASEAN 10-year investment framework	Dr. Michael Allen Brady Mr. Faizal Parish and Ms. Siew Yan (Serena) Lew
15.10 – 15:30	**Discussion** Questions, comments and views of AMS and other participants on the COP26 assessment, including the role of peatlands and haze in country commitments and actions (utilizing slido polling application)	Mr. Ahmad Dermawan
15:30 – 15:45	Synthesis	Dr. Michael Allen Brady
LAUNCH of ASEAN Haze Portal		
15.45 – 15.55	**Messages** • Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for ASEAN Socio Cultural Community, ASEAN Secretariat • Climate Finance Specialist; Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division; IFAD	H.E.Mr.Ekkaphab Phanthavong Ms. Dilva Terzano
15.55 – 15.56	Video Presentation ASEAN Haze Portal	CIFOR
15.56 – 16.00	Photo Session	

II. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE POLICY DIALOGUE

The policy dialogue consisted of opening remarks and two substantive sessions. After the sessions, the facilitator guided participants for discussions, questions, comments, and views of AMS and other participants on the COP26 assessment, including the role of peatlands and haze in-country commitments and actions (utilizing Sli.do polling application).

2.1. Opening Remarks

Dr. Vong Sok, Head of the Environment Division of the ASEAN Secretariat, highlighted the need to focus the links and harmonise actions of peatland/haze and climate change in the AMS and region. Meanwhile, Ms. Maria Teresa Aquino, Chief Supervising Forest Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources of the Philippines, conveyed the messages from Chair of the COM AATHP in affirming ASEAN efforts to resolve the problem on fire and haze in the region and will contribute to the aspirations and goals agreed at the UNFCCC COP26.

2.2. Highlights of Session 1

Session 1 highlighted the contribution of ASEAN and its members' actions peatlands and haze mitigation and adaptation. In Session 1, Mr. Tri Sulistyo Saputro and Dr. Vong Sok delivered a presentation on the ASEAN State of Climate Change Report and regional commitments for UNFCC COP26. The session also highlighted presentations on the review of national NDC targets and other relevant commitments. Dr. Sri Parwati Murwani Budisusanti of the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry and Mr. Zaeidi Haji Berudin of the Ministry of Primary Resources & Tourism, Brunei Darussalam delivered the latest developments in Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam.

2.2.1. The ASEAN State of Climate Change Report and any regional commitments for COP26

Mr. Tri Sulistyo Saputro presented materials on the relationship between climate change and haze, the ASEAN State of Climate Change Report (ASCCR), and the UNFCCC COP 26 results. According to Mr. Tri Sulistyo, Southeast Asia is currently experiencing climate change, with temperatures rising by 0.1-0.3°C per decade between 1951 and 2000 and sea levels rising by 1-3 millimetres per year. Climate change is arguably influencing the frequency and intensity of the region's climate related variables and hazards, such rainfall, tropical cyclones and floods.

The ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution exists to prevent, monitor, and mitigate forest and land fires in the context of transboundary haze pollution control. There is also an institutional framework in place for the AATHP to monitor Fire and Haze.

Mr. Saputro highlighted during his presentation of the ASCCR that the ASCCR provides an overview of the region's current status on climate capacity, outlines how actions can be scaled up further, and identifies opportunities for cooperation and collaboration to support ASEAN's efforts to achieve its 2050 net-zero transition target. ASCCC was developed in close collaboration with the Institute for Global Environmental Strategy (IGES) and AMS, and with significant funding from the Japanese government. Further, Mr. Saputro explained that the ASEAN Climate Goals 2050 include the goal of synchronizing adaptation and mitigation, whereby adaptation interventions should strive for synergy with mitigation actions in order to propel ASEAN's transformative pathways toward net-zero emissions. In addition, there is the ASEAN pathway to the Paris Agreement goals, action to promote adaptation transparency as Acquaint, and action to promote adaptation transformation to achieve increased ambition as Integrate, Involve, and Motivate (AIIM pathway to raise ambition toward the goal). At the end of the presentation, Mr. Tri Sulistyo underlines the outcomes of UNFCCC COP 26 and ASEAN, one of which stated that several AMS announced their willingness to achieve zero-emission targets, including Thailand, to achieve carbon neutrality in 2050 and net-zero emissions in or before 2065. Similarly, Viet Nam aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050.

The presentation followed by Dr. Vong Sok, who stated AMS has tremendous potential for financial support, capacity building, technology transfer, and support for losses and damages caused by climate change, the EU and the European Team have allocated additional funds, developing ASEAN Climate Finance Strategy and taxonomy for sustainable finance. Dr. Vong Sok continued to reiterate that ASEAN will continue supporting AMS, will explore strengthening partnerships and ASEAN will encourage potential cross-sectoral and cross pillar climate actions building.

The full presentation is provided as Annex 2.

2.2.2. Peatland Ecosystem Protection and Management: Indonesia for FOLU Net Sink 2030

Dr. SPM Budisusanti explained the peatland and climate change in this presentation, where the peatland ecosystem plays an important role in global environmental sustainability and climate stability. Indonesia has 24,667 million ha of peatland and is rapidly becoming the world's largest tropical ecosystem, storing 46 gigatons of carbon. According to Dr. SPM Budisusanti, the Indonesian FOLU (Forest and Land Use) Net Sink 2030 has become guidance for Indonesia in reducing net carbon sequestration in the forest and land-use sectors. Energy efficiency, renewable energy, clean energy technology, reducing deforestation and forest degradation, sustainable forest management, increasing carbon reserves, expanding the role of conservation, and sustainable peatland management are among the actions.

Meanwhile, FOLU Net Sink 2030 is part of Indonesia's strategy to ensure that the Paris Agreement's goals are met. Furthermore, steps are being taken to keep the rate of increase in the Earth's temperature below 1.5 degrees Celsius. As for some of these actions, such as waste reduction or waste management, industry and products by lowering the clinker-to-cement ratio in the cement industry, increasing the efficiency of industrial ammonia, and agriculture by using low-emission rice varieties and rice field irrigation systems with lower carbon emissions.

Dr. SPM Budisusanti displays the FOLU Net Sink 2030: Act, Government, Presidential, Ministerial Regulation, and the landmark regulation on peatland ecosystem protection and management. The fundamental concept of peat management, such as bringing back and preserving water (canal blocking in concession or community areas), preserving vegetation, and improving the livelihoods of the local community. Dr. SPM Budisusanti also presented an achievement on Desa Mandiri Peduli Gambut, which was developed from 2016 to 2020 and restored an area of 46,192.7 hectares. Preventing forest fires through actions such as canal blocking and automatic fire danger rating signboards that monitor groundwater levels. Dr. SPM Budisusanti concluded his presentation by stating that aspects calculated in CO2 emission reduction from peatland ecosystems such as vegetation change, land subsidence, and water governance are also strategies for target achievement. Several data for calculation or related purposes are available on the websites SiMATAG, SiPPEG, and SiPongi.

The full presentation is provided as Annex 3.

2.2.3. Sustainable Peatland Management in Brunei Darussalam

Mr. Zaeidi Haji began his presentation by stating that the socio-economic environment is critical in Brunei Darussalam for managing sustainable forest ecosystem management. According to the 2020 forest resource assessment report, forest covers approximately 72.1% of the district's land area, with 90,884 ha of peat swamp forest. Brunei Darussalam has prioritized the implementation and ongoing strengthening of other forest and environmental laws and policies. Forestry Law, Chapter 46, Brunei Law, 1989 National Forest Policy, Brunei Darussalam National Climate Change Policy 2020, and so on. The need for initiatives aimed at making the right decisions in sustainable forest management. Implementation of laws, regulations, and policies; Understanding peat swamp forests through science; Restoration and rehabilitation; Application of technology in management, Awareness for all, and Involvement of all relevant stakeholders are all initiatives in the management of Sustainable PSF.

Mr. Zaeidi Haji stated that research projects in peat swamp forests, such as biodiversity action plans, carbon exchange dynamics, and fire hydrology, are still ongoing in Brunei Darussalam. Many stakeholders, the private sector, and institutions at the University of Brunei Darussalam participated in this research. Mr. Zaedi Haji also stated that several restoration projects are still ongoing and that technology is

being used to monitor the fire system, such as the Early Warning System (EWS). Mr. Zaedi concluded his presentation by saying that all parties, particularly the government, needed support in making decisions on sustainable peatland management in Brunei Darussalam.

The full presentation is provided as Annex 4.

2.3. Highlights of Session 2

Session 2 consists of presentations on analysing the implications of the COP26 decisions and targets for peatlands and haze management in Southeast Asia, as well as the key opportunities, gaps, and challenges for ASEAN/AMS on peatlands and haze management supporting climate action, including the ASEAN 10-year investment framework.

2.3.1. Analysis of Implications of the COP26 Decisions and Targets for Peatlands and Haze Management in Southeast Asia

Dr. Michael Allen Brady began his presentation by describing the activities that had taken place, such as the ASEAN Peatland Partners meeting at COP 26. The ASEAN Peatland Partners participated in two sessions at the Peatlands Pavilion: I the 2nd of November 2021: The Importance of ASEAN Peatlands in Contributing to Global Climate Change Mitigation, and (ii) the 3rd of November 2021: Towards a Climate Adapted Southeast. Dr Michael A. Brady delivered key UNFCCC COP26 decisions. The key decisions include a number of agreed-upon items on strengthening climate change resilience, GHG control, and financing. Adaptation, Mitigation, Finance, and Collaboration are among the key decisions made at UNFCCC COP 26.

The presentation described an analysis of NDCs in ten ASEAN countries. The relevance of AMS NDCs was assessed against COP 26 decision categories for each of the ten countries. The presentation examined each AMS's most recent NDC updates against five criteria: I timeframe, ii) cost, iii) capacity, iv) policy and institutional arrangements, and v) management and monitoring systems. There are several insights in terms of matching the NDCs and COP26 decisions. First, countries in Southeast Asia have different degrees of matching. For example, Indonesia's NDC has high relevance to the key COP26 decisions. Second, some AMS' NDCs have high relevance with some key COP26 decisions, but not all. Singapore, for example, focuses more on the adaptation measures as they are relevant to the country's conditions. Third, some AMS does not directly relate to NDC documents and the COP26 decisions. One possibility is that other documents could have elaborated on some of the COP26 decisions, but were not mentioned in the NDC documents. Therefore, a more thorough analysis involving earlier NDC and other relevant documents.

Dr Michael A. Brady concluded his presentation by saying that observations of the implications of COP26 decisions on commitments for peatlands and fires can be summarized as follows: COP26 decisions relate directly and indirectly to peat and fire issues in Southeast Asia, Most AMS has provided a direct commitment to reducing deforestation, Implications for peatland management and haze mitigation in Southeast Asia where They are relevant for five AMS (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore).

The full presentation is provided as Annex 5.

2.3.2. Key Opportunities, Gaps, and Challenges for ASEAN for the Management of Peatlands and Haze in Support of Climate Action

Land and forest fires are significant problems in the ASEAN region. For example, about 90% of transboundary haze in southern ASEAN comes from peatland fires. As a result, peatland degradation and land fires are some of ASEAN's most significant sources of greenhouse gas emissions. Peatland degradation in ASEAN leads to annual emissions of 1-2 billion tonnes of CO2.

Impacts of peatland degradation and fires: More than 50 million hectares (ha) of land in ASEAN is prone to fire. More than 70 million people are impacted by smoke. Up to 2 billion tonnes of CO2 equivalent are emitted annually. There is an estimate of 100,000 premature deaths in 2015 due to fires. Indonesia alone suffered $16-28 billion in losses in Indonesia due to fires in 2015. Fires also reduced agriculture productivity.

The Investment Framework will build upon key existing ASEAN, and national frameworks, including ASEAN Haze-Free Roadmap, ASEAN Blueprint 2025, ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy (APMS), and National Action Plans on Peatlands. The aims of the Investment Framework are to:

- Become a platform to generate resources for priority needs and opportunities for peatland, forest, land, and haze, manage and build an investment portfolio for a haze-free ASEAN over the next ten years.
- Involve various stakeholders in ASEAN, including government agencies, development agencies, educational/research institutions, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), commodity sector, finance, and insurance sectors.
- Set an initial target of US$1.5 billion to be leveraged over ten years.
- Scale up stepwise through single or multiple mechanisms.

The full presentation is provided as Annex 6.

2.4. Summary of Discussion and Conclusion

The presentation sessions were followed by a discussion session moderated by Mr. Ahmad Darmawan. The session also used an interactive tool, Slido (https://www.sli.do/), and the Zoom meeting chat box to enable multiple forms of participation.

In this session, discussions were focused on how AMS together with partners and the relevant stakeholders can synergise action on climate change and peatland management that contributes to achieving the National Determined Contributions and climate change resilience. Opportunities that enable key initiatives were also discussed as a way to consider harmonizing efforts both for sustainable peatland management as well as climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Collective actions have already been initiated in the region, with the ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy (APMS), as the Regional Guidance Document for the ASEAN Member States (AMS) to take actions in the management of peatland areas. The development of the new Haze Free Roadmap will also be an opportunity for AMS to actively participate towards the full and effective implementation of the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution (AATHP) in pursue of a haze-free ASEAN vision. These efforts and commitment provide an opportunity to increase the Region's contribution to addressing both peatland, haze, and climate change issues. While, the investment framework for Haze-free Sustainable Land Management in Southeast Asia that is currently being developed will be part of ASEAN initiative to significantly increase the commitment for climate change mitigation. Reducing fires and haze occurrences will reflect on the region contribution to climate change efforts within Southeast Asia.

III. LAUNCH OF THE ASEAN HAZE PORTAL

There are two messages delivered in the ASEAN Haze Portal launch event. First, Dilva Terzano, Climate Finance Specialist of IFAD, expressed her appreciation for the policy dialog and the ASEAN haze information portal, the stakeholders' engagement platform on sustainable peatland management for the Southeast Asia region. IFAD has supported the implementation with the ASEAN peatland program partners such as GIZ and IUCN, government agencies, development partners, the private sector, and local communities. By working together, the multistakeholder's partnership makes it different. The ASEAN haze portal is an excellent example of the partnership. The portal is the result of developing the IFAD-funded MAHFSA and the SUPA Component 1 funded by the EU and Germany. The portal functions as a repository of knowledge products, capacity development modules, sharing events, data management systems, fire and hotspot maps, etc. (https://hazeportal.asean.org/).

H. E. Ekkaphab Phanthavong, Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community highlighted the importance and contribution of the portal as a knowledge and information dissemination platform as well as emphasising ASEAN's readiness to enter the digital era by providing space for the various stakeholders to interact, connect, impart wisdom, and find solutions for peatlands, forests, and haze management.

After the remarks, a video presentation on the ASEAN Haze portal and its features was presented. Finally, the event ended with the photo session of all participants.

ANNEX

Annex 1. List of Participants

Name	Country	Organization/Institution
Ahmad Shawabi Hj Mohd Suot	Brunei Darussalam	Department of Environment, Parks and Recreation
Duratul Durani	Brunei Darussalam	Forestry Department
Hj Mosaidi Mohd Said	Brunei Darussalam	Department of Environment, Parks and Recreation
Hjh Norharniah	Brunei Darussalam	Department of Environment, Parks and Recreation
Nur Naila Athifa Lim Abdullah	Brunei Darussalam	Department of Environment, Parks and Recreation
Rahayu Sukri	Brunei Darussalam	Universiti Brunei Darussalam
Siti Nur Syafiqah Mohammad Shukri	Brunei Darussalam	Department of Environment, Parks and Recreation
Sufina Salleh	Brunei Darussalam	Brunei Climate Change Secretariat
Zaeidi Haji Berudin	Brunei Darussalam	Gov. Brunei
Bunthoeun Seng	Cambodia	Ministry of Environment
Chanthearyradh Thao	Cambodia	Ministry of Environment
Phallis Eang	Cambodia	Ministry of Environment
Sngoun Pisey Pak	Cambodia	The Forestry Administration of Cambodia
Berthold HAASLER	Christmas Island	GIZ
Agus Andrianto	Indonesia	CIFOR-ICRAF
Ahmad Dermawan	Indonesia	CIFOR-ICRAF
Almira Devayanti	Indonesia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Angga Pratama Putra	Indonesia	Center for International Forestry Research
Anindhitya Anindhitya	Indonesia	GIZ
Anne Quenot	Indonesia	Ambassade de France à Jakarta
Bambang Hero Saharjo	Indonesia	IPB University
Barbara Goncalves	Indonesia	GIZ
Bayu Oktavriyanto	Indonesia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Budhy Kristanty	Indonesia	CIFOR-ICRAF
Dina Hubudin	Indonesia	CIFOR-ICRAF

Dr. Vong Sok	Indonesia	ASEAN Secretariat
Dyah Puspitaloka	Indonesia	CIFOR-ICRAF
Dyah Ayu Ritma Ratri	Indonesia	ASEAN Secretariat
Elim Sritaba	Indonesia	Asia Pulp & Paper
Etwin Kuslati Sabarini	Indonesia	ASEAN Sceretariat
Heru Komarudin	Indonesia	CIFOR-ICRAF
Eny Haryati	Indonesia	MoEF
Israr Albar	Indonesia	MoEF
Jamal Gawi	Indonesia	FSSP-Canada
Leandra Carolina Flor	Indonesia	Center for International Forestry Research
Mardiah	Indonesia	ASEAN Secretariat
Marlinda Sandalayuk	Indonesia	Directorate General of Climate Change
Michael Brady	Indonesia	CIFOR-ICRAF
Monica Evans	Indonesia	Center for International Forestry Research
Nining Liswanti	Indonesia	CIFOR-ICRAF
Novi Sari Wahyuni	Indonesia	CIFOR-ICRAF
Nyoman Suryadiputra	Indonesia	YLBA/WII
Rheza Maulana	Indonesia	Universitas Indonesia
Rujito Agus Suwignyo	Indonesia	Center of Excellence Peatland Conservation and Productivity Improvement (CoE PLACE), Sriwijaya University
Sangil KIM	Indonesia	Mission of the Republic of Korea to ASEAN
Sinta Silviana	Indonesia	CIFOR-ICRAF
Siti Maimunah	Indonesia	Instiper Yogyakarta
Sonya Dyah	Indonesia	CIFOR-ICRAF
Spm Budisusanti	Indonesia	MoEF
Tri Saputro	Indonesia	ASEAN Secretariat
Wiraditma Prananta	Indonesia	ASEAN Secretariat
Wisnu Murti	Indonesia	MoEF
Yuliana Bahar	Indonesia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Sarah Choirinnisa	Indonesia	Embassy of Switzerland in Indonesia
Vitogama Kaparang	Indonesia	CIFOR-ICRAF
Phingsaliao Sithiengtham	Lao PDR	Department of Water Resources

Bounmany Soulideth	Lao PDR	Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment
Ahmad Madzhar Mansor	Malaysia	Department of Environment
Ahmad Zoehairi Ismail	Malaysia	ministry of energy and natural resources
Aida Hayati	Malaysia	Global Environment Centre
Azhar Ahmad	Malaysia	FORESTRY DEPARTMENT OF PENINSULAR MALAYSIA
Azian Mohti	Malaysia	Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM)
Ezahreen Rahman	Malaysia	DOE
Heidi Henry William	Malaysia	Sabah Forestry Department
Ivy Grace Audin	Malaysia	Sabah Forestry Department
Joan George	Malaysia	Sabah Forestry Department
Juliana Hii Li Li	Malaysia	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries, Malaysia
Mohammad Azhrani Ali Zaini	Malaysia	Sabah Forestry Department
Mohd Puat Dahalan	Malaysia	FORESTRY DEPARTMENT OF PENINSULAR MALAYSIA
My Michelle Yap/Sfd	Malaysia	SABAH FORESTRY DEPARTMENT
My_Harry Yong	Malaysia	FORESTRY DEPARTMENT OF PENINSULAR MALAYSIA
Nur Illyani Ibrahim	Malaysia	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
Nurizana Amir Aziz	Malaysia	Malaysian Meteorological Department
Rosila Anthony	Malaysia	Sabah Forestry Department
Salleh I	Malaysia	Sabah Forestry Department
Wan Mohd Shukri Wan Ahmad	Malaysia	FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUE MALAYSIA (FRIM)
Zafirah Mohamad Nor	Malaysia	Ministry of Environment and Water
Amt	Myanmar	Environmental Conservation Department
Aung Thu Han	Myanmar	Environmental Conservation Department
Khaing Yi Mon Lin	Myanmar	Environmental Conservation Department
Khin Maw	Myanmar	Department of Meteorology and Hydrology
Kyaw Soe Win	Myanmar	Environmental Conservation Department
Mm - Myo Myint Tun	Myanmar	Environmental Conservation Department (MONREC)
Moh Moh Win	Myanmar	Environmental Conservation Department (MONREC)
Mya Thandar Khin	Myanmar	Environmental Conservation Department
Pau Sian Kam	Myanmar	Department of Agricultural Research
San San Win	Myanmar	Climate Change Division, Environmental Conservation Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Shwe Yamin Oo	Myanmar	Environmental Conservation Department
Si Thu Aung	Myanmar	Environmental Conservation Department
Thinn Thinn	Myanmar	Forest Department
Win Htein	Myanmar	Environmental Conservation Department
Zar Chi Hla Than	Myanmar	Environmental Conservation Department (MONREC)
Alma Lorelei	Philippines	University of the Philippines Los Banos
Carlo Carlos	Philippines	ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity
Claudett Endozo	Philippines	DENR Forest Management Bureau
Ma. Teresa Aquiono	Philippines	DENR-FMB
Mary Kristerie Baleva	Philippines	ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity
Raul Briz	Philippines	DENR - Forest Management Bureau
Zoisane Geam Lumbres	Philippines	BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT BUREAU-DENR
Evaristo Niño Cando	Philippines	UPLB SESAM
Kenneth	Philippines	DENR-FMB
Lemuelle Celis	Philippines	DENR-FMB
May Phyoe Way	Philippines	Government
Rico Ancog	Philippines	School of Environmental Science and Management, University of the Philippines Los Banos
Daryl Gomes	Singapore	National Environment Agency
Eleanor Soh	Singapore	National Environment Agency Singapore
Ester Suen	Singapore	National Parks Board (Singapore)
Eugene Chong	Singapore	ASMC
Fairoz Mohamed	Singapore	National Parks Board
Wendy Yap	Singapore	National Parks Board
Esther Ng	Singapore	National Environment Agency
Waritha Jongvisud	Thailand	Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning
Carolyn Lim	United Kingdom	Musim Mas Holdings
Dilva Terzano	United Kingdom	IFAD
Marilyn Santiago	United Kingdom	ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity
Paul Colombini	United States	U.S. Mission to ASEAN
Dr Aung Tint	Vietnam	DAR: Department of Agricultural Research
Quoi Le Phat	Vietnam	Center for Environmental Science and Ecology

Annex 2. ASEAN State of Climate Change Report and Regional Commitments for UNFCCC COP26

Annex 3. Peatland Ecosystem Protection and Management in Indonesia for FOLU Net Sink 2030

Annex 4. Sustainable Peatland Management in Brunei Darussalam

Annex 5. Implications of the COP26 Decisions and Targets for Peatlands and Haze Management in Southeast Asia

Annex 6. Key Opportunities, Gaps and Challenges for ASEAN for Management of Peatlands and Haze in support of Climate Action

All presentations can be downloaded at the following link

https://1drv.ms/u/s!AlXjwkmTsuAYaaUBe3UJwVUQICo?e=huQKvR