

Terminal Evaluation Report

ASEAN Peatland Forests Project: Rehabilitation and Sustainable Use of Peatland Forests in South East Asia



Main report and appendices

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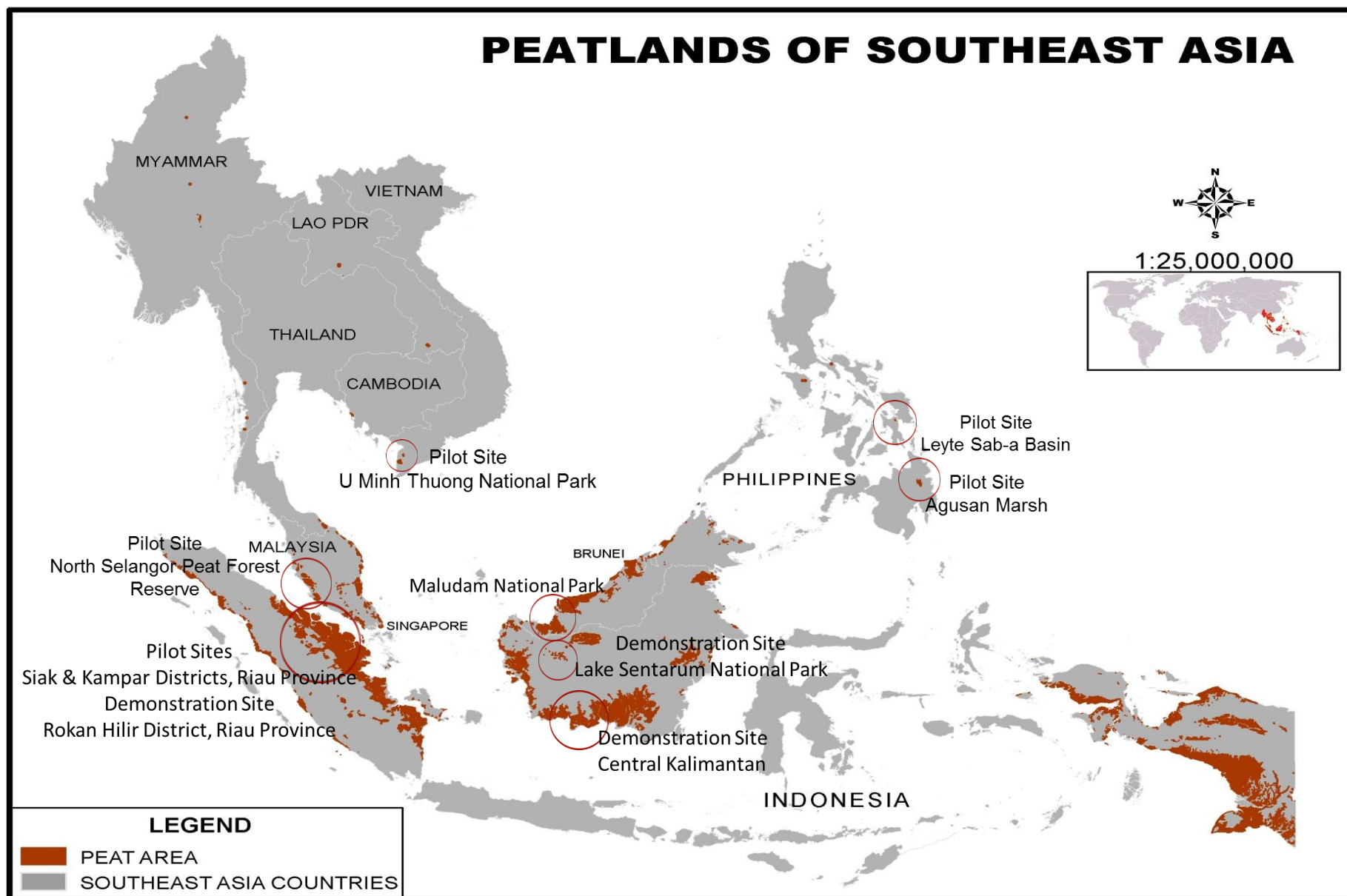
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Abbreviations and acronyms

AATHP	ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution
AMS / C	ASEAN Member States / Countries
AMWS	Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary
APFP	ASEAN Peatland Forest Project
APMI	ASEAN Peatland Management Initiative
APMS	ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy
APSMPE	ASEAN Programme on Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASEC	ASEAN Secretariat
AWM	Automated Weather Monitoring
AWP/B	Annual Work Plan / Budget
BD	Biodiversity (GEF)
BMP	Best Management Practices
CC	Climate Change (GF)
CLUP	Comprehensive Land-use Plan
COP	Conference of Parties
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Philippines)
DOE	Department of Environment (Malaysia)
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FDPM	Forest Department of Peninsular Malaysia
FDRS	Fire Danger Rating System
FRIM	Forest Research Institute of Malaysia
GEC	Global Environment Centre
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Global Information Systems
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
GPS	Global Positioning System
HSBC	Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd, commonly known as the HSBC Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMP	Integrated Management Plan
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
LD	Land Degradation (GEF)
LGU	Local Government Unit (Philippines)
LPIC	Local Project Implementation Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Viet Nam)
MMD	Malaysian Meteorological Department
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Malaysia)
MNS	Malaysian Nature Society
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture (Malaysia and Indonesia)
MOE	Ministry of Environment (Indonesia)
MPA	<i>Masyarakat Peduli Api</i> (Community Fire Brigade)
MSC	Ministerial Steering Committee on Transboundary Haze (ASEAN)
MTR	Mid Term Review
NAP	National Action Plan on Peatland
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan
NC	National Coordinator
NE	National Expert
NGO	Non-government Organisation
NPEA	National Project Executing Agency
NPIC	National Project Implementation Committee
NSPSF	North Selangor Peat Swamp Forest, Malaysia
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Products

PCR	Project Completion Report
PIF	Project Identification Form (GEF)
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PLWG	Peatland Working Group
PMG	Project Management Group
PMM	Project Management Meeting
PPG	Project Preparation Grant (GEF)
PPM	Project Procedures Manual
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PY	Project Year
RAPP	Riau Andalan Pulp and Paper
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus the role of conservation, sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
RMFR	Raja Musa Forest Reserve, Malaysia
RPEA	Regional Project Executing Agency
RSPO	Round Table on Sustainable Palm Oil
SAPP	State Action Plan on Peatland
SAPR	Semi-annual Progress Report
SEapeat	Sustainable Management of Peatlands in South East Asia Project
SEPPSF	South East Pahang Peat Swamp Forest Malaysia
SFD	Selangor Forest Department, Malaysia
SOE	Statement of Expenses
TER	Terminal Evaluation Review / Report
TOT	Training of Trainers
TWG	Technical Working Group
USD	United States Dollars
UMHNP	U Minh Ha National Park, Viet Nam
UMTNP	U Minh Thuong National Park, Viet Nam
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VEA	Viet Nam Environment Agency
WA	Withdrawal Applications
WWD	World Wetlands Day

Map of the Project Pilot and Demonstration Areas



Project Identification Table

Country:	Regional (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Viet Nam)
Grant Title:	Rehabilitation and Sustainable Use of Peatland Forests in South East Asia
Grant Type:	Full-sized project
GEF ID Number:	2751
GEF Focal Area	Land Degradation (LD), Biodiversity (BD), Climate Change (CC)
GEF-4 Strategic Programs:	LD-SP2, Biodiversity-SP4, Climate Change-SP6
GEF Implementing Agency:	IFAD
IFAD Grant Agreement:	GEF-FSP-7-ASEAN
Umbrella Project:	Sustainable Forest Management
Other Executing Partners:	ASEAN Secretariat and Global Environment Centre (GEC)

Key Dates												
GEF/PIF Approval	GEF/PPG Approval	GEF Approval	IFAD Approval	Signing	Effective-ness	Mid-Term Review	Final Evaluation	Completion		Grant Closing		
								Orig.	Actual	Orig.	Est.	
10-Mar-2007	16-Nov-2007	8-Aug-2008	13-Aug-2008	24-Feb-2009	28-Jul-2009	Oct 2012	Oct 2014	30-Jun-2013	30-Jun-2014	31-Dec-2013	31-Dec-2014	

Financing, Proposed (USD '000)						
GEF		Co-financiers				Project Total ¹
PPG	Project Grant	IFAD	Government	Beneficiaries	Others	
340.00	4,299.16	445.25	8,615.46		1,146.25	14,506.62

¹ Excluding Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Actual Costs and Financing (USD '000)						
GEF		Co-financiers				Project Total ¹
PPG	Project Grant	IFAD	Government	Beneficiaries	Others	
340.00	4,299.13	370.00	20,453.93		2,419.21	27,542.27

¹ Excluding Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Proposed Financing vs Actual Expenditure by Component (USD '000 rounded)						
Component	GEF		Co-financing		Total	
	Proposed	Actual ¹	Proposed	Actual	Proposed	Actual
ASEAN Secretariat	118.50	98.07	201.55	300.00	320.05	398.07
Regional (RPEA)	1,608.66	1,517.64	460.25	1,719.21	2,068.91	3,236.85
Malaysia	880.00	800.04	1,380.46	7,812.17	2,260.46	8,612.21
Indonesia	1,200.00	1,172.74	3,655.00	8,173.11	4,855.00	9,345.85
Philippines	262.00	244.45	370.00	1,044.65	632.00	1,289.10
Viet Nam	230.00	230.95	335.00	724.00	565.00	954.95
Singapore			1,800.00	1,300.00	1,800.00	1,300.00
Brunei			409.00	200.00	409.00	200.00
ASEAN Member Countries			666.00	1,200.00	666.00	1,200.00
Private sector & others			485.00	400.00	485.00	400.00
IFAD			445.25	370.00	445.25	370.00
GEF Advances to Region & countries		235.24				235.24
Total	4,299.16	4,299.13	10,207.51	23,243.14	14,506.67	27,542.27

Project Ratings Summary:

Evaluation Areas	Criteria	Rating
Assessment of Project Results	<i>Project Outcomes and Objectives</i>	
	Relevance	Highly Satisfactory
	Effectiveness	Highly Satisfactory
	Efficiency	Satisfactory
Assessment of Risks to Sustainability of Project Outcomes	<i>Likelihood of sustainability of outcomes</i>	
	Financial risks	Moderately Likely
	Socio-political risks	Moderately Likely
	Institutional and governance risks	Moderately Likely
	Environmental risks	Moderately Likely

¹ Expenditure to 30 June 2014

ASEAN

ASEAN Peatland Forests Project: Rehabilitation and Sustainable Use of Peatland Forests in South East Asia

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Catalytic Role	Innovation	New processes and products introduced
	Replication	Replication & scaling up potential good
Assessment of M&E System	M&E design	Highly Satisfactory
	M&E plan implementation	Highly Satisfactory
	Budgeting and Financing for M&E activities	Satisfactory
Monitoring of long-term changes		Data used in decisions, institutionally embedded
Fiduciary Aspects	Financial Management	Satisfactory
	Procurement	
	Audit	

Executive Summary

The project, “*Rehabilitation and Sustainable Use of Peatland Forests in South East Asia*”, known as the Association of South East Asian Nations Peatlands Forest Project (APFP), was developed by the ASEAN Secretariat and ASEAN Member States with the assistance of the Global Environment Centre (GEC). Funding of the project is by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), with co-funding from participating countries, additional donors (EU), the private sector and NGOs. The Project consists of a regional component and four country components in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Viet Nam.

The Terminal Evaluation Review (TER) of APFP, conducted from 15 September to 10 October 2014, gave the project an overall rating of **Highly Satisfactory**. The project has made significant and direct contributions, and provided best management practice examples, towards its long-term goal of promoting sustainable management of peatlands in South East Asia to sustain local livelihoods to reduce poverty, reduce risk of fire and associated haze and contribute to global environmental management, particularly biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation. The following table provides a criteria ratings summary of the six main evaluation areas.

Evaluation Areas	Criteria	Ratings
Assessment of Project Results: <i>Project Outcomes and Objectives</i>	Relevance	Highly Satisfactory
	Effectiveness	Highly Satisfactory
	Efficiency	Satisfactory
Assessment of Risks to Sustainability of Project Outcomes: <i>Likelihood of Sustainability of Outcomes</i>	Financial risks	Moderately Likely
	Socio-political risks	Moderately Likely
	Institutional and governance risks	Moderately Likely
	Environmental risks	Moderately Likely
Catalytic Role	Innovation	New processes and products introduced
	Replication and scaling-up	Replication and scaling-up potential high
Assessment of M&E System	M&E design	Highly Satisfactory
	M&E plan implementation	Highly Satisfactory
	Budgeting and financing for M&E activities	Satisfactory
Monitoring of Long-term Changes	Contribution, accomplishments, shortcomings, sustainability	Data used in decisions; sustainable and institutionally embedded
Assessment of Processes Affecting Attainment of Project Results: <i>Fiduciary Aspects</i>	Financial management	Satisfactory

The overall rating is primarily a result of the project’s performance in achieving and exceeding output targets set at project inception for each of its five outcomes; namely, (i.) capacity and the institutional framework for sustainable peatland management in South East Asia strengthened, (ii.) reduced rate of degradation of peatlands in South East Asia, (iii.) integrated management and rehabilitation of peatlands initiated at targeted peatlands, (iv.) local communities and the private sector actively contributing to sustainable peatland management and (v.) project effectively managed.

An assessment of project results showed relevance of the project to be *Highly Satisfactory*. The project was formulated to support implementation of the ASEAN *Peatland Management Initiative* (APMI), adopted at the 20th Meeting of the ASEAN Senior Officials on the Environment - Haze Technical Task Force in 2003, and the ASEAN *Peatland Management Strategy* (APMS, 2006-2020), endorsed by the ten ASEAN Governments in 2006. The project was timely, relevant and fundamental in supporting APMS implementation as well as preparation and initial implementation of National Action Plans. Capacity building, management and action planning, best management practices guidelines, manuals, mapping tools and a network of demonstration and pilot sites provided the critical foundation for raising awareness and technical capabilities for integrated, multi-stakeholder and participatory approaches to rehabilitate and sustainably manage peatlands.

In terms of effectiveness, a *Highly Satisfactory* rating was assigned due to project objectives, outcomes and outputs having been fully achieved and best management practices guidelines, pilots and demonstrations, together with associated capacity building having been introduced. A key factor in project design was the multi-faceted approach that required targeted inputs, activities, outputs and outcomes to be tailored to the needs of each participating country. This was achieved by adopting multi-stakeholder approaches from the outset; thus, interventions were those considered important in each country context.

Efficiency was rated as *Satisfactory* based on the project having had minor shortcomings in financial delivery that impacted scheduling of technical delivery and achievement of outcomes. Deliberate efforts were initiated to address shortcomings and to minimize project management and overhead costs. The project was designed to be managed and implemented using existing ASEAN and participating country institutional structures and mechanisms. This was also intended to avoid duplication, enhance ownership and ensure sustainability of the project after completion as the activities would be mainstreamed into the ASEAN and national policy and institutional frameworks. In some instances the initial complexities in using national administrative mechanisms caused some confusion and delays in funding that caused some delays in technical delivery of project outcomes and outputs. The ASEC selection of GEC as the RPEA was a decision based on cost-effectiveness, technical expertise and experience in overseeing the technical and financial delivery of the regional component and the other project components' outcomes and outputs. Another feature of the APFP was its complementarity with the EU-funded SEApeat project, also coordinated by GEC. Together with NPEA budgets, the project was able to cover for most delayed funds disbursements. Despite delays from administrative procedures, resulting in delays in funds transfers, there was subsequently unhampered progress resulting in final achievement of all output targets.

The project's immediate objective is to demonstrate, implement and upscale integrated management of peatlands in South East Asia through mainstreaming and improved governance, strengthened capacity and increased awareness, enhanced multi-stakeholder partnerships and innovative approaches to maintain and rehabilitate identified critical peatland sites. In view of the immediate objective, lessons learned from APFP may help in the design and implementation of future IFAD, IFAD-GEF or peatland management related initiatives. The main lessons from APFP implementation included:

- *Mainstreaming and improved governance:*
 - An integrated and coordinated multi-disciplinary approach to governance of peatland areas in South East Asia is critical to reduce further degradation and increase rehabilitation and protection.
 - Peatland management is a complex undertaking involving the interest and inputs of many different stakeholders; as such, an appropriate and effective framework for cooperation and coordination among stakeholders was critical to optimise the use of resources and efforts.
- *Strengthened capacity:* Capacity building for peatland management in the region has stimulated forward thinking in peatland management among peatland stakeholders.
- *Increased awareness:*
 - The combination of the APMS and NAPs and working through the ASEAN and national government mechanisms helped to enhance the awareness and understanding of peatlands and mainstream peatland issues into government planning processes.
 - Establishing clear guidelines for conservation and sustainable use of peatlands has provided key stakeholder groups in each country component and within the wider ASEAN Member States (AMS), a better understanding of the unique values of peatlands and the critical importance of integrated approaches to their rehabilitation and sustainable management.
- *Enhanced multi-stakeholder partnerships:* Only when social, environmental and economic dimensions are balanced can peatlands be managed on a sustainable basis. The best management practices, pilots and demonstration areas show that when the private sector

and/or communities work with local authorities towards adopting responsible practices in peatland and fire management, that beneficial results can be achieved. However, both the private sector and the communities need to perceive and achieve benefits to their own businesses and livelihoods.

- *Innovative approaches to peatland maintenance and rehabilitation:* Timely and reliable data from survey and research, maintenance of a fire danger rating system and fire risk and hotspot mapping, peatland drainage control, community-based fire management and designation of conservation or protected area status for unique peatland ecosystems need to go hand in hand in a comprehensive manner.
- With regard to *Project management*, dedicated and intensive coordination was necessary among participating countries, ASEC, RPEA and IFAD to account for the complex national and local procedures and regulations relating to project administration, financial management and procurement, and to avoid unnecessary implementation delays.

Lessons learned from the APFP and SEApeat projects influenced development of the new ASEAN *Programme for Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems* (APSMPE, 2014-2020). APSMPE has been designed to support continued collaboration among peatland stakeholders in member countries to sustain local livelihoods, reduce fire and haze risks and contribute to improved global environmental management in the face of climate change. This is a significant impact of the APFP project. Based on these lessons, several main recommendations are made:

- For designing a follow-up phase, strengthening governance, capacity and institutional frameworks to sustainably manage peatlands will require further scaling-up to enhance capacity and activities related to ASEAN mechanisms for peatlands management including the APMS and NAPs and the ASEAN Task Force on Peatlands. In this regard, APSMPE must be further developed and supported to enable multi-stakeholder partnerships for sustainable peatland management.
- The scale of resources allocated by governments, private sector and the international community to support sustainable management of peatlands in the ASEAN Region should be significantly enhanced to support measures to meet the targets set under the APSMPE.
- Further partnerships and collaboration should be pursued with The World Bank, FAO, IUCN and Wetlands International, among others, to ensure complementarity with their programmes in rehabilitation and sustainable management of peatlands in South East Asia.
- Any future initiatives in peatland management need to build upon the goodwill and the multi-stakeholder, participatory approaches established by the project in engaging the private sector and local communities. Collaboration with local communities in diversifying their livelihood options in peatland protected area buffer zones has been an appropriate approach in all country components.
- Future support to reducing peatland degradation in South East Asia must build upon the vertical (ASEAN-National-Provincial-District-Community) and horizontal (environment, forestry, rural development, agriculture, private sector, NGOs) integration approaches shown by this project.
- Sustainable peatland management will need to be further mainstreamed into economic and institutional sectors. New sustainable-use options for peatlands will need to be developed especially for un-drained or re-wetted peatland areas. The project developed a number of innovations that can be scaled-up, including (i.) supporting development of best management practice guidelines for cultivation of oil palm on peatlands and maintenance of natural vegetation associated with oil palm on peat; (ii.) expanding the model of community based peatland protection; (iii.) expanding the “Buy a Living Tree Scheme”; (iv.) adapting the Green Contract system to other communities associated with protected peatlands; and (v.) applying best management practices to appropriate and sustainable agriculture/agroforestry on peat.

A. Introduction²

1. The mission objectives were to (i) examine the extent and magnitude of project impacts to date, promote accountability and transparency and disclose project accomplishments; (ii) provide an assessment of the project performance, gender disaggregated achievements, and the implementation of planned project activities and planned outputs against actual results; and (iii) synthesize lessons learned and best practices that may help in the design and implementation of future IFAD, IFAD-GEF or peatland management related initiatives. The mission met with key personnel of the ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC), the Regional Project Executing Agency (RPEA) and the country components in Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Viet Nam (Table 1). About half of the 25 days in-country was spent in government, project or stakeholder meetings and about half in the field at project sites with local communities or other stakeholders.

Table 1: Summary of travel, meetings and field visits

Component/ Country	Dates	Location	Meetings/ Field Visits
ASEC/RPEA	a.m. 15, 16 Sep	GEC, Petaling Jaya, KL, Malaysia	RPEA/ASEC PD introduce APFP project 15 Sep and Regional Component, 16 Sep
Malaysia	p.m. 15 Sep	Forest Department Peninsular Malaysia, KL	NPEA, NC and stakeholders, introduce APFP Malaysia
	17 Sep	Bestari Jaya Selangor Forest Department, Bestari Jaya, North Selangor	Meet APFP project staff, visit Raja Musa Forest Reserve peatland project sites and meet community representatives
	18 Sep	Forest Department Peninsular Malaysia, KL, p.m. travel to Jakarta	APFP Malaysia wrap-up
Indonesia	19 Sep	Ministry of Environment and ASEC, eve travel to Pekanbaru, Riau Province	a.m. meet Deputy Minister, MoE, NPEA, NC and ASEC introduce APFP Indonesia; p.m. meet Governor, Riau Province
	20-23 Sep	Communities of Harapan Jaya, Tanjung Leban, Sepahat, Pelintung, Guntung and Mumugo in Riau Province; eve 23 Sep travel to Pekanbaru	Meet community stakeholders and visit APFP sites for canal blocking, pineapple crops, fire management
	24 Sep	a.m. Pekanbaru; eve to Jakarta and Bogor	APFP stakeholder meeting with authorities and private sector
	25 Sep	Stakeholder Meeting, Bogor; eve to the Philippines	APFP Indonesia Stakeholder wrap-up
Philippines	26 Sep	Biodiversity Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Quezon City, Manila	NPEA, NC and stakeholders introduce APFP Philippines
	27-28 Sep	Travel to Butuan City, to Caimpugan pilot site in San Francisco and San Teodoro in Agusan del Sur; Mindanao; eve 28 Sep to Butuan City	Visit project pilot sites and hold stakeholder meetings with 6 community working groups from the APFP sites around the Agusan Marsh
	29-30 Sep	Travel Butuan City to Manila, to Biodiversity Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Quezon City, Manila; eve 30 Sep travel Manila to Hanoi, Viet Nam	Wrap-up meeting with APFP Philippines and key stakeholders, Team reporting
Viet Nam	1 Oct	Viet Nam Environment Agency, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Hanoi; p.m. Hanoi to Ho Chi Minh City	NPEA, Deputy Minister, MoNRE, NC and NE introduce APFP Viet Nam
	2-3 Oct	a.m. Ho Chi Minh City to Rach Gia; travel to U Minh Thuong National Park	With NE and UMTNP staff discuss APFP pilot; visit core zone; visit 2 communities (7 families) in the buffer zone to view and discuss APFP livelihoods support
	4-5 Oct	Rach Gia to Ho Chi Minh City Travel Ho Chi Minh City to Jakarta	With NC and NE conduct APFP wrap-up meeting 4 Oct
Indonesia	5-10 Oct	Atlet Century Park Hotel, Jakarta, ASEC Office, Jakarta	Prepare Aide Memoire and Terminal Evaluation Report 5-10 Oct. Debrief with RPEA 8 Oct; Send Aide Memoire to ASEC and RPEA, 9 Oct and ASEC/RPEA Wrap-up and presentation of AM on 10 Oct

² Mission composition: James Barrack CARLE, Team Leader and Natural Resources Management Specialist, Principal, JB Carle & Associates, Mount Maunganui, New Zealand; Dr. Arthur Hayne MITCHELL, Peatland Management Expert, Freelance Consultant in Natural Resources Management, Fairfax, Virginia, USA; and Sumaryo SOEMARDJO, Procurement and Fiduciary Management Expert, Procurement/Financial Expert to the World Bank, Jakarta, Indonesia

2. The project “*Rehabilitation and Sustainable Use of Peatland Forests in South East Asia*”, known as the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Peatland Forests Project (APFP), was developed by the ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC) and ASEAN member countries (AMCs) with the assistance of the Global Environment Centre (GEC). Funding of the project was by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), with co-funding from participating countries, donors (EU), the private sector and NGOs.

3. Although project effective date was 28 July 2009, delays in finalizing participating country sub-agreements and bank accounts, resulted in delayed fund disbursements until mid-late 2010. As participating country components did not become operational until early 2011, the project was granted a no-cost extension until 31 December 2014. The mid-term review was conducted from 18 October to 4 November, 2012.

4. The project’s total realized funding as of 30 June 2014 is estimated at USD 27.542 million, of which GEF funded USD 4.299 million and project co-financing in cash or in kind, USD 23.243 million. A funding summary is given in Table 2.

Table 2: Project funding and co-financing (in USD), 30 June 2014

Component	GEF Funding USD		Co-financing USD		Total Funds USD	
	Approved	Actual	Proposed	Actual	Proposed	Actual
ASEAN Secretariat	118,500	98,066	201,550	300,000	320,050	398,066
Regional (RPEA)	1,608,664	1,517,642	460,250	1,719,206	2,068,914	3,236,848
Malaysia	880,000	800,043	1,380,457	7,812,170	2,260,457	8,612,213
Indonesia	1,200,000	1,172,744	3,655,000	8,173,108	4,855,000	9,345,852
Philippines	262,000	244,448	370,000	1,044,652	632,000	1,289,100
Viet Nam	230,000	230,952	335,000	724,000	565,000	954,952
Singapore			1,800,000	1,300,000	1,800,000	1,300,000
Brunei			409,000	200,000	409,000	200,000
ASEAN Member States			666,000	1,200,000	666,000	1,200,000
Private sector & others			485,000	400,000	485,000	400,000
IFAD			445,250 ³	370,000	445,250	370,000
GEF advance		235,239				235,239
TOTAL	4,299,164	4,299,134	10,207,507	23,243,136	14,506,671	27,542,270

* **Note:** The co-financings include in cash and in-kind contributions

5. The specific tasks of the Terminal Evaluation were to:

- Assess the technical results and financial progress of the project since the approval of the Grant Agreement, including alignment with GEF policies and strategies, attainment and measurement of global environmental benefits and mobilisation of co-financing;
- Assess the results achieved with relation to each project component in the respective countries and at regional level, against the project logical framework, Annual Work Plans and Budget (AWPBs), Procurement Plans. To assess stakeholder engagement (including community) in the project in general and in specific interventions, and their level of satisfaction with implementation;
- Identify strengths and weaknesses, as well as challenges and opportunities encountered during implementation. This will include a review of project delivery mechanism of the project, including the functioning of counterparts;
- Review the performance of financial management and flow of funds arrangements, and procurement and contract management;
- Review compliance with Grant Agreement Covenants;
- Collate all knowledge products and assess their relevance, quality and outreach in advancing the projects objectives; and
- Synthesize lessons learned and best practice, and provide guidance on key areas that need further attention.

³ IFAD's in-kind contribution proposed, not the GEF agency fee

B. Scope, Objective and Method

6. An Approach Paper was prepared prior to the mission to detail the evaluation design, that included:

- Key evaluation partners;
- Methods and data collection/analysis;
- An evaluation framework (matrix linking objectives with criteria, issues and key questions);
- Core Learning Partnership (main users, issues and data sources)
- Self-assessments (Project Completion Reports); and
- A timetable agreed with IFAD, ASEC and RPEA.

7. Prior to the mission assembling in Kuala Lumpur on 14 September, evaluation team members consulted project related documents, including the original Project Document, Inception Reports, Project Procedures Manual, Semi-annual Progress Reports (SAPRs), annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), semi-annual Project Management Meeting reports, annual Project Steering Committee Reports, Special Project Management Meetings, Mid-Term Review, draft Project Completion Report, Annual Work Plan and Budgets (AWPBs) and Grant Agreements and Subsidiary Agreements. Additionally the team consulted the Guidelines for GEF Agencies in Conducting Terminal Evaluations and the IFAD Evaluation Manual, Methodology and Processes. External and other relevant documents on peatland and buffer zone management and country/regional conditions were also referenced.

8. From 15 September to 5 October, the evaluation team visited participating countries to:

- Meet Project Executors including the ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC) and Regional Project Execution Agency (RPEA/GEC) to discuss project results, implementation modalities and agency support to project implementation both at country and regional component levels in the context of ASEAN policies and plans relating to peatland and haze management;
- Meet National Project Executing Agencies in the Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Viet Nam components, including project management, technical support teams, local communities and procurement and financial management units to review and assess project implementation, results achieved, relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of outcomes at country level, and challenges experienced and solutions adopted;
- Visit selected representative field sites in project countries to assess the physical results achieved, outcomes at the local level, and barriers to implementation experienced; and
- Undertake focused group discussions in-country and in the field with the target communities and project stakeholders.

9. Initial findings in the form of an Aide Memoire were presented to IFAD, ASEC and the RPEA 24 hours prior to the mission wrap-up meeting on 10 October as a summarized version of the proposed Terminal Evaluation Report. A draft Terminal Evaluation Report was presented to IFAD, ASEC and the RPEA on 20 October and the National Executing Agencies for feedback to refine a final report prior to 31 October.

10. The project performance and impact were assessed according to the Guidelines for GEF Agencies in Conducting Terminal Evaluations (2008) and melded with the standard evaluation methodology as detailed in the IFAD Evaluation Manual: Methodology and Processes with the Terminal Evaluation Report.

11. The criteria⁴ used in the terminal evaluation in assessing level of achievement of project outcomes and objectives were:

- **Relevance:** Were the project outcomes consistent with the ASEAN regional and the countries' (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Viet Nam) policies, strategies and priorities for rehabilitation and sustainable use of peatland forests in South East Asia?
- **Effectiveness:** Are the actual project outcomes commensurate with the original or modified project objectives? If the original or modified expected results are merely outputs/inputs, the

⁴ Consistent with the Guidelines for GEF Agencies in Conducting Terminal Evaluations

evaluators should assess if there were any real outcomes of the project, and, if there were, determine whether these are commensurate with realistic expectations.

- **Efficiency:** Was the project cost effective? Was the project the least cost option? Was project implementation delayed, and, if it was, did that affect cost effectiveness? Wherever possible draw comparisons of costs incurred and the time taken to achieve outcomes with those from similar projects.

12. The GEF evaluation areas, criteria and performance ratings used in the evaluation are summarised in Table 3

Table 3 Summary of the GEF evaluation areas, criteria and performance ratings

Evaluation Areas	Criteria	Ratings
Assessment of Project Results	<u>Project Outcomes and Objectives</u> Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevance • Effectiveness • Efficiency 	Highly Satisfactory (HS) Satisfactory (S) Moderately Satisfactory (MS) Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU) Unsatisfactory (U) Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)
Assessment of Risks to Sustainability of Project Outcomes	<u>Likelihood of sustainability of outcomes</u> Dimensions of risks to sustainability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial risks • Socio-political risks • Institutional Framework and governance risks • Environmental risks 	Likely (L) Moderately Likely (ML) Moderately Unlikely (MU) Unlikely (U)
Catalytic Role	Dimensions to be considered <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovation • Replication and scaling up 	Descriptive text
Assessment of M&E System	Dimensions of M&W to be evaluated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design • Plan implementation • Budgeting and Financing 	Highly Satisfactory (HS) Satisfactory (S) Moderately Satisfactory (MS) Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU) Unsatisfactory (U) Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)
Monitoring of long-term changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to establishment of long-term monitoring system • Accomplishments/shortcomings • Sustainability of system , institutionally embedded • Use of information generated by the system being used as originally intended 	Descriptive text
Assessment of processes affecting attainment of project results	Dimensions of Processes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation and readiness • Country ownership/drivenness • Stakeholder involvement • Financing Planning • IFAD (GEF Agency) supervision and backstopping • Co-financing & project outcomes and sustainability • Delays & project outcomes and sustainability 	Descriptive text

13. An Evaluation Framework of questions and sources of data and information were prepared in the Approach Paper in accordance with Section 3 of the Guidelines for GEF Agencies in Conducting Terminal Evaluations for each of the evaluation areas and criteria outlined in Table 3.

14. The following specific tasks were undertaken to collect data and evidence:

- Assessed the technical results and financial progress of the project since the approval of the Grant Agreement, including alignment with GEF policies and strategies, attainment and measurement of global environmental benefits and mobilisation of co-financing;
- Assessed the results achieved in relation to each project component in the respective countries and at regional level, against the project logical framework, Annual Work plans and Budget (AWPBs), Procurement Plans and Project Completion Reports (PCRs);
- Assessed stakeholder engagement (including community) in the project in general and in specific interventions, and their level of satisfaction with implementation;
- Identified strengths and weaknesses, as well as challenges and opportunities encountered during implementation, including a review of project delivery mechanisms of the project, including the functioning of counterparts;
- Reviewed performance of financial management and flow of funds arrangements, procurement and contract management, and audit compliance;
- Reviewed compliance with Grant Agreement Covenants;
- Collated all knowledge products and assessed their relevance, quality and outreach in advancing the projects objectives; and
- Synthesized lessons learned and best practices, and provided guidance on key areas that needed further attention.

15. Data was collected and analysed to evaluate performance and impact as quantitatively and qualitatively as possible. The Terminal Evaluation team collected and analysed physical and financial data from:

- Project related documents prepared since project design until now;
- Documents and data prepared for the Terminal Evaluation;
- Information derived from discussions with authorities and project staff and field visits; and
- Comparisons with other external sources (SEApeat project and other IFAD or GEF projects).

16. The Core Learning Partnership of key clients and stakeholders were targeted to benefit from the Terminal Evaluation process and the guidance provided from the conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned as detailed in this Terminal Evaluation Report.

17. The following clients and key stakeholders make up the Core Learning Partnership for the Terminal Evaluation:

- Representative(s) of the ASEAN Secretariat;
- Representative(s) of the National Executers;
 - Ministry of Environment, Indonesia;
 - Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia;
 - Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the Philippines;
 - Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Viet Nam;
- Representative(s) of the Global Environment Centre as Regional Project Executing Agency;
- Representative(s) of National Experts (Bogor Agricultural University, Malaysian Nature Society, National University of HCM, Viet Nam);
- Representative(s) of the SEApeat Project (EU);
- Regional Climate and Environment Specialist, IFAD; and
- Representative(s) of bilateral and multilateral development partners (EU, FAO and others).

18. The Core Learning Process includes:

- Reviewing the draft Approach Paper;
- Reviewing the draft Aide Memoire;
- Reviewing the draft Terminal Evaluation Report; and
- Participating in the Learning Workshop (10-12 November, 2014, Pekanbaru, Indonesia) to discuss the main findings, conclusions and recommendations of the Terminal Evaluation.

C. Project Performance Review

a. Review of project outputs

Outcome 1: “Capacity and the institutional framework for sustainable peatland management in South East Asia strengthened”

19. **Project Output 1.1: Inter-sectoral policy and planning frameworks for integrated peatland management strengthened at regional, national and local levels:** The Project has established a strong regional framework for partnerships and information sharing. Through an extensive multi-sectoral, participatory approach, the Project has supported the promotion and implementation of the *ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy 2006-2020* (APMS) and *National Action Plans for Peatlands* (NAPs) of each participating country (Table 4). Multi-stakeholder workshops on NAP development and implementation were held for each country. The APMS and NAPs are of high quality and have been adopted by three APFP participating country governments, while the Viet Nam NAP will likely be approved soon. National Project Implementation Committees (NPIC) and Technical Working Groups (TWG) were formed in each country to encourage inter-sectoral planning.

Table 4: National action plans for peatland (NAPs)⁵

Country	Status	Remarks
Indonesia	Completed in 2006 and revised in 2012	Revised strategy published in November 2012. Key issues to be included in Government Regulation on Peatland
Malaysia	Completed in 2010	Endorsed by Cabinet January 2011 and promoted.
Philippines	Completed in 2009	Incorporated into National Wetland Strategy and Action Plan; and the Philippine Development Plan (2011-2016)
Viet Nam	Final Draft completed	Awaiting final stake-holders consultation and planned approval by Cabinet.
Brunei	NAP finalized	Further review with relevant stakeholders will be held to take into account recent developments
Cambodia	Peatland assessment underway	
Lao PDR	Peatland assessment underway	Consultation started in August 2012
Myanmar	Peatland assessment underway	NAP planned after assessment is complete
Singapore	Existing peatlands zoned within Natural Reserve	Focus on supporting issues at regional level
Thailand	Initial consultation initiated	Preparation on the initial draft underway; to be submitted to Cabinet for final approval

20. This output was relevant, i.e. consistent with program strategies and country priorities, and efficient, i.e. commensurate with the original or modified project targets. At the national and local levels, output targets were met and exceeded.

21. In *Indonesia*, the NAP was produced in Indonesian. Consultative workshops connected with integrated peatlands management planning were held in Riau, West Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan provinces. A review report was prepared on the need for integrated policies on peatlands. This and other project initiatives resulted in several important new regulations, including President Instruction No. 10/2011 and renewed by No. 06/2013 on “Moratorium of New Permits and Finalization of Management for Primary Forest and Peatland”, Presidential Decree on the “Reduction of Emission from Deforestation and Degradation of Forest and Peatlands” and Ministry of Environment Regulation No.05/2012 on “Environment Impact Assessment” to include mandatory requirements for peatlands; The Government Regulation No. 71/2014 on “Protection and Management of Peatland Ecosystems.

22. In *Malaysia*, the NAP was approved by Cabinet, translated into Malay and distributed to relevant government agencies for implementation. Progress of NAP implementation has been monitored annually by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) through regular reporting by the National Peatland Project Steering Committee. The NAP implementation plan, as part

⁵ A complementary project, *Sustainable Management of Peatland Forests in South East Asia* (SEApeat), also provided financial support to country peatland assessments and the development of NAPs. SEApeat is financed by the EU (2011-2014) and administered through GEC, which is also the APFP.RPEA.

of the 11th Malaysia Plan (2015-2019), is currently being finalised. Peatland management issues in the National Wetland Policy were reviewed and strengthened through a workshop and on-going stakeholder consultation under the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP) led by MNRE (2013-15). A multi-stakeholder working committee in Selangor State was set up involving relevant stakeholders and met regularly. A State Action Plan (SAPP) was guided by the NAP, developed and is pending adoption by the Selangor State Government. Other states with significant peatland areas were also encouraged to develop similar SAPPs. A detailed multi-stakeholder consultative process was used to develop the North Selangor Peat Swamp Forest integrated management plan as well as plans for the buffer zone and fire prevention and management which were adopted in October 2014.

23. In the *Philippines*, the NAP was adopted in the "Updated National Wetlands Action Plan" for the Philippines (2011-2016) and is being implemented through relevant government agencies. Policies and programs addressing specific peatland management issues were reviewed and developed, including the proposed expansion of the Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary (AMWS) from 19,196 ha to 40,940 ha and to include peatland areas within the municipalities of San Francisco and Talacogon in Agusan del Sur. Peatlands located outside the proposed AMWS expansion and which are classified as Alienable & Disposable Land or are titled have been identified, and concerned local government units (LGUs) have been consulted for possible declaration of those peatlands as critical habitats under the Wildlife Act. Two new Municipal Ordinances were passed by local governments to protect peatlands. (i) Municipality of San Francisco, Agusan del Sur - MO# 01-2013 ("Ordinance for the Protection of the Unique Stunted Peat Swamp Forest in the Barangays Caimpugan and New Visayas, all of San Francisco, Agusan del Sur") and (ii) Municipality of Talacogon, Agusan del Sur - MO# 203-2014 ("An Ordinance for the Protection of the Unique Stunted Peat Swamp Forest within the Municipal Jurisdiction of Talacogon, Agusan del Sur and Providing Funds Thereof"). A Municipal Ordinance for establishing the Leyte Sab-a peatlands as a local conservation area/critical habitat has been drafted.

24. In *Viet Nam*, the NAP has been completed and submitted to the government pending approval. Given the complexity for approval of the NAP due to the change of National Focal Point on Haze and Peatlands from VEA to MARD and back to VEA, progress was slowed for getting national approval. This was beyond the control of the project, and the target was successfully met. As peatland is almost all in two provinces in the south, the project decided to allocate additional resources to enhance management action at the U Minh Thuong National Park (UMTNP) pilot site and associated area. Plans were developed through a multi-stakeholder consultative process to support peatland management at UMTNP. A 5-year Action Plan for Managing UMTNP and its buffer zone, including plans for water management, fire prevention, rehabilitation and sustainable livelihoods development were prepared.

Rating: Highly Satisfactory

25. ***Project Output 1.2: Capacity for peatland management strengthened through training and awareness programmes to support the upscaling of good peatland management practices:*** To promote sustainability of good peatland management practices, the Project had a major focus on capacity building and has provided guidelines for peatland best management practices in South East Asia. Training and awareness programmes aimed to upscale good peatland management and strengthen capacity. At the regional level, a great variety of regional workshops, in-country training sessions and cross study visits were organised to strengthen the capacity of government agencies and rural communities to manage peatlands. Site visits, examination of modules and post-training reports, interviews with key informants and focus group discussions with training participants revealed the high relevance of training, sustained participant enthusiasm and appropriate application of tools. Awareness materials were produced and disseminated widely to the public and media at regional, national and local levels.

26. This output was relevant, i.e. consistent with program strategies and country priorities, and efficient, i.e. commensurate with the original or modified project targets. At the national and local levels, output targets were met and exceeded.

27. In *Indonesia*, training and exchange programmes included producing and distributing 850 training modules. The number of trained personnel (500) and number of trainings (11) exceeded the targets. Awareness of integrated peatlands management in Indonesia was enhanced through the distribution of 1000 posters, 7000 leaflets and 900 VCDs.

28. In *Malaysia*, local level training on peatland and fire management included five capacity building trainings: (i.) TOT on peat assessment & management; (ii.) FDRS interpretation; (iii.) FDRS and forest fires workshop; (iv.) awareness workshop with local community at homestays in Sungai Sireh, organized by Selangor FD and Sahabat Hutan Gambut Selangor Utara (SHGSU); and (v.) a regional FDRS workshop. A total of 275 participants from 40 government agencies, public sector, research institutions and NGOs including 10 ASEAN Countries were involved. Project awareness materials produced included pamphlets, posters, CDs and calendars as well as caps, t-shirts and backpacks, all of which were distributed to the public and to participants during workshops, seminars, training courses, public talks and scientific expeditions. In collaboration with Selangor State Government, Selangor Forestry Department and GEC, 8 public events were conducted at the Raja Musa Forest Reserve including: World Wetlands Day (WWD) 2011, WWD 2012, WWD 2013, WWD 2014 and World Forestry Day (WFD) 2013. These public events attracted more than 2,700 participants.

29. In the *Philippines*, capacity building activities for national and local peatland managers were conducted through a series of seminars and trainings, which included attendance of 14 Philippine representatives (from relevant national agencies, local government units, representatives of pilot sites and universities) in a five (5)-day international study tour conducted in Malaysia (North Selangor Peatland Forest and Klias Forest Reserve). Four other regional trainings/technical workshops were attended by 14 representatives from the Philippines that enabled them to enhance the implementation of the project in the country. A total of 15 trainings/workshops were conducted at national and local settings and allowed the participative development of plans and actions. A training module on Peatlands Assessment and Management was adapted to local conditions and given to 40 participants from local government agencies and units. Awareness materials that were produced and distributed included: (i.) "Juan Meets the Least Famous Forest", comic; (ii) peatland brochures in three languages (English, Bisaya and Waray); (iii.) tarpaulins/posters in Bisaya and Waray; and (iv.) three video documentaries on protecting and saving Philippine peatlands. A pictorial handbook of the Flora of Agusan Peatlands was prepared by the National Museum for printing and distribution.

30. In *Viet Nam*, 14 training workshops were held at UNTNP (10), Ho Chi Minh City (2), Ha Noi (1) and Ca Mau (1) for a total of 856 participants from, among others, UMT and UMH National Park staff, local buffer zone communes, provincial and district agencies. Awareness materials on peatland management in Viet Nameese included (i.) a video on ecosystems and biodiversity in the U Minh region; (ii.) leaflets on peatland assessment, value and function of peatlands, integrated management of water and fires in peatlands, habitats and biodiversity, restoration and conservation of biodiversity in peatlands in the U Minh region; (iii.) posters on peatland biodiversity (4 topics) and (iv.) a booklet on "ecosystems and biodiversity in peatlands of U Minh Thuong National Park".

Rating: Highly Satisfactory

31. **Project Output 1.3: Innovative financial mechanisms to support sustainable peatland management:** In 2013, the regional component prepared a booklet, "*Development of Financing and Incentive Options for Sustainable Management of Peatland Forests in South East Asia*", which presented the current state-of-the-art for sustainable financing opportunities. This output was relevant, i.e. consistent with program strategies and country priorities, and efficient, i.e. commensurate with the original or modified project targets. At the national and local levels, output targets were met and exceeded.

32. In *Indonesia*, innovative peatland management financing mechanisms included using profits gained from cash crops produced from pilot and/demonstration sites to fund operational costs for community fire prevention groups in Riau, Indonesia. A climate finance option is being considered for Kampar Peninsular peatland in Riau. Incentive options for communities in Danau Sentarum National Park, West Kalimantan, included fish products diversification training. A workshop on "Sustainability of Investment in Peatland Plantations", attended by 100 participants, was organised in partnership with

Wetlands International Indonesia and the Indonesian Financial Services Authority. Significant additional resources were allocated for peatlands from national government funding mechanisms and through a range of donors and partners.

33. In *Malaysia*, at North Selangor Peat Swamp Forest (NSPSF), a seedling buy-back system to nurseries set up by the local communities was established in support of peatland reforestation. A climate finance option is being considered for NSPSF. An initial rehabilitation plan for public participation at NSPSF was developed and successfully marketed to access corporate social responsibility (CSR) funds from several donors (e.g., HSBC, Bridgestone, Sime Darby).

34. In the *Philippines*, the “Buying Living Tree System”, an innovative micro-financing scheme initiated in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia, is being replicated at national scale by the Bureau of Fire Protection of the Philippines and launched by the President. Potentials for long-term carbon financing have been explored for the inclusion of the Project-supported Caimpugan peatlands in the REDD+ Demonstration Project under the Philippine National REDD+ Strategy. The project has highlighted that re-wetting, rehabilitation and sustainable management of peatlands and peatland forests substantially reduces GHG emissions from deforestation, forest degradation, conversion to agriculture and the incidence and impact of fires. This elevates the relevance and the potential for peatland forests being included within REDD+ strategies for ASEAN Member States (AMS). LGUs in Agusan Marsh and Leyte Sab-a Basin have committed to provide funds and continue rehabilitation and other pilot site initiatives. The Philippine Tropical Forest Foundation Incorporated, a local donor agency has indicated that they will include the Leyte Sab-a as part of their “Forest and Community Rehabilitation Project” for the Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) affected areas.

35. In *Viet Nam*, a Green Contract between UMTNP and buffer zone communities has supported park management to protect peatlands and enabled poor households to enhance their livelihoods. Fifty-one (51) households participated and were given a temporary lease on a 5-hectare plot of land in the buffer and a US\$750 grant. Three hectares are set aside for agriculture activity including fish-rearing and livestock, while the remaining 2 hectares are reserved for planting *Melaleuca*, which may be used for timber, firewood, furniture and fencing. This arrangement has successfully eliminated the need to harvest resources from the park and thus decreased pressures on resources. They are assisting UMTNP management by monitoring poaching and fire hazards in the park. The arrangement was successful and led to an increase of approximately 50% in income and absence of fire. More than 85 % of the 51 households are getting more income from this activity.

Rating: Highly Satisfactory

Outcome 2: “Reduced rate of degradation of peatlands in South East Asia”

36. ***Project Output 2.1: Status and trends of peatland degradation in South East Asia determined:*** There was insufficient information on the definition of peatlands and the extent, status and change in peatland areas in ASEAN countries prior to the project. Despite the ecological, social and economic importance of peatlands little was known on their socio-economic and livelihoods opportunities. The lack of data, information and understanding of peatlands, peatland management and their potential, seriously hindered policy and strategic, management and operational planning in peatland of South East Asia.

37. Each country undertook inventories or assessed peatlands, prepared databases and GIS based maps and reported the status and trends which were compiled at the regional level. Reliable and timely data on the status and change of peatlands is fundamental if the resources are to be rehabilitated and managed on a sustainable basis.

38. Each project country prepared reports and digitized maps illustrating the status and change of peatland resources. The MoA and MOE, Indonesia, prepared peatland maps in 2011 and 2013 respectively. The FDPM, in collaboration with the Faculty of Forestry, UPM, prepared digitized spatial maps for Malaysian peatlands and prepared peatlands profiles. An assessment of potential peatlands was undertaken in the Philippines and new peatland areas were identified, surveyed and documented. An inventory, report of peatlands and change mapping was prepared for U Minh Thuong National Park and became the basis of the 5 Year Action Plan.

39. Studies on carbon storage carried out in West and Central Kalimantan, Indonesia; Bestari Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia; Caimpugan Peatland in Agusan Marsh, the Philippines; and in U Minh Thuong National Park, Vietnam demonstrate that when integrated approaches to rewetting peatlands, controlling fires, adopting community based livelihoods and fire management approaches and engaging the private sector, that peatland carbon sequestration and storage are considerably increased. A study on the impact of climate change on peatlands and adaptation options was undertaken by the RPEA and published at the regional level in 2013.

Rating: Highly Satisfactory

40. **Project Output 2.2: Rate of degradation of peatlands by fire reduced:** Peat swamp forests under natural conditions are very resistant to fires due to the high water table. Peatlands in South East Asian countries became vulnerable to above and below ground fires when water levels fell due to excessive drainage or severe drought. Peatland areas of Southern Kalimantan, Central and Southern Sumatera are at extreme risk of fire during August-October dry seasons. According to NASA MODIS hotspot data 2002-2011 the number of hotspots detected varied in Kalimantan from less than 10,000 in 2010 (a wet year) to more than 53,000 hotspots in 2006 (an extreme drought year). Similarly in Sumatera, 7,000 hotspots were detected in 2010 and more than 43,000 in 2006.

41. During the TER mission fires continued to burn extensively in the wider Riau Province as plantation companies and logging concessionaires failed to meet fire prevention and control regulations and standards according to a joint inspection conducted by the Presidential Working Unit for the Supervision and Management of Development, Forestry Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and REDD+ in June-August 2014. The peatlands at the 13 specific pilot and demonstration areas are relatively small compared the wider fire risk and hotspot problems but the short term impact of successful fire management planning and management tools, equipment and training in local communities, working with willing private sector personnel has proven at the local level. These will take time to be absorbed into the wider communities and the wider private sector.

42. A real time warning system was developed for peatland fires with overlays of hotspots, peatland maps and a fire danger rating system (FDRS) which was tested in year 2 and is now operational in Malaysia and Indonesia, and fire risk maps prepared by Malaysia were introduced to other AMS. A technical training course was conducted in October 2013 for the other AMS to adopt and implement the system in their own countries. Maps of fire prone peatlands were prepared at the country level, but not yet fully integrated or consolidated at the regional level. More timely data has facilitated a change in focus in pilot areas towards fire prevention through better monitoring, prediction, early warning and preparedness, in addition to rapid response and suppression to incidences of fire. As a result, the risk of fires was reduced in all pilot sites, despite extreme drought conditions.

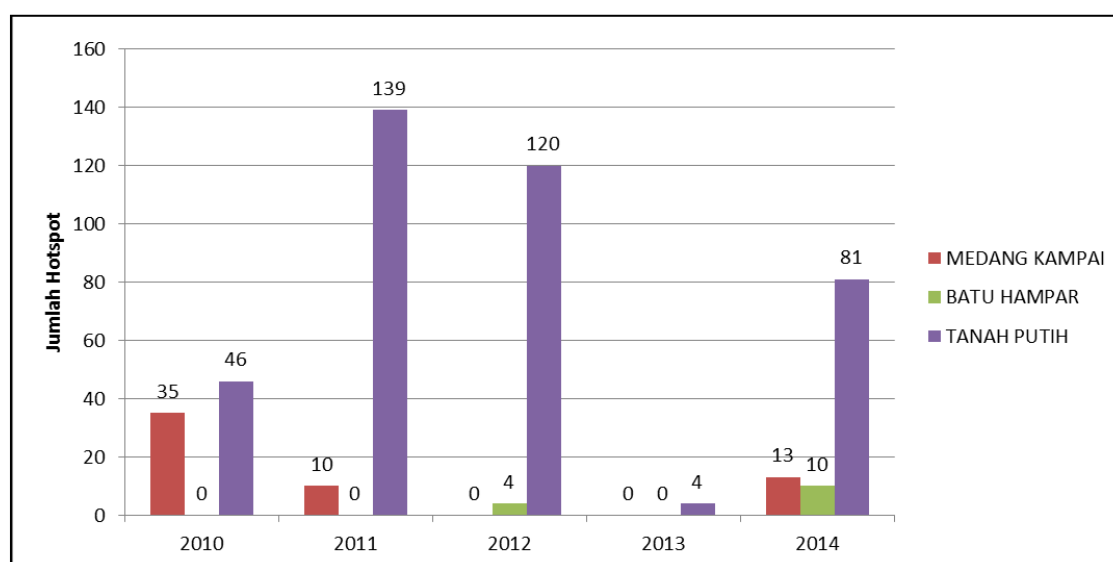
43. There were reduced fires in pilot and demonstration communities during the project and trained community based fire management units influenced neighbouring communities in preventing fires and responded to incidence of fire in adjacent areas. Table 5 and Figure 1 show fire hotspots in the wider Dumai and Rokan Hilir regions in Riau Province, but one must be cautious in claiming the impact of pilot and demonstration areas on the reduction of fire risk in the wider Districts or Province at this early stage in introduction of new integrated and community based fire management approaches. In Dumai and Rokan Hilir, there has been an impact in reducing fires by introduction of the FDRS, fire risk mapping, hotspot monitoring, re-wetting peatlands and the fire prevention and early response adopted in the community based fire management approaches. The project became operational in 2011 so impacts of these new approaches and technologies introduced in 2012 and 2013 are beginning to show positive results in reducing fire risk and preventing fires in 2014 in pilot and demonstration sites. Continued hotspot monitoring will be necessary to ascertain the longer term impact.

44. The most recent hotspot information available for the Dumai and Rokan Hilir areas of Central Sumatera are detailed in Table 5 and illustrated in Figure 1.

Table 5: Hotspot data 2010-2014 in Dumai and Rokan Hilir in Riau Province, 2010-2014

Year	Dumai	Rokan Hilir	
	Medang Kampai	Batu Hampar	Tanah Putih
2010	35	0	46
2011	10	0	139
2012	0	4	120
2013	0	0	4
2014	13	10	81

Figure 1: Hotspot Monitoring in Dumai and Rokan Hilir, Riau Province, Indonesia 2010-2014



45. The fire danger rating system has been accepted by the ASEAN ministers as a key tool for prevention of peatland fires. Another key tool is the mobilization of communities in monitoring, prevention and early response to fire. However, the most effective fire prevention mechanism is rewetting of the peatland areas by building canal water retention dams to control drainage. Management of water to near-natural levels reduces fire risk, enhances forest and biodiversity regeneration and limits encroachment.

Rating: Highly Satisfactory

46. **Project Output 2.3: Conservation measures for peatland biodiversity enhanced at identified critical sites:** Under guidance from the ASEAN region, key peatland resources were promoted for enhanced conservation of biodiversity including: the 568,700 ha Sebangau National Park; 568,700 ha Berbak National Park, 705,271 ha Giam Siak Kecil Biosphere Reserve, and 2,500 ha Zamrud Wildlife Reserve, Indonesia; 186,624 ha Maludam National Park (candidate for ASEAN Heritage Park) and, 10,000 ha Loagan Bunut National Park, Malaysia; Caimpugan Peatland was added to the proposed 19,197 ha Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary expansion, the Philippines; and 8,053 ha U Minh Thuong National Park, designated a ASEAN Heritage Park, Viet Nam. In Indonesia a national moratorium on issuance of new licenses for development of peatland areas was approved for 2011-2015 and a new Government regulation on peatland management adopted in 2014 requires mandatory establishment of conservation areas in each peatland hydrological unit; in Selangor Malaysia a moratorium on logging for 25 years was introduced while in the Philippines selected peatland areas were protected under local ordinances. The increased political, technical, scientific, academic, private sector, community and public awareness of the unique peatland values has heightened pressure to reduce the degradation of peatland areas and to have them promoted as conservation or protected areas.

Rating: Highly Satisfactory

47. **Project Output 2.4: Guidelines for integrated peatland management developed and promoted for peatland areas in the region:** The project developed an Integrated Peatland Planning Guideline for use by ASEAN countries and related national or local action to promote integrated peatland management which was used in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Viet Nam. Progress was made by participating countries on a number of actions including: Presidential Decree on Peatland Degradation and Ministerial Decrees on plantation development on peatlands and the requirements for an environmental impact assessment, Indonesia; Best Management Practices Guidelines for Oil Palm Cultivation on peatland (MPOB, 2011), Best Management Practices for Guidelines for Agricultural Practices on Peatland (MOA and MARDI) and FDPM and FRIM documented Best Management Practices demonstration sites, Malaysia; Guidelines for Protection of Peatlands by local Government have been prepared, and Guidelines for Local Planners prepared and disseminated in the Philippines; and Guidelines for Integrated Fire and Water Management in Peatlands in U Minh Thuong National Park has been prepared and the integrated management approach has been included in the 5 year Action Plans for UMTNP and UMHNP, Viet Nam.

Rating: Highly Satisfactory

Outcome 3: “Integrated management and rehabilitation of peatlands initiated at targeted peatlands”

48. **Project Output 3.1: Sustainable management options for peatlands showcased through demonstration projects:** To share best management practices and promote integrated and sustainable management, a network of 13 demonstration sites for peatland best management practice was established in the four component countries: (i.) 5 sites in *Indonesia*: Rasau Jaya and Danau Sentarum in West Kalimantan, Harapan Jaya and Mumugo in Riau and Sebangau in Central Kalimantan; (ii.) 4 sites in *Malaysia*: North Selangor Peat Swamp Forest (NSPSF), Southeast Pahang Peat Swamp Forest, Klias Peat Swamp Forest in Sabah and Loagan Bunut National Park in Sarawak; (iii.) 2 sites in the *Philippines*: Caimpugan in Agusan del Sur on Mindanao and Leyte Sab-a basin in Leyte and (iv.) 2 sites in *Viet Nam*: U Minh Thuong National Park in Kiên Giang and U Minh Ha National Park in Ca Mau. Demonstration peatland sites in the four countries were typically selected for having management plans and best management practices in place. Sites were promoted through technical visits and peer-to-peer learning and involved a large number of trainings, coordination workshops and cross-visits.

49. The Project took a multi-stakeholder, multi-level consultative approach to integrated peatland management and ensured that lessons learned from demonstration and pilot testing were up-scaled to local, provincial and national land management activities. Regional activities and training programs ensured that benefits from integrated peatland management were incorporated into wider frameworks, including policies and plans for peat forests and other land-related resources.

50. This output was relevant, i.e. consistent with program strategies and country priorities, and efficient, i.e. commensurate with the original or modified project targets. At the regional, national and local levels, output targets were met and exceeded.

Rating: Highly Satisfactory

51. **Project Output 3.2: Maintenance and rehabilitation activities in identified critical peatland sites (pilot sites) implemented:** A regional network of pilot and demonstration sites was established in the four countries. Land use-planning activities including iterative community consultations and land-use zoning at the project pilot sites were developed and implemented. Integrated management strategies in the form of Master Plans for sustainable peatland management and Management Plans for several protected areas and their buffer zones were prepared and included initial implementation stages. Pilot sites in degraded peatlands were rehabilitated using a variety of methods including construction of canal blocks and shallow wells as fire prevention and control measures, enrichment planting with fast-growing indigenous tree species (e.g., *Macaranga*, *Melaleuca*) and supporting alternate livelihoods of adjacent communities with planting rubber trees integrated with pineapples among other measures. Maintenance and rehabilitation programmes were in some cases (e.g., Riau and Malaysia) developed with oil palm companies operating on peatland. The project has highlighted that re-wetting, rehabilitation and sustainable management of peatlands and peatland forests

substantially reduces GHG emissions from deforestation, forest degradation, conversion to agriculture and the incidence and impact of fires.

52. This output was relevant, i.e. consistent with program strategies and country priorities, and efficient, i.e. commensurate with the original or modified project targets. At the national and local levels, output targets were met and exceeded.

53. In *Indonesia*, canal blocks and shallow wells were constructed at pilot sites in Mumugo, Sepahat, Tanjung Leban, Pelintung and Guntung as fire prevention and control measures. Demonstration plots in degraded peatlands were planted with rubber trees integrated with pineapples in Harapan Jaya, for example. Rehabilitation was initiated on approximately 20 ha of peatlands. Capacity building for increasing skills of community fire brigades was organized in Riau, Central Kalimantan and West Kalimantan. A multi-stakeholder Private Partnership Programme was established to address rehabilitation and sustainable management of targeted peatlands in Riau and West Kalimantan. For example, PT. Sinarmas Forestry in Bengkalis, Riau, provided a micro-finance office (Koperasi), screen display for monitoring hot spots, android mobile phones for receiving hot spot and FDRS information as well as constructing canal blocks.

54. In *Malaysia*, the project pilot site was at Raja Musa Forest Reserve in northern Selangor. Activities were designed mainly for rehabilitating peatlands and to establish partnerships between land owners in the buffer zone and local communities to safeguard and rehabilitate peat swamp forest. A manual on peat swamp rehabilitation was developed by FRIM and FDPM and used for training. Between 2008 and 2012, 850 units of small and medium-sized blocks in drainage canals were constructed by SFD leading to the rehabilitation of 300 ha. Concrete/rock fill check dams and canal blocks were installed to assist rehabilitation of an additional 100 ha. Approximately 130 ha within Forest Compartments were replanted and treated. The project facilitated planting ca. 80,000 trees by thousands of volunteers (e.g., students, general public, members of the local community, private sector). Lessons from rehabilitation were documented by FRIM in a report, "Degraded Peat Swamp Forest Rehabilitation Techniques", which was distributed through the project network.

55. In the *Philippines*, demonstration projects for sustainable use and rehabilitation of peatlands were implemented in two pilot sites, Caimpugan at Agusan Marsh in Agusan del Sur Province and the Leyte Sab-a basin in Leyte Province. Action Plans for rehabilitation were developed with local communities and LGUs at both pilot sites for restoring the hydrological regime and reforestation; plans were developed for 8 barangay at Agusan and 4 at Leyte. Ten (10) hectares of degraded peatlands in Agusan Marsh (5 ha each in Caimpugan and Maharlika) were planted with indigenous flood-tolerant tree species, i.e. Lanipao (*Terminalia copelandii*), Bangkal (*Nauclea orientalis*), Mambog (*Mitragyna diversifolia*), Potat (*Barringtonia acutangula*) and Tiga (*Tristaniaopsis micrantha*). Four (4) ha (1 ha per barangay) of degraded peatlands within the Leyte Sab-a basin were planted with Lanipao trees. In addition 80 ha of peatlands within the watershed of Leyte Sab-a Basin and 200 ha in Agusan Marsh were included in DENR's National Greening Program. Fourteen (14) other sites throughout the country were also surveyed and assessed; 10 (6 in Mindanao, 3 in Luzon, 1 in Samar) were positive for presence of peatlands.

56. In *Viet Nam*, guidelines on peatland rehabilitation and restoration were developed, and a handbook on conservation and sustainable use of peatlands in U Minh Thuong National Park (UMTNP) was published and distributed to stakeholders for information and training. A project to rehabilitate 40 ha of *Melaleuca* forest in UMTNP was prepared and approved by the Kiên Giang provincial government. Improvements to hydrology management have resulted in a healthier more durable forest ecosystem as well as the dramatic restoration and increase in seasonally inundated grasslands, which had largely disappeared due to earlier water mismanagement. This has resulted in the restoration of habitat for water birds whose population is now increasing. During implementation, lessons learned and best practices of water and fire management from project activities in UMTNP were applied effectively to peatlands in nearby U Minh Ha National Park, Ca Mau province.

Rating: Highly Satisfactory

57. **Project Output 3.3.: Integrated management planning for identified critical sites developed and adopted:** Guidelines for integrated management of peatlands were developed based on experience in the region. Significant actions were taken at pilot sites to promote integrated management through multi-stakeholder collaboration and consultation. These efforts have led to the development of a detailed Integrated Management Plan for the Northern Selangor Peat Swamp Forest (NSPSF) 2014-2023 in Malaysia and associated buffer zone plan and Cooperative Fire management Plan; and a Five-Year Action Plan/Management Plan for the U Minh Thuong National Park in Viet Nam. A draft management plan for the Agusan Marsh is being edited and refined before being included in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan of the Municipality of San Francisco, Agusan del Sur, Philippines.

58. This output was relevant, i.e. consistent with program strategies and country priorities, and efficient, i.e. commensurate with the original or modified project targets. At the national and local levels, output targets were met and exceeded.

59. In *Indonesia*, a Master Plan for sustainable peatland management in Riau was developed and adopted, and Riau Province Spatial Planning was established to include sustainable peatland management. A Master Plan in Kampar Peninsula was completed by the Research Centre for Tropical Peatland, University of Riau, with assistance from the project. Kampar Peninsular was designated as a Special Forestry Management Unit by the Ministry of Forestry and required coordination among private sector plantation companies and an assessment of the potential for a carbon (REDD+) project on a portion of the peninsula. The Siak Peatland Biosphere Reserve (UNESCO Man and Biosphere Programme) was established; activities included ecotourism development, fish culture, peat water treatment and enabling cooperation with other stakeholders. A Master Plan for sustainable peatland management in West Kalimantan was developed and adopted, and an Action Plan for Rasau Jaya peatland was developed. In Central Kalimantan, a carbon emission study on degraded peatland was conducted in support of developing sustainable peatland management.

60. In *Malaysia*, a revised Integrated Management Plan (IMP) for North Selangor Peat Swamp Forest (NSPSF, 2014-2023) was, after extensive multi-stakeholder consultations, finalised in 2014. Separate management strategies for NSPSF peatland rehabilitation, fire management and the buffer zone were developed as part of the NSPSF IMP exercise. Restrictions on development actions within the NSPSF buffer zone were identified through extensive stakeholder consensus and approved by the State Economic Action Council. These development actions will be monitored and enforced by the SFD, local government agencies and the State Peatland Working Committee.

61. In the *Philippines*, local government units (LGUs) with jurisdiction over peatlands in the project pilot sites were assisted by the project to incorporate peatland conservation zoning in their Comprehensive Land-use Plans (CLUP). Establishment of protection for an important peatland in the Leyte Sab-a basin has been included in a draft Municipal Ordinance. A training module for integrating peatlands in the CLUP process was developed and is being used by the LGUs in updating and finalising their CLUPs. A final draft "Updating and Enhancement of Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary (AMWS) Management Plan" has been prepared and awaits final modifications and approval. This revised management plan for the Agusan Marsh in Agusan del Sur on Mindanao updates an earlier one prepared for the Caimpugan area and is the result of extensive local community and LGU consultation.

62. In *Viet Nam*, a plan for peatlands conservation and rehabilitation and biodiversity conservation in U Minh Thuong National Park, Kiên Giang, has been implemented at the provincial level. A review of the UMTNP management plan was completed and resulted in an approved Five-year Action Plan for UMTNP. Plans include water and fire management, water bird habitat management, rehabilitation and socio-economic initiatives in the buffer zone. In addition, a land-use plan for the buffer zone of nearby U Minh Ha National Park (UMHNP) in Ca Mau was prepared to support local government. VEA, in collaboration with the component's National Expert, developed a proposal that UMTNP become an ASEAN Heritage Park, and approval was received from ASEAN in 2013.

Rating: Highly Satisfactory

Outcome 4: “Local communities and the private sector actively contributing to sustainable peatland management”.

63. **Project Output 4.1: Integrated sustainable peatland management implemented in partnership with the private sector through joint activities at identified critical sites:** The Project facilitated and supported the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and its Peatland Working Group (PLWG) to develop guidelines on Best Management Practices for Existing Oil Palm Cultivation on peatlands that were adopted by RSPO in 2012 and incorporated into its revised “Principles and Criteria for Sustainable Palm Oil” in 2013 and National Interpretations in Malaysia and Indonesia in 2014. The companies are encouraged to enhance water management and fire prevention in plantations and adjacent areas and support sustainable management by adjacent communities. APRIL/RAPP Group, Sinarmas/APP Group, Diamond Raya Timber Group have funded and supported community based fire management and community livelihoods support in Harapan Jaya, Sepahat, Tanjung Leban, Bantayan and 4 other villages in the Pelalawan District, Kampar Peninsula, Indonesia; PKPS, KDEB, FELDA and Sime Darby funded and participated in buffer zone protection and rehabilitation in Malaysia. The outcome from these BMPs will not be immediately apparent, however, the influence through the RSPO is an excellent mechanism in Malaysia and Indonesia as these companies have environmental and social responsibilities that they wish to uphold in their corporate image to shareholders and the public.

64. The private sector participated as an important stakeholder in an inclusive process to contribute to the implementation of the ASEAN Programme for Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems (2014-2020).

Rating: Highly Satisfactory

65. **Project Output 4.2: Local communities empowered for sustainable peatland management through poverty alleviation, alternative livelihoods and micro-financing:** The project developed Best Management Practices guidance for community livelihoods engagement. A Community Forest Management Plan for Kapuas Hulu, Indonesia was developed. Livelihoods initiatives varied according to local contexts between countries. Communities were supported in pineapple, rubber, horticultural crops, shallow wells, canal blocking dams and community-based fire management in Sumatra and Kalimantan, Indonesia. In Malaysia a community forest seedling buy-back system has worked well in supporting livelihoods whilst producing planting stock for the rehabilitation programme on peatlands. Support to eco-tourism for wilderness experience and environmental awareness has been successful in Selangor, Malaysia. *sorjan* farming techniques to grow pineapples and horticultural crops in raised beds and piloting of floating and vertical gardens showed promise in communities bordering the Agusan Marsh, Agusan del Sur, Philippines. Under Green Contracts, the 51 households in the buffer zone with the UMTNP, Viet Nam have demonstrated the diversity and innovation in land-use by integrating fruit and vegetable growing, fish farming and livestock and poultry management that has doubled their annual incomes and eliminated their dependence on the peatland core zone in the National Park.

Rating: Highly Satisfactory

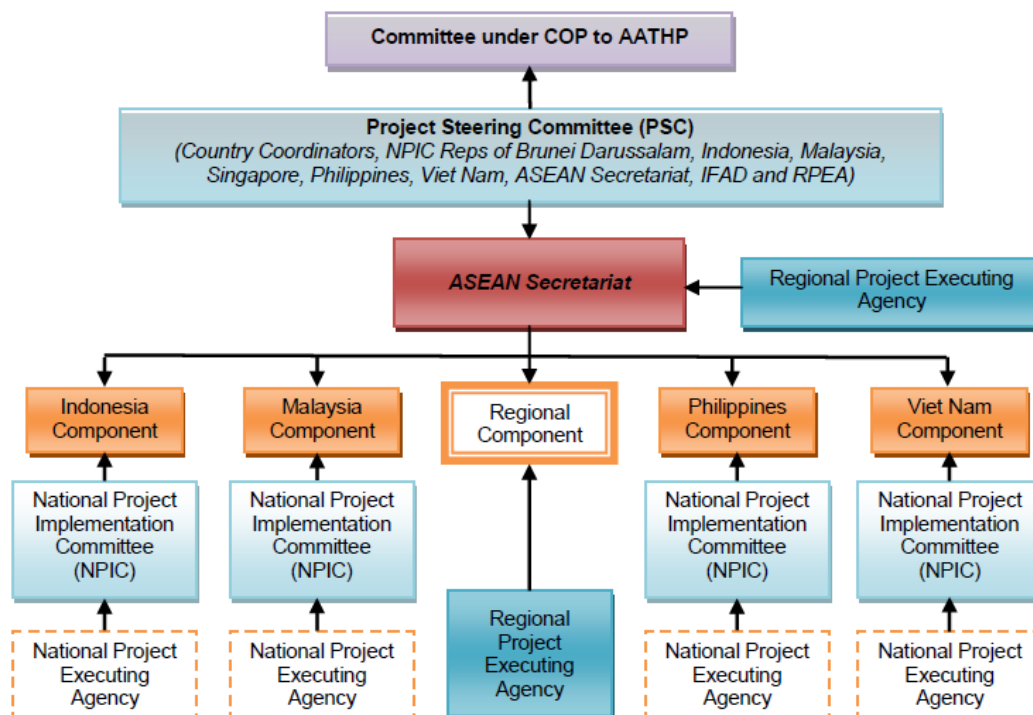
Outcome 5: “Project effectively managed”

66. **Project management.** The project is complex as it involves regional and national institutions from the different countries. To achieve effective and efficient project management and to ensure smooth implementation, the project is managed and implemented using the existing ASEAN and national institutional mechanisms established for haze prevention and peatland management such as AATHP and national working groups. This arrangement would avoid duplication and minimize project management and overhead costs. More importantly, this would also strengthen the existing structures and ensure sustainability of the project after its completion as the activities are mainstreamed into the ASEAN/national policy and institutional framework. ASEAN already has strong institutional, regulatory and policy framework for managing forest fires and trans-boundary haze pollution whereby sustainable peatland management is considered as high priority.

67. The project governance structures are established at regional, national and local levels which include several bodies, namely ASEAN Committee under Conference of Parties (COP) to ASEAN Agreement on Trans-boundary Haze Pollution (AATHP), the Project Steering Committee (PSC), the National Project Implementation Committee (NPIC) and the Local Project Implementation Committee (LPIC). The main agencies / committees involved in project implementation are the ASEAN Secretariat, the National Coordinators (NC), the Regional Project Executing Agency (RPEA i.e. the Global Environment Centre, GEC), the National Project Executing Agency (NPEA) and the Local Project Executing Agency (LPEA) where appropriate.

68. Figure 2 illustrates the overall governance structure for project management and implementation. Each institution has clear roles and responsibilities as described in the Project Procedure Manual (PPM) to ensure good coordination and smooth implementation of the project.

Figure 2: Institutional Setting for the APFP Project



69. Project implementation is carried out by the Regional Project Executing Agency (RPEA) working in partnership with the Coordinators and National Executing Agencies of the respective country components. Semi-annual reports are reviewed by the PMG. The overall guidance comes from the PSC.

70. **Project Output 5.1: Project governance, management and coordination mechanisms at country levels established:** Institutional arrangements at all levels were established as scheduled. National Project Implementation Committees (NPICs) were established, and relevant local project implementation committees were established in each country. A National Project Executing Agency (NPEA), National Coordinator (NC) and National Expert (NE) were given the responsibilities for management of technical, administrative and financial implementation. Technical experts (consultants) were hired to assist the NCs on certain technical aspects and support staff recruited for financial management as required. The NPEAs coordinated effectively with other relevant government agencies, NGOs as well as private sector, resulted in significant financial support (in-kind and cash) for project implementation. The ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC) and the Regional Project Executing Agency (RPEA) have provided effective coordination and regular inputs and reviews for country components in accordance with the Project Procedures Manual (PPM) which provided clear roles and responsibilities for each institution for smooth project implementation. Participating countries prepared their inputs to Semi-Annual Progress Reports (SAPR), Project Management Meetings (PMMs),

Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings, Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), Mid Term Review (MTR), and Project Completion Reports (PCR); the national and local coordination mechanisms have remained effective throughout the project and in most cases will continue beyond the project life.

Rating: Highly Satisfactory

71. ***Project Output 5.2: Project governance mechanism overseen and guided and effectively coordinated, monitored and evaluated:*** The regional management has completed all requirements for effective project management as scheduled. The regional project management developed a detailed PPM to guide project implementation and also to integrate the project into ASEAN governance mechanisms at national and regional levels. Similarly, the country component management had been integrated into national mechanisms to empower stakeholders at national, provincial and local levels, and this procedure leveraged significantly more resources.

72. The project experienced delays at the beginning due to procedural matters within some of the governments of the participating countries for the necessary approvals - in the signing of the Grant Sub-Agreements (Malaysia), opening of the bank accounts, the appointment of the signatories and other requirements of the Withdrawal Applications, which required considerable time. As a result there was a delay in the initial transfer of project funds to the national executing agencies in the participating countries and country component activities and outputs were rescheduled in some instances. A Project Management Meeting (PMM) and Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting were organized in Viet Nam in November 2011 and a Special Project Management Meeting was held in February 2012 to resolve outstanding administrative issues in the participating countries.

73. Despite initial delays at the beginning all expected outputs and outcomes were achieved using national allocations, co-financing, and advances from RPEA which sustained the project prior to GEF fund availability, and there was smooth progress over the last 2 years so that all expected outputs and outcomes were achieved by 30 June 2014. Another feature of the project was the complementarity of the APFP with the SEApeat (EU) project, also coordinated by GEC and by using country funds, which covered for delayed GEF funds disbursements to finance critical activities that affected project delivery. Semi-Annual Progress Reports were produced for each component, and annual Project Implementation Reports were submitted to IFAD on schedule. Regional Project Management Meetings (PMMs) were organized every six months and Project Steering Committee Meetings (PSC) were organized annually in the participating countries on rotation basis. Each component prepared financial statements that were subject to annual audit reporting. The regional project management process operated smoothly with 10 Project Management Meetings, 2 Special Meetings and 5 Project Steering Committee Meetings and reports 2-3 times per year to ASEAN senior officials and ministers. All reporting was in general on schedule.

Rating: Highly Satisfactory

Assessment of project outcomes and objectives⁶

Project Relevance

74. The overall project was formulated to support implementation of the *ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy* (2006-2020), endorsed by the ten ASEAN Governments in 2006, and the ASEAN Peatland Management Initiative adopted at the 20th Meeting of the ASEAN Senior Officials on the Environment-Haze Technical Task Force in 2003. The participating countries faced exploitation and drainage of peatlands due to log harvesting and/or expansion of agriculture and forestry plantations and communities onto peatlands that triggered loss of soil productivity, biodiversity, carbon sinks, hydrological buffers and an increase in the incidence and impact of fires and smoke haze on lives and livelihoods in the region. There was insufficient awareness (political, technical, scientific, academic, commercial, community and public) of the immense value of peatlands and peatland forests at that time, not only in the ASEAN region, but also globally. The project was timely, relevant and fundamental in supporting the implementation of the ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy and

⁶ According to the GEF Guidelines, the overall rating of the project may not be higher than the lowest rating on relevance and effectiveness

the preparation and implementation of the National Action Plans on Peatlands (NAPs). Additionally, the capacity building, development of management or actions plans, best practices guidelines, manuals, mapping tools and network of pilot and demonstration sites provided the critical foundation, in association with the SEApeat Project (EU-funded) helped to raise awareness and understanding of the need for integrated multi-disciplinary and inter-sectoral, participatory, multi-stakeholder approaches needed to rehabilitate and sustainably manage the fragile peatland ecosystems in the other non-participating ASEAN Member States (AMS).

75. Building on the lessons learned from the APFP and SEApeat projects, AMS agreed to establish the ASEAN Programme for Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems (2014-2020) (APSMPE) that has been designed to support full implementation of the APMS and enhance collaboration between different peatland related stakeholders in the ASEAN region to sustain local livelihoods, reduce fire risks (and associated haze) and contribute to global environmental management. This is a significant impact of the APFP project.

Rating: Highly Satisfactory

Project Effectiveness

76. The project objectives, outcomes and outputs have been fully achieved and best practices guidelines, pilots and demonstrations, together with associated capacity building have been introduced. A feature of the project has been, on the one hand, the vertical integration of interventions for peatland rehabilitation and sustainable management from the ASEAN, national, provincial and district to the community levels. On the other hand, the horizontal integration across sectors involving stakeholders responsible for land-use planning, agriculture, forestry, environment, climate change, private sector, environmental and social NGOs and the public. A key factor in project design was the multi-faceted approach that required very targeted inputs, activities, outputs and outcomes tailored to each participating country needs. This was achieved by adopting multi-stakeholder approaches from the outset, so interventions were those considered important in each context. The multi-stakeholder approach paid dividends in unlocking co-funding and collaboration across sectors and with the private sector, other donors and NGOs. The learning by doing, adaptive management approach has also been a feature as lessons were learned from pilots, demonstrations and in-country and in-regional exchanges that resulted in adaptation of approaches. Stronger ASEAN, national and sub-national regulations, policies and planning for rehabilitation and sustainable management of peatlands have resulted from the project. However, the scale and pressure from the private sector and poor communities to continue encroachment onto peatlands, particularly in Indonesia remains intense.

Rating: Highly Satisfactory

Project Efficiency

77. Initially, the project had minor shortcomings in financial delivery that impacted scheduling of technical delivery and achievement of outcomes. Deliberate efforts were initiated to address these shortcomings and to minimize project management and overhead costs. The project was designed to be managed and implemented using the existing ASEAN/national institutional mechanisms to avoid duplication, enhance ownership and ensure sustainability of the project after completion as the activities are mainstreamed into the ASEAN/national policy and institutional framework.

78. During inception, whilst harmonizing and clarifying administrative procedures and approvals, initial transfer of funds and mobilization of project outputs and activities were delayed. However, since the MTR there was significant and smooth progress in technical and financial delivery, resulting in all outcomes and outputs being achieved by 30 June 2014.

79. The ASEC selection of GEC as the RPEA that coordinated the regional component and guided the country components through National Project Implementation Committees and National Coordinators representing the most relevant national government agencies that contracted part time National Experts were decisions based on cost-effectiveness, minimizing overheads, employing appropriate technical and financial expertise and experience, enhancing ownership and facilitating integration into national programmes. Another feature of the project was the complementarity of the

APFP with the SEApeat (EU) project, also coordinated by GEC that extended peatland initiatives into other ASEAN countries.

80. The GEF funds were strategically targeted to priority outcomes, outputs and activities critical for rehabilitation and sustainable management of peatlands in South East Asia. A feature of the APFP project was the dovetailing of the regional component into strengthening implementation of national programmes and initiatives in each participating country. The project created significant public awareness on the importance of peatland forest management and commitments from various partners to support the project.

81. The efficiency of project management and technical and financial delivery compared favourably with similar GEF Trust Fund regional projects in the Asia Pacific region⁷. These other GEF regional projects have confronted the complexities in coordinating regional projects in multiple focal areas in multiple countries.

Rating: Satisfactory

Assessment of sustainability^{8,9}

Financial Risks

82. The project has been financed by various sources of funds and the project completion report shows that project implementing agencies and partners have heightened awareness and strong commitment to support peatland management and the project, as shown in Table 6. The actual amount of Government (national and local levels), private sector and NGO co-funding for the project was more than double that of the original plan, and other proposals and project commitments have resulted (e.g. EU support to SEApeat). The 10 ASEAN countries at ministerial level have approved the establishment of a USD 250 million programme to support follow-up, replication and scaling up of the project activities. More than USD 150 million has been committed. Routine operating costs (salaries and operation and maintenance) are already being borne by the Government and are expected to continue after the project. Unless there is an economic or financial crisis in the near future, which is unlikely, the project has good prospects to be replicated or scaled up to other sites. There are moderate risks that affect the financial dimension of sustainability.

Rating: Moderately Likely

Socio-political Risks

83. Socio-political risks usually arise when there is a change in the Government at National, Provincial or District levels and policies related to peatland management change in priority, hence in budgeting as a result. However, based on the current situation where interests, commitments and support from ASEAN and the Governments, donors, private sector and NGOs are high, it is unlikely that there will be drastic change in the policy and socio-political commitment to peatland management. There are moderate risks that affect the socio-political dimension of sustainability. Social and cultural sustainability at the community level is being addressed by improving the awareness of the community and ensuring representation of all groups including ethnic minorities and women in the development of community plans, especially to improve their livelihood and to enhance their ownership of the project.

Rating: Moderately Likely

⁷ GEF ID: 3819: "Forestry and Protected Area Management in the Pacific". GEF Agency: FAO. Countries: Regional, Fiji, Samoa, Vanuatu and Niue.

GEF ID 3589: "Coastal and Marine Reserve Management in the Coral Triangle of SE Asia under the Coral Triangle Initiative"; GEG Agency: ADB.

Countries: Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines;

GEF ID: 4635: "Scaling up Partnership Investments for Sustainable Development of the Large Marine Ecosystems of East Asia and their Coasts"; GEF Agency: the World Bank. Countries: Regional, China, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam.

⁸ GEF Guidelines specify the Ratings as: **Likely (L)**. There are no or negligible risks that affect this dimension of sustainability; **Moderately Likely (ML)**. There are moderate risks that affect this dimension of sustainability; **Moderately Unlikely (MU)**. There are significant risks that affect this dimension of sustainability; **Unlikely (U)**. There are severe risks that affect this dimension of sustainability

⁹ Overall rating of sustainability will not be higher than the lowest rated dimension.

Institutional Framework and Governance Risks

84. A priority of the project was in capacity building at all levels of institutions and governance relating to peatland management. However, with mobility of staff and change in decision makers, whether in the government, private sector or community there are risks of loss of institutional memory. However, the project adopted a comprehensive approach that will help to reduce the loss of institutional memory on peatland management. Peatland management is now deep-seated within the framework of the ASEAN Regional Peatland Management Strategy, National Actions Plans, Management/Action Plans, regulations and policies of participating countries were prepared in multi-stakeholder processes that were transparent and participatory. It is recognized that capacity building and awareness programmes need to be maintained on an on-going basis. There are moderate risks that affect the institutional framework and governance dimensions of sustainability.

Rating: Moderately Likely

Environmental Risks

85. Certain environmental events and activities are likely to pose some degree of threat to sustainability of project outcomes. Long-term global and local climate changes and unpredictable fluctuations in extreme weather events (typhoons, floods, droughts and associated fire, tidal swells, sea-level rise) would alter peatland environmental services, agricultural potential and biodiversity stability. The potential effects of hydrological changes due to drainage and reclamation on the chemical and physical properties of surface peat, microbial activity, tree stand, ground vegetation, fire and overall biodiversity can be significant. Alienating peatlands for agriculture, forestry and other development as well as inadequate protected area management in the future could neutralize the biodiversity and livelihoods-related gains made by the project. The project has taken measures to reduce environmental risks at project sites through review of policies, regulations, strategies, best management practices, fire risk mapping and increased piloting, awareness and education within and beyond the project. However, there remain moderate risks that affect this dimension of sustainability; particularly those that are external (e.g., long term climatic changes and unpredictable, extreme weather events).

Rating: Moderately Likely

Assessment of catalytic role

Innovation

86. Catalytic actions by the project were significant with continued strengths in knowledge sharing and innovation. These include *sorjan* farming in Sab-a Basin and floating gardens in Caimpugan, Agusan Marsh, Philippines. The Buying Living Trees System (BLTS) is an approach pioneered in Indonesia that engages local communities in reforestation activities over 4 – 5 years for ensuring optimal seedling survival. Green Contracts between the U Minh Thuong National Park UMTNP, Viet Nam, and buffer zone communities enabled them to enhance their livelihoods cropping on 3 of 5 ha allocated land and reduced pressure on Park natural resources. Maintaining water levels in UMTNP based on topographic features has proved successful in improving hydrogeological functions. Certified sustainable peat swamp forest management, especially for Ramin (*Gonystylus bancanus*) was undertaken in Rokan Hilir, Riau, Indonesia. Manuals and guidelines developed with the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) for existing oil palm plantations on peatland established new approaches to wise environmental management. The introduction of fire risk mapping and fire danger rating systems are not new innovations, but were introduced to the ASEAN countries because of their significant impact in lowering vulnerability to catastrophic peatland fires. Further, there was the added value of several outputs (e.g., publications, ASEAN Heritage Park designation) not in the original project design as well as innovative financing approaches.

Replication and Scaling up

87. In the project NAPs, policies, regulations, strategies, management plans, best practices guidelines, pilots and demonstrations were prepared. Proposals were prepared and submitted from

both country and ASEAN levels to secure further funding for peatland management. The ASEAN Programme for Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems (2014-2020) was designed to support collaboration between different stakeholders (Government, private sector, communities, NGOs and civil society) in the ASEAN region to sustain local livelihoods, reduce fire risks (and associated haze) and contribute to global environmental management. Participating countries have proposals submitted to National, Provincial and District Governments, NGOs, private sector and international donors for on-going support to peatland management. It was recognized that collective actions and enhanced cooperation of key stakeholder groups was necessary to balance the interventions that support the livelihoods of poor communities and the environmental values of peatlands (hydrology, biodiversity, carbon sinks, soils, recreation etc.).

88. If the co-funding trend through this project is an indication, then replication and up-scaling can be targeted at priority peatland ecosystems and vulnerable communities. About USD 250 million of on-going and planned projects and activities have been identified by AMS and partners for inclusion in the ASEAN Programme for Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems (APSME). A Concept Paper (2014) details a draft programme framework, 2014-2020. One collaborating partner, the EU, confirmed a USD 27 million commitment to the ASEAN Programme for Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems (2014-2020) in September 2014. An ASEAN Task Force on Peatlands was established by ASEAN Ministers at the 9th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP-9) to the ASEAN Agreement on Trans-boundary Haze Pollution (25 September, 2013, Surabaya, Indonesia) to achieve the goals and objectives of the APMS by 2020, maintain the momentum and build upon the sound foundation established. The heightened awareness of the critical importance in rehabilitation and sustainable management of peatlands from APFP has been mainstreamed into the IFAD agricultural lending portfolio.

Assessment of M&E system

89. The Overall rating of the M&E system based upon the sound design, quality and timeliness of the M&E plan implementation, is *Highly Satisfactory*.

M&E Design

90. The Project Procedures Manual recognized the vital importance of monitoring and evaluation of GEF funded projects. For monitoring purposes, the PPM detailed the project logical framework by outcome, by output by indicator, baseline and targets and progress towards achievement according to region and each participating country. The M&E reporting for the project was designed as a process including: Monitoring of Project Annual Work Plan and Budget by the RPEA and National Coordinator/NPEA for implementation monitoring. Semi-annual National Project Implementation Committee Meetings were held to review implementation and to resolve any issues. Semi-annual Progress Reports were prepared by National Coordinators and the NPEA to detail and analyze project achievements, outcomes and outputs, major constraints, lessons learned and recommended actions. Project Implementation Reports were submitted to IFAD on an annual basis. Annual Project Progress Review Meetings were held at the country level to review technical and financial delivery compared to the AWPB. Field Visits were conducted by the RPEA/ASEAN on an annual basis and NCs and NEs on a regular basis to respond to issues that arose and to guide corrective actions.

Rating: Highly Satisfactory

M&E Plan Implementation

91. The M&E reporting as detailed in the PPM was generally carried out as scheduled and allowed national, regional and overall supervision and guidance of the project at all levels to be provided throughout the project. Additionally, briefings to ASEAN senior officials and ministers were conducted 2-3 times per year and the regular decisions of ASEAN ministerial meetings related to the progress and scaling up of the programme were communicated to regional and country components and incorporated into project implementation and outcomes.

92. A Project Completion Report was prepared in advance of the Terminal Evaluation Review. During the project duration, independent evaluation was undertaken by way of a Mid Term Review

(October-November 2012) that highlighted issues requiring decisions, detailed lessons learned and recommended actions. The independent Terminal Evaluation Review (September-October, 2014) evaluated project performance and impacts, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, lessons learned and recommendations for future interventions on peatland management interventions.

Rating: Highly Satisfactory

Budgeting and Financing for M&E

93. Due to GEF guidelines during project design, the overall budget for the regional project management was no more than 10% of the total project budget, while the budget for M&E is only a part of that project management budget. It was noted that due to complexity of the project and dispersed locations of the project sites, the allocated project management budget in some countries was inadequate. For example in Viet Nam where the project management unit was in Hanoi whilst the project sites were far away in the Southern region, the allocated budget for project management was only USD 11,000 (4.8% of the total Viet Nam allocation), certainly was inadequate for effective supervision and M&E activities. Other countries were able to overcome the problem by using the co-funding. There were minor shortcomings in budgeting and financing for M&E during the design phase of project planning.

94. Monitoring implementation of physical/technical progress was verified using Semi-Annual Progress Reports, AWPBs (where project management budget included M&E budget) and Project Implementation Reports. All reports contained information on the progress of project achievements, the money spent and the budget remaining. The AWPB was presented to the PSC and PMMs and was discussed in detail. It was endorsed or sent back for further articulation/improvement. The Mid-Term and the Terminal Evaluation Reviews were budgeted as independent M&E for the project. Based on the above arrangements, the monitoring and evaluation mechanism was set up to facilitate smooth work and budgetary flows and generally worked as planned.

Rating: Satisfactory

Assessment of processes affecting attainment of project results

Preparation and Readiness

95. The project objectives and components are clear and practicable but a bit ambitious considering the time frame set. During the design phase, the capacities of the executing institutions and counterparts had been properly considered. The project was built on the experiences of ASEAN and other peatland projects and the lessons learned were incorporated into project design. The project design was complex and challenging as it involved multi-partners, multi-countries, multi-levels and multi-stakeholders. The ASEC selection of GEC as the RPEA was an appropriate decision as it has the technical expertise and experience in overseeing the coordination of technical and financial delivery of the regional component and the overall project outcomes and outputs. The partnership arrangements were identified, and roles and responsibilities were negotiated prior to project implementation. Counterpart resources (funding, staff and facilities), necessary enabling legislation and adequate project management arrangements were in place. PPM describing clear roles and responsibilities of each institution was developed during inception.

Country Ownership

96. The project was in line with the sectoral and development priorities and plans of all four participating countries. Project outcomes contributed to national development priorities and plans. The most relevant country representatives from government and civil society were involved in project planning and implementation. Country governments have several approved policies, ordinances and regulatory frameworks that were catalysed by, and are in line with, the project's objectives. Financial disbursement was made by IFAD, at the request of ASEAC, directly to the relevant host country government agencies and thus ensured greater country ownership of project implementation and

financial accountability.. Country component administration was guided by Grant Sub-Agreements. Financial administration followed national procedures and included fund management, procurement, accounting and auditing. The later was made mainly by government auditing agencies according to country requirements. Reporting followed project procedures and formats established in the Project Procedures Manual (PMP).

97. At the 16th Meeting of the Sub-Regional Ministerial Steering Committee on Trans-boundary Haze Pollution (16th MSC), 2 April 2014, Brunei Darussalam, the Ministers emphasised that sustainable management of fire prone areas especially peatlands remains a high priority for prevention of fires and smoke haze, as well as the mitigation of the impact of climate change. The Ministers noted the substantive progress in the development of a new ASEAN Programme on Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems (APSMPE 2014-2020). The Ministers renewed their commitment to coordinate implementation of this regional Programme through national level support and commitment.

Stakeholder Involvement

98. Innovative approaches to peatland management and partnership engagement have strengthened stakeholder involvement and enhanced sustainability. A key feature of the Project and the basis for each component was multi-stakeholder participation during planning and implementation. The project involved relevant stakeholders through information sharing and consultation and by seeking their participation in project design, implementation, and M&E activities. The project implemented appropriate outreach and public awareness campaigns about peatlands in the four countries. The project consulted with, and made use of, the skills, experience and knowledge of appropriate government agencies, NGOs, community groups, private sector entities, local governments and academic institutions in the design, implementation, and evaluation of project activities. The perspectives of those who would be affected by project decisions, those who could affect the outcomes and those who could contribute information, or other resources to the process, were taken into account during decision-making.

99. Engaging communities in peatland management and promoting sustainable livelihoods have proven effective ways to make changes at the targeted peatlands. This approach strengthened support of local communities for conserving peatland forest biodiversity and encouraging sustainable management of degraded peatlands. This will reduce the stress of land conversion in the intact peatlands by making good use of the degraded peatlands and further reduce the CO₂ emissions from unmanaged peatlands.

100. Engaging the private sector, in particular the oil palm plantation industry, has supported a more effective and integrated approach to fire prevention and peatland management. Partnership with the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) has enhanced access and partnership with the plantation sector, which is very strategic in peatland management and has led to significant changes in practices and the rate of development of new plantations in peatland areas. The project has been instrumental in helping to develop best management practices guidelines with plantation companies under the RSPO, which is helping to change the “business as usual” practices and promote responsible management in the plantation sector. Representatives from plantation companies were also invited for the first time to participate in ASEAN meetings on peatlands and are considered important partners in development of the ASEAN Programme on Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems (2014-2020). Organizing regular dialogues with private sector plantation owners on promotion of best management practices as well as fire prevention and control on peatlands in, and around, their plantations has been effective. In addition, ongoing dialogues and discussion with forest and oil palm plantation companies on peat in Indonesia and Malaysia has stimulated interest to manage their plantations on peat through best management practices guidelines, including conservation of high conservation value areas within and adjacent to plantations, to ensure sustainability of their business.

Financial Planning

101. Financial support from both IFAD and GEF and co-funding were identified and secured during the design stage. During the implementation, each implementing institution prepared and submitted their respective AWPBs (including procurement plan) based on the planned activities which were then used as a basis in preparing the Withdrawal Applications (WA) to be consolidated by ASEC/RPEA/GEC and then submitted to IFAD. The AWPB was presented to the PSC and PMMs and was discussed in detail. It was endorsed or sent back for further review. Based on the above arrangements, the monitoring and evaluation mechanism was set up to facilitate smooth work and budgetary flows and has worked well. In parallel, each NPEA prepared national annual budgets for project implementation.

IFAD Supervision and Backstopping

102. IFAD provided support to the project design process, design of the project procedures manual (PPM), and project start-up and review. In project implementation IFAD was responsible for the overall supervision of the project, in accordance with their policies and procedures, as well as for the provision of related services for the management of the GEF project cycle. Specific roles and responsibilities of IFAD were to assist the signatories to the Grant Agreement/Sub-Agreements in case of any disputes; facilitate project implementation; monitor compliance with Grant Agreement/Sub-Agreement provisions; review and comment on AWPBs; review and approve payments based on the Grant Recipient and Project Parties' Withdrawal Applications and review and provide "No Objection" to the procurement of goods, civil works and services that required IFAD's prior review. The ASEC, RPEA and IFAD learned that during the inception phase, strong guidance, supervision and in-house coordination was critical to avoid delays in fund disbursement. A dedicated officer was appointed in IFAD to coordinate administrative and financial support to this complex regional and multi-country project. IFAD monitored the project progress through the Semi-Annual Progress Reports, Project Implementation Reports and participated in PMMs and PSC meetings. During PMMs and/or PSC meetings, IFAD was responsive to requests for management, administrative and financial guidance. IFAD was responsible for scheduling, financing, appointing and supervising implementation of the Mid Term and the Terminal Evaluation Reviews. As IFAD has other projects in Indonesia and country programme offices in Viet Nam and the Philippines, they are familiar with the different institutional and administrative systems and issues related to implementation of projects and programmes in these countries.

Co-financing

103. Overall, the Project secured more than double its co-financing target toward sustainable financing of peatland initiatives in all four countries. The project received funds and in-kind contributions from the respective governments, private companies, the EU and NGOs. In fact the amount of co-financing identified at the design phase was USD 10.2 million; however, the actual co-funding in cash and in kind at June 2014 was USD 23.1 million due to strong ownership in all countries and from regional partners. This was achieved by strong efforts by the implementing agencies and good coordination with various partners. Table 6 below shows the co-financing details. Based on the information provided, the cash co-financing was used for project management, development, finalization and implementation of policy, development of maps, forest fire protection activities, development and maintenance of infrastructure for forest fire monitoring, planting or rehabilitation activities, restoration of *Melaleuca* forest (in Viet Nam), while the in-kind co-financing was used for staff time, participation in various meetings, development of awareness materials, and use of facilities of the agencies supporting the project, development of demonstration sites. More details on the use of co-financing are described in Appendix 2.

104. The heightened political, Government (all levels), private sector, NGO and community awareness and commitment to peatland management will facilitate on-going replication and up-scaling of project outcomes.

105. The ASEAN Programme on Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems (2014-2020) for the 10 countries of ASEAN was developed from lessons learned from the APFP and SEApeat

Projects. There are USD 250 million of resources budgeted including USD 150 million from national budget allocations/investment, USD70 million from external partners (EU Approved, USD 27 million; GEF Approved, [Indonesia, USD 5 million and Thailand, USD3 million]; GEF Targeted, USD 27 million; GIZ concept, USD 5 million and Private Sector, Local Government, NGO and Other Sources, USD 30 million. An ASEAN Task Force on Peatlands was established by ASEAN Ministers at the 9th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP-9) to the ASEAN Agreement on Trans-boundary Haze Pollution (25 September, 2013, Surabaya, Indonesia) to achieve the goals and objectives of the APMS by 2020. The heightened awareness of the critical importance in rehabilitation and sustainable management of peatlands from APFP has been mainstreamed into the IFAD agricultural lending portfolio.

Impacts of Delays

106. Due to delays at the start of the project, some activities could not be implemented as scheduled. All parties agreed to an extension of the project to achieve the expected outputs and outcomes, and a no-cost extension from December 2013 to December 2014 was granted¹⁰. The TER mission notes that all outputs and outcomes were achieved in a satisfactory manner by June 2014.

Monitoring of long-term changes

107. A detailed Inception Report with Logical Frameworks for all five components was prepared in November 2009. Project actions toward establishing a long-term monitoring system were identified and included determining environmental baselines, specifying indicators and targets and identifying equipment and capacity building for data gathering, analysis and management use. The Project Procedures Manual recognized the vital importance of monitoring and evaluation in GEF funded projects. The Project did not include M&E as a separate component. Progress reports, Project Steering Committee (PSC) and Project Management Meeting (PMM) reports as well as site verifications served as long-term M&E tools. Progress reporting included detailed presentation on progress by each component at six-monthly Project Management Meetings, Semi-Annual Progress Reports (SAPR) and Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIR) on IFAD/GEF Project grants. Monitoring and evaluation of progress was also made by the Mid-term Review in the MTR Report (March 2013). A Project Completion Report, with component Logical Frameworks carried over from the Inception, was prepared in advance of the Terminal Evaluation Review in September 2014 and included accomplishments and progress with meeting original targets.

108. Accomplishments and benefits of the M&E program included consistency in collecting data and reporting across components, and the data generated by this system were used as originally intended. Shortcomings included lack of clarity and specifics with regard to some indicators and targets and subsequent accomplishments (e.g., Viet Nam component logical framework).

109. Systems for monitoring and evaluating long-term changes beyond the life of the Project have been put in place for several project initiatives (e.g., peatland hydrology, fire prevention, community-based biodiversity monitoring). Reporting on project progress was institutionalised through reports made to meetings of ASEAN Senior Officials and Ministers two to three times each year throughout the project period and the establishment of an ASEAN Task Force on peatlands to continue to oversee the follow up to the project to 2020. These long-term M&E systems have the potential to become sustainable as they are embedded in appropriate institutional and financing structures.

Fiduciary aspects

110. The mission discussed the fiduciary aspects with the relevant project staff (mainly with the NCs and financial officers/accountants and assistants) and reviewed the status of compliance to the covenants in the Grant Agreement/Sub-Agreement) and sample documents on financial management (cash books, payment vouchers, WAs), procurement (contracts for goods and consultant services,

¹⁰ Fax dated 30 July 2012 from IFAD to ASEC stating that "The Project Closing date has been extended from June 2013 to December 2014"

assets register) and annual audit reports. Based on the findings, in general the fiduciary aspects had been implemented accordingly and there was no major issue, except for incomplete supporting documents in some payment vouchers and occasional 1 - 2 months delays in submission of annual audit reports. The overall rating on fiduciary aspects is **Satisfactory**. The following paragraphs provide the backgrounds for the overall rating.

Financial management

111. The project, in general, was in compliance with the Grant covenants and ASEAN-country sub-grant agreements. Appendix 2 shows detailed information on status of the compliance to the Grant covenants. As detailed in the remarks to Tables 15 and 16 in Appendix 2, there were some delays in obtaining authorized signatures and in submission of audit reports in some country components. Components are managing their finances according to national or internationally accepted procedures. Financial management is conducted in accordance with the guidance in the PPM. The mission was informed that in Viet Nam some payments to consultants and the U Minh Thuong National Park for payment of family livelihoods grants for those living in the buffer zone have been incomplete, pending decisions on withholding of income tax. The issue should be settled soon in accordance with the existing regulations. Tables 6 and 7 show the project expenditure and additional co-funding secured to support implementation of the project.

Table 6: Summary of financial reports based on outcomes (in USD), 30 June 2014

Outcome	Approved GEF Budget	Overall Expenditures up to June 2014	Balance
I. Capacity Building	1,576,078.00	1,635,688.86	(59,610.86)
II. Reduction in peatland degradation	914,757.00	792,866.13	121,890.87
III. Management and rehabilitation of peatland	713,795.00	670,586.21	43,208.79
IV. Partnerships	659,534.00	504,767.28	154,766.72
V. Project Management	435,000.00	459,986.63	(24,986.63)
TOTAL	4,299,164.00	4,063,895.11	235,268.89

Note: Cumulative expenditures 95.4% of allocated budget and remaining balance is committed to finance activities until closing date so it is likely that there will be no remaining GEF grant at the Closing Date of the project. The total amount disbursed by IFAD is USD 4,299,133.50

Table 7: Summary table on co-funding (in USD), 30 June 2014

Component	Co-funding target	Actual Co-funding secured	Variation	%
Indonesia	3,655,000	8,173,108	4,518,108	224 %
Malaysia	1,380,457	7,812,170	6,431,713	566 %
Philippines	370,000	1,044,652	674,652	282 %
Viet Nam	335,000	724,000	389,000	216 %
Other Countries/Private/NGO	4,021,800	5,119,206	1,097,406	127 %
IFAD	445,250	370,000	(75,250)	83 %
TOTAL	10,207,507	23,243,136	13,035,629	228 %

Note: Low project fund utilization by some country components at the beginning was mitigated by the use of government counterpart funding to undertake project activities. According to the Project Document, target co-funding was anticipated to be mostly in kind, however, of the actual of USD 23,243,136 co-funding, USD 11,766,212 was in cash, USD 11,356,954, in kind

More detailed information on the financial performance is provided in Appendix 2.

Procurement

112. Besides having to follow the IFAD Procurement Guidelines (2004), the government implementing agencies had to follow their respective most recent government procurement guidelines (2010 or later). During the inception phase, there was some confusion with regard to differing threshold levels in the IFAD Procurement Guidelines (2004) and the National Guidelines causing some delays that threatened timely delivery of inputs and thus ultimately project outcomes, outputs and activities. Once these issues were clarified on the basis of the provisions in the sub-agreements, procurement accelerated smoothly. The mission reviewed samples of contracts for procurement of

goods and consultant services, and based on the information provided, were in order and no procurement issue was found.

Audit

113. All project implementing agencies were subject to financial annual audit by independent auditors acceptable to IFAD. Some agencies were audited by private auditors while others by Government auditors. The annual audit reports from 2010 to 2013 show that all auditors expressed their unqualified opinion. In addition, with respect to Statement of Expenditures (SOEs), the auditors confirmed that expenditures had been paid in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Grant Sub-Agreement. For the Philippines, however, except for the 2012 audit report, there have been issues regarding the long delays in the unliquidated cash advance for travels and unliquidated funds transferred to regional offices. The mission was informed that one of the reasons was due to loss of documents when the typhoon hit the project area. However, this issue has been resolved. In addition, there was occasional 1-2 months delay in submission of annual audit reports from the executing agencies to ASEC, and consequently also delays in submission IFAD. Appendix 2 summarizes the annual audit reports.

Conclusions and Rating

114. **Project Outcome 1: “Capacity and the institutional framework for sustainable peatland management in South East Asia strengthened”:** Project Outcome One fully achieved its overall objectives in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency and is therefore ranked as Highly Satisfactory. Regional and country components met and exceeded the targets set for Outcome One at project inception. Awareness, understanding and technical management capacity of peatlands in the ASEAN region has increased during project implementation within governments, private sector, civil society and rural communities.

115. **Project Outcome 2: “Reduced rate of degradation of peatlands in South East Asia”:** Project Outcome Two fully achieved its overall objectives and results in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency. Rating: Highly Satisfactory. Regional and country components met and exceeded the targets set at inception for Outcome Two. The data, maps and carbon storage studies allowed the status and trends in peatland degradation and GHG emissions in South East Asia to be determined. Fire risk mapping, introduction of a fire danger rating system and hotspot monitoring, combined with water and drainage management of peatlands supplemented by community based fire management approaches reduced peatland degradation by fire in pilot areas. There has been an increase in designation of conservation and protection of peatland areas, supported by regulation and policies. Best management practices and guidelines for integrated management of peatlands and associated land-uses were developed and tested.

116. **Project Outcome 3: “Integrated management and rehabilitation of peatlands initiated at targeted peatlands”:** Project Outcome Three fully achieved its objectives in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency and is therefore ranked as Highly Satisfactory. Regional and country components met and exceeded most of the targets set for Outcome Three at project inception. Establishment of APSMPE by AMS in 2013 has created a significant opportunity for integration, partnership and collaborative action by a broad range of stakeholders to solve peatland management challenges in the region. Significant initiatives and innovations were designed and implemented at targeted peatland pilot sites in four countries.

117. **Project Outcome 4: “Local communities and the private sector actively contributed to sustainable peatland management”:** Project Outcome Four had no shortcomings in the achievement of its overall objectives in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency. Rating: Highly Satisfactory. The project collaborated with the private sector in developing the Best Management Practices for Existing Oil Palm Cultivation on Peatlands and the revised RSPO Criteria for Sustainable Palm Oil. The corporate private sector supported community livelihoods initiatives and community based fire management in project pilot and demonstration sites in Malaysia and Indonesia and was a

key stakeholder in the preparation of the ASEAN Programme for Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems (2014-2020). The project piloted and demonstrated a wide range of innovative community livelihoods models tailored to local contexts, particularly in buffer zones in unique peatland areas in all participating countries. Livelihoods options varied from eco-tourism, *sorjan* farming, seedling buy back for reforestation, green contracts for agricultural and fruit crop production and canal blocking dams to re-wet peatlands.

118. Project Outcome 5: “Project effectively managed”: The necessary elements for effective project management such as on governance, institutional, and coordination mechanisms at regional and country levels were established and worked well. In addition, the PPM was developed to guide project implementation, semi-annual and annual reports were prepared for discussions during PMMs and PSC meetings. The financial statements from each component were audited annually by independent auditors. *Rating: Highly Satisfactory.*

Lessons Learned

119. Project Outcome 1: “Capacity and the institutional framework for sustainable peatland management in South East Asia strengthened”: Preparing the APMS and four country NAPs, together with working directly through the ASEAN and national government mechanisms has been shown to be essential for enhancing awareness and understanding of peatlands and mainstreaming peatland issues into national and local government planning processes. Capacity building for peatland management in the region has driven progressive action in peatland management among stakeholders. The main lessons learned pertaining to Outcome 1 through implementation of the regional component, and applicable to all country components, include:

- *The combination of the APMS and NAPs and working through the ASEAN and national government mechanisms has helped to enhance the awareness and understanding of peatlands and mainstream peatland issues into government planning processes.* The profile of Peatlands has been raised and gained the attention of policy makers through the adoption of National Action Plans (NAP) for peatlands and a series of ongoing awareness programmes. The project has achieved significant impact in the inter-sectoral policy and planning framework for integrated peatland management especially in the case of Indonesia and Philippines. For example in the Philippines: National Action Plan on Peatlands has been incorporated into the revised national wetland strategy and then incorporated into the approved National Development Plan. In Indonesia the Ministry of the Environment has been reviewing and updating the National Action Plan on peatlands as well as finalizing a ministerial decision (Kepmen LH) on development of EIA in Wetlands incorporating peatland management issues. A specific Presidential regulation on peatlands has been developed in Indonesia and was approved in September 2014. These are important steps in ensuring the sustainable management of peatlands and including biodiversity, land degradation and climate change considerations. Stimulating a good policy and framework in peatland management is an effective approach in combating the land degradation and biodiversity loss in peatland forests. The strong linkage between the project and the ASEAN regional mechanisms related to peatland management (APMI/APMS) and the ASEAN Agreement on Trans-boundary Haze Pollution (AATHP) have strengthened the governance of the project and also helped the project mainstream peatland management issues into national and regional frameworks.
- *Capacity building for peatland management in the region has stimulated forward thinking in peatland management among peatland stakeholders.* Capacity building has supported the up-scaling of best peatland management practices which later also help in decreasing the rate of land degradation and loss of biodiversity in the region. The recognition of the importance of integrated management of peatlands by the peatland stakeholders has helped to reduce the rate of peatland forest degradation while maintaining the health of the peatland ecosystem. The BMP manuals, which have been adopted by the RSPO and incorporated into the revised

RSPO Principles & Criteria 2013, are a key tool to change practices of oil palm companies on peatland. Many of the large companies cultivating oil palm on peatland have agreed in mid-2014 to stop any further development of oil palm on peat.

120. Project Outcome 2: “Reduced rate of degradation of peatlands in South East Asia”: An integrated approach is critical to reduce degradation of peatland areas in South East Asia. Timely and reliable data from survey and research, maintenance of a fire danger rating system and fire risk and hotspot mapping, peatland drainage control, community-based fire management and designation of conservation or protected area status for unique peatland ecosystems need to go hand in hand in a comprehensive manner. Specific lessons learned included:

- Peatland survey/inventory and GIS mapping as adopted in each country component, quantified the status and change in the quantity and quality of peatland areas as a critical foundation on which strategies and management practices were prepared for reducing the rate of degradation of peatlands.
- The Fire Danger Rating System introduced by the Malaysian Meteorological Department, combined with the Fire Risk Mapping by the Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia (e.g. North Selangor Peat Swamp Forest) and other national agencies, supported by Hotspot Monitoring and mapping by the ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre in Singapore made a significant impact on fire awareness, monitoring, early warning and early response to fire.
- Targeted equipping and capacity building for community-based fire management, supported by innovative community regulations for fire prevention (e.g. Harapan Jaya, Riau Province, Indonesia), in high fire risk peatland ecosystems and communities reduced the risk and danger of fires
- An effective method of fire prevention is re-wetting peatland areas in integrated water and fire management approaches, as demonstrated in U Minh Thuong National Park, Viet Nam and North Selangor Peat Swamp Forest, Malaysia.
- Alternative land clearing and development options that embrace zero burning on peatlands can reduce the risk of fires as adopted by the RSPO, Malaysia.
- Promotion of ASEAN Heritage Park status (e.g. U Minh Thuong National Park, Viet Nam), State Forest Reserves (North Selangor Peatland State Forest) and conservation and wildlife park status for peatland areas can open new alternatives for eco-tourism and education whilst maintaining the ecosystem benefits of peatlands.
- Guidelines for Conservation and Sustainable use of Peatlands have provided key stakeholder groups in each country component and within the wider AMS, a better understanding of the unique values of peatlands and the critical importance of integrated approaches to their rehabilitation and sustainable management

121. Project Outcome 3: “Integrated management and rehabilitation of peatlands initiated at targeted peatlands”: A lesson learned from the Malaysia component, and applicable to all other components, is that peatland management is a complex undertaking involving the interest and inputs of many different stakeholders (e.g., technical agencies, land owners, local communities, NGOs). As such, an appropriate and effective framework for cooperation and coordination among stakeholders was critical to optimise the use of resources and efforts. Malaysia succeeded in this by establishing a “smart partnerships” model with peatland working group members to implement project activities and overcome government procedures (e.g., appointment of consultants) that initially delayed project activities. Lessons were also learned from the application of some innovative approaches to peatland management, which has led to enhanced sustainability. Project innovations and best practices from other land management projects were applied to targeted peatlands in the four countries and included the following:

- Support for development of *best management practice guidelines for cultivation of oil palm on peatlands* and maintenance of natural vegetation associated with oil palm on peat. This is being scaled up by adoption of the guidelines by the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and inclusion of the guidelines in the Principles and Criteria for Sustainable Palm Oil adopted in 2013 – which is mandatory for all RSPO members.

- Model of *community-based peatland protection* (Friends of North Selangor Peat Forest) in Malaysia which is now recognised by the government as a suitable model to scale up to other peatland areas.
- Development of *Buy a Living Tree Scheme* in the Philippines which was launched by the President of the Philippines and enables resources from national social welfare funding to support community-based forest rehabilitation.
- The *Green Contract system* in Viet Nam for villagers living in the buffer zone of U Minh Thuong National Park, a newly designated ASEAN Heritage Park, to develop sustainable livelihood and rehabilitate forests. The scheme has been scaled-up in nearby U Minh Ha National Park.
- Best management practices for *sustainable agriculture/agroforestry on peatlands* were applied in targeted peatlands. For example, the floating gardens and *sorjan* raised-bed farming system from Indonesia was scaled-up in Indonesia and also promoted and adapted successfully in other countries. These techniques have provided local communities with additional livelihood opportunities suitable to peat.

122. Project Outcome 4: “Local communities and the private sector actively contributed to sustainable peatland management”: The current private sector commercial business management and community livelihoods approaches on peatlands need to change if loss or degradation of peatland areas is to be reduced or halted. The best management practices, pilots and demonstration areas show that when the private sector and/or communities work with local authorities towards adopting responsible practices in peatland and fire management, that beneficial results can be achieved. However, both the private sector and the communities need to perceive and achieve benefits to their businesses and their livelihoods respectively. Only when social, environmental and economic dimensions are balanced can peatlands be managed on a sustainable basis. Specific learning examples experienced in the project included:

- Preparation of the Best Management Practices RSPO Manual for existing oil palm cultivation on peatlands;
- Preparation of the Best Management Practices RSPO Manual for management and rehabilitation of natural vegetation associated with oil palm cultivation on peatlands;
- Campaigns to cooperate with the private plantation sector and local communities to prevent fire and introduce the zero burn concept;
- The promotion of Best Management Practices for water management and the placement of, design and the construction of canal blocking dams.
- Private sector involvement in fire prevention with local governments and local communities in Riau Province, Indonesia;
- Establishment of the North Selangor Friends of Peat Forest for fire monitoring, fire suppression, peatland awareness raising, reforestation and eco-tourism and home stays;
- Introduction of new *sorjan* agricultural systems of raised beds, floating gardens and vertical gardens in the Agusan Marsh, Philippines, Green Contracts for livelihoods activities in the UMTNP Buffer Zone, Viet Nam and the Seedling Buy Back system for reforestation in the North Selangor Peatland State Forest Reserve, Peninsular Malaysia all demonstrate sustainable livelihoods approaches, whilst sustaining the values of peatlands
- Collaboration of the private sector in different partnerships including haze prevention and greater cooperation with local governments and local communities for more integrated approaches to peatland management.
- Private sector and community stakeholder inputs to the preparation and ultimate implementation of the Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems

123. Project Outcome 5: “Project effectively managed”: The ASEC, RPEA and IFAD learned that to avoid delays during inception, clearly defined and close supervision and backstopping was needed to ensure that any bottlenecks and issues were addressed in a timely manner. Sound coordination was necessary between the participating countries, ASEC, RPEA and IFAD project operation and disbursement units to account for the complex national and local procedures and regulations relating

to project administration, financial management and procurement, and to avoid unnecessary implementation delays.

Recommendations

124. Project Outcome 1: “Capacity and the institutional framework for sustainable peatland management in South East Asia strengthened”: The main issue is how to realize the ultimate goals of the APMS 2006-2020, i.e. to promote sustainable management of peatlands in the ASEAN region. For designing a follow-up phase to the Project, strengthening capacity and institutional frameworks to sustainably manage peatlands will require further scaling-up to enhance capacity and activities related to ASEAN mechanisms for peatlands management including the APMS and NAPs and the ASEAN Task Force on Peatlands. The ASEAN Programme on Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems (APSMPE) should be further supported in accordance with the APSMPE Concept Paper (2014) that details the draft programme framework, 2014-2020, to enable multi-stakeholder partnerships for sustainable peatland management. The scale of resources allocated by governments, private sector and the international community to support sustainable management of peatlands in the ASEAN Region should be significantly enhanced to support measures to meet the targets set under the APSMPE. Anticipated APSMPE targets by 2020 include (i) all peatland areas identified and inventoried; (ii) zero-burning uniformly practiced and controlled-burning only in exceptional cases to prevent any uncontrolled wildfires on peatlands, and eliminate any widespread smoke haze; (iii) fire prone sites rehabilitated by focusing on root causes of fire; (iv) sustainably manage peatlands, enhance sustainable livelihoods and sustainable economic use; (v) conserve peatlands to contribute to significantly reduced emissions of greenhouse gases and increased peatland biodiversity in the region; and (vi) APMS and NAPs implemented; national and regional capacity enhanced. Capacity building and institutional strengthening among a variety of stakeholders will need to be scaled-up.

125. Project Outcome 2: “Reduced rate of degradation of peatlands in South East Asia”: Insufficient data and maps existed on the status and trends in degradation of peatland areas in ASEAN countries. The major causes of degradation in peatlands were unsustainable harvesting and conversion to the plantation sector by the private sector and exploitation by poor local communities, both using fire as a major land clearing tool.

126. Future support to reducing degradation of peatlands in South East Asia must build upon the vertical (ASEAN-National-Provincial-District-Community) and horizontal (Environment, Forestry, Agriculture, Rural Development, private sector, NGOs) integration approaches demonstrated by this project. The policy, regulatory and planning framework, best practices guidelines and other management and monitoring tools supported by monitoring data provide the enabling and technical setting for up-scaling the re-wetting of peatlands, community-based fire management approaches, maintaining the fire danger rating and hotspot and fire risk monitoring and designation of conservation and protected area status for unique peatlands. The moratorium on logging on peatlands has been upheld in Selangor Malaysia and the moratorium on new licenses for peatland development has been enforced in Indonesia. The North Selangor Peat Swamp Forest and the Kuala Langat South Peat Swamp Forest have been protected by a 25 year moratorium on logging and the proposed conversion of the Kuala Langat South Forest Reserve to oil palm was halted.

127. Critical sites identified for priority peatland conservation now include Sebangau and Berbak National Parks, Giam Siak Kecil Biosphere Reserve and Zamrud peatlands in Indonesia; Maludam and Loagan National Parks in Malaysia (Maludam identified as a potential ASEAN Heritage Park); Caimpungan Peatland has been included within the proposed Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary expansion; and U Minh Thuong National Park was recognized as an ASEAN Heritage Park.

128. Project Outcome 3: “Integrated management and rehabilitation of peatlands initiated at targeted peatlands”: The main issue is how to maintain the gains made at the targeted peatland sites and to expand best practices for integrated management and rehabilitation to other peatlands in

the region. For designing follow-up to the Project, measures to reduce the rate of peatlands degradation, especially in Indonesia, need to be significantly scaled-up so that improved management and rehabilitation can take place. The scale of resources allocated by governments, private sector and the international community to support sustainable management of peatlands in the ASEAN region must be significantly enhanced to support measures that meet the targets set under the APSMPE (discussed in Outcome 1). Sustainable peatland management will need to be further mainstreamed into economic and institutional sectors. New sustainable-use options for peatlands will need to be developed especially for un-drained or re-wetted peatland areas. The project has developed a number of innovations that can be scaled-up, including (i) supporting development of best management practice guidelines for cultivation of oil palm on peatlands and maintenance of natural vegetation associated with oil palm on peat; (ii) expanding the model of community based peatland protection; (iii) expanding the “Buy a Living Tree Scheme”; (iv) adapting the Green Contract system to other communities associated with protected peatlands; and (v) applying best management practices for appropriate and sustainable agriculture/agroforestry on peat. For peatland rehabilitation and sustainable agriculture, there is a need to identify additional appropriate species that are indigenous as well as drought and typhoon resilient.

129. Project Outcome 4: “Local communities and the private sector actively contributed to sustainable peatland management”: In the past peatland management has been unsustainable as the private sector and local communities drained and over-exploited the peatland resources.

130. Any future initiatives in peatland management need to build upon the goodwill established and the multi-stakeholder, participatory approaches adopted by the project in engaging the private sector and local communities. It takes time for the private sector and communities to understand the changes in behaviour that are necessary, to trust that they will benefit and to respect that the wider public good of maintaining peatland areas, values and benefits are important. There are responsible companies who wish to collaborate in future initiatives which have been demonstrated in this project in Indonesia and Malaysia. Collaboration with local communities in diversifying their livelihoods options in buffer zones of peatland resources has proven an appropriate approach in all country components.

131. In the past, the private sector and local communities may have been viewed as the problem, but in the future, the private sector and local communities can actively contribute to sustainable peatland management

132. Project Outcome 5: “Project effectively managed”: The APFP project as a regional project, with a regional and four country components implemented and administered through national mechanisms in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Viet Nam, was institutionally complex and geographically fragmented. However, each component was bonded by the ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy and more recently by the ASEAN Programme for Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems (2014-2020).

133. Project management and administration during the inception phase of a regional project implemented through national mechanisms requires clear and strong guidance to avoid initial delays. The lessons drawn from IFAD-ASEC-RPEA and country relationships, co-ordination, supervision & backstopping during the implementation of APFP Project should be further built upon, simplified and streamlined to ensure timely administrative, financial & technical delivery (quality & quality) in future collaboration. The IFAD-ASEC-RPEA proved a sound relationship in effectively managing the project.

134. Further partnerships and collaboration should be pursued with the World Bank, FAO, IUCN, Wetlands International and other actors to ensure complementarity with their programmes in rehabilitation and sustainable management of peatlands in South East Asia.

Appendix 1: Logframe Indicators and Project Results

Table 8: Attainment of Objectives and Planned Results

Impacts ¹¹	Objectively Verifiable Indicators		Attainment of Objectives & Planned Results
	Target	Indicators	
To promote the sustainable management of peatlands in SE Asia	Mainstream improved governance, strengthened capacity building and increased awareness of the critical importance of sustainable peatland management	Strengthened capacity in institutional frameworks for sustainable peatland management in SE Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision of ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy (2006-2020) in 2012-13 adopted by 10 AMS • Ratification of AATHP by Indonesia (2014) • NAPs for Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Viet Nam and Brunei completed and processes underway in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Thailand • Revised Policies & new regulations in Indonesia, Action Plans for Selangor Peat Swamp Forests, Malaysia, new local government ordinances in Philippines and 5 Year Action Plan for UMTNP in Viet Nam, strengthened and planning improved • Innovative financial mechanisms introduced – seedling buy back, Malaysia; Green Contracts, Viet Nam; Buying living trees, Philippines • Establishment of ASEAN Task Force on Peatlands at 9th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP-9) to the ASEAN Agreement of Transboundary Haze Pollution • COP-9 supported the establishment of the ASEAN Programme on Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems 2014-2020
Reduce the risk of fire , associated haze and peatland degradation	Introduce innovative approaches to maintain and rehabilitate identified critical peatland sites	Reduced rate of peatland degradation and reduced risk of fire and associated haze	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantifying the quantity and quality of peatland resources in the project countries provided the basis for reform of the APMS and inputs to the APSMPE • FDRS introduced at local level to Malaysia and Indonesia, fire risk mapping (Malaysia and Indonesia), fire hotspot monitoring and FDRS introduced across ASEAN countries (ASEAN Meteorological Centre /MMD, Malaysia), Community Based Fire Management (Malaysia and Indonesia) and community regulations (Harapan Jaya) and re-wetting peatlands by canal blocking with dams have reduced the risk of fire and allowed peatland rehabilitation in targeted pilot and demonstration areas • Guidelines for conservation and sustainable use of peatland were prepared and adapted for use in several ASEAN country languages (Viet Nameese, Tagalog)

¹¹ Impacts extracted from the Overall Project Goals and Immediate Objectives in the Project Document

Impacts ¹¹	Objectively Verifiable Indicators		Attainment of Objectives & Planned Results
	Target	Indicators	
Contribute to global environmental management by integrated management of peatlands in SE Asia	Demonstrate, implement and upscale integrated management of peatlands in SE Asia		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Best management practices piloted and demonstrated in 13 sites to show integrated approaches combining environmental and social dimensions to peatland management and the Guidelines on Integrated Management Planning for Peatland Forests in SE Asia applicable in all ASEAN countries and beyond. Integrated Management plans developed for targeted sites and provinces. PSC meetings have included all AMS to transfer knowledge and experiences
Sustain local livelihoods to reduce poverty through multi-stakeholder partnerships	Enhanced multi-stakeholder partnerships	Enhanced multi-stakeholder partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RSPO best management practices manuals for existing oil palm cultivation on peat and for management and rehabilitation of natural vegetation associated with palm oil cultivation on peatlands in multi-stakeholder processes and the BMPs adopted by other AMS for integrated peatland management Private sector and local community partnerships with local authorities proved effective in reducing risks of fires Demonstrated livelihoods approaches with local communities (<i>sorjan</i> farming, green contracts, buy-back seedlings etc.) are being transferred to other communities in project countries and to other AMS
Outcome 1: Capacity and the institutional framework for sustainable peatland management in South East Asia strengthened			
To promote the sustainable management of peatlands in SE Asia	Action on peatland management as part of AATHP implementation in at least 2 countries	Level of action on peatlands as part of implementation of AATHP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> APMS review initiated, and revised APMS was printed and disseminated. <i>ASEAN Programme on Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems</i> (APSMPE: 2014-2020) developed AATHP ratified by all 10 AMS. NAPs for Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Viet Nam finalised. Implementation initiated in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. NAP of Viet Nam submitted for approval. NAP Brunei and Thailand prepared. Peatland issues included in a range of policy frameworks for Indonesia and sectoral plans were developed for U Minh Peatland Region for sustainable management and livelihood development. Revision of Malaysia wetland policy being finalised. Good progress to incorporate peatland into national policies in Malaysia and Indonesia. Peatlands incorporated into Philippines development plan and IMP guidelines prepared. Peatlands incorporated into local plans of U Minh
	Inter-sectoral policy and planning frameworks for peatland management prepared through the APMS/NAP in at least 4 countries and at 4 pilot sites	Existence of inter-sectoral policy and planning frameworks for integrated peatland management	
	Capacity strengthened in at least 4 countries in the ASEAN region	Level of capacity for integrated peatland management	
	Increased number and range of options to support peatland management in the region	Range of financial mechanisms to support sustainable peatland management and rehabilitation	
	Enhanced regional cooperation and exchange	Level of regional cooperation and exchange on peatland management	
			HS

Impacts ¹¹	Objectively Verifiable Indicators		Attainment of Objectives & Planned Results
	Target	Indicators	
			<p>Peatland Region, Viet Nam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large number of capacity building activities undertaken by project and others using project training materials. Training undertaken in 5 countries - 900 people trained from 10 countries; more than one meeting per year organised in participating countries and at regional level; 35 awareness materials produced in 5 languages; Significant media coverage of peatland issues stimulated by project. Significant transfer of experience between countries and sites. Review of options for financing of sustainable management of peatlands. ASEAN ministers agreed to establishment of a new ASEAN peatland programme. Combined portfolio of projects for APSMPE of US\$240 million compiled. Commitment to support APSMPE received from AMS as well as EU (\$27 million) and GIZ (\$5 million) secured. Climate finance options being considered in Malaysia and Indonesia. Incentives for local communities established in Viet Nam (Green Contracts), Philippines (BLTS) and Malaysia (Seedling buy-back scheme). Significant increase in funding for peatlands in most countries and at the regional level; AATHP adopted establishment of a new Peatland programme with US\$250 million target budget.
Outcome 2: Reduced rate of degradation of peatlands in South East Asia			HS
Reduce the risk of fire , associated haze and peatland degradation	<p>Status and Trends of peatland degradation in SE Asia determined</p> <p>Rate of degradation of peatlands by fire reduced through the reduction in number of fires at targeted peat areas</p> <p>Conservation measures for peatland biodiversity enhanced at identified target sites</p> <p>Guidelines for integrated peatland management being used by local planners in at least 3 countries</p>	<p>Status and trends of peatlands in the SE Asian Region</p> <p>Rate of degradation of peatlands by fire</p> <p>Measures for conservation of peatland biodiversity</p> <p>Guidelines for integrated peatland management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment, inventory, GIS mapping and national status reports on peatlands in participating countries prepared and data compiled by the region Studies on carbon storage and GHG emissions due to fire and clearing conducted in Indonesia and Malaysia and a regional report on Peatlands and Climate Change published and disseminated Fire Risk Maps and Hotspot mapping prepared in Indonesia and Malaysia. Incidence and impacts of fire reduced in pilot and demonstration areas largely due to community based fire management prevention approach being strengthened. FDRS and integrated water and fire management approaches introduced. Significant peatlands in participating countries

Impacts ¹¹	Objectively Verifiable Indicators		Attainment of Objectives & Planned Results
	Target	Indicators	
			<p>designated as National Parks (Indonesia, Viet Nam), ASEAN Heritage Park (Viet Nam), Protection Forests (Malaysia) and logging and oil palm expansion into peatlands reduced (Malaysia and Indonesia)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines for Oil Palm and Agricultural practices on peatland (Malaysia), Regulation on peatland protection and management (Indonesia); local government Guidelines (Philippines) and integration of peatlands into UMTNP and UMHNP undertaken (Viet Nam) and an Integrated Peatland Planning Guideline prepared (Regional)
Outcome 3: Integrated management and rehabilitation of peatlands initiated at targeted peatlands			
Contribute to global environmental management by integrated management of peatlands in SE Asia	<p>Demonstration sites being used to promote upscaling of good practices in 3 countries</p> <p>Maintenance, integrated planning and rehabilitation activities implemented at least 4 critical peatland sites in 3 countries</p>	<p>Role of demonstration sites in promoting good peatland management practices</p> <p>Existence of maintenance, integrated planning and rehabilitation activities at critical peatland sites</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional network of pilot and demonstration sites established (13 sites in 4 countries) More than 700 ha peatlands rehabilitated in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Viet Nam Guidelines for sustainable oil palm on peatlands finalised in partnership with RSPO and promoted Multiple stakeholders involved in development and promotion of peatland management in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Viet Nam Local ordinances developed and approved and management guidelines prepared Integrated Management Plan (IMP) finalised (incl. buffer zone management, rehabilitation and fire management plans) for North Selangor Peat Swamp Forest (NSPSF). Master Plan for peatlands in West Kalimantan developed. Master Plan for peatlands in Riau developed with co finance. Master Plan for Kampar is ongoing. Five-Year Action Plan prepared for U Minh Thuong National Park, Viet Nam. Management Plan in prep. for Agusan Marsh, Philippines Siak Biosphere Reserve, Riau, Indonesia, established prior to project start with co-finance. Project effort focusing on local community involvement in management and livelihoods

Impacts ¹¹	Objectively Verifiable Indicators		Attainment of Objectives & Planned Results
	Target	Indicators	
Outcome 4: Local communities and the private sector actively contributed to sustainable peatland management			HS
Sustain local livelihoods to reduce poverty through multi-stakeholder partnerships	<p>Private sector working in partnership for integrated sustainable peatland management through joint activities at three identified critical sites</p> <p>Local communities empowered for sustainable peatland management through poverty alleviation, alternative livelihoods and micro-financing at 2 sites</p>	<p>Private sector involvement in Integrated sustainable peatland management</p> <p>Local communities involvement with sustainable peatland management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines for BMP for existing Oil Palm Cultivation on Peatland completed (Regional) Collaboration with corporate private sector in Indonesia (APP, APRIL, DRT) and Malaysia PKPS, KDEB, FELDA, Sime Darby) particularly in community livelihoods approaches in buffer zones and community based fire management Guidelines for community participation developed (Malaysia) and pilot testing of community livelihoods initiatives in buffer zones all pilot sites
Outcome 5: Project effectively managed			HS
Effective Project Management	The project is effectively managed	<p>Project governance, management and coordination mechanisms at country level established.</p> <p>Project governance mechanism overseen and guided and effectively coordinated, monitored and evaluated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Project Implementation Committees and where relevant Local Project Implementation Committees were established in each country; NPEAs were operational in each country and actively implemented the project; RPEAs provided regular input and review for country components; Countries completed their Project Completion Reports for the Terminal Evaluation; and country components were implemented smoothly Detailed project procedures manual (PPM) was developed to guide project implementation; Semi-Annual Progress Reports from each component and annual PIRs have been submitted to IFAD on schedule; Regional Project Management Meetings (PMMs) were organized every six months and PSC meetings organized annually; Input was provided to each component in preparing financial statements and annual audit reports; Regional project management processes operated smoothly with 10 Project Management meetings and 2 Special Meetings, 5 Project Steering Committee meetings; and Reporting generally on schedule.

Table 9: Achievement of Outputs and Activities

Outputs	Indicators	Target	Achievement of Outputs & Activities	Rating ¹²
COMPONENT 1: ASEAN Regional				
COMPONENT SUB-OUTCOME 1: Capacity for implementation of APMS enhanced through the development of National Action Plans (NAPs) for Peatlands				
OUTPUT 1.1: Coordinated implementation of the APMS and NAPs supported				
1.1.1: Promote the implementation of the APMS and share experience among ASEAN members (including annual meeting)	Meeting to review APMS	Annual meetings to review implementation of APMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual meetings to review implementation of APMS were held back-to-back with Project Management Meetings/ Project Steering Committee Meetings. Activities are implemented according to country priorities 	HS
	APMS review	APMS reviewed and implementation priorities identified in Y4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> APMS reviewed in three meetings in 2012-2013. APMS review presented to Committee (COM) of ASEAN Agreement on Trans-boundary haze pollution (AATHP) in September 2013. Revisions to APMS were adopted by COM and supported by COP. Revised APMS was printed and distributed by the ASEC to AMS. 	
1.1.2: Provide technical support and capacity building to ASEAN members to assess peatlands and finalise NAPs	NAPs for participating countries	NAPs for 4 participating countries finalised and being implemented by Y4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NAPs for Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Viet Nam finalized. NAPs for Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines implemented. NAP for Indonesia revised after initial implementation and promoted. NAPs for Brunei Darussalam and Thailand were prepared and are awaiting approval. 	HS
OUTPUT 1.2: Regional programme for capacity building and raising awareness implemented				
1.2.1: Facilitate and support TOT training and exchange programmes for the region including study tours and regional workshops	No. of government agencies with trained personnel as expert on integrated peatland management	At least 3 agencies per participating countries will have at least 2 staff trained on integrated peatland management by Y4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TOT Training modules and awareness materials were disseminated to participating countries, stakeholders and libraries. All countries have organized a series of workshops to train relevant staff and create awareness. More than 800 people from ten ASEAN Countries have trained or participated in workshops and training under the project 	HS
	No. of government agencies staff with increased awareness of integrated peatland management	At least 15 government agencies staff per pilot site with increased awareness by Y4		
1.2.2: Develop outreach activities and awareness materials as well as information sharing mechanisms to build capacity for peatland management.	Peat-portal	More information on SE Asian peatlands made available More active participation from the region by Y2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant information on peatlands in the region were made available on ASEANpeat web 	HS
	Awareness materials on tropical peatlands	10 materials made available in local languages by Y4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 awareness materials were developed in English (TOT training Modules; Peat Profile; BD Toolkit; Fire management & Control; Project Brochure; Peatland Distribution Map; BMP Video; Introduction & Completion video; IMP Poster; Peatland and climate change; Plantation Workshop Publication and newsletters) More than 20 materials were developed or adapted for use in local languages 	

¹² **Ratings: Highly Satisfactory (HS).** The project had no shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency. **Satisfactory (S).** The project had minor shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS).** The project had moderate shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU).** The project had significant shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency. **Unsatisfactory (U).** The project had major shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency. **Highly unsatisfactory (HU).** The project had severe shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency.

Outputs	Indicators	Target	Achievement of Outputs & Activities	Rating ¹²
1.2.3: Develop and implement a communication strategy on raising awareness of peatland management including linkage with appropriate regional and international media and communication groups.	Communication strategy	Strategy developed, adopted and being implemented by end of Y1, details to be decided at project start-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Communication Plan was developed, circulated and being implemented • 17 articles: 3- magazines (Malaysian Naturalist, Int. Peat Society, ABD 2013 and Environmental Conservation Feb 2014); 13 - press articles (local papers); 2 - proceedings/abstracts; 2 Radio Interviews; input to documentary for History Channel (Haze Hell over Asia) shown in 2012 and 2013; TV documentary in Malaysia in October 2012 • Key news was shared through an e-group <p>List of main Publications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing Sustainability of Forestry Practices on Peatlands • Peatlands in South East Asia Map • Fire Management in Peatlands and Peatland Forest • Integrated Tropical Peatland Management in South East Asia (Poster) • Training Modules for Peatland Assessment and Management 	HS
OUTPUT 1.3: Sustaining resource mobilisation mechanisms for peatland management and rehabilitation in the region established				
1.3.1: Explore multi-donor trust funds, 'polluter-pay and user-pay' schemes, tax incentives, PES and other options to help generate sustainable resources to support the implementation of APMS activities.	<p>Concept paper on options for sustainable resource mobilisation</p> <p>Innovative finance mechanisms for peatland management</p>	<p>Concept paper on options for sustainable resource mobilization completed by Y2 and presented at ASEAN level meeting</p> <p>At least 1 innovative finance mechanisms pilot tested in Philippines and Viet Nam by Y2 and in Indonesia and Malaysia by Y4</p>	<p>Report of Incentive option report was published and circulated to AMS and relevant institutes and presented at APFP meetings.</p> <p>a) Development of the ASEAN Programme on sustainable management of Peatland Ecosystems 2014-2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of ASEAN Programme on Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems 2014-2020) was endorsed by Ministers at AATHP COP in September 2013. • Regional Preparatory meetings were organized in September and December 2013 and April 2014. • Indicative support of Euro 20 million for implementation of the programme was confirmed by European Union in April 2014 • Technical support was provided to the Ministry of the Environment Indonesia in March 2014 to secure US\$5 million from GEF for an initial project to support the programme. • Consultations were organized in selected countries to develop national priorities for inclusion in the ASEAN programme. <p>b) Development of Peatland Carbon project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on peatland hydrology was organized by GEC/LEAF in December 2013 in conjunction with Selangor Forestry Department. • A "Tentative assessment of carbon loss from the peat stock for the North Selangor Peat Swamp Forest" was prepared. A draft report on "Rapid assessment of potential of North Selangor Peat Rewetting project" was produced in June 2014. <p>c) "Buying Living Tree Scheme" from Kalimantan was replicated in the Philippines as one of the innovative finance mechanisms to improve local community livelihoods. The Scheme is being supported by the Bureau of Fire Protection and Social Welfare Department</p> <p>d) Green Contract was introduced to the local community live in the buffer zone of the pilot site in Viet Nam— U Minh Thuong National Park to better manage the buffer zone as well as to provide alternative to support community livelihoods.</p> <p>e) Seedling buy-back schemes were introduced for community nurseries around Raja Musa Forest reserve in Malaysia to provide income to local community members</p>	HS

Outputs	Indicators	Target	Achievement of Outputs & Activities	Rating ¹²
			linked to rehabilitation of forest resources. f) Innovative finance was provided to Fire prevention and control teams in Villages in Indonesia through support for development of pineapple plantation for fire team members.	
OUTPUT 1.4: Regional technical support and country guidance provided				
1.4.1: Technical coordination and management to country and regional components.	Project Progress Reports	Timely production of project progress report	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The RPEA undertook technical coordination and management of country and regional components, including technical expert input and monitoring of country components and overall project.Meetings were held with NC/NEs at least three times a year in regional meetings and through country visits.Technical support was given in preparation and compilation of Semi-annual progress reports by each component and preparation of the overall annual PIR.Monitoring of the progress against the annual and overall targets was done through formal meetings every six months with follow-up in-between.	HS
1.4.2: Technical expert input.	Project Progress Reports	Timely production of project progress report		
1.4.3: Monitoring and evaluation of country components and overall project.	Monitoring and evaluation mission reports	Timely production of M & E reports		
COMPONENT SUB-OUTCOME 2: Protection and sustainable management of peatland enhanced				
OUTPUT 2.1: Mechanisms for effective regional prediction and monitoring of peat fires strengthened				
2.1.1: Collate and refine documentation on peatlands in the region with high risk for fire and integrate with hotspot monitoring and fire danger rating systems to develop a real-time warning system for peat fires.	Regional map of fire prone peatlands	Integrate hotspot maps and peatland maps to develop a regional map of peatlands with high fire risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Regional compilation of information from national inventories and assessments.FDRS map for the region is available from Malaysian Meteorological Department (MMD) which has overlain the peatlands map on google earth to enhance the information dissemination in Malaysia and in the South East Asian region. A three day forecast of FDRS is also available on the website.Indonesian Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics (BMKG Indonesia) has overlaid peatland map on the FDRS indices and codes to support preventive actions to be undertaken by the relevant agencies against the peat fire occurrences	HS
	Peatland fire prediction and warning system	System established in Y2 and operating in Y4		
2.1.2: Operation of regional peat fire warning and monitoring system and link to pilot site and country verification and implementation.	Average number of fires in the 2 fire prediction and monitoring system verification sites	To be determined at project start-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The frequency of peatland fires has been reduced at most of the pilot sites despite extreme drought conditions in 2013 and 2014.FDRS system has been accepted by ASEAN ministers as a key tool for prevention and control of peatland fires; greater emphasis is now placed on prediction, warning and prevention compared to fire suppression and control.Relevant agencies are continuously carrying out ground-truthing according to the hotspot maps produced by ASMCLocal government of Riau Province of Indonesia and Selangor State of Malaysia have engaged local communities in fire prevention and control measures.	
	Ground truthing of information collected from hotspot maps	Ground trothing of information from hotspot maps at 2 pilot sites undertaken between site level agency and community group		
OUTPUT 2.2: Regional priorities for peatland biodiversity conservation identified				
2.2.1: Compile, analyze and monitor data from each ASEAN country on extent, status and changes in peatlands.	Status and trends of peatlands in the SEA region	Status and trends of peatlands in the region documented by Y2 and updated by Y4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Initial status and trends of peatlands in the region documented and compiledMaps and satellite images have been compiled in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Viet Nam	HS
	Maps & satellite images of peatland areas	Maps and satellite images available from 4 participating countries		
2.2.2: Promote the establishment of a network of protected peatlands through awareness and outreach to	Number of peatland areas identified regionally for conservation	List of peatlands important for biodiversity compiled in 4 participating countries by Y3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Collation of information of peatlands of importance for biodiversity has been undertaken in APFP countries. Initial network established e.g. South East Asia Peat Network, Facebook (Peatlands in South East Asia group) Peatland site database.Philippines had found other new peat areas and detailed information of the site to be	

Outputs	Indicators	Target	Achievement of Outputs & Activities	Rating ¹²
various stakeholders, including guidelines for biodiversity conservation.	Regional expert working group meeting	Permanent ASEAN level working group formed	submitted to SEA Peat Network – Peat Site Database <ul style="list-style-type: none">Important peatland site such as UMTNP was declared as ASEAN Heritage Park and lessons learnt from UMTNP is being replicated in UMHNP.A working group – ASEAN Task Force on Peatlands is being established based on the current institutional arrangements of the APFP and SEApeat projects as well as official mechanism of APMS	
OUTPUT 2.3: Regional collaboration on peatland carbon storage and climate vulnerability in the region stimulated				
2.3.1: Assess the vulnerability of peatlands to climate change and develop guidance on adaptation options.	Studies on carbon storage in peatland	Report on peatland vulnerability and adaptation options by Y3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">“Peatlands and Climate Change” was printed and distributed in 2013 and 2014.Studies on carbon storage undertaken in Indonesia and Malaysia	HS
2.3.2: Assess the role of peatlands in carbon storage and sequestration and the impact of land use changes and management options to reduce emissions.	Studies on impact of climate change on peatlands and adaptation options	Report on impact of climate change on peatlands completed by Y3		
2.3.3: Develop guidance for funding for peatland management related to climate change funding mechanisms including Climate Adaptation Funds; REDD mechanisms and Voluntary Carbon Funds.	Proposals for funding for peatland management	Proposals for funding for peatland management related to climate change developed in 2 countries in SE Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Report on financing and incentive options published and circulated.Preliminary assessment of carbon finance options at two sitesA report on feasibility carbon study on North Selangor Peat swamp forest with support from LEAF was preparedAssessments were also undertaken in Indonesia, Philippines and Viet NamGuidance on climate financing was included in Financing & Incentive Options book.	
	Guidance note for funding peatland management	Guidance note for funding for peatland management related to climate change for 3 more countries in SE Asia		
OUTPUT 2.4: Guidelines for integrated management of peatlands developed and promoted				
2.4.1: Collate, develop and disseminate guidelines/ best practice for integrated planning for sustainable peatland management including buffer zone and catchment protection (e.g., for planners, local government).	Guidelines for integrated management of peatlands for local government and planners	Guidelines developed, promoted and being applied by at least 4 country by Y4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A regional workshop on integrated management of peatlands was held in 2012.Regional experiences were collated and analyzedA guideline for Integrated Management Planning of Peatlands was prepared and published.Integrated management being applied in four countries	HS
2.4.2: Develop general guidelines/ modules/ information materials for community livelihood and sustainable peatlands management for adaptation/ dissemination at country level.	Guidelines for integrated management of peatlands for enhancing community livelihoods for poverty alleviation	Guidelines developed, translated and disseminated for use at country level by Y4		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Modules on best management practice developed and disseminated through BMP workshop in Central Kalimantan, June 2011Modules on community livelihood options developed and disseminated through peer learning workshop in Thailand in May 2012.Peer learning workshop was organized in South Kalimantan, May 2013Training materials on best management practice on oil palm on peat were developed in 2014.				

COMPONENT SUB-OUTCOME 3: Best management practices from demonstration sites compiled and disseminated to upscale learnings				
OUTPUT 3.1: A regional network of demonstration sites and sharing experience				
3.1.1: Establish and compile and disseminate information on regional network of demonstration sites.	Regional network of pilot and demonstration sites	Regional network established by Y2 and promoted in the region for study tour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot and demonstration sites have been identified and promoted through technical visits and peer-to-peer learning. Study tour/ peer learning programmes were organised in 2011, 2012 and 2013 	HS
3.1.2: Organize meetings/ exchanges and promote upscaling of demonstration site experience.	No. of sites designated as demonstration sites for BMP	At least 10 sites in 3 countries designated by Y4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total of 13 selected sites has been designated as BMP/demo sites (4 sites in Malaysia - North Selangor Peat Swamp Forest, Southeast Pahang Peat Swamp Forest (SEPPSF), Klias Peat Swamp Forest and Loagan Bunut NP; 5 sites in Indonesia: Rasau Jaya and Danau Sentarum, West Kalimantan; Harapan Jaya and Mumugo, Riau, Sebangau, Central Kalimantan; 2 sites in Philippines: Caimpugan, Mindanao and Leyte Sab-a basin, Leyte; 2 sites in Viet Nam – U Minh Thuong National Park and U Minh Ha National Park) 	HS
COMPONENT SUB-OUTCOME 4: Plantation sector actively contributing to peatland management				
OUTPUT 4.1: Guidelines for responsible management of existing oil palm and forest plantation on peatland developed and tested				
4.1.1: Provide input to consultation with the plantation sector in partnership with RSPO, national plantation associations and other organizations and promote sound plantation management on peatlands.	Consultation meetings with plantation sector through RSPO	Active participation at RSPO consultation meetings, especially on sound plantation management on peatlands through the Plantation Working Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Guidelines on Best Management practices (BMPs) were developed in 2011 in partnership with Oil Palm Plantations under the framework of RSPO and published in July - October 2012 Guidelines were incorporated to RSPO Principles and Criteria for sustainable oil palm adopted in April 2013 and promoted further for implementation. Guidelines were incorporated into National Interpretations in Indonesia and Malaysia in 2014 A Workshop organised on Forestry and forest plantations in June 2012 and proceedings published. Initial consultation with APRIL, Sinarmas, Wilmar, KLK, Sime Darby and Tabung Haji plantations in 2013-2014 in Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore to encourage oil palm companies to support peatland fire prevention. Company representatives participated in meetings to develop ASEAN Peatland Programme. Strategy for NSPSF buffer zone management was developed in 2014 with input from several oil palm plantations. Partnership was established with Sime Darby plantations to support buffer zone protection and rehabilitation. 	HS
4.1.2: Develop guidelines for responsible management of existing oil palm and forest plantation on peatlands to recognize examples of good practice.	Awareness materials	Awareness materials on sound plantation management on peatlands developed and distributed		
4.1.3: Collaborate with selected plantation companies, RSPO, national associations to test, demonstrate and promote these guidelines.	Regional guidelines for peatland plantation practices	Guidelines developed by Y2		
	Involvement of the private sector in using Guidelines	Guidelines pilot tested by at least 2 private sector companies by Y4		
COMPONENT 2: INDONESIA				
COMPONENT SUB-OUTCOME 1: Capacity of human resource and institutions related to peatland management in Indonesia strengthened				
OUTPUT 1.1: Implementation of National Action Plan on Peatlands periodically reviewed and policies related to peatlands enhanced	No. of workshop to promote NAP	8 workshops on NAP implementation convened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review on NAP by relevant stakeholders and revision of NAP agreed in 2012. One National Workshop on NAP was conducted in Bogor (national level), eight at provincial level - Riau, South Sumatra, Jambi, North Sumatra, Aceh, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan (Province level), Bengkalis (district level) 	HS
	Review report on policies on peatlands	Review report on need for integrated policies on peatlands prepared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The President Instruction No. 10/2011 and renewed by No. 06/2013 on Moratorium of New Permit and Finalization of Management for Primary Forest and Peatland Ministry Environment Regulation No.05/2012 on Environment Impact Assessment mandatory activities has been established including requirements for peatlands. 	

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OUTPUT 1.2: Awareness of integrated peatlands management in Indonesia enhanced	No. and types of awareness materials (posters, leaflets, modules, VCDs)	1,000 posters produced and distributed 10,000 leaflets produced and distributed 1,000 VCDs produced and distributed 1,000 training module sets produced and distributed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1000 posters produced and distributed • 7000 leaflets produced and distributed • 900 VCDs produced and distributed • 850 training modules produced and distributed 	HS
	No. of trained personnel	200 trained personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 trained personnel 	
	No. of trainings	8 training programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 training programmes 	
OUTPUT 1.3: Sustainable financial mechanism to support peatland management established	Options for funding mechanism	Report on options of funding mechanism for peatland management formulated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study conducted, entitled Study on the Increase of Sustainable Management Funding options for community provided • Workshop on Sustainability of Investment in Peatland Plantations was organised in June 2014 in partnership with Wetlands International Indonesia and the Indonesian Financial Services Authority and attended by 100 participants • Significant additional resources were allocated for work on peatlands from National government funding mechanisms and through a range of donors and partners. 	HS
	Trust Fund for peatland management	Trust Fund for peatland management established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A trust fund was only one option considered among several in the funding options report (above) at country/regional level. Trust funds work when many donors want to contribute smaller amounts and are unsure what to support. In the case of peat donors, the project and government successfully encouraged/facilitated to provide major targeted funding (e.g., Norway USD 1 billion, Australia 30+ million, EU 30 million, USAID 10 million, GIZ 10 million). Therefore, no need for an intermediary trust fund. Also, SEA governments have increased resource allocations for peatland management. 	
OUTPUT 1.4: Component activities technically supported and guided	Reports	Progress Reports delivered in timely manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPIC Meeting organised annually • LPIC Meeting organised annually • NPEA and NE Meeting on Monitoring and Evaluation • Financial Audit undertaken annually 	HS
COMPONENT SUB-OUTCOME 2: The degradation of peatlands in Indonesia minimised				
OUTPUT 2.1: Priority peatlands for conservation and rehabilitation identified	Database of updated status, area and distribution of peatland in Sumatra and Kalimantan	Availability of database on degraded peatland area in Sumatra and Kalimantan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database/mapping of degraded peatland areas in Sumatra and Kalimantan available with hard copy 	HS
	Peatland atlases	Updated peat atlases for Sumatra and Kalimantan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peatland hydrological unit map was prepared by the MoE • Mapping rehabilitation priority sites in West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan & Riau • Mapping of Oil Palm on Peatland in South Sumatra provided by Wetlands International Indonesia 	
OUTPUT 2.2: Prevention and warning measures for peatland fire enhanced	Percentage of hotspots on peatland	Reduction in percentage of hotspots on peatland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study on peat fire prone areas in Sumatra and Kalimantan conducted, Study on hotspot distribution as indicator of peatland fire in Riau 	HS
	Percentage of zero burning implementation on peatland	Increase in percentage of zero burn implementation on peatland for commercial purposes in target areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locations of community fire brigades in Riau (together with detailed information e.g. no. of member, fire-fighting equipment, etc.) were identified and overlaid onto the Fire Prone Area Map. 	
	No. of trained personnel	250 trained personnel for peat fire control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input provided to work by regional component to develop peatland fire prediction and warning system through workshops in 2011, 2012 and 2013. 	

	Training modules	500 training modules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop on FDRS on peatland conducted, Pekanbaru • National workshop for multi-stakeholders on peatland fire control conducted in Pekanbaru, Oct 2013 attended by 90 participants. • 320 personnel (local government and community) of Community fire brigades trained on FDRS implementation and Leadership training and practices on fire control for community fire brigade in Bengkalis, May 2014 attended by 50 participants; Dumai, May 2014 attended by 50 participants; Rokan Hilir, June 2014 attended by 50 participants; Kubu Raya, August 2013 attended by 30 participants; Riau Province, December 2013 attended by 45 participants; West Kalimantan Province, June 2014 attended by 45 participants and Central Kalimantan Province, April 2014 attended by 50 participants. • Peer Learning for Village Officials from Bengkalis, Rokan Hilir, Dumai to Harapan Jaya Village (Indragilir Hilir) on village regulation on Open Burning Land Clearing, December 2013 attended by 35 participants. • Peatland fire system: Implementation of FDRS in the fire prone area developed by BMKG (Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysics Agency), LAPAN (National Institute of Aeronautics and Space), Ministry of Forestry and Ministry of Environment • Provided FDRS sign boards in Kubu Raya, Pontianak, Bengkalis total 7 units • Produced and distributed 500 Curriculum and Syllabus on Forest Fire Control Training provided by MoF 	
	Peatland fire prediction and warning system	Peatland fire prediction and warning system operational		
OUTPUT 2.3: Incidence of forest fires in Rokan Hilir and Dumai districts essentially reduced	Percentage of hotspots detected	10% hotspot decrease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced hotspot in the demonstration area more than 10% based on village official information. Hotspot data series sub-district scale unstable • Demo site established based on Forum Group Discussion (FGD). Support provided to community fire brigade (MPA) at Mumugo village, Tanah Putih sub district, Rokan Hilir District; Pelintung and Guntung villages of Dumai City. Alternative livelihoods and support for members of the MPA groups was provided through, 9 ha of pineapple plantation (90,000 seedlings). benefiting 80 persons in 4 villages • Provided FDRS sign boards in Mumugo, Pelintung and Guntung total 4 units • Leadership training and practices on fire control for community fire brigade in Dumai and Rokan Hilir • Pineapple demonstration plots, canal blocking and shallow wells in Sepahat, Tanjung Leban, Pelintung, Guntung and Mumugo Villages • Produced and distributed leaflet and awareness material on zero burning provided by MoA 	HS
	Percentage of control burning implemented	Increase controlled burning implementation by traditional farmers in targeted areas		
	No. of community fire control groups	Increase number of community fire control groups		
	Pilot site	Pilot site established		
OUTPUT 2.4: Sectoral guidelines for peatland management developed and promoted	Guidelines for peatland rehabilitation and sustainable management	Availability of guidelines for peatland rehabilitation and sustainable management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input provided to work by Regional Component to compile best management practices for oil palm on peatland. • Workshop organised with Regional component to review best management practices for forestry on peatlands (including plantation forestry) and related publication produced. • Study on sectoral guidelines conducted, entitled Study on the Increase of Sustainable Management (including Study on sectoral guidelines for peatland management) • Guideline for oil palm plantation on peatland have been developed by MoA • Government Regulation Plan on Environmental Degradation Control in the Peatland Ecosystem has been developed under the procedures of harmonization from Ministry of Laws and Human rights; • Presidential Instruction on Moratorium of new permit on peatland have been 	HS
	Regulations on peatland rehabilitation and sustainable management	Availability of regulations for peatland rehabilitation and sustainable management		

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> developed Government Regulation on Protection and Management of Peatlands Ecosystem No. 71/2014 has been approved by the President in sept 2014 Criteria & indicators for sustainable peatland management formulated (MoE) 	
COMPONENT SUB-OUTCOME 3: Key Stakeholders working together to address rehabilitation and sustainable management of targeted peatlands in Riau and West Kalimantan provinces in Indonesia				
OUTPUT 3.1: Implementation of a Master Plan for sustainable peatland management in Riau province adopted through Multi-stakeholder Partnership	Master Plan for sustainable peatland management	A Master Plan for sustainable peatland management is established and adopted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riau Master Plan for sustainable peatland management was finalised and disseminated 	HS
	No. of stakeholder meetings	10 meetings are convened to promote Master Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eight Meetings were convened to promote master plan in Riau: Tembilahan (3-5 Oct 2012), Pekanbaru (5-6 May 2011), Pelalawan (22 Nov 2011), Rohil (23-25 Nov 2011), Pekanbaru (22 Nov 2012), Siak, Bengkalis and Dumai 	
	Action Plan for sustainable peatland management	Action Plan for sustainable peatland management developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents on sustainable peatland management disseminated to workshop participants Riau Province Spatial Planning established 	
	Documents of degradation of the peatlands	Documents on sustainable peatland management disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study on master plan in Kampar Peninsular completed by Research Centre for tropical peatland Riau University Dissemination of Master plan for Kampar Peninsular by MoF Kampar Peninsular designated a special forestry management unit by Ministry of forestry. Coordination between different private sector Plantation companies on Kampar peninsular undertaken Assessment of potential for carbon project on portion of Kampar peninsular undertaken 	
OUTPUT 3.2: Kampar Peninsula Sustainable Peatland Management Program operating	Management program for Kampar Peninsula	Management programme operating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Siak Peatland Biosphere established; under coordination of MoF, some activities were conducted as follows: ecotourism development, fish culture, largest peat water treatment, cooperation with other stakeholders. 	HS
OUTPUT 3.3: Siak Peatland Biosphere (SPB) Reserve established	Community livelihood in SPB buffer zone	Community livelihood activities enhanced in targeted villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incentive options for community in Tanjung Leban village, Bengkalis as well as other buffer areas of SPB 	HS
	Community patrolling	Community patrolling for fire prevention undertaken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on Sustainable Peatland Management for local government officials in Siak District, attended by 50 participants Provided peat auger for local government 	
OUTPUT 3.4: Implementation of District Action Plan on Peatlands in West Kalimantan	District action plan	District action plan adopted and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Master plan West Kalimantan developed Exchange program to Central Kalimantan conducted; 5 person from West Kalimantan to Central Kalimantan Action Plan for Rasau peatland developed Working group established Sent 5 farmers from West Kalimantan to Central Kalimantan to participate in Peer Learning BMPs Agro forestry on peatlands Mapping of priority area for rehabilitation done 	HS
OUTPUT 3.5: Experience of peatland management and rehabilitation in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia shared	Documents of degradation and best practices of the peatlands	Documentation of best practices in Central Kalimantan produced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon emission study conducted (title: Carbon emission study on degraded peatland in Central Kalimantan under study of title: Development of sustainable peatland management in Central Kalimantan) 	HS

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with regional network	No. of exchanges	Workshops and exchange programmes conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Participants from 7 ASEAN countries participate in Regional Workshop on peatland BMP in Palangkaraya in 2011• Participants from 8 ASEAN member countries (especially from community groups) attend Peer Learning Program on BMP on Peatland in South Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan in 2013.• Experience from carbon study shared at Carbon emission workshop, Bogor• Rehabilitation pilot sites in Jabiren village initiated• Agro forestry Demonstration plots on peatland have been initiated in Kelampangan Village, Palangka Raya.• Peer learning program for on BMPs Agro forestry on peatland for farmers from Central Kalimantan, West Kalimantan and Riau to Central Kalimantan in 2014.	
OUTPUT 3.6: Incidence of forest fires in Central Kalimantan significantly reduced	Percentage of control burning implementation	Increase controlled burning implementation by traditional farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Study on incentive options conducted (title: Development of sustainable peatland management in Central Kalimantan)	HS
	No. of community fire control groups	Increase number of community fire control groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6 Community fire prevention groups (MPA) formed• Firefighting equipment provided• Training on implementation of FDRS for community fire brigade and local government official in Central Kalimantan• Leadership training and practices on fire control for community fire brigade in Central Kalimantan• Community Empowerment on Peat Land Rehabilitation combined with Livelihood Development in Central Kalimantan done by Wetland International Indonesia	
COMPONENT SUB-OUTCOME 4: Sustainable peatland management in selected peatlands benefiting local stakeholders				
OUTPUT 4.1: Plantation sector actively contributing to sustainable peatland management in Riau province.	No. of plantation companies involved	At least 4 plantation companies involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Study reported, entitled Plantation Sector Actively Contributing to Sustainable Peatland Management in Riau• More than 60 representatives from 25 plantation companies attended a multi-stakeholder workshop on peatland fire control in October 2013• Selected plantation companies operating in Riau attended ASEAN preparatory meeting on partnership with plantation sector in December, 2013 and 2014• Associate partner, April group supported fire prevention and control in Harapan Jaya village; Rehabilitation conducted through integrated cultivation of rubber trees and pineapples, canal blocking and shallow wells in Harapan Jaya. Model for village fire prevention regulations developed.• Partnership of APFP and PT Sinarmas Forestry provided micro-finance office (Koperasi) , monitoring hot spots screen display, 4 units of android mobile for receiving hotspot data and FDRS information, constructed 4 canal dams for Community Fire Brigades in Sepahat and Tanjung Leban• Partnerships of APFP and Diamond Raya Timber provided 5 species of tree seedlings for planting in Bantayan village within forest reserve buffer zones• Support from plantation company (APRIL/RAPP) for the development of Community Fire Brigade in four villages on Pelalawan District near Kampar peninsula	HS
	No. and types of activities involved	Rehabilitation activities enhanced in and adjacent to plantations		
	Level of contribution	Improved contribution of private sector to peatland management and fire prevention		
OUTPUT 4.2: Sustainable forest management demonstrated in Rokan Peatlands	Demonstration site	Demonstration site for community engagement in buffer zone of forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community forest established in Bantayan village• Extended pineapple farming in Bantayan village• Provided pilot canal blocking and shallow wells in Mumugo• Study reported, entitled Study on Carbon Emissions from Peat Swamp Forest and its Contribution to REDD in Riau, conducted by the Research Centre for tropical peatland, Riau University, located at PT Diamond Raya Timber, Rokan Hilir, Riau	HS
	Study on GHG emissions	Study completed		

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OUTPUT 4.3: Community forest management demonstrated in Nung Peat Swamp Forest, Kapuas Hulu District, West Kalimantan	Action plans for sustainable Nung Peat Swamp Community Forest	Action plan for sustainable Nung Peat Swamp Community Forest adopted and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Action plan developed• Livelihood options available, farming, fisheries and water treatment implemented• Eco-tourism development conducted• Provided and distributed 5 sets of food processors and pasta machines for community groups around Nung Peat Swamp Forest, Sentarum National Park, West Kalimantan• Demonstration plots of Tembesu (<i>Fagraea fragrans</i>) and corn (<i>Zea mais</i>) for nectar supply in buffer zones of Sentarum National Park, West Kalimantan to increase quality and quantity of honey bees• Training on diversification of fish products for Nung Peat Swamp Forest, West Kalimantan. Attended by 36 participants to increase community revenue• Produced and distributed 3000 flyers on exotic wetland ecosystem of Sentarum National Park provided by Danau Sentarum National Park management• Produced and distributed 500 VCDs on Sentarum National Park profile	HS
	Options for incentives at Demonstration sites	Community livelihoods activities showcased at demonstration site		
OUTPUT 4.4: Integrated sustainable peatland farming system demonstrated in Rasau Jaya Peatlands, West Kalimantan	Action plan for integrated sustainable farming systems on peatland in Rasau jaya	Action plan for sustainable farming systems on peatland in Rasau Jaya adopted and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Action plan developed• Pilot site established at Kuala Dua village Kuburaya District, 1,500 m2 with zero burning farming practices, working with 1 farmer group• Provided a peat auger for local government• Supported water pump for community fire brigade in Kubu Raya• Carbon Emissions study conducted	HS
	Demonstration site	Community livelihoods activities showcased at the demonstration site		
	Carbon Assessment	Study on GHG emissions linked to site produced		
COMPONENT 3: MALAYSIA				
OVERALL PROJECT OUTCOME 1: Capacity and institutional framework for sustainable peatland management in South East Asia strengthened.				
OUTPUT 1.1: Policy and planning framework for peatland management strengthened at national level	National Action Plan on Peatlands	National Action Plans on Peatlands for Malaysia adopted and implementation initiated by Y1 and revised by Y4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Action Plan on Peatlands (NAPP) was adopted by the Malaysian Cabinet in January 2011. The NAP was translated to National Language and disseminated to various government agencies. The progress of the implementation was monitored annually by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) through the reporting of the National Peatland Project Steering Committee. The NAPP which is a 10-years planning document went through its mid-term revision in 2014. The next half of NAPP implementation will fall within the next Malaysian Plan (2015-2019).	HS
	National Wetland Policy	Review and strengthen peatland management issues in National Wetland Policy document by Y4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A targeted workshop was held in September 2011 to discuss and agree how peatland issues could be strengthened in the national wetland policy. Further review and strengthening of peatland management issues in the National Wetland Policy have been conducted as part of on-going stakeholder consultation under the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP) led by MNRE (2013-15). The national consultation on NBSAP also looks at other wetland habitats and related issues - not just restricted to peat swamp forest alone.	
	Communication and awareness strategy for fire prevention and peatland management	Awareness materials on fire prevention and peatland management for stakeholders and the public. 3,000 leaflets, posters and booklets (each).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Amongst the project awareness materials produced include pamphlets (1,000 copies), poster (1,000 copies), CD (500 copies) and calendars (1000 copies). In addition 500 caps, 200 t-shirts and 200 backpacks had been produced. These materials have been disseminated to the public and stakeholders during the workshops, seminar, training courses, public talks and scientific expedition.	

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OUTPUT 1.2: Capacity for sustainable peatland management in Selangor State strengthened to support the up-scaling of good peatland management practices.	Local level training on peatland & fire management	Three training sessions on peatland & fire management; 150 people trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five capacity building trainings conducted: i. TOT on peat assessment & management (3-6 Oct 2011); ii. FDRS Interpretation (12-13 Oct 2011); iii. FDRS and Forest Fires Workshop (19-21 Sept 2012); iv. Awareness workshop with local community at Homestay Sg. Sireh organized by Selangor FD and SHGSU (1-3 October 2013); v. Regional FDRS workshop (28 Oct. – 1 Nov. 2013). Total of 275 participants from 40 government agencies, public sector, research institutions and NGOs including 10 ASEAN Countries were involved. 	HS
	Multi-stakeholder coordinating committee in Selangor State	Multi-stakeholder committee in Selangor State set up involving relevant stakeholders and meeting twice a year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National/ State Steering Committee on Peatlands and National/ State Working Committee established and meetings were conducted as planned. NPSC - 5 meetings (Aug & Oct 2010, 11 Oct 2011, 29 Oct 2012, and 6 Dec. 2013), NPWG - 4 meeting (5-8 Sept 2012, 27-29 June 2013, 1-2 Oct. 2013 and 14-16 April 2014), SPSC - 2 meetings (7 July & 3 Nov 2011), SPWG - 3 meetings (7 July & 12 August 2011 and 29 Aug 2012) and NPEA - 12 times a year or more as needed. National Coordinator also participated as Malaysian Delegation to the 13th & 14th Meeting of TWG and MSC on Trans-boundary Haze Pollution in Brunei (7-9 May 2012), Bali (30 – 31 Oct 2012) and Kuala Lumpur (16-17 July 2013) respectively. NPEA participated in the Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystem (SMPE) (2014-2020) Workshop at Pullman Hotel, Kuala Lumpur on 22-25 April 2014 	
	State Action Plan	State Action Plan (SAPP) developed by end Y2 and adopted by the Selangor State Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FDPM collaborated with FRIM to develop SAPP which was completed in April 2014. The SAPP development was guided by the NAPP and was principally adopted by the Selangor State Government. Other states with significant peatland areas were also encouraged to develop similar SAPPs. 	
OUTPUT 1.3: Pilot site (North Selangor PSF) established as a focus for educational and awareness activities for the public.	Plan for public participation (CSR activities)	Rehabilitation plan for public participation (CSR activities) developed in Y1 and initial implementation in Y2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial rehabilitation plan for public participation jointly developed with GEC in 2011 and successfully marketed to tap corporate social responsibility (CSR) funds from. HSBC, Bridgestone, Sime Darby, etc.). See also Integrated Management Plan (IMP) for NSPSF for the Rehabilitation Plan prepared for RMFR 	HS
	Public awareness materials for pilot site developed	At least 3 different kinds of awareness material produced for distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various awareness materials for the pilot site was produced and disseminated to stakeholders during meetings/ public events. These included amongst others: Materials jointly produced with GEC; such as the project brochures (Sahabat Hutan Gambut – 1,000 copies), organizers (500 copies), postcards (500 copies) and car/ motorbike stickers (500 copies) produced for HSBC and Bridgestone to support their CSR activities at the project site. FDRS and peat water management billboards erected at various strategic points within the project site and posters for fire prevention and control; and A special illustrated report on the progress of APFP in Malaysia (2010-2015) called GAMBUT, which was completed for the project. 	
	No. of public events & participants	Five public events conducted (in conjunction with World Forestry Day, Environment Day, Family Day etc.) involving total 2,500 participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In collaboration with Selangor State Government, Selangor Forestry Department and GEC, 8 public events were conducted at the RMFR - World Wetlands Day (WWD) 2011, WWD 2012, WWD 2013, WWD 2014 and World Forestry Day (WFD) 2013. These public events attracted more than 2,700 participants. 	
OUTPUT 1.4: Component technically supported	Funds committed for NPEA activities	Operational office that will provide technical coordination and support to project component	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPEA established with staff from Wetland Management Section of FDPM to provide technical coordination and support to project component. GEC formally appointed as National Expert to support the component in February 2012 and their service extended to Dec 2014. 	HS

OVERALL PROJECT Outcome 2: Reduced rate of degradation of peatlands in South East Asia				
OUTPUT 2.1: Status and trends of Malaysian peatlands determined	Peatland Directory	Work plan incorporated within NFI 5 to start in Y2 and end in Y3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peatland directory for Malaysia completed in 2014 incorporating NFI 5 results, including contribution from various government agencies. FDPM collaborated with the Faculty of Forestry UPM to prepare the peat directory which was completed in March 2014. Furthermore, Malaysian Wetland Directory had been reviewed through G4NRE Database development under MaGGDI MNRE. 	HS
	Assessment of peatlands in relation to biodiversity values, carbon content, water supply, fire, drainage and land-use change	Assessments completed for 2 critical peatland areas in Selangor by end of Y3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project provided resources for the assessment of North Selangor PSF (NSPSF) and Kuala Langat South PSF (KLSPSF), which are the two main peat swamp forest areas in Selangor. Amongst the activities supported include:- Assessments for carbon content of the southern portion of the NSPSF at RMFR by FRIM. Preparation of a blueprint for Kuala Langat South Peat Swamp Forest (KLSPSF) by FRIM. Scientific expedition to the NSPSF by MNS to document biodiversity; and Assessment of fire, drainage and land use change in NSPSF as part of the preparation of the IMP for NSPSF by GEC, which includes the rehabilitation plan, fire management plan and buffer zone management plan. 	
	Management action guided by trends and changes in peatland areas	Management actions guided by trends and changes in peatland areas through satellite images	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remote sensing and GIS maps were made available for management consideration through the project. Site specific FDRS data has been worked out by MMD. Critical fire prone areas within the State of Selangor identified by DOE. These areas are regularly monitored on the ground by the respective enforcement agencies and at the site by Sahabat Hutan Gambut Selangor Utara (SHGSU) and the Forest Rangers from Bestari Jaya. Status of the Malaysian peatlands established through satellite analysis and ground-truthing by University Putra Malaysia (UPM) under the project. 	
	Priority areas for peatland biodiversity conservation identified	Priority areas identified by Y3 and initial activities implemented by Y4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSPSF and Maludam National Park identified as important peatland biodiversity conservation areas through the project. Subsequently the latter was identified as candidate for nomination as ASEAN Heritage Park under the project. Sarawak Forestry Department agreed on the proposal to nominate Maludam NP as an ASEAN Heritage Park. Assessment of KLPSF confirmed its importance for biodiversity conservation and led to cancellation of plans to convert it for plantation development. FDPM also collaborated with MNS to conduct a scientific biodiversity expedition to NSPSF between 15-25 May 2013 and 24 June – 6 July 2013. The expedition seminar was held on 28 Sept. 2013. Proceeding of the seminar has been prepared. 	
OUTPUT 2.2: Degradation of peatlands by fire in Selangor State reduced.	Critical fire prone areas	Critical fire-prone areas identified through maps and reports to stakeholders by Y2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire prone map for NSPSF was reviewed and updated under the project by UPM. The information was used in the preparation of the fire management plan for the NSPSF IMP 	HS
	Fire prevention measures	Effective fire prevention measures identified and being implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective fire prevention measures identified and being implemented at the pilot site with various stakeholders' involvement. These involved the following:- Selangor Forestry Department Fire Patrol Team re-activated and mobilized. Community involvement in forest rehabilitation activities launched at RMFR. Boundary marking (including installation of signboards) for the NSPSF and KLSPSF were carried out. 	

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	Strategy for fire monitoring and enforcement of prevention measures	Frequency of patrolling and enforcement activities increased especially during dry periods to reduce fire incidences	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• FDRS for peatland areas has been developed, tested and verified by MMD taking the State of Selangor as their case study. The system has been operational for the whole country since 2013.• FRT outfit established with involvement of the private sector e.g. Perbadanan Kemajuan Pertanian Selangor (PKPS), Kumpulan Darul Ehsan Berhad (KDEB), Sime Darby Plantations and the local communities.• On the latter, an organization known as Sahabat Hutan Gambut Selangor (SHGSU) Utara was officially formed in 2012 with the main purpose of providing support to Selangor Forestry Department (SFD) in detecting and fighting forest fire at NSPSF. The members come from 4 villages located around the NSPSF. SHGSU also has been active in public awareness programmes and participates in few exhibitions promoting peat swamp forest. Their members took part in all planting program organized by the SFD at RMFR.• MMD has set up a unit of Automated Weather Monitoring (AWM) Station at the nearby Ladang. Tennnamaram (Sime Darby Plantation) to improve the forecast for FDRS for RMFR. Fine tuning of FDRS for RMFR has been completed. FDRS signs have been placed at strategic locations to notify and engage the local communities.	
	Local peatland fire prediction and warning systems	Prediction and warning system developed and tested in Y2 and operational by Y3		
	Private land owners and local communities involved in fire monitoring	No. of private land owners and local communities involved in Forest Rescue Teams at critical areas increased		
	Fire warning and prediction system	System developed and tested at one pilot site		
OUTPUT 2.3: Guidelines for integrated peatland management in Malaysia developed and promoted.	Guidelines for peatland use	Guidelines adapted, developed and approved by Y4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Guidelines for integrated peatland management developed for ASEAN region by GEC. This has been approved in the regional meeting and adapted at the country-level when the new revised NSPSF IMP was prepared.	HS
	Guidelines for 3 identified sectors (infrastructure, agriculture and plantation development)	Guidelines available in Y2, approved by stakeholders for implementation in Y3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BMP guidelines for palm oil plantation on peat have been developed by MPOB (2011) and RSPO (2012). The RSPO guidelines were developed with significant input from the APFP. These guidelines have the approval from the stakeholders and are binding to the industries. They are being actively implemented.• BMP guidelines for agricultural practices and check dam construction on peat were developed under the project in collaboration with Department of Agriculture (DOA) and Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID) building on pilot activities for check dam construction at the pilot site in 2011-2013. These guidelines have been provided to the relevant stakeholders.	
	Promotion of Guidelines	Total of 5,000 copies of the Guidelines produced and circulated to stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• More than 5,000 copies of these guidelines were produced and disseminated to various stakeholders during meetings, public events, etc., internally and also externally with AMS.• Three dialogues and stakeholder technical visits were organized at three demonstration sites in 2012-2013. FDPM collaborated with FRIM to document the BMPs from the demonstration sites (i.e. KLSPSF, SEPPSF, Loagan Bunut NP and Klias FR) and conducted stakeholder's consultation/dialogues at the respective demonstration sites.• A report on "Best Management Practices in Peatland of Malaysia" was produced by FRIM	
OVERALL PROJECT Outcome 3: Integrated management and rehabilitation demonstrated and implemented at targeted peatlands				
OUTPUT 3.1: Sustainable management options for peatlands showcased through demonstration sites.	Study tours / visits to demo sites	Two study tours / visits to demonstration sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ten study tours/visits were organized to Demonstration sites in Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Viet Nam. Visit to Raja Musa FR (2011: 15 person), BMP Palangkaraya, Kalimantan Tengah (Nov 2011: 3 persons) /Peer Learning Programme on BMP to Thailand (Apr 2012: 6 persons)/ Technical visit to SEPPSF, Pahang (Jul 2012: 20 persons)/ Study tour to Klias Peatland Centre of Excellence, Sabah (Sept 2012: 20 persons)/Study Tour On "Best Management Practice" To UMTNP, Viet Nam (3-6 Dec 2012: 8 persons)Study Tour to Riau, Sumatra (27-30	HS

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			<p>Mac 2013: 13 persons)/ Peer Learning Programme to Banjarmasin, Kalimantan, Indonesia (17-20 Jun 2013: 4 persons)/Study tour to Loagan Bunut NP, Sarawak (27 Jun 2013: 25 persons), Technical visit to Maludam NP (21-22 October 2013: 22 persons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total persons involved: 136 	
	Documentation of lessons learned	Documentation of lessons learned compiled, produced and disseminated through the various project networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FDPM collaborated with MNS to document lesson learned from RMFR. • A document - "Beyond the Haze; Lessons Learnt from Implementing APFP in Malaysia" produced by MNS 	
OUTPUT 3.2: Integrated management strategies for North Selangor PSF and buffer zone adopted.	Integrated Management Plan for NSPSF	Integrated management strategies for NSPSF reviewed and updated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMP strategies for NSPSF were reviewed and updated by GEC for the period 2014-2023 including preparation of a cooperative fire management strategy and buffer zone management strategy. 	HS
	Management strategy for the NSPSF buffer zone to address land use conflicts	Management strategy for NSPSF buffer zone developed and finalized by Y3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A separate Management strategy for NSPSF buffer zone (Buffer Zone Plan within the NSPSF IMP document) was developed as part of the NSPSF IMP exercise 	
	Implementation of management strategy	Development actions at NSPSF buffer zone determined by management strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development actions within buffer zone area of NSPSF have been identified through stakeholder consensus; whereby the management strategy developed and incorporated within the NSPSF IMP. These development actions will be monitored and enforced by the SFD, local government agencies and the State Peatland Working Committee. 	
OUTPUT 3.3: Rehabilitation of degraded peat swamp forest demonstrated in Raja Musa F.R and adjacent buffer zone.	Rehabilitation plan for Raja Musa FR pilot site and adjacent buffer zone	Rehabilitation plan for RMFR developed, approved and operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation plan developed and put into action with annual budget allocation from SFD since 2010. (The Rehabilitation Plan was included in the NSPSF IMP document.) 	HS
	Workshop on rehabilitation techniques	Relevant stakeholders participating in two workshops on rehabilitation techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two workshops and numerous field rehabilitation activities were undertaken. • Workshop on rehabilitation techniques conducted on 4-6 Feb 2014 at FRIM attended by 25 participants. • Minilab on the production of planting material for peat swamp forest species conducted on 11 June 2014 at FRIM attended by 20 participants. • Rehabilitation workshops involved participation from 5 different states with peatland in Malaysia. 	
	Rehabilitation activities	Area established for rehabilitation at 3 pilot plots/ areas and results monitored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following will be the rehabilitation work carried out within the State of Selangor: • Planting of 60 ha area in Forest Compartment. 99 & 100 of RMFR. • Planting and treatment of 70 ha in Forest Compartment 55 of KLSPSF. • 850 units of small and medium sized dams were constructed by SFD from 2008-2010 and maintained in 2012-2014, • Two concrete check dams were installed at Parit 4 & 7 of RMFR under the project. • 1 other check dam was constructed in Forest Compartment 100 at RMFR funded by DOE. 	
	Documentation on learnings from rehabilitation	Learnings from rehabilitation documented and distributed through the project network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on rehabilitation of peat swamp forests named "Degraded Peat Swamp Forest Rehabilitation Techniques" completed by FRIM. 	

OVERALL PROJECT Outcome 4: Local communities and the private sector actively contributing to sustainable peatland management				
OUTPUT 4.1: Sustainable economic activities in buffer zone of NSPSF enhanced.	Result of review of existing livelihoods and economic activities on peatland	Results of review documented and distributed	• Report on study to reduce impacts of development in NSPSF peatlands documented and recorded in the Buffer Zone Plan of the NSPSF IMP; Detailed Environmental Impact assessment (DEIA) study recommended to be made mandatory for development in areas adjacent to peatlands which are considered Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) class 1	HS
	Study to reduce impacts of development on peatlands	Report on study completed		
	Community alternative livelihoods activities	Initial alternative livelihoods tested at pilot site (NSPSF)	• Seedling buy-back system and community–led ecotourism package developed and put to practise at NSPSF. • Community members have been actively involved in the rehabilitation and awareness activities related to RMFR. • They supply seedlings for tree planting activities through buy-back system and facilitate ecotourism activities to the peat swamp forest through Sg. Sireh Homestay outfit. • To date 16 community nurseries had been established through project funding. • A visit to National Academy for Handicrafts (in Rawang) and National Handicraft Centre (in KL) were organised for 40 SHGSU members in 7 March 2013 as part of livelihood exposure.	
	Local farmers involved in implementing water management plan	Local farmers involved in water management and the BMP regarding methods of land clearing and crop selection	• A number of local farmers are involved in canal blocking and/or general peat swamp water management at Parit 6 supervised by SHGSU. • Adjacent land developers and more local farmers now observe BMP practices at RMFR. • The involvement of the local farmers is documented in "Beyond the Haze; Lessons Learned from Implementing APFP in Malaysia" by MNS • State Agriculture Development Corporation (PKPS), following technical guidance by the project, constructed a 600m clay bund between their plantations and clay mine and the forest reserve to maintain water levels and prevent overdraiange and fire. This has been recognised by state government as a sucessful model and 11km clay bund has been included in the IMP for implementaion by the state.	
COMPONENT 4: PHILIPPINES				
COMPONENT SUB-OUTCOME 1: Capacity in relevant agencies/ institutions and other concerned stakeholders on peatland management strengthened in the Philippines				
OUTPUT 1.1: A core group of peatland managers/ experts established at national, local and community levels	No. of workshops/ meetings convened & Training Needs Analysis (TNA)	Two TNA FGD/workshops/ meetings convened & TNA completed	• TNAs for Agusan Marsh and Leyte Sab-a peatlands done during the Training on Peatland Assessment and Management on November 22-26, 2010. Training needs identified for Agusan Marsh in the Caimpugan Peatland Management Plan were also considered.	HS
	No. of training modules developed	One training module developed	• Training module on Peatlands Assessment and Management prepared by Dr. Jonathan Davies was adapted to the local set-up.	
	No. of managers/ experts trained	15 people trained as peatland managers/ experts	• 40 participants from various GAs and concerned LGUs attended and underwent training on Peatland Assessment and Management last November 22-26, 2010. • Two (2) Philippine representatives attend the Training on Peatland Assessment & Management for Regional Training of Trainers at Kuala Selangor, Malaysia on February 22-26, 2011	

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four (4) Philippine representatives attend the Technical Workshop on the Best Management Practices for Sustainable Peatland Management in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia on 15-18 June 2011 • Six (6) Philippine representatives attend the Peer Learning Programme on Best Management Practices on Peatlands for Community Groups Nakhon Si Thammarat Province, Thailand on May 16-18, 2012 • Two (2) Philippine representatives attend Learning workshop on Sustainable Agriculture in Peatlands in Central and East Kalimantan Indonesia on June 2013. 	
	No. of participants sent for cross visits/ exchange programs	15 people send for cross visits/ exchange programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 participants attended a five (5)-day international Study Tour conducted in Malaysia (North Selangor Peatland Forest and Klias Forest Reserve) last 3-7 October 2011. (A participant from the Heed Foundation was not able to join the study tour due to a passport processing problem. He later participated in the Peer Learning Program held in Thailand.) 	
	No. of experts contracted, core group	1 expert and a core group established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A National Inter-agency Working Group on Peatlands with 19 members was convened on May 2010. 	
	No. of participants involved in on the job-training	Total of 15 people at 2 pilot sites attend training on participatory assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A participatory assessment led by Dr. Jonathan Davies was conducted on Nov. 21, 2010 at the Leyte Sab-a peatland site and on Nov. 24, 2010 at the Caimpugan peatland site in Agusan del Sur. A total of 40 individuals participated in the site-based assessments. 	
	Information from pilot sites	Relevant information gathered from participatory assessments on the 2 pilot sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports on the participatory assessments on the Leyte Sab-a, and Caimpugan peatlands done. 	
OUTPUT 1.2: Peatland management enhanced by better coordination between concerned agencies and other stakeholders and policies developed	National Project Implementation Committee formed	NPIC Set-up and meets semi-annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A National Project Implementation Steering Committee with 11 members was formally created by virtue of DENR S.O. 2010-203. Three (3) meetings were convened on the following dates: (1) Nov. 19, 2009; (2) April 26, 2011; and (3) Oct. 2, 2013. 	HS
	Inter-agency TWG	One set up at national level with 4 annual meetings & 22 participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A National Technical Working Group with 19 members was formally created by virtue of DENR S.O. 2010-203. A total of 13 meetings were convened (Y2010 - 2 mtgs.; Y2011- 3 mtgs.; Y2012 - 6 mtgs.; and Y2014 - 2 mtgs.) 	
	No. of site-based TWGs, no. of consultations conducted	One TWG for each site, 4 consultations each year, for 20 people from different agencies/ institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leyte Sab-a Technical Working Group (with 15 members) and Agusan Marsh Technical Working Group (with 20 members) was formally created by virtue of DENR S.O. 2010-203 and DENR Regional Special Order No. 2010-197. A total of 14 meetings (Y2010- 2 mtg.; Y2011 - 4 mtgs.; Y2012 - 5 mtgs.; Y2013 - 2 mtgs.; Y2014 – 1 mtg.) were convened for Leyte and 11 meetings (Y2010- 2 mtg.; Y2011 - 4 mtgs.; Y2012 - 3 mtgs.; Y2013 - 2 mtgs.; Y2014 – 1 mtg.) for Agusan. 	
	Policies addressing specific issues of peatland management	Policies and programs reviewed and developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed expansion of the Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary (AMWS) Protected Area from 19,196 ha to 40,940 has to include peatland areas within the municipalities of Talacogon, Bunawan, La Paz, Loreto in Agusan del Sur have been submitted and undergoing review in the Philippine Congress. • Peatlands areas located outside of the proposed expansion of the AMWS that are classified as Alienable & Disposable or are titled have been identified and concerned LGUs have been consulted for the possible declaration of those areas as critical habitats under Wildlife Act. • Two (2) Municipal Ordinances were passed to protect peatlands. (1) Municipality of San Francisco, Agusan del Sur - MO# 01-2013 ("Ordinance for the Protection of the Unique Stunted Peat Swamp Forest in the Barangays Caimpugan and New Visayas, all of San Francisco, Agusan del Sur"); (2) Municipality of Talacogon, Agusan del 	

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			<p>Sur - MO# 203-2014 ("An Ordinance for the Protection of the Unique Stunted Peat Swamp Forest within the Municipal Jurisdiction of Talacogon, Agusan del Sur and Providing Funds Thereof").</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Ordinance for the establishment of the Leyte Sab-a peatlands as local conservation areas/critical habitats has been drafted. 	
	Summit of stakeholders conducted	1 summit organized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Peatland Summit was held on October 24-26, 2012 in Leyte attended by 45 participants representing concerned National Government Agencies, Local Government Units of identified Pilot Sites, NGOs, POs, academe, and other stakeholders from Agusan and Leyte. 	
	Operation of networks for information and/ or sharing of experiences	Networks operationalized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Society for the Philippine Wetlands organized a Wetlands Caravan: Mobilizing Communities for the Conservation of the Agusan Marsh and Wildlife Sanctuary on June 20-24, 2011. • Caraga Young Artists conducted Peatland Nature Appreciation Walk at Barangay Caimpugan, San Francisco, Agusan del Sur on June 16, 2012. • Art Exhibit and Comic Launching in Butuan National Museum on October 1, 2012. The paintings of peatlands by the Caraga Young Artist were displayed in the museum for one week. • Dr. Van Leeah Alibo of Caraga State University created Facebook page "Save Caimpugan Peatland of Agusan Marsh, Philippines." • Peatland Ecosystem Appreciation Tour (PEAT) organized by in Leyte Sab-A as part of Environment Month Celebration June 20, 2014. • Bureau of Fire Protection organized three (3) Training Workshop on Sustainable Use of Peatlands through the Prevention and Suppression of Wildland Fires conducted on April 12-15, 2010 (Davao City); Oct. 10-14, 2011 (Agusan del Sur); and Dec. 10-12, 2012 (Leyte) attended by a total of 100 firefighters. • Code REDD organized Philippine Roadshow on REDD-PLUS and the Philippine National REDD-PLUS Strategy "PANGANGALAGA NG KAGUBATAN NANG MAY PANANAGUTAN" on 13-14 April 2012 with 10 stakeholders from Agusan Marsh pilot sites participating in the activity. 	
	NAP endorsed by the Philippine Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD)	NAP legally adopted and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Action Plan was completed in 2009 and was adopted in the Updated National Wetlands Action Plan for the Philippines 2011-2016 and was implemented under the APFP as well as by other concerned government agencies. 	
OUTPUT 1.3: Awareness of peatlands raised at national and local levels through an information and education campaign	No. of participants at lectures and presentations	120 stakeholders participate in lectures and presentations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten (10) lectures/presentations conducted with at least 20 stakeholders in attendance per lecture/presentation 	HS
	No. of locally-appropriate tri-media materials produced and distributed	1,000 copies of comics in 3 languages available and distributed at pilot sites 500 posters in 2 languages available and distributed at pilot sites 1 video documentary on Philippine Peatlands produced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following IEC materials were produced and distributed at pilot sites: • 1,000 copies "Juan Meets the Least Famous Forest" comics in English • 3,000 pcs. (1,000 pcs. in English; 1,000 pcs. in Bisaya; and 1,000 in Waray) of Peatland Brochures/Leaflets • Three video documentaries: a. "Saving the Philippine Peatlands" (9 mins.); b. "Protecting the Philippine Peatlands" (18 mins.); c. ASEAN Peatland Forest Project Philippine Component: An Accomplishment Report – (11 mins.) 	
	No. of assemblies and dialogues conducted, no. of participants and	Four dialogues completed, with ca. 100 people per assembly; Local communities in and surrounding peatland areas with a fuller	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fifteen (15) community consultations/assemblies conducted with no less than 30 individuals/local community members in attendance per consultation. 	

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	stakeholders	understanding of peatlands and issues affecting them		
OUTPUT 1.4: Sustainable funding mechanism for peatland management identified and secured	Donors meeting convened	Meetings convened with donor agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potentials for carbon financing explored with a Memorandum of Agreement with Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)/CodeREDD/WISE initiated to include Caimpugan Peatlands in the Demonstration Project for REDD+ under the Philippine National REDD-Plus Strategy. • Dr. Douglas Macmillan, Consultant on Incentives Options, and Chin Sing Yun of the Global Environment Centre conducted site visit assessment and dialogues with local stakeholders regarding financing/incentive options for sustainable financing of peatlands in Agusan Marsh on November 16-19, 2011. • Meetings with the concerned LGUs with jurisdiction over peatlands were conducted to discuss potential sources of funding (i.e. municipal budget allocation) to support peatland conservation initiatives. 	HS
	Funds committed and released	Funding available to continue activities at project end	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buying Living Tree System of Bureau of Fire Protection - DILG currently being implemented in Agusan Marsh and Leyte Sab-a Basin under the SEApeat Project. • LGUs in Agusan Marsh and Leyte Sab-a Basin has committed to provide funds and to continue rehabilitation and pilot demo site initiatives. • The Municipality of Sta. Fe, Leyte has put up counterpart funding amounting to PhP 800,000.00 (~USD 18,000) for the canal blocking and flood control in Barangay San Isidro. • The Philippine Tropical Forest Foundation Incorporated, a local donor agency has indicated that they will include the Leyte Sab-a as part of their "Forest and Community Rehabilitation Project" for the Yolanda or Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) affected areas. • The DENR, Department of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Reform, the Department of Interior and Local Government and the National Irrigation Administration, has passed a resolution in April 2014, to make the Leyte-Sab a as part of their convergence area. Meaning these agencies will pool in their resources for assistance in this area. The Resolution fully acknowledges the existence of peatlands in the area and hence needs protection. 	
<p>Additional accomplishments were initiated by partners from academia who participated in the National Action Planning for peatlands and has committed to support the project.</p> <p>Another first for the project was the award given to an active member of the Agusan group</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and Development: (a) Research on the "Carbon Storage and the Role in Climate Change Mitigation of the Caimpugan Peatland" in Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary, Philippines by Dr. Van Leeah Alibo; (b) Plant Diversity and Forest Structure of the Caimpugan Peat Swamp Forest in Mindanao, Island Philippines by Lowell Aribal • SB Lerriza de Leon was awarded as one of the Women Leaders in Biodiversity Conservation last 17 April 2013 because of her Municipal Ordinance in protecting the peat swamp forests in San Francisco, Agusan del Sur • Inclusion of peatland ecosystem in the curriculum of BS Environmental Management in Visayas State University Alangalang Campus 	
COMPONENT SUB-OUTCOME 2: Creating an enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of peatlands in the Philippines				
Output 2.1: Peatlands suitable for sustainable use and conservation activities identified	No. of days of survey; No. of land use assessments completed	30 days of survey completed in peatland areas and land use assessments completed per site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey of potential peatland areas was conducted on Dec. 7-17, 2010; May 10-20, 2011; and June 6-10, 2011 • Out of the total of 12 sites visited and surveyed all over the country, 10 sites were verified as peatland areas. • Caimpugan Peatland, with approximate area of 5,325 hectares, including adjacent 	HS
	No. of sites surveyed	6 sites surveyed		

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	Prioritized activities for conservation	Prioritized activities for conservation identified	areas of peatland in Agusan Marsh, and the peatlands located within the Leyte Sab-a Basin covering an approximate area of 1,740 hectares were identified as pilot demonstration sites for the implementation of the APFP project including conservation core-zone, surrounding buffer zone and capacity building of local farmers.	
Output 2.2: A local guide for planners and developers in peatlands and peatland buffer zones prepared	Translated regional guide	Regional guide translated and adapted to the Philippines situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Guidelines for the Sustainable Development Planning and Management of Peatlands was drafted and is undergoing final review by the DENR Policy Technical Working Group.• Discussions and promotion of the guidelines with planners/developers at the local level (barangay and municipal) were done during the LTWG Meetings for Agusan and Leyte. Meetings were also initiated with the Municipal Mayors and Municipal Planning and Development Officers (MPDO) of Sta. Fe and Alang-alang in Leyte, the Provincial Planning and Development Officer (PPDO) of Agusan del Sur, Mayor of Talacogon, and Mayor and MPDO of Sta. Josefa in Agusan del Sur.	HS
	No. of small group meetings convened	Small group meetings convened with developers/planners to highlight needs and promote the Guidelines		
COMPONENT SUB-OUTCOME 3: Land use planning, zoning and rehabilitation measures carried out in suitable peatland sites				
OUTPUT 3.1: Land use-planning activities including iterative consultations and zoning of land use at the project pilot sites developed and implemented	No. of consultations conducted; no. of stakeholders involved	Four one day consultations carried out at two pilot sites covering 12-16 barangays with 25 people at each consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Zoning and Land-use Consultations with Agusan Marsh Stakeholders held on May 16, 2012 attended by 35 participants with at least 8 Barangays represented.• Zoning and Land-use Consultations with Leyte Sab-a Stakeholder held on May 30, 2012 attended by 40 participants with at least 4 Barangays represented.	HS
	Land-use and zoning plan developed	Zoning plans developed and approved by all stakeholders through consultations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preliminary zoning plans have been developed and are being incorporated in the Comprehensive Land-use Plans (CLUP) of Municipalities encompassing the pilot demo sites and adjacent peatland areas.• Module for the integration of peatlands in the CLUP has been developed and is being used by the concerned peatland municipalities in the updating and finalization of their respective CLUPs.• CLUP of the Municipality of San Francisco, Agusan del Sur has been updated to include peatlands in the Protection Zone (for approval of zoning ordinance in SB).• Bunawan, Agusan del Sur on-going process for integration of peatland in CLUP• Talacogon, Agusan del Sur CLUP is for approval in Sanggunian Bayan &peatland area is included• Alang-alang and Sta. Fe in Leyte are still on process for integration of peatland areas in the CLUP	
OUTPUT 3.2: Hydrological regime restored and replanting carried out at the pilot sites by the community	No of consultation meetings	One-day meetings convened at 2 pilot sites involving 30 participants for developing action plan for rehabilitation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Action Plan development for rehabilitation measures in Agusan Marsh Pilot Site conducted during the OJT/Workshop held on Nov. 16-19 attended by 35 local community members.• Action Plan development for rehabilitation measures in Leyte Sab-a Pilot site conducted on Dec. 15, 2011 attended by 40 local community members.• Workshop on Status Review of Pilot Demo Sites on the Rehabilitation and Sustainable Agriculture in Degraded Peatlands held at Tagaytay City on June 23-25, 2014 attended by 57 participants (16 Leyte TWG members, 24 Agusan TWG members, and 17 NTWG members)	HS
	Rehabilitation Plan	Rehabilitation Plan developed and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rehabilitation Plans for Y2012 developed and implemented per Barangay (Agusan - 8 Barangays.; Leyte-a - 4 Barangays)	
	Area rehabilitated (ha)	Three-ha sites under rehabilitation per site	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ten (10) hectares of degraded peatlands in Agusan Marsh (5 has each in Barangay Caimpugan and Barangay Maharlika) were planted with indigenous tree species found in the area and are known to survive in perennially water logged areas such	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> as Lanipao tree (<i>Terminalia copelandii</i>) and Tiga tree (<i>Tristanopsis micrantha</i>). 80 ha of watershed of Leyte Sab-a basin and 200 ha of degraded peatlands in Agusan Marsh was included in the DENR's National Greening Program GPS and digital camera purchased 	
	Equipment procured	Equipment (water gates, etc.) procured for restoration of hydrological regime		
	Restoration Plan	2 restoration plans developed and implemented; 10 hectare pilot rehabilitation area (one hectare per barangay surrounding the pilot sites) planted and maintained, including canal blocking activities in Sab-a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration plans for the Agusan Marsh and Leyte Sab-a peatlands developed and implemented. - Ten (10) hectares of degraded peatlands in Agusan Marsh (5 ha each in Barangays Caimpugan and Maharlika) were planted with indigenous tree species, i.e. Lanipao (<i>Terminalia copelandii</i>), Bangkal (<i>Nauclea orientalis</i>), Mambog (<i>Mitragyna diversifolia</i>), Potat (<i>Barringtonia acutangula</i>) and Tiga (<i>Tristanopsis micrantha</i>). Four (4) hectares (1 ha. per barangay) of degraded peatlands within the Leyte Sab-a basin were planted with Lanipao trees. Five (5) hectares pilot demo rehabilitation project for degraded peatlands was undertaken by the Municipality of Talacogon. The species planted in the rehab demo site is Lumbia (<i>Metroxylon sagu</i>) as showcase learning area which can be replicated by the communities for their livelihood. 80 ha of watershed and degraded peatlands in Leyte Sab-a basin and 200 ha in Agusan Marsh were included in the DENR's National Greening Program (Reforestation Program) - Canal blocking was explored with the LGU of Sta. Fe, Leyte with positive feedback of budget allocation from the LGU for the activity 	
COMPONENT SUB-OUTCOME 4: Community-led demonstration projects formulated and implemented at the pilot sites				
OUTPUT 4.1: Demonstration projects in sustainable use of peatlands at the pilot sites managed by local people developed and implemented	Workshops for formulation of demonstration projects; No. of communities organized; No. of workshop participants	2 day workshops for formulation of demonstration projects convened at 2 pilot sites with 25 people per meeting from 3-4 barangays in the pilot sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agusan Marsh Pilot Site On-the-Job Training/ Workshop for Communities (8 Barangays) around the Pilot Sites on Participatory Assessments to Improve Local Knowledge of Sustainable Use of Peatlands held on Nov. 16 to 19, 2011 attended by 35 local community members/ stakeholders. Leyte Sab-a Pilot Site On-the-Job Training/ Workshop for Communities (4 Barangays) around the Pilot Sites on Participatory Assessments to Improve Local Knowledge of Sustainable Use of Peatlands held on Dec. 13 to 17, 2011 attended by 40 local community members/ stakeholders. Multi-Sector Seminar- Workshop on Ecotourism Development for Agusan held March 5, 2012 and Leyte Sab-a Pilot Site held on March 12, 2012 were both attended by 40 participants. Stakeholder consultation on Ecotourism Planning in Agusan Marsh held on May 15, 2012 with 35 participants. Stakeholder's consultation on Ecotourism Planning in Leyte Sab-a held on May 29, 2012 with 40 participants. Demo projects developed, sustainable agriculture through raised-bed method and floating garden, and implemented within 10 hectares of peatland area in Agusan Marsh involving eight (8) Barangays and four (4) Municipalities in Agusan del Sur. Demo projects developed (<i>sorjan</i> farming) and implemented within four (4) hectares of peatland involving four (4) Barangays and two (2) Municipalities in Leyte. Community organizers were not needed as local stakeholders were actively involved in the training and establishment of the demo projects with Dr. Paulino Cabahit (DA-ATI) for Leyte & Mr. Alvin Dorado (PASAK) for Agusan as de facto supervisors. Soil test kits, limes, fertilizers, seeds purchased (e.g. pechay, watermelon, melon, cucumber, bell pepper, eggplant, string beans, tomato, ampalaya, kangkong, etc.) 	HS
	Demonstration projects	Demonstration projects developed and implemented; 2 community organizers in place for 30 days in selected barangays		
	No. of equipment, inputs and materials procured	Equipment and inputs bought and available to local people; Materials for eco-tourism development procured for 2 pilot sites; Eco-tourism business plans developed		

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ecotourism business plans developed for Agusan Marsh and Leyte Sab-a.	
COMPONENT 5: VIET NAM				
COMPONENT SUB-OUTCOME 1: Capacity for sustainable peatland management in Viet Nam strengthened				
OUTPUT 1.1: The degradation of peatlands in Viet Nam minimised through the implementation of the National Action Plan on Peatlands	NAP - National Action Plan for peatland - Strategy and framework for action for sustainable management of peatlands	NAP Plan finalised and includes peatlands for conservation, approved by the Government and operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Viet Nam National Action Plan is completed and has been submitted to the government and is pending approval	HS
	Recommendations for policy adjustments on protection regulations to manage peatland	Changes ratified by MONRE (the government) and operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none">With the complexity for approval of the NAP due to change from VEA to MARD and back to VEA on NAP development and slow progress to get national approval as peat is almost all in 2-4 provinces in south, the project decided to allocate additional resources to enhance action at U Minh Thuong pilot site and associated area.	
	Number of staff trained in peatland management	30 % staff trained in peatland management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Relevant staff in central and local levels participated in the workshop on peatlands management.14 training workshops at UNTNP (10), Ho Chi Minh City (2), Ha Noi (1) and Ca Mau (1) for a total of 856 participants from, among others, UMT and UMH National Park staff, local buffer zone communes, provincial and district agencies100 % technical staff and 80% management staff of U Minh Thuong participated in technical training courses held in the park and province.100 % technical staff of U Minh Ha National Park participated in technical training/workshops funded by APFP project.	
	Number of staff at UMTNP completed training on peatland management	80% of staff trained in peatland management		
OUTPUT 1.2: Awareness of peatland management in Viet Nam raised	Awareness materials on peatland management	Materials on peatland management in general produced Materials for pilot site (UMTNP) produced	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Video of ecosystems and biodiversity in UMTNP13-minute TV film shot for national and international info sharingHand-outs of peatland assessment in U Minh Region, Value and function of peatlands in U Minh Region, Integrated management of water and fires in peatlands, Issues of protection of peatlands natural resources in Mekong Delta: Habitats and Biodiversity, Restoration and conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity in peatlandsPosters of peatland biodiversity in UMTNP (x 4 topics)Booklet? Peatlands in UMTNP: Value, function, habitats, biodiversity and community in buffer zone (x 1000)	HS
COMPONENT SUB-OUTCOME 2: The degradation of peatlands in Viet Nam minimised through forest management and fire control				
OUTPUT 2.1: Management of peatlands in Viet Nam enhanced	Inventory/Baseline survey of peatland areas	Inventory/Baseline survey of all peatland areas in country published by MONRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Inventory of peatlands in Viet Nam and Mekong Delta were done and showed in Viet Nam Peatland Maps.Inventory of peatlands in U Minh Thuong and U Minh Ha National Parks were completed in large scale map (1:10,000).A handbook of peatlands in U Minh region was published and disseminated to stakeholders and 2 videos produced.Peatland assessment for rehabilitation of forest in peatlands of UMTNP was completed and applied by UMTNP from 2012 – 2014.Resources originally planned for strategy for forest fire prevention reallocated to a	HS
	Research reports on peatlands in Viet Nam	Research Reports published by MONRE		
	Booklets and CDs on peatlands in Viet Nam	Booklets and CDs on peatlands published by VEA		
	High risk areas for fire	Most high risk areas in the country identified		

	Strategy for forest fire prevention in peatlands with high fire risk	Strategy for forest fire prevention in peatlands formulated and operational	strategy for enhanced water management and fire prevention for UMTNP as specified in the SAPR, June-Dec 2012. Activity implemented in 2013	
COMPONENT SUB-OUTCOME 3: Peatlands in UMTNP sustainably managed and rehabilitated				
Output 3.1: Support implementation of a site management plan for UMTNP	Site management plan for UMTNP	Site management plan for UMTNP developed and operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Report on assessment of potential risks of forest fires in peatlands of UMTNP and UMHNP.• A five-year action plan for U Minh Thuong National Park was prepared, completed and approved by the park.• A project of rehabilitation of <i>Melaleuca</i> forest in UMTNP was prepared and approved by provincial government.• Support for designating ASEAN Heritage Park and approved by ASEAN in 2013.	HS
	Buffer zone management plan	Buffer zone management plan finalised and operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A land use plan for the buffer zone of UMHNP was prepared to support the local government.	
COMPONENT SUB-OUTCOME 4: A sustainable community livelihood project at UMTNP implemented				
Output 4.1: Communities in Buffer Zone of UMTNP obtaining alternative sustainable livelihood	Survey report on socio-economic status of local communities	Survey completed and report ready	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A report on socio-economic conditions of local community in buffer zone of UMTNP was completed and applied to develop a project of local community livelihood development in buffer zone.• Based on result of livelihood development activity supported from APFP, another livelihood development project funded by GIZ was conducted in buffer zone of UMTNP in 2012.• 51 households receiving support from the project under “Green Contract”.• The "Green Contract" as a successful lesson-learned has been applied in U Minh Ha National Park successfully.• 100 % of targeted households in buffer zone of UMTNP participated in the workshops on values and functions of peatlands	HS

Appendix 2: Project funding, expenditure, audit and compliance with covenants

Table 10: Summary of financial performance by Financiers

Financiers	Approval USD	Expenditures USD	Expenditure %
1. GEF Grant	4,299,164	4,063,895	95
2. Co-funding *	10,207,507	23,243,136	228
TOTAL	14,506,671	27,307,031	188

Note: * The amount of the approved and actual expenditures of co-funding (in kind and in cash) come from various sources (participating governments, donors, NGOs and private sector)

Table 11: Expenditure of GEF Grant at June 30 2014 by outcomes

Outcomes	Approved GEF Budget USD	Actual Expenditures (as of June 2014) USD	Expenditure %
I. Capacity Building for Sustainable Peatland Management	1,576,078	1,635,688	104
II. Reduction of Peatland Degradation	914,757	792,866	87
III. Integrated Management and Rehabilitation of Peatlands	713,795	670,586	94
IV. Multi-stakeholder partnerships	659,534	504,767	77
V. Project Management	435,000	459,986	106
TOTAL	4,299,164	4,063,895	95

Table 12: Expenditure of GEF Grant as of 30 June 2014 by Components.

Components	GEF Grant Allocation USD	Actual Expenditures (as of June 2014) USD	Expenditure USD
1. ASEAN Secretariat	118,500	98,066	83
2. Regional (RPEA)	1,608,664	1,517,642	94
3. Malaysia	880,000	800,043	91
4. Indonesia	1,200,000	1,172,744	98
5. Philippines	262,000	244,448	93
6. Viet Nam	230,000	230,952	100
TOTAL	4,299,164	4,063,895	95

Table 13: Disbursement of GEF Fund by Category

Category	Approved GEF Fund USD	Actual USD	Disbursed %
I. Capacity Building for Sustainable Peatland Management	1,576,078	1,156,472	73
II. Reduction of Peatland Degradation	914,757	554,500	61
III. Integrated Management and Rehabilitation of Peatlands	713,795	429,162	60
IV. Multi-stakeholder partnerships	659,534	317,107	48
V. Project Management	435,000	330,647	76
Advance Funds for Regional and Countries		1,511,243	35
TOTAL	4,299,164.00	4,299,133	100

Note: Despite the actual expenditures of 95% in tables 11 and 12, the disbursed funds of US\$4.299 million (100%) as detailed in Table 13 show a significant advance to regional and participating countries. An update of all records of expenditures by category/component in Tables 11, 12 and 13 will need updated by IFAD to reflect final expenditures after 30 June 2014

Figure 3: GEF grant disbursement by outcomes and expenditures by component

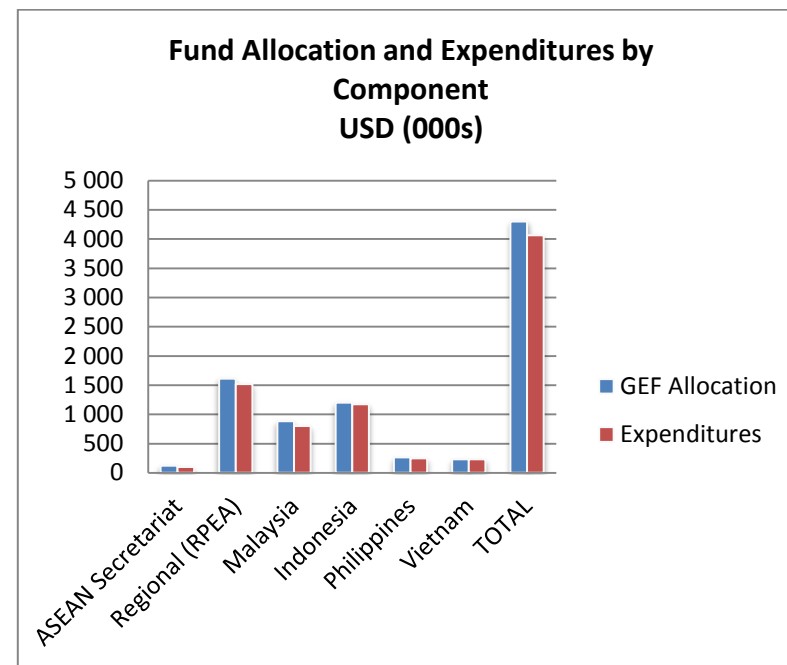
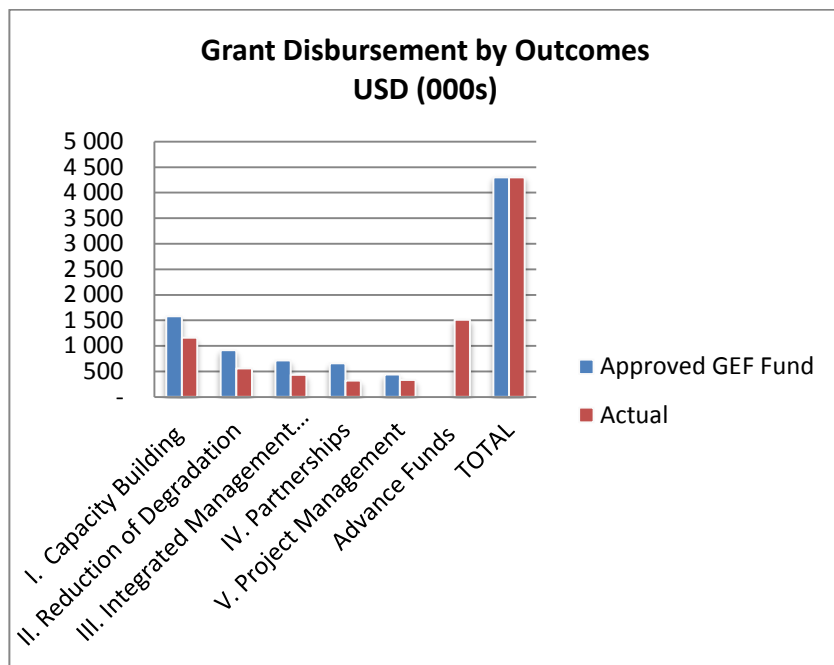


Table 14: Detailed Information on Co-Funding (USD)

1. Co-funding: Regional Component (RPEA)

Title of Project	Rehabilitation and Sustainable Use of Peatland Forests in South East Asia						
Name of Project party:	RPEA						
Target of Co-funding as in project document	USD 460,200						
	Actual co-funding received (USD)						
Source/ type of Co-funding (cash)	Jan-Dec 2010	Jan-Dec 2011	Jan-Dec 2012	Jan-Dec 2013	Jan-Jun 2014	TOTAL	Remarks
European Union		359,703.74	427,567.00	542,415.00	224,520.00	1,554,205.74	Seapeat project supporting regional activities
RSPO		40,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	70,000.00	Meeting and travel cost for peatland working group and part cost of printing BMP manuals
USAID-LEAF				15,000.00		15,000.00	Support for hydrology and carbon project assessment NSPSF
GEC		20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	Staff and running cost inputs
TOTAL		419,703.74	457,567	582,415.00	259,520	1,719,205.74	

In addition to co-funding in Cash – co-funding in kind was contributed to the regional component as follows:

Co-funder	Type	Predicted co-funding	Estimated actual	Remarks
Government of Singapore	Government	1,800,000	1,300,000	Support from ASMC and Singapore government to Haze monitoring and reporting and regional meetings
Government of Brunei	Government	409,000	200,000	Support for participation from Brunei in regional meetings and hosting of ASEAN meetings related to peatlands, fire and haze
Contribution of ASEAN Member Countries to Regional Component *	Government	666,000	1,200,000	Cost of government participation in related ASEAN meetings including hosting of meetings and also contribution of Malaysia to operation of the FDRS
Private sector and other contributors to regional component	Private sector and others	485,000	400,000	Cost of participation of private sector and other stakeholder participation in project meetings and workshops as well as contributing to development of guidelines and plans,
ASEC	Intergovernmental organization	201,550	300,000	Personnel and travel costs for project coordination and management, organisation of related ASEAN meetings and activities.
TOTAL		3,557,550	3,400,000	
In cash + in-kind co-funding		4,017,750	5,119,205	127% of target

2. Co-funding: Indonesia Component

Title of Project	Rehabilitation and Sustainable Use of Peatland Forests in South East Asia					
Name of Project party:	Ministry of Environment					
Target of Co-funding as in project document	USD 3,655,000					
	Actual co-funding received (USD)					
Source/type of Co-funding (cash)	2011	2012	2013	2014	TOTAL	Remarks
Ministry of Environment	677,419	222,222	200,000	166,667	1,266,308	Development, finalisation and implementation of policies related to peatland linked to NAP/APMS implementation. Development of Peatland Hydrological Unit (PHU) Map 1:250,000. In year 2014, MoE is in initial stage of working on map 1:50,000 at 3 PHU (Kubu Raya, Bengkalis and Tanjung Jabun)
In Kind Co-funding	2011	2012	2013	2014	TOTAL	Remarks
Ministry of Forestry		No Data	2,200,000	2,700,000	4,900,000	National Budget for fire prevention and peatland rehabilitation through Manggala Agni (Forest Fire Rescue) developed training modules for peatland fire suppression. Developed Indicative Map on issuance of new permit under Indonesia-Norway initiative. Linked to national level APFP activities and in targeted provinces
Ministry of Agriculture		No Data	810,000	900,000	1,710,000	Developed awareness materials and undertaken researches on suitable agricultural crops on peatlands and swamps to support concept of agro-forestry. Linked to APFP national activities and targeted provinces
Wetlands International Indonesia		38,000	40,000	40,000	118,000	Developed map on degraded peatlands overlaid with oil palm plantations map linked to national activities and co-organising workshop with APFP on finance for peatlands.
Private Sector, Sinar Mas Forestry		40,000	110,000	28,800	178,800	Support from Sinarmas Forestry to community in Sepahat and Bengkalis demo sites on infrastructure development (koperasi), equipment and training sessions for MPA
TOTAL		78,000	3,160,000	3,668,800	6,906,800	

Total in cash and in kind co-funding to APFP Indonesia Component was USD 8,173,108 (or **224%** of the original targeted co-funding)

3. Co-funding: Malaysia Component

Title of Project	Rehabilitation and Sustainable Use of Peatland Forests in South East Asia						
Name of Project party:	Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia						
Target of Co-funding as in project document	USD 1,380,457.00						
	Actual co-funding received (USD)						
Source/ type of Co-financing (CASH)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	TOTAL	Remarks
Selangor State Forestry Department	150,000	266,000	266,000	266,000	266,000	1,214,000	Forest fire suppression & rehabilitation activities
Forest Department Peninsular Malaysia	10,000	17,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	87,000	Maintenance of infrastructure related to forest fire monitoring
Department of Environment Malaysia	1,070,000	461,300	850,970	993,550	2,419,350	5,795,170	Investment into forest fire infrastructure e.g. check dams, tube wells, watch tower & automated weather stations at several sites in Peninsular Malaysia
Fire and Rescue Department	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	66,000	198,000	Forest fire suppression activities in North Selangor Peat Swamp Forest
Kuala Selangor District Office					38,000	38,000	Construction of water pipe for transferring water from ex-mining ponds in the Raja Musa FR for forest fire prevention and control
European Union*		30,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	150,000	Community activities related to fire monitoring and forest rehabilitation activities at raja Musa Forest reserve
Bridgestone Tyres Malaysia Sdn Bhd*.		50,000	50,000	50,000	8,000	158,000	Investment in the virtual peatland education centre & nursery, plus public rehabilitation activities at raja Musa Forest Reserve
HSBC Bank*		33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	132,000	Support for development of friends of north Selangor peat Swamp forest and public tree planting/rehabilitation activities
Sime Darby* Plantations					40,000	40,000	Preparatory work for rehabilitation of degraded areas in Raja Musa FR adjacent to their plantation.
TOTAL	1,263,000	940,300	1,332,970	1,475,550	3,005,350	7,812,170	566% of target

*\$480,000 Co-funding through GEC

Comment on Co-funding

- Co-funding portrayed above is based on cash transaction only and shows excellent financial support to the project from various stakeholders. Majority of the fund is invested in pilot site related activities.
- On the other hand, in kind contributions were used to cover for meetings, emolument of government staffs and expenses related to stakeholder consultation which is not captured here.

4. Co-Funding: Philippines Component

Title of Project	Rehabilitation and Sustainable Use of Peatland Forests in South East Asia						
Name of Project party:	Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (DENR-PAWB), Philippines						
Target of Co-funding as in project document	\$370,000						
	Actual co-funding received (USD)						
Source/type of Co-financing (cash or in kind)	2010 (USD)	2011 (USD)	2012 (USD)	2013 (USD)	2014 (USD)	TOTAL	Remarks
Co-funder 1: (cash) Government of the Philippines (GOP)	4,633.09	2,331.55	2,331.55	4,663.09	72,277.92	86,267.20	Tax and hosting of 2 Project Meetings, and Ecotourism activities in Agusan Marsh PS for the Y2014
Co-funder 2: (in kind) DENR- PAWB	51,200.75	62,112.38	8,160.41	4,196.78	2,564.70	128,235.02	Office space, facilities, staff time and mandatories such as water, electricity, telecommunication, security and janitorial services
Co-funder 3: Bureau of Fire Protection (cash)	8,113.51	105,703.22	7,694.10	15,574.73	1,165.77	138,251.33	For training on fire prevention and control and BLTS); hosting of Welcome Dinner during the PMM; provision of fire truck, equipment, hoses & PPEs in San Francisco; production of IEC materials; conduct of meetings; and hosting of Welcome Dinner,
(in kind)				235,486.13	326,416.41	561,902.54	Donation of fire truck, equipment, hoses, & PPEs in Talacogon, Alangalang and Sta Fe.
Co-funder 4: (cash) SCPW	10,025.65					10,025.65	For the conduct of Wetlands Caravan in Agusan Marsh
Co-funder 5 Propegemus Foundation, Inc.	100,000 *					100,000	For the conduct of Community Assessment of Barangay Caimpugan's Critical Resources and Peatland Management Plan. * Fund was provided and completed in June 2009
Co-funder 6 (cash) Conservation International-Philippines	20,000 **					20,000	For conduct of in-depth floristic and faunal survey of Caimpugan PSF. ** Fund provided and completed in May 2008
TOTAL	73,973.00	75,017.15	253,672.19	350,851.01	76,008.39	1,044,651.74	282 % of target

Note: US\$1=Php42.89

Comment on Co-funding

Prior to Project implementation in 2010, Propegemus Foundation, Inc. and Conservation International-Philippines contributed USD 100,000 and USD 20,000, respectively, as part of their commitment to the Peatland Project.

The actual co-funding levels amounting to USD 1,044,651.74 exceeded the planned co-funding levels of USD 370,000. Significant parallel funding related to the Project was also generated during project implementation.

5. Co-funding: Viet Nam Component

Title of Project	Rehabilitation and Sustainable Use of Peatland Forests in South East Asia						
Name of Project party:	Viet Nam Environment Administration						
Target of Co-funding as in project document	USD 335,000						
	Actual co-funding received (USD)						
Source/type of Co-funding	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	TOTAL	Remarks
In-cash co-funding							
Co-funder 1 From Kien Giang Provincial Government	-	25,000	25,000	25,000	10,000	85,000	Restoration of 500 ha of Melaleuca forest in UMTNP
Co-funder 2 From Kien Giang Provincial Government	-	80,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	110,000	Alien vegetation control in the park in UMTNP
Co-funder 3 From GLZ-Kien Giang	-	-	15,000	15,000	-	30,000	Local community livelihood development in buffer zone of UMTNP
Co-funder 4 From ENRICH-SNV	-	10,000	20,000	35,000	5,000	70,000	Restoration of 500 ha of Melaleuca forest in UMHP
Co-funder 5 From ENRICH-SNV	-	-	-	30,000	10,000	40,000	Integrated management of water and fire in peatlands of UMHP
Co-funder 6 From ENRICH-SNV	-	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	Restoration of 30 ha Melaleuca forest in UMTNP
Total In-cash co-funding		115,000	70,000	115,000	50,000	350,000	
In-kind Co-funding	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	TOTAL	
Co-funder 1 UMTNP.	4,000	6,000	10,000	10,000	3,000	33,000	Facilitation by staff and managers in initial development and implementation of project activities
Co-funder 2 VEA	-	5000	10,000	10000	3000	28,000	Supports by staff and managers during project activities implementation.
Co-funder 3 UMTNP	-	7,000	10,000	10,000	3,000	30,000	Facilitation for local community livelihood development in buffer zone
Co-funder 4 UMTNP	-	65,000	60,000	70,000	49,000	244,000	Facilities and equipment (furniture, boats, etc) to be used during project implementation
Co-funder 5 VEA	-	-	20,000	15,000	4,000	39,000	Finding sources of the in-cash co-funding from local government and NGOs, and facilitated for these projects implementation from 2012 to 2014.
Total of in-kind co-funding	4,000	83,000	110,000	115,000	62,000	374,000	
TOTAL of in-cash and in-kind co-funding	4,000	198,000	180,000	230,000	112,000	724,000	216% of target

Comment to Viet Nam Co-funding

Most of the co-funding originally planned for the APFP-Viet Nam Component was "in-kind" contribution only. However, during the APFP implementation, in addition to in-kind co-financing the project secured co-funding from NGOs and other organizations with projects in the Mekong Delta that shared the objectives and outputs of the APFP project in peatland management. The ideas of natural resources protection and initial results of the APFP outputs and activities were of interest and relevant to SNV and GIZ so they supported activities in U Minh Ha and U Minh Thuong National Parks. There was continuous support from the SEApeat project to the APFP activities at UMTNP and UMHNP.

In addition, although the APFP project activities were implemented starting in the second year, initial results demonstrated to provincial authorities the importance of peatland management issues and secured their support to management of UMTNP and UMHNP.

The project consultants played an important role in the link between the project outputs and activities and the complementary activities of NGOs and local governments.

6. Co-funding of IFAD

Title of Project	Rehabilitation and Sustainable Use of Peatland Forests in South East Asia						
Name of Project party:	IFAD						
Target of Co-funding as in project document	USD 445,250						
	Actual co-funding received (USD)						
Source/type of Co-funding (actual)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	TOTAL	Remarks
In-cash co-funding			60,000		51,000	111,000	for financing the MTR and TER missions
In-kind Co-funding	51,800	51,800	51,800	51,800	51,800	259,000	for financing 4 IFAD staff time, participation in MTR, PMM, PSC meetings
TOTAL	51,800	51,800	111,800	51,800	102,800	370,000	83% of target

Table 15: Summary of audit reports

Year	Component	Auditor	Remarks
2009	GEC	SSY Partners	Unqualified opinion, 30 Jun. 2010
2010	RPEA/GEC	SSY Partners	Unqualified opinion, 21 Jul. 2011
	ASEAN Secretariat	Johannes Patricia & Rekan/INAA Group	Unqualified opinion, 22 Aug. 2011
	Indonesia	Hertanto, Sidik & Rekan/Polaris International	Unqualified opinion, 10 Jun. 2011
	Malaysia	Audit Dept. of Malaysia	Trust account newly opened, no transaction yet. 13 May, 2011
	Philippines	Commission on Audit, Office of the Auditor	Unqualified opinion, 6 Apr. 2011. Observations: unliquidated fund transfer to regional offices; and unrecorded property, plant and equipment.
	Viet Nam	Fadaco	Unqualified opinion, 11 May 2011, expenditures used counterpart fund, no expenditure from GEF fund yet.
2011	RPEA/GEC	SSY Partners	Unqualified opinion, 14 Jun. 2012
	ASEAN Secretariat	Tanudiredja, Wibisana & Rekan/PWC	Unqualified opinion, 25 Jun. 2012.
	Indonesia	Hertanto, Sidik & Rekan/Polaris International	Unqualified opinion, 1 Mar. 2012
	Malaysia	Audit Dept. of Malaysia	Unqualified opinion, 16 May 2012
	Philippines	Commission on Audit, Office of the Auditor	Unqualified opinion, 27 Apr. 2012. Observations: low budget utilization; unliquidated cash advance and transfer to regional offices; incomplete itinerary of travel.
	Viet Nam	Fadaco	Unqualified opinion, 11 Jun. 2012
2012	RPEA/GEC	SSY Partners	Unqualified opinion, 4 Jul. 2013
	ASEAN Secretariat	Tanudiredja, Wibisana & Rekan/PWC	Unqualified opinion, 20 May 2013
	Indonesia	Hertanto, Sidik & Rekan	Unqualified opinion, 20 Jun. 2013
	Malaysia	Audit Dept. of Malaysia	Unqualified opinion, 2 Jul. 2013. Observations: there are differences between total amount of receipts and payments in the trust fund account and the A441 report; incomplete supporting docs for travelling abroad;
	Philippines	Commission on Audit, Office of the Auditor	Unqualified opinion, 5 Jul. 2013. Observations: delayed submission of unliquidated funds from regional offices; recommendations from previous years partially implemented.
	Viet Nam	Fadaco	Unqualified opinion, 15 May 2013
2013	RPEA/GEC	SSY Partners	Unqualified opinion, 23 May 2014
	ASEAN Secretariat	Tanudiredja, Wibisana & Rekan/PWC	Unqualified opinion, 26 Jun. 2014. Summary of audited accounts submitted to IFAD on 31 Jul. 2014 (due date 30 Jun. 2014)
	Indonesia	Hertanto, Sidik & Indra	Unqualified opinion, 20 Jun. 2014
	Malaysia	Audit Dept. of Malaysia	Unqualified opinion, 16 Jul. 2014. Observation: the receipt and payment forms did not follow the regulation; cash book, should be prepared on monthly based; some payment vouchers with incomplete supporting documents and incomplete form.
	Philippines	Commission on Audit, Office of the Auditor	Unqualified opinion, 25 Apr. 2014. Observations: unliquidated fund transfer to regional offices; recommendations from previous years partially implemented.
	Viet Nam	Nafico	Unqualified opinion, 10 Jun. 2014.

Table 16: Compliance with covenants of the grant agreement and grant sub-agreements

Reference	Covenants	Status	Remarks
GA Section 1.03	The Recipient shall be fully responsible for the due and timely performance of all obligations ascribed to it under the GA	Complied	
GA Section 2.02 (b)	The Recipient shall submit withdrawal applications in accordance with the AWPBs. For the first WA, Recipient shall furnish to IFAD evidencing authority of the person or persons authorized to sign the WA and the authenticated specimen signature of each person.	Complied	There was a delay in the first disbursement
GA Section 2.03	As soon as practicable, Recipient shall open and thereafter maintain in a bank proposed by the Recipient and accepted by IFAD, a Grant Bank Account.	Complied	
GA Section 2.04	The Recipient and each Project Party shall use the proceeds of the Grant exclusively to finance eligible expenditures in accordance with the GA and GC.	Complied	
GA Section 3.01	The Recipient and Project Parties shall carry out the project in accordance with Section 7.01 of the GA and substantially in accordance with the AWPBs and the Procurement Plan	Complied	
GA Section 3.02	(a) The Recipient shall prepare and submit to IFAD an AWPB for each year. (b) Before each project year, RPEA shall submit a draft project AWPB for review and approval (c) The PSC shall adopt the project AWPB substantially in the form accepted by IFAD.	Complied	
GA Section 3.03	(a) The Recipient shall make the proceeds of the Grant available to the Project Parties in accordance with the AWPBs, the Sub-Agreements and its customary national procedures for development assistance to carry out the project (b) The Recipient may request for the disbursements to be transferred directly to the Project Parties' Accounts. The relation between the Recipient and Project Parties shall be governed by Sub-Agreements, one for each Project Party.	Complied	
GA Section 3.04	In addition to the proceeds of the Grant, Recipient and Project Parties shall make available promptly as needed, such funds, facilities, services and other resources as may be required to carry out the project in accordance with the GA and GC Section 7.03	Complied	
GA Section 4.01	The Recipient shall establish and maintain an appropriate information management system in accordance with IFAD Guidelines for M&E with which it shall continuously monitor the project in accordance with Section 8.02 of GC	Complied	The RPEA was also involved in the finalization of the Project Procedures Manual in early 2010, the finalization of the Inception Report and the Semi-Annual Progress Report
GA Section 4.02	The Recipient shall submit progress report as required by Section 8.03 of GC, no later than 3 months after the end of each semester.	Complied	
GA Section 4.03	(a) The Recipient and IFAD shall jointly carry out a review (MTR) no later than 30 months after the Effective Date. (b) The Recipient shall ensure that the recommendations in the MTR are implemented within the specified time.	Complied	Effective date: 28/07/09 MTR: Oct. 2012
GA Section 4.04	The Recipient shall submit to IFAD the completion report required by Section 8.04 of GC no later than 6 months after the Project Completion Date	Not yet due	Due date: 31/12/14. Draft prepared for TER
GA Section 4.05	The Recipient and each Project Party shall facilitate all evaluations and reviews of the Project that IFAD may carry out during project implementation period, as required by Section 10.05 of the GC.	Complied	
GA Section 5.01	The Recipient shall prepare financial statements of the operation, resources and expenditures related to the project in respect of each FY, based on the financial statements prepared by each Project Party and deliver such consolidated financial statements to IFAD within 3 months of the end of the FY.	Complied	
GA Section 5.02	(a) Within 90 days of the Effective Date, the Recipient shall appoint, maintain and renew the appointment, with the prior review approval of IFAD, of independent auditors selected in accordance with the procedures and criteria set forth in IFAD's Guidelines on Project Audits.	Complied	

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	<p>(b) The Recipient shall have the consolidated financial statements audited each FY by such auditor in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing and IFAD's Guidelines on Project Audits. The auditors shall provide: (i) an opinion on the certified statements of expenditures and the operation of the Grant Bank Account and the Project Account; and (ii) a separate management letter, addressing the adequacy of the accounting and internal control systems.</p> <p>The Recipient shall deliver the above items to IFAD within 6 months of the end of each such FY. The Recipient shall submit to IFAD the reply to the management letter of the auditors within 1 month of receipt thereof.</p>		Sometimes delays in submission of audit reports for 1 – 2 months
GA Section 7.01	<p>This Agreement shall become effective subject to the fulfilment of the following conditions:</p> <p>(a) The Recipient shall have duly opened the Grant Bank Account.</p> <p>(b) the first Procurement Plan, based on existing project design document shall have been agreed upon by IFAD</p> <p>(c) This Agreement shall have been duly signed, and the signature and performance thereof by the Recipient shall have been authorized.</p>	Complied	Some delays in obtaining authorized signatures, resulted in delay in the first disbursement
GA Schedule 1, para 7	<p>The Project shall be managed and implemented by the Recipient in collaboration with Regional and National Institutional mechanism to minimize project management and overhead costs. After its completion, the activities shall be mainstreamed into ASEAN/national policy and institutional framework.</p> <p>The Recipient shall enter into SAs with each of the Project Parties which shall describe national obligations for project implementation and flow of funds between the Recipient and the Project Party. The draft SAs shall be sent to IFAD for its comments and no-objection.</p>	Complied	Activities being mainstreamed into ASEAN/national policy and institutional framework
GA Schedule 3, para 6	<p>The Recipient shall enter into SAs with each Project Party which shall provide, among other things:</p> <p>(a) The Recipient shall transfer funds to the relevant Project Party as a grant in accordance with the AWPBs</p> <p>(b) A detailed description of the flow of the funds from the Recipient to relevant Project Party</p> <p>(c) The Project parties shall declare their commitment to the goals and purposes of the project and shall undertake to carry out the project in accordance with GA</p> <p>(d) The Project Parties shall provide financial and audit reports to the Recipient</p> <p>(e) The Project Parties shall provide progress reports and a final report to the Recipient</p>	Complied	Some country delayed in submitting audit reports to ASEAN Secretariat resulted in delayed submission to IFAD.
GA Schedule 3, and GSA Schedule 3, para 6 and 7. Additional Covenants	<p>(a) The Recipient and Project Parties will comply with the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides and ensure that pesticides procured under the project do not include any pesticides classified as extremely hazardous or highly hazardous by the WHO.</p> <p>(b) The Recipient and Project Parties shall ensure that implementation modalities shall be gender sensitive and the Project Parties shall apply this principle in all project activities</p>	Complied	The gender sensitiveness was clearly shown during the field visits and meeting with communities.
GA Schedule 3, para 4 and GSA Schedule 4, para 9	<p>The Recipient and Project Party shall recruit and appoint key project staff with such qualifications and experience, and in accordance with such competitive and transparent procedures and criteria, as the Recipient may propose and IFAD may agree. The Recipient and Project Party shall provide qualified project staff in adequate number with experience and qualifications satisfactory to IFAD. The Recipient and Project Party shall not remove any key project staff until at least the completion of the MTR, except on grounds of unsatisfactory job performance. The Recipient and Project Party shall not remove any key project staff without prior consultation with IFAD at least 3 months in advance</p>	Complied	
GA Schedule 4, para 1 and GSA para 3.4	<p>All procurement financed by the Grant shall be subject to provisions of the procurement regulations of the Recipient and Project Parties, as applicable, to the extent consistent with IFAD's Procurement Guidelines. If any provision of the Recipient's and Project Parties' procurement guidelines is inconsistent with provision of this Schedule, then the later shall govern.</p>	Complied	
GA Schedule 4, para 7 and 8	<p>The award of any contracts for goods or works and for consulting services estimated to cost USD 100,000 and USD 60,000 respectively shall be subject to prior review by IFAD</p>	Complied	
GSA para 1.3	<p>The Project Party shall be fully responsible to the ASEAN Secretariat for the due and timely performance of all obligations ascribed to it under this GSA</p>	Complied	
GSA para 2.2	<p>As soon as practicable, the Project Party shall open and maintain in a bank account proposed by the Project</p>	Complied	There was a delay in obtaining the

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	Party and accepted by ASEAN Secretariat and IFAD, a Grant Bank Account for project operations.		authorized signatures
GSA para 2.4	The Project Party shall not use the proceeds of the Grant contributions to meet any expenditures nor procure any services or contract activities to and from non-IFAD member countries	Complied	
GSA para 2.5	Any unused funds at the end of project shall be returned by the Project Party to the ASEAN Secretariat within 6 months of the Project Completion Date	Not yet due	Due date: 31/12/14
GSA para 3.2	The Project Party shall prepare and submit to ASEAN Secretariat according to a format and timetable to be stipulated by ASEAN Secretariat, a CAWPB for each project year. The CAWPB shall be subject to necessary reviews and approvals as required by ASEAN Secretariat	Complied	
GSA para 3.3	In addition to the proceeds of the Grant, the Project Party shall make available promptly as needed, such additional funds, facilities, services and other resources as may be required in accordance with this GSA, the PPM and the original proposal submitted to GEF	Complied	Co-funding exceeded significantly than the target
GSA para 4.2	The Project Party shall submit to ASEAN Secretariat necessary progress, final and other reports on implementation of the country component, in accordance with the PPM. Such reports shall be submitted no later than 2 months after the end of each semester. The completion report shall be submitted no later than 4 months after the Project Completion Date	Complied	Project Completion Report draft prepared for the TER.
GSA para 5.1	The Project Party shall prepare financial statements of the operations, resources and expenditures related to the Project in respect of each FY, and in line with PPM, and deliver to ASEAN Secretariat within 2 months of the end of the FY.	Complied	
GSA para 5.2	(a) Within 90 days of the Effective Date, the Project Party shall appoint, maintain and renew the appointment, with the prior review approval of IFAD, of independent auditors selected in accordance with the procedures and criteria set forth in IFAD's Guidelines on Project Audits. (b) The Project Party shall have the consolidated financial statements audited each FY by such auditor in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing and IFAD's Guidelines on Project Audits. The auditors shall provide: (i) an opinion on the certified statements of expenditures and the operation of the Grant Bank Account and the Project Account; and (ii) a separate management letter, addressing the adequacy of the accounting and internal control systems. The Project Party shall deliver the above items to ASEAN Secretariat within 4 months of the end of each FY.	Complied	Some delays 1 – 2 months in submission of audit reports to ASEC and IFAD
GSA Schedule 5, para 7 and 8	The award of any contracts for goods or works and for consulting services estimated to cost USD 30,000 and USD 20,000 respectively shall be subject to prior review by ASEAN Secretariat	Complied	There was confusion regarding prior review thresholds initially but these were resolved

Appendix 3: Selection of representative project photos

Indonesia





Malaysia/RPEA/GEC



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Philippines



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Viet Nam



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Appendix 4: Mission Schedule, list of meetings, interviewees, persons met and evaluation timeline

Table 17: Mission schedule and list of meetings

Location/Travel	Dates	Activities
Home offices	3-5 Sep	Evaluation Design, approach paper developed, desk review, PCR
Mission members fly to Kuala Lumpur Malaysia	Sun 14 Sep	Assemble in Kuala Lumpur
a.m. Meeting with RPEA	Mon 15 Sep	Kick-off meeting with RPEA and ASEC Project Director for overall project introduction and discussion
p.m. Meet Malaysia component personnel		Discussion on the Malaysia Component
RPEA/GEC Office, Kuala Lumpur	Tue 16 Sep	Discussion with RPEA on Regional Component
Drive to North Selangor, Malaysia	Wed 17 Sep	Travel to Bestari Jaya. Discussion with forestry staff and community beneficiaries; visit North Selangor Peat Swamp Forest.
Forestry Department, Kuala Lumpur	Thu 18 Sep	Wrap-up meeting for Malaysia Component,
Fly Kuala Lumpur to Jakarta in evening		Travel to Jakarta, Indonesia
KLH and Park Hotel Jakarta	Fri 19 Sep	Meet Deputy Minister, KLH; Briefing meeting on APFP-Indonesia Component with KLH, NE & ASEC;
Evening fly Jakarta to Pekanbaru, Riau Province		Meeting with Provincial Governor and Riau authorities
Drive Pekanbaru to Harapan Jaya Village, Indragiri Hilir	Sat 20 Sep	Discussion with community beneficiaries and view APFP and SEApeat activities in Harapan Jaya
Drive to Rengat in evening		
Drive Rengat to Dumai	Sun 21 Sep	Travel from Indragiri Hilir to Dumai
Drive to Dumai to Sepahat and Tanjung Leban	Mon 22 Sep	Overview activities in Sepahat and Tanjung Leban to view MPA Fire Fighting Demonstration, Fire Tower, Pineapple Plot, Canal Blocking, Sign Board of FDRS, Discuss with MPA members. Debrief meeting with authorities and MPA
Drive to Pelintung and Guntung		View Canal Blocking, Pineapple Demonstration and Fire Tower
Return to Pelintung and Guntung	Tue 23 Sep	Meet authorities and MPA in Pelintung and Guntung) for debrief
Drive to Mumugo Village		Meet District and Mumugo community leaders and MPA for discussions, view fire equipment and pineapple plot
Drive to Pekanbaru in the evening	Wed 24 Sep	
Stakeholder meeting at hotel in Pekanbaru		Discussion with local authorities and private sector on the Riau and Indonesia APFP activities
Fly to Jakarta and bus to Bogor in the evening	Thu 25 Sep	
Discussion on APFP Indonesia Component		Wrap up discussion for APFP Indonesia Component and NPIC stakeholders
Bus Bogor to Jakarta and fly to Manila, the Philippines		

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Location/Travel	Dates	Activities
Biodiversity Management Bureau, DENR, Quezon, Manila	Fri 26 Sep	Briefing meeting on the APFP Philippines Component with NPIC and project personnel
Fly Manila to Butuan City and drive to San Francisco, Agusan del Sur, Mindanao	Sat 27 Sep	Site visit to Caimpugan to view floating gardens, reforestation, buffer zone activities and core zone conservation area. Discussion with the PASu of Agusan Marsh and DENR Caraga – Regional Focal Person
Drive to Bunawan Drive to Butuan City in the evening	Sun 28 Sep	Meet heads and work group heads of 6 Barangay. View raised bed agriculture, receive briefing from each Barangay and undertake an exercise on priorities for community livelihoods
Fly Butuan City to Manila, drive to BMB at DENR, Quezon, Manila	Mon 29 Sep	Wrap-up discussion on APFP Philippines Component, project personnel, NPIC and BMB Director
Fly Manila to Hanoi, Viet Nam late evening	Tue 30 Sep	Team meeting to review reporting
Drive to VEA and MONRE Fly Hanoi to Ho Chi Minh City p.m.	Wed 1 Oct	Meet Deputy Minister, MONRE; Briefing meeting with NC, NPIC and APFP personnel
Fly Ho Chi Minh City to Rach Gia, Kien Giang Province Drive Rach Gia to U Minh Thuong National Park Drive U Minh Thuong National Park to Rach Gia, in evening	Thu 2 Oct	Briefing meeting with U Minh Thuong National Park staff regarding APFP initiatives. View core zone activities, fire tower and wildlife, fire tower; (Procurement specialist met APFP NC and VEA staff, Hanoi)
Drive from Rach Gia to U Minh Thuong National Park Drive from U Minh Thuong National Park to Rach Gia p.m.	Fri 3 Oct	Visit 7 family involved with the APFP Buffer Zone Community Livelihoods activities adjoining U Ming Thuong National Park. Discussion with beneficiaries and local authorities of the APFP-SEApeat projects. (Procurement/FM travel to Ho Chi Minh)
Fly Rach Gia to Ho Chi Minh early morning	Sat 4 Oct	Wrap-up meeting with NC and NE and project staff
Fly HCM City to Jakarta	Sun 5 Oct	Commence preparation of Aide Memoire (AM) and Terminal Evaluation Report (TER)
Jakarta	Mon-Tue, 6-7 Oct	Prepare AM and TER
Hotel Atlet Century Park, Jakarta,	Wed 8 Oct	Initial debrief with ASEC and RPEA on mission findings to clarify questions/issues raised by the TER mission
Jakarta	Thu 9 Oct	Finalize draft AM
ASEAN Secretariat Office	Fri 10 Oct	Present AM to ASEC and RPEA
Draft final report disseminated for comments	20-26 Oct	IFAD/ASEC/GEC/ NCs and NEs
Finalising report based on comments	27-31 Oct	Team
Submission of the final report to IFAD	31 Oct	Team
Learning Workshop/PSC, Jakarta Indonesia	10-12 Nov	Presentation of Final evaluation to PSC

Table 18: List of interviewees, persons met and evaluation time-line

Date	Location	Purpose	Participants	Position/Agency
15-09-14 (a.m.)	GEC Office, K.L	Kick-off meeting with RPEA/GEC	Dr. Raman Letchumanan Faizal Parish Fuad Sharif Ms. Serena Lew Siew Yan Ms. Noor Azura Ahmad Ms. Tan Hui Sin Ms. Victoria Louis	ASEC GEC/RPEA GEC/RPEA GEC/RPEA GEC/RPEA GEC/RPEA GEC/RPEA
15-09-14 (p.m.)	Forestry Dept., Peninsular Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	Discussion on the Malaysia Component	Hamdan Napiah Balu Perumal Dr. Khali Aziz Dr. Ismail Parlan Ahmad Zaki Dr. Alias Sood Rosilawani Sulong Fuad Shariff Faizal Parish Dr. Raman Letchumanan Azid Adam Mohd, Ariff Omar	NC, FDPM NE, MNS FRIM FRIM MMD UPM JPS GEC/RPEA GEC/RPEA ASEC FDPM FDPM
16-09-14	GEC Office	Discussion with RPEA on regional component	Dr. Raman Letchumanan Faizal Parish Fuad Shariff Ms. Serena Lew Siew Yan Ms. Noor Azura Ahmad Ms. Tan Hui Sin Ms. Victoria Louis	ASEC GEC/RPEA GEC/RPEA GEC/RPEA GEC/RPEA GEC/RPEA GEC/RPEA
17-09-14	Forestry Dept., Peninsular Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	Discussions on fiduciary aspects	Azid Adam Balu Perumal Jumaiyah Junid Siti Noridah Esa Mohd, Ariff Omar Ariffhadi Johari Affendi	FDPM NE, MNS FDPM, Accountant FDPM FDPM FDPM, Asset Officer
	Visit to Raja Musa Forest Reserve, Selangor	Visit to project sites	Hamdan Napiah Fuad Shariff Nagarajan Rengasamy Mangsor Mohd. Yusoff Tharmizie Sagiran Nurhayati Hasan Tahir Johar Yaacob Hamzah Mohd, Rosli Md. Kadim Moh. Rizal Hashim Haji. Rosli Mohamad Sumarni Suraji Suryanti Saroji Bariah Jaman Sunarniyo Suraji Hyrul Izwan Mohd. Husin Aszahar Alias Suhaimi Hussin Ahmad Nizam B. Tauhid M. Khairul Nizam B. Othman Md. Shahrul Hisham Abdul Karim Abd. Rashid Hasan Aziz Moh. Shahrul Selwon Al. Krisnan Mohd, Subni B. Baharom Muyazir B. Muar Abu Bakar B. Moin Saminan Bt. Sunip	NC, FDPM GEC/RPEA GEC JPNS JPNS GEC SHG SHG JPNS JPNS Contractor SHG SHG SHG SHG GEC JPNS Contractor JPNS JPNS JPNS JPNS JPNS JPNS JPNS JPNS Homestay, S. Sirih Homestay, S. Sirih

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Date	Location	Purpose	Participants	Position/Agency
23-09-14	Dumai District	Pelintung and Guntung Village, meeting with District Authorities & MPA reps	Al Azni Aditiawarman Hamzah Bakhtiar Gustami Afrianto Asmin Iswarto Wanto Bagio Efendi Rambe Abu Samah Citra Tuhadi Kareem Ms. Serena Lew Siew Yan Wahyu Utami	Village Head, Pelintung Guntung Village MPA, Kampai Chairman, Youth Group Member, Youth Group MPA, Pelintung MPA Guntung MPA Pelintung MPA Pelintung MPA Pelintung MPA Pelintung Village staff, Pelintung Head, Pelintung MPA Guntung GEC/RPEA MOE
		Mumugo Village, Rokan Hilir, Meeting with District Authorities, MPA & field visit	Suta Wirapraja Mujiono Akhmad Darbianto Andre Rahmat Sugiono Suroto S. Dolok Riwayadi Saragih Khoirul Amri Saleh Said Sumasri Suwarno M. Syafii Abdul Rasyid Ms. Serena Lew Siew Yan Warsidi Mesno Julham Efendi M. Hairuddin Juliar Wahyu Utami	BAPEDAL, Rokan Hilir BAPEDAL, Rokan Hilir BAPEDAL, Rokan Hilir MPA MPA MPA MPA MPA BAPEDAL, Rokan Hilir MPA MPA MPA MPA MPA Head, MPA GEC/RPEA MPA MPA MPA MPA Village Head MOE
24-09-14	Pekanbaru, Riau, Indonesia	Stakeholder meeting with Government Authorities and Private Sector	Ferry Yunanta Irwan Mangandar Narto Adwiguno Balinarosa Yessy Meri Yulia Yuyu Arlan Khaerul Basyir Edie Hok Eko Wijianto Hendry Diding K. Hermansyah Sukma Yenni Miswaruddin Nurul Huda Stephanus HR Balai Besar KSDA Riau Omita Mardiningsih H. Martin Nur Hartono Sri Mulyati Indrawati Wahyu Utami Ms. Serena Lew Siew Yan	Estate Crop Agency, Riau Estate Crop Agency, Riau BLH, Riau Province BLH, Riau Province BLH, Riau Province BLH, Riau Province SMF/Sinarmas Forestry PT. RAPP PT. Sinarmas PT. Sinarmas SMF SMF SMF Staff BLH, Riau Forestry Agency Riau SMF BBKSDA BBKSDA PT. Diamond Raya Timber BLH, Riau Province PPE Sumatra BLH, Riau Province MOE GEC/RPEA

Date	Location	Purpose	Participants	Position/Agency
25-09-14	Bogor	Wrap up/NPIC meeting	Hermono Sigit Mitta R. Djuwita Tulus Tri M. Ms. Wahyu Utami Nyoman S. Putra Aep Purnama Hans Sinaga Huda Achsani Ms. Serena Lew Siew Yan	NC, MOE MOE D-Gen. Estate Crops, MOA MOE Wetlands International MOE KKBHL, PHKA MOE GEC/RPEA
26-09-14	Manila, Quezon City	Kick off meeting Philippine component, NPIC/NTWG & NC	Daniilo N. Tandang Fuad Shariff Ms. Cherryl O. Agustin Ms. Annalynn Maan Ms. Susan Villar Ms. Simplicia A. Pasicolan Ms. Zenaida M. Ugat Allan B. Tac-an Ms. Rosalyn Batarra Alton Durban Ms. Corazon H. Makabenta Ms. Zoisane Geam Lumbres Ms. Armida P. Andres Ms. Ofelia Espayos	National Museum GEC/RPEA BFP BFP OUAIS, DENR ERDB SCPW DENR-FMB BMB BMB DENR Region 8 BMB NC-BMB, DENR BMB
27-09-14	Caimpugan, San Francisco, Agusan del Sur	Site visit to Caimpugan Barangay, San Francisco, Agusan del Sur and meeting with local authorities & community reps	Ms. Marivic G. Prato Ms. Wilfreda Amarille Randy C. Balbag Ian Salas Ms. Katrin L. Laganga Ms. Angelissa Bagtilay Ms. Lerriza J. De Leon Ms. Roselyn Z. Batarra Florante D. Denamarca Ms. Alba S. Soriano Wilfredo B. Sanidad Ms. Ana Maria C. Gunay Rufino M. Miranda Jaime G. Ubanos Ms. Armida P. Andres Ms. Zoisane Geam Lumbres Fuad Shariff	Barangay Treasurer PO Chair Forestry Punong Barangay DENR, Caraga Region DENR, Caraga Region SBM, San Francisco, ADS PAWB DENR, Caraga PAWB Soil & Water Conservation DENR, Caraga PASu, AMWS Chief, Protected Areas NC, BMB, DENR, Manila BMB, DENR, Manila GEC/RPEA
28-09-14	San Teodoro Barangay, Bunawan, Agusan del Sur	Site visit and meet 6 Barangay	Ms. Armida P. Andres Ms. Filipa S. Goloran Ms. Mercy C. Quipit Romie M. Otaca Ms. Loira Noja Ms. Centruedes Coguingau Wilfredo L. Amarille Jerry Donasco Fernando O. Plaza Ian A. Salas Richard B. Otaza Ms. Emilia A. Amarille Modesto U. Lagumbay Alvin A. Durado Jaime G. Ubanos Ms. Ana Maria Gunay Wilfredo B. Sanidad Ms. Angelissa U. Bagtilah Ms. Florante D. Denamarca Ms. Katrin L. Laganga Rufino M. Miranda Fuad Shariff Junsie H. Polangco Sanatro Oliveu Ms. Elinor P. Melicio	NC, BMB, DENR, Manila Sabang Gibong Bgy. Sabang Gibong Bgy. La Flora, Talacogon Bgy. La Flora Talacogon Bgy. New Visayas New Visayas Maharlika, Talacogon Caimpugan, SF Maharlika Barangay Kagawad Caimpugan Bgy. CENRO, Bunawan Bunawan DENR, Caraga Region DENR, Caraga Region Agronomist Pasakk SAP DENR, Caraga Region DENR, Caraga Region DENR AMWS GEC/RPEA PASAKK Inc. BADS PASAKK Inc. BADS PASAKK Inc. BADS

Date	Location	Purpose	Participants	Position/Agency
			Junrey D. Batisting Chomido S. Awitin Ms. Becky S. Barrios Ms. Susan M Maturan Ms. D. Amon Ms. Susan G Barrios Ms. Jenelyn M. Aladan W. Compengda Leomar T. Talotalo Ms. Jecibel B. Amo-os Leoneid A. Olines Raymel P. Peliu Ms Shangly A. Ngah	PASAKK Inc. BADS PASAKK Inc. BADS PASAKK Inc. BADS PASAKK Inc. BADS PASAKK Inc. BADS PASAKK Inc. BADS PASAKK Inc. BADS PASAKK Inc. BADS PASAKK Inc. BADS PASU PASAKK Inc. PASAKK Inc. PASAKK Inc. PASAKK Inc. BADS
29-09-14	Manila	Wrap up meeting, Philippine component	Ms. Theresa Mundita S.Lim Danilo N. Tandang Fuad Shariff Ms. Susan Villar Zenaida M. Ugat Alton Durban Ms. Zoisane Geam Lumbres Ms. Armida P. Andres Danilo N. Tandang FO2 Marissa Barroa	Director, BMB, DENR National Museum GEC/RPEA OUAIS, DENR SCPW BMB BMB NC-BMB, DENR NM BFP
01-10-14	Hanoi	Kick off meeting, Viet Nam component	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bui Cach Tuyen Nguyen Manh Trung Ms. Nguyen Thi Thanh Tram Dr. Le Phat Quoi Ms. Le Vu Nguyet Minh Ms. Tran Kim Dung Truong Duy Long Cao Le Hung Nguyen Thi Phuong Linh Ms. Truong Thi Tuyet Nhung Fuad Shariff	Deputy Minister MONRE; DG, VEA D-D, Plan & Finance, VEA NC, D-Head, ASOEN Office, NE, APFP APFP Officer, ASOEN Office, Accountant, VEA Officer, Information, VEA Official, ASOEN Office Official, ASOEN Office Officer, ASOEN Office GEC/RPEA
02-10-14	Hanoi	Discussion on fiduciary aspects	Nguyen Manh Trung Ms. Nguyen Thi Thanh Tram Ms. Le Vu Nguyet Minh	D-D, Plan & Finance, VEA NC, D-Head, ASOEN Office ASOEN, Int. Cooperation
	Rach Gia, UMTNP, Kien Giang Province	UMTNP staff meeting and visit to Core Zone, APFP introduction	Le Hoang Thuong Pham Quoc Dan Tran Van Thang Le Hong Tuyen Doan Thanh Dung Dr. Le Phat Quoi Fuad Shariff	Director, UMTNP D-D, UMTNP Head, Admin., UMTNP Head, Int. Coop., UMTNP Staff, UMTNP NE, APFP GEC/RPEA
03-10-14	Rach Gia, U MTNP, Kien Gian Province	UMTNP staff & household livelihoods in buffer zone	Le Hoang Thuong Tran Van Thang Dr. Le Phat Quoi Fuad Shariff 7 household heads & families	Director, UMTNP Head, Admin., UMTNP NE, APFP GEC/RPEA 7 households of 51 in buffer zone
04-10-14	Ho Chi Minh City	Wrap up meeting Viet Nam component	Ms. Nguyen Thi Thanh Tram Ms. Le Vu Nguyet Minh Dr. Le Phat Quoi Fuad Shariff	NC, D-Head, ASOEN ASOEN, Int. Cooperation NE, APFP GEC/RPEA
08-10-14	Jakarta	Initial mission de-brief to RPEA	Ms. Riena Prasiddha Dr. Raman Letchumanan Faizal Parish	ASEC ASEC GEC/RPEA

ASEAN

ASEAN Peatland Forests Project: Rehabilitation and Sustainable Use of Peatland Forests in South East Asia

Terminal Evaluation Report - Mission dates: 14-Sep-11-Oct-2014

10-10-14	ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta	Present AM to ASEC and RPEA	Ms. Alicia Dela Rosa Ms. Riena Prasiddha Ms Natalia Derodofa Dr. Raman Letchumanan Faizal Parish Fuad Shariff	DSG-ASEC ASEC ASEC ASEC Director, GEC/RPEA GEC/RPEA
11-10-14	Team Disburse			

Appendix 5: List of project reports reviewed or consulted

1. Project Document and Appendices
2. GEF CEO Endorsement
3. Inception Reports Revisions, 2009
 - a. Revised Regional Component
 - b. Revised Indonesian Component
 - c. Revised Malaysian Component
 - d. Revised Philippines Component
 - e. Revised Viet Nam Component
4. Semi-Annual Progress Reports (SAPR)
 - a. January-June 2012
 - b. July-December 2013
 - c. January-June 2013
 - d. July-December 2013
 - e. January-June 2014
5. Project Implementation Reports (PIR)
 - a. 1 July 2009-30 June 2010
 - b. 1 July 2010 – 30 June 2011
 - c. 21 July 2011-30 June 2012
 - d. 1 July 2012-30 June 2013
 - e. 1 July 2013-30 June 2014
6. Project Completion Report, September 2014 (PCR)
7. Project Procedures Manual (PPM)
8. Annual Work Plan and Budgets (AWPB)
9. Procurement Plans, Actions and Contract Register
10. Annual audited accounts and Audit Reports
11. IFAD Grant Disbursements
12. Statements of Expenditure and Withdrawal Applications
13. Minutes of Project Management Meetings (PMM)
14. Reports of Project Steering Committee Meetings (PSC)
15. Reports of Special Project Management Meetings (SPM)
16. Report of the Mid Term Review, March 2013 (MTR) and Aide Memoire
17. Grant Agreements and Subsidiary Agreements
18. Declaration of Effectiveness
19. Report of the Preparatory Meeting for the Establishment of the ASEAN Task Force on Peatlands
20. IFAD Evaluation Manual, Methodology and Processes
21. Guidelines for GEF Agencies in Conducting Terminal Evaluations
22. Terminal Evaluation Report on Promotion of Sustainable Forest and Land Management in the Viet Nam Uplands (GEF-MSP-19-VN).
23. No cost extension of the Project Completion and Closing Dates.
24. Project Knowledge Products as detailed in Appendix 6

Appendix 6: List of knowledge products

Table 19(a): REGIONAL COMPONENT: List of Publications (books, leaflets, videos, etc.)

Date Produced	Description/ Name	Type of Publication	Quantity Produced	Language
2010	Addressing Peatland Degradation in South East Asia: The ASEAN Peatland Forests Project (APFP)	Brochure	1000	English
2011	Peatlands in South East Asia - A Profile	Booklet	800	English
2011	Peat Matters (Video)	Video	softcopy	English
2011	Peatlands: Do you care?	Booklet	2000	English
2011	Manual for the Control of Fire in Peatlands and Peatland Forest (reprint)	Book (A5)	1000	English
2011	Training Module on Peatland Assessment and Management	Book	800	English
2011	Integrated Tropical Peatland Management in South East Asia	Poster	200	English
2012	Workshop on Enhancing Sustainability of Forestry Practices on Peatlands (WESFPP)	Programme Booklet	200	English
2012	Peatland Publications CD	CD	500	English
2012	RSPO Manual on Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Existing Oil Palm Cultivation on Peat	Book (A5)	Printed by RSPO 1000	English
2013	RSPO Manual on Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Management and Rehabilitation of Natural Vegetation Associated with Oil Palm Cultivation on Peat	Book (A5)	Printed by RSPO 1000	English
2013	Peatlands in South East Asia	Poster	4000	English
2013	Our Precious Peatlands	Postcards	3000	English
2013	Notebook- Best Management Practice Sites in South East Asia (200 pp)	Notebook	1000	English
2013	Development of Financing and Incentive Options For Sustainable Management of Peatland Forests in South East Asia	Book	800	English
2013	Peatlands and Climate Change in South East Asia	Booklet	1,700	English
2014	ASEAN Peatland Management Strategy 2006-2020 (revised)	Booklet	500 (printed by ASEC)	English
2014	Enhancing Sustainability of Forestry Practice on Peatland	Book	500	English
2014	Guidelines on Integrated Management of Peatlands	Book	Soft & limited hard copy	English
2014	Best Management Practices in Peatland in SEA (Video)	Video	Softcopy	English
2014	ASEAN Peatland News 2013	Newsletter	Softcopy	English
2014	ASEAN Peatland News June 2014	Newsletter	Softcopy	English

Table 19(b): INDONESIA COMPONENT: List of Publications (books, leaflets, videos, etc.)

Date Produced	Description/ Name	Type of Publication	Quantity Produced	Language
28/12/2012 08/02/2013	<i>Strategi Nasional Pengelolaan Lahan Gambut Berkelanjutan di Indonesia</i> (National Strategy [Action Plan] for Sustainable Peatland Management in Indonesia)	Book	450	Indonesian
2011	<i>Strategi dan Rencana Aksi Pengelolaan Lahan Gambut Berkelanjutan di Negara – Negara Anggota ASEAN</i> (Strategy and Action Plan for Sustainable Peatland Management in ASEAN Country Members)	Book	350	Indonesian
2011 & 18/11/2013	<i>Lahan Gambut di Asia Tenggara</i> (Peatland in South East Asia)	Profile	400	Indonesian
2011 & 18/11/2013	Peatland in Southeast Asia	Profile	200	English
08/06/2011 22/06/2012	Peatland Ecosystem Management in Indonesia	Leaflet	1,000	English
22/06/2012	<i>Pengelolaan Ekosistem Gambut di Indonesia</i> (Peatland Ecosystem Management in Indonesia)	Leaflet	6,000	Indonesian
16/12/2011 18/10/2013	<i>Modul Pelatihan - Penilaian dan Pengelolaan Lahan Gambut</i> (Training Module on Peatland Assessment and Management)	Book	750	Indonesian
16/12/2011	Training Module on Peatland Assessment and Management	Book	100	English
11/05/2011 12/12/2011	Peatland Use in Indonesia: Status and Challenges	Video	550	English
31/05/2014	Best Management Practices (BMP) in Riau	Video	200	English
25/05/2011	<i>Kesatuan Hidrologi Gambut</i> (Peat Hydrology)	Poster	500	Indonesian
28/12/2012 08/02/2013	<i>Masterplan Pengelolaan Ekosistem Gambut Berkelanjutan Provinsi Riau</i> (Master Plan for Sustainable Peat Ecosystem Management, Riau Province)	Book	350	Indonesian

Date Produced	Description/ Name	Type of Publication	Quantity Produced	Language
2012	<i>Masterplan Pengelolaan Ekosistem Gambut Berkelanjutan Provinsi Kalimantan Barat</i> (Master Plan for Sustainable Peat Ecosystem Management, West Kalimantan Province)	Book	200	Indonesian
2013	<i>Pemetaan Fungsi Lindung dan Budidaya serta Areal Rehabilitasi Lahan Gambut di Kabupaten Bengkalis dan Rokan Hilir Provinsi Riau</i> (Mapping: Protection and Cultivation Functions as well as Rehabilitation of Peatland in Bengkalis District and Rokan Hilir District in Riau Province)	Report	5	Indonesian
21/04/2014	<i>Pemetaan Areal Rehabilitasi Lahan Gambut Kabupaten Kubu Raya, Provinsi Kalimantan Barat dan Usulan Penetapan Fungsi Lindung dan Fungsi Budidaya Gambut KHG Prioritas (skala 1 : 50.000)</i> (Mapping: Peatland Rehabilitation Area in Kubu Raya District, West Kalimantan Province, and the Proposed Priorities for Establishment of Protected and Cultivation Functions in KHG Peat Areas (Scale: 1:50,000))	Report	5	Indonesian
2014	<i>Inventarisasi Masyarakat Peduli Api (MPA) dan Verifikasi Lapang Kebakaran Lahan dan Hutan di Provinsi Riau Tahun 2014</i> (Community Fire Brigade (MPA) Inventory and Field Verification of Land and Forest Fires in Riau Province, 2014)	Report	5	Indonesian
2013	<i>Ayo Mencegah Kebakaran Hutan Si Pongi</i> (Let "Mr. Pongi" Prevent Forest Fires)	Comic	20	Indonesian

Table 19(c): MALAYSIA COMPONENT: List of Publications (books, leaflets, videos, etc.)

Date Produced	Description/ Name	Type of Publication	Quantity Produced	Language
2010	Peatland brochure	Brochure	500 units	English & Malay
2010	Peatland poster	Poster	500 units	English & Malay
2010	Peatland Video	Video	500 units	English & Malay
2011	National Action Plan for Peatlands in Malaysia	Document	Softcopy document; 3,000 units	English & Malay
2012	Peat Fire Suppression	Booklet	500 units	Malay
2012	Equipment for fire suppression	Booklet	500 units	Malay
2013	Assessment of Aboveground Carbon Stock Changes in APFP Pilot Site by FRIM	Document	Softcopy document; 100 units	English
2013	Blueprint For Kuala Langat South Forest Reserve by FRIM	Report	Softcopy	English

Date Produced	Description/ Name	Type of Publication	Quantity Produced	Language
			document; 100 units	
2014	Development of Peat for Food Crops by Department of Agriculture Malaysia	Guideline	Softcopy document	English
2014	Design and Construction of Check Dams for Prevention and Control of Peatland Fire by Department of Irrigation Malaysia	Guideline	Softcopy document; 1,000 units	English
2014	Peatland Profile for Malaysia by Faculty of Forestry, UPM	Report	Softcopy document	English
2014	Peatwatch System by Faculty of Forestry, UPM	Manual	Softcopy document	English
2014	North Selangor Peat Swamp Forest Scientific and Bio-D Expedition by MNS	Proceeding	Softcopy document	English & Malay
2014	Selangor State Action Plan for Peatlands by FRIM	Document	Softcopy document; 100 units	English
2014	Beyond the Haze; Lessons Learnt the from Implementing APFP in Malaysia by MNS	Document	Softcopy document; 100 units	English
2014	Best Management Practices in Peatland of Malaysia by FRIM	Document	Softcopy document; 100 units	English
2014	Degraded Peat Swamp Forest Rehabilitation Techniques by FRIM	Manual	Softcopy document; 100 units	English
2014	Integrated Management Plan for North Selangor Peat Swamp Forest by GEC	Document	Softcopy document; 100 units	English
2014	Buffer Zone Management Plan for North Selangor peat Swamp Forest	Document	Softcopy document;	English (Malay summary)
2014	Cooperative Fire management Plan for North Selangor peat Swamp Forest	Document	Hardcopy 100 units	English (with malay summary)
2014	Rehabilitation Plan for North Selangor peat Swamp Forest	Document	Softcopy document;	English (with malay

Date Produced	Description/ Name	Type of Publication	Quantity Produced	Language
2014	APFP Special Report	Report	Softcopy document; 100 units	summary) English

Table 19(d): PHILIPPINES COMPONENT: List of Publications (books, leaflets, videos, etc.)

Date Produced	Description/ Name	Type of Publication	Quantity Produced	Language
2008	National Action Plan: Sustainable Use and Protection of Philippine Peatlands	book	1,000 copies	English
2009	Care for Our Peatlands (English)	flyer	1,000 copies	English
2009	Care for Our Peatlands (Bisaya Version)	flyer	150 copies	Bisaya
2009	Care for Our Peatlands (Waray Version)	flyer	200 copies	Waray
Nov 2010	Training Module: Peatland Assessment and Management	book		English
Dec 2010	Saving the Philippine Peatlands – 9 minutes	Video		English
Jan 2011	Training Report: Peatland Assessment and Management	book		English
Nov 2011	Protecting Philippine Peatland – 18 minutes	Video		English
Jan 2012	Learnings from a Cross Visit to Malaysia's Peatlands	document		English
May 2012	Stakeholders Consultation on Initial Land-use Planning, Agusan Marsh Pilot Site, Prosperidad, Agusan del Sur	document		
Oct 2012	Juan Meets the Least Famous Forest	comics	1,000 copies	English
Oct 2012	What is Peat (patterned after Rajah Musa's Tarpaulin)	tarpaulin	1 set (consists of 5 tarpaulins)	Bisaya
Oct 2012	What is Peat (patterned after Rajah Musa's Tarpaulin)	tarpaulin	1 set (consists of 5 tarpaulins)	Waray
2012	Multi-stakeholders Seminar-Workshop on Ecotourism Development: Activity Report (<i>the objective of the seminar-workshop was to assess the potential of developing ecotourism in the two pilot sites in Agusan Marsh, Agusan del Sur, and Leyte Sab-a Basin, Leyte</i>)	book		English
July 2013	ASEAN Peatland Forests Project Philippine Component: An Accomplishment Report (as of June 2013) – 11 minutes	Video		English
Oct 2013	Caimpugan Peatland Adventure Ecotourism Business Plan (DENR)	book		English
2013	Guidelines for Sustainable Development Planning and Management of Peatlands (DENR Administrative Order) – catalysed by the Project	document		English
June 2014	Module for the Conduct of Consultations with Municipalities with Peatland on the Inclusion	document		English

Date Produced	Description/ Name	Type of Publication	Quantity Produced	Language
	of Peatland Concerns in Their Comprehensive Land-use Plans (Alton C. Durban, Environmental Legal Specialist)			
Aug 2014	A Pictorial Handbook of Peat Swamp Flora of Agusan Marsh, Philippines (Danilo N. Tandang, Edwin R. Tadosa and Armida P. Andres)	book	500 copies	English
Sept 2014	Updating and Enhancement of Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary (AMWS) Management Plan – Final Draft Report			English
<i>Several relevant publications were catalysed/triggered during APFP implementation. These include:</i>				
2008	“Forest Formation of the Philippines” produced through the ASEAN Korea Environment Cooperation Project (Dr. Edwino Fernando as lead author), 2008	document		English
Oct 2012	“Focusing the Lens of Conservation: A Look Into the Caimpugan Peat Swamp Forest of Caraga and its Role in Mitigating Climate Change” by Dr. Van Leeah Alibo published in Our Mindanao October 2012 issue pp. 32-36	document		English
Dec 2012	A scientific journal entitled, “Carbon Storage of Caimpugan Peatland in Agusan Marsh, Philippines and its Role in Greenhouse Gas Mitigation” published in Journal of Environmental Science and Management, December 2012	document		English
2012	DENR Publication on <i>Climate Change Adaptation: Best Practices in the Philippines</i> , pp. 102-104, published in 2012	document		English
2012	<i>Soil Conservation Guided Farms Under Peat and Peatlands of the Philippines</i> by Dr. Wilfredo B. Sanidad, published in BSWM Soilscape (October-December 2012, Vol.3 No.4), p.9 and p.12	document		English

Table 19(e): VIET NAM COMPONENT: List of Publications (reports, books, leaflets, videos)

Date Produced	Description/ Name	Type of Publication	Quantity Produced	Language
2010	Ecosystems and biodiversity of U Minh Thuong National Park (13-minute TV film shot for national and international information sharing)	Video		Viet Nameese, English
2011	Peatland assessment in U Minh Region	Technical Report		Viet Nameese
2011	Value and function of peatlands in U Minh Region	Technical Report		Viet Nameese
2012	National Action Plan: Sustainable Use and Protection of Viet Nam Peatlands (NAP) – to be approved/endorsed by the government of Viet Nam	Booklet		Viet Nameese
2012	Guidelines for integrated management of water and fires In peatlands	Technical Report		Viet Nameese

2012	Issues of protection of peatlands natural resources in Mekong Delta: Habitats and Biodiversity	Leaflet		Viet Nameese
2012	Natural resources of peatlands in U Minh Thuong National Park	Video		Viet Nameese
2012	Guidelines and Process: Green Contract: Principal Contract on Community Livelihood Development at U Minh Thuong National Park Buffer Zone	Technical Report & Booklet		Viet Nameese, English
2012	Protected Resources on Peatlands in Ca Mau Province	Technical Report		Viet Nameese
2013	Restoration and conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity in peatlands	Leaflet		Viet Nameese
2013	Peatland in UMTNP: Value, function, habitats, biodiversity and community in buffer zone	Leaflet	1,000	Viet Nameese
2013	Ecosystems and biodiversity in peatlands of U Minh Thuong National Park	Booklet	1,000	Viet Nameese
2013	Evaluation and plan of socio-economic conditions in order to prepare a proposal for sustainable livelihoods projects with local community in buffer zone of U Minh Thuong National Park	Technical Report		Viet Nameese
July 2013	Changes of vegetation ecosystems and biodiversity after improvement of hydrological management in peat swamp of U Minh Thuong National Park, Kien Giang Province	Booklet		Viet Nameese
Dec 2013	A handbook of peatlands in U Minh region	Booklet		Viet Nameese
Dec 2013	Inventory of peatlands in Viet Nam and Mekong Delta	Booklet		Viet Nameese
Dec 2013	Inventory of peatlands in U Minh Thuong National Parks (scale: 1:10,000).	Map		Viet Nameese
Dec 2013	Ecosystems of U Minh Thuong National Park	Map		Viet Nameese
Dec 2013	Land cover in U Minh Thuong National Park	Map		
Dec 2013	Assessment of conservation and land-use in peatlands of U Minh region.	Technical Report		Viet Nameese
Dec 2013	Buffer Zone Development Plan (sustainable livelihood projects) for socio-economic development of buffer zones: UMTNP, Kien Giang, & U Minh Ha National Park, Ca Mau	Technical Report		Viet Nameese
Dec 2013	Promoting measures for fire prevention and control in peatlands of U Minh Region	Technical Report		Viet Nameese
2013	5-year Action Plan for U Minh Thuong National Park (2015-2019)	Technical Report		Viet Nameese

ASEAN

ASEAN Peatland Forests Project: Rehabilitation and Sustainable Use of Peatland Forests in South East Asia

Terminal Evaluation Report - Mission dates: 14-Sep-11-Oct-2014

2013	U Minh Thuong proposed as an ASEAN Heritage Park	Magazine Article		Viet Nameese
2013	Status and values of peatlands in Southeast Asia	Magazine Article		Viet Nameese
2014	Biodiversity in peatlands of U Minh Thuong National Park (UMTNP)	Poster		Viet Nameese
2014	Waterfowl conservation in peatlands of U Minh Thuong National Park	Poster		English
2014	Ecotourism Master Plan for U Minh Thuong National Park	Technical Report		Viet Nameese
March 2014	Field assessments of peatlands in UMTNP and contribution to refinement and implementation of the park management plan & development of buffer zone plans	Technical Report		Viet Nameese
March 2014	Promoting the incorporation of peatland conservation into land-use planning for water resource management, agriculture and forest management	Technical Report		Viet Nameese
	Training Module: Sustainable peatland management	Technical Report		Viet Nameese
	Birds of U Minh Thuong National Park	Technical Report		Viet Nameese

Appendix 7: Terms of Reference for Terminal Evaluation

ASEAN Peatland Forests Project: Rehabilitation and Sustainable Use of Peatland Forests in South East Asia

1. Background

The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Peatlands Forest Project (APFP) entitled “Rehabilitation and Sustainable Use of Peatland Forests in South-East Asia” was developed by the ASEAN Secretariat and ASEAN member countries, and with the assistance of the Global Environment Centre (GEC). The project is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) with co-funding from participating countries and the European Union. The project has regional activities covering all ASEAN member countries, with activities and pilot sites in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Viet Nam. Each country is governed by sub-agreements between the ASEAN Secretariat and the respective country. The ASEAN Secretariat is the executing agency for APFP while the GEC provides technical support for overall management and implements the regional component.

2. Objective and Scope of the Evaluation

The objectives of the Terminal Evaluation (TE) are:

- To examine the extent and magnitude of project impacts to date and determine the likelihood of future outcomes
- To provide an assessment of the project performance, gender disaggregated achievements, and the implementation of planned project activities and planned outputs against actual results
- To synthesize lessons learned that may help in the design and implementation of future IFAD, IFAD-GEF or peatland management related initiatives

The specific tasks of the TE are:

- To assess the technical results and financial progress of the project since the approval of the Grant Agreement, including alignment with GEF policies and strategies, attainment and measurement of global environmental benefits and mobilisation of co-financing;
- To assess the results achieved with relation to each project component in the respective countries and at regional level, against the project logical framework, Annual Workplans and Budget (AWPBs), Procurement Plans. To assess stakeholder engagement (including community) in the project in general and in specific interventions, and their level of satisfaction with implementation;
- To identify strengths and weaknesses, as well as challenges and opportunities encountered during implementation. This will include a review of project delivery mechanism of the project, including the functioning of counterparts;
- To review the performance of financial management and flow of funds arrangements, and procurement and contract management;
- To review compliance with Grant Agreement Covenants;
- To collate all knowledge products and assess their relevance, quality and outreach in advancing the projects objectives; and
- To synthesize lessons learned and best practice, and provide guidance on key areas that need further attention.

3. Methods

The evaluation will follow IFAD and GEF evaluation guidelines and policies. The methodology of the TER will adopt the following, as per IFAD Evaluation Manual:

- Evaluation Design

-
- The evaluation consultants prepares an approach paper which identifies key evaluation partners, specific evaluation methods and techniques for data collection.
 - The approach paper with 6-8 pages long will provide the following four aspects:
 - Evaluation Framework: The framework can be shown in a matrix that presents the linkages among the project evaluation objectives, the evaluation criteria and the overarching and subsidiary issues (to achieve the evaluation objectives). Sources of data collection are specified in the bullet points in this TOR (see below a desk review items and visits to participating countries) and can be modified during the evaluation design.
 - Core Learning Partnership (CLP): Members if the CLP comprises of the main users of the evaluation and normally include: (i) Regional Climate and Environment Specialist of IFAD; (ii) the project director/coordinator; (iii) a senior government official (from the coordinating Ministry); (iv) senior provincial/state-level government official (from the technical ministry/department concerned); and (v) cooperating institutions and co-financing organizations. CLP is expected to help flag issues and information sources.
 - Self-assessments: will be provided in the form of Project Completion Report (PCR). The final draft will be shared with the evaluation team by end August and further comments/discussions will be accommodated before the TER mission begins.
 - Timetable: Dates of travel and deadlines are already provided in this TOR. Any suggested changes after the literature and self-assessment review will be discussed when the approach paper is finalized.
 - A desk review of project and other relevant documents including, but not limited to:
 - The project documents, key outputs, monitoring reports (such as progress and financial reports to IFAD, Mid-Term Review [MTR], GEF annual Project Implementation Review (PIR) reports and M&E data) and relevant correspondence;
 - External sources and other relevant documents with up-to-date information on peatland management and country/regional conditions;
 - Consolidated Project Completion Report submitted by ASEAN Secretariat [ASEC]/Global Environment Centre [GEC] to IFAD;
 - Minutes, decisions and notes from the Project Management and Project Steering Committee meetings;
 - Other project-related material produced by the project staff or partners;
 - Relevant materials published about the project; and
 - Additional information and opinions from representatives of donor or government agencies and other organizations as required.
 - Visits to participating countries for:
 - Meeting with Project Executors (ASEAN Secretariat and GEC) to discuss project results, implementation modalities and agency support to project implementation both at country and regional levels in the context of ASEAN policies and plans relating to peatland and haze management;
 - Meeting with National Project Executing Agencies including project management, technical support teams, and procurement and financial management units in all project countries to review and assess project implementation, results achieved, outcomes at country level, and challenges experienced and solutions adopted;
 - Visits to selected field sites in project countries to assess the results achieved, outcomes at the local level, and barriers to implementation experienced; and
 - Focused group discussions in-country and in the field with the target communities and project stakeholders.

-
- Presentation of initial findings to IFAD, ASEC, Regional Project Execution Agency [RPEA] and National Execution agencies and refinement and conclusion of the TE based on the feedback received.

4. Responsibilities

A TE team will visit countries from 14 September to 13 October 2014 to undertake a mission for evaluating the Rehabilitation and Sustainable Use of Peatland Forests in South East Asia project.

The TER mission team will comprise of the following three members:

- Team Leader with Natural Resource Management (NRM) Expertise
- Peatland Management Expert
- Procurement and Fiduciary Management Expert

The specific TOR and reporting requirements for each mission member are the following:

Team Leader, NRM Expert will be responsible for the following:

- Overall coordination of inputs from the team members, ensuring that all aspects of the evaluation are addressed and for consolidating all information in an Aide Memoire, PowerPoint presentation and final TE report
- Review the overall progress and results of the project. Assess to what extent the development goal, objective, outcomes and outputs have been achieved drawing on the inputs from the peatland management, and procurement and fiduciary management experts.
- Assess the appropriateness and effectiveness of the project's targeting strategies and the extent to which an approach to sustainable peatland management has been implemented
- Assess project implementation and management arrangements, annual planning, and supervision
- Identify the past operational issues and constraints faced by the project, and review the actions undertaken with relation to recommendations of MTR and supervision missions
- Together with the procurement and fiduciary management expert, review the financing agreement and subsidiary agreements for compliance with IFAD covenants
- Evaluate the effectiveness of M&E system in recording project performance indicators, collecting and analysing project progress data
- Assess project management capabilities and technical capacities; and the effectiveness and appropriateness of capacity building provided by all project partners including ASEAN Secretariat and IFAD
- Assess the level of effectiveness of collaboration with other stakeholders and partners
- Review the innovative aspects, lessons learned, potential for scaling-up best practice and policy orientation and provide recommendations for orienting the design of the upcoming 2nd Phase of the APFP
- Prepare the TE mission Aide-Memoire, powerpoint presentation, and TE report, appendices and annexes in line with the IFAD templates
- Present the findings of the TE mission at a wrap up meeting to the ASEC/RPEA/NCs and NEs
- Undertake any other necessary tasks required to ensure that the Terms of Reference of the Terminal Evaluation are fully met

Peatland Management Expert will be responsible for the following:

- Review overall progress and results of technical support activities relating to sustainable peatland management and haze reduction

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- Review project outcomes and assess sustainability, innovativeness and scaling up potential. Also, identify gaps, challenges and weaknesses in project approach with a view to orienting the 2nd Phase of APFP
 - Assess the extent of peatlands conserved, rehabilitated and reforested, as well as, area under reduced fire risk due to project interventions. Collect data on the status of peatland degradation and rehabilitation in the project areas and compare with the baseline (geo-referenced data is preferable).
 - Assess the strengths and weaknesses of project management with advancing sustainable peatland management approaches and technologies. Assess the appropriateness and effectiveness of best practices and pilot activities implemented by the project
 - Assess the relevance, adequacy, effectiveness and operation and maintenance of project-financed infrastructure
 - Assess the relevance, adequacy, effectiveness and operation and maintenance of the tools and methods supported by the project (ex. fire monitoring and management, haze early warning)
 - Evaluate the project monitoring and evaluation system and its effectiveness in guiding project implementation Identify and review the community engagement approaches, and policy dialogue and planning process adopted by the project; and assess their appropriates and effectiveness in meeting project objectives and outcomes
 - Describe innovations and best practice emanating from project implementation and propose scaling up pathways
 - Evaluate the knowledge products generated by the project in terms of technical quality, messaging, ease of accessibility, use by stakeholders, and promotion of KM products through learning events. Provide a comprehensive list of knowledge products developed.
 - Provide all necessary inputs to the team leader for ensuring that the TE Aide Memoire, powerpoint presentation and TE report are comprehensive
 - Undertake any other relevant tasks assigned by the Team Leader

Procurement and Fiduciary Management Specialist will be responsible for the following:

- Together with the Team Leader, review the financing agreement and subsidiary agreements for compliance with IFAD covenants
- Review the financial and implementation progress made since project start-up. Review fund flow modalities and assess its efficacy and efficiency in advancing timely project implementation
- Compare actual co-financing versus targets and describe the use of these funds
- Assess the performance of project financial management, including accounting systems, project accounts and records, SOEs, WAs, financial statements and audit compliance. Review audit reports and recommendations, and compliance.
- Review the operation of the designated accounts, project accounts and government counterpart funds. Review the financial management and grant disbursement procedures and assess its efficacy and efficiency. Assess whether funds were channelled and used in line with project objectives and according to modalities outlined in the Project Procedures Manual
- Review all major procurement decisions, procurement processes, and quality of goods, civil works and services since the project start-up (the latter being done together with the rest of the team)
- Check the contracts register, asset management, and project inventories for assessing consistency between billing and claims, and timeliness in payments to service providers.
- Provide all necessary inputs to the team leader for ensuring that the TE Aide Memoire, powerpoint presentation and TE report are comprehensive Undertake any other relevant tasks assigned by the Team Leader

5. Evaluation Report Format and Review Procedures

Report Format

- a) The Terminal Evaluation Report (TER) should not exceed 50 pages excluding Annexes (see outline in Annex I).
- b) Evidence, findings, conclusions and recommendations should be presented in a complete and balanced manner.
- c) The TER shall be written in English, and use numbered paragraphs.
- d) The evaluation will rate the overall implementation success of the project and provide individual ratings as described in this TOR.

TER will also include any formal response/comments from the project management team and/ or the country focal point regarding the evaluation findings or conclusions as an annex to the report.

Review of the Draft Evaluation Report

The TE team leader will present the preliminary evaluation findings to the ASEAN Secretariat and other regional and national project executors to obtain their views, clarifications and [dis]agreements. A revised TER will be submitted to IFAD's Regional Climate and Environment Specialist (RCES) and Director of IFAD Evaluation Office for review. The RCES will distribute the draft final TER to ASEAN Secretariat and other regional and national project executors for final review and comments. The feedback should focus on any errors of fact. The ASEC will collate all review comments and provides them to IFAD, who will then communicate them to the evaluator(s) for their consideration in preparing the final report.

6. Submission of Final Terminal Evaluation Reports

The final report shall be submitted in electronic form in MS Word format and should be sent directly to the Environment and Climate Division (ECD) and Asia and Pacific Division (APR). Director of ECD will submit the final report to the Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD (IOE).

The RCES will share the final report with ASEC, RPEA, National Executors and relevant CPMs. Also, the report will be shared with the GEF Secretariat and GEF Office of Evaluation for their review, appraisal and inclusion on the GEF website.

The final Terminal Evaluation report will be a public domain document and published on the ECD website <https://xdesk.ifad.org/sites/gef/> and may be printed in hard copy.

7. Evaluation Mission Team Qualifications

The evaluators should have the following common qualifications:

- No previous association with the policy-making process and the design, delivery, supervision and management of the project.
- Knowledge of IFAD country programmes and GEF operational programmes, strategies and relevant policies.
- Knowledge and relevant working experience in the ASEAN region or AMS
- Requisite technical knowledge, academic qualifications and experience in line with the responsibilities of respective team members as outlined in Section No. 3. above
- Fluency in oral and written English is a must.

In addition, each mission team member should meet the following specific qualifications:

i) Mission Team Leader

- Degree in Natural Resource Management with at least 10 years of experience in the design/supervision/evaluation of the natural resources, environment, climate change projects which address economic and social development issues
- Proven experience as mission team leader and familiarity with GEF projects
- Possession of a sound understanding of development issues in the field of natural resources, environment, forestry management, and rural development
- Proven experiences in strategic policy development and legislation, and good understanding of policy context
- Excellent communication and engagement skills with a wide variety of stakeholders, from policymakers to community level

ii) Peatland Management Expert

- At least 6 years of experiences in project design/supervision/evaluation in peatlands or tropical forest management
- Knowledge of carbon assessment and REDD+ in ASEAN region and at least basic understanding of biodiversity in forest and land use systems

iii) Procurement and Fiduciary Management Specialist

- At least 8 years of experience in project fiduciary management and procurement function
- Demonstrated knowledge and understanding of project management tools and methodologies
- Broad knowledge of all aspects of financial management: among others (a) knowledge of International Financial Reporting Standards and International Standards on Auditing; (b) experience with internal control systems and procedures; and (c) experience in auditing
- Experience in IFAD project supervision and evaluation and good understanding of fiduciary management and procurement reporting of IFAD projects

8. Appointment of TER Mission Team Members

- The TER Mission Team members shall be contracted by IFAD in accordance with IFAD guidelines.
- ASEAN Secretariat shall be consulted and concurrence sought on the appointment of TER Mission Team members.
- RCES will manage the overall evaluation drawing on the support of ASEC and RPEA as needed. IOE will execute quality assurance at specific stage(s) in the form of peer review.

a. Timeframe

The period of contract will be spread over the period from 3 September to 31 October 2014.

Activities	Dates	Remarks
Evaluation Design	3-5 Sep	Approach paper to be developed for the TER mission Desk review note Self-assessments by IFAD and project authorities (incl. PCR)
Mission assemble in Malaysia	Sun 14 Sep	
Meeting with RPEA, and Meeting with Malaysia component coordinator	Mon 15 Sep	Kick-off meeting and discussion on the overall project / Discussion on the Malaysia activities
Discussion with RPEA on regional component	Tue 16 Sep	Discussion with RPEA on regional component
Field Visit (Selangor, Malaysia)	Wed 17 Sep	Travel to Bestari Jaya. Discussion with the beneficiaries and site visits at North Selangor Peat Swamp Forest / SS continues to work in KL
Discussion with Malaysia component	Thu 18 Sep	Follow-up questions/review for Malaysia Travel to Jakarta, Indonesia

Activities	Dates	Remarks
Meeting with ASEC/ Indonesia component coordinator & the national authorities	Fri19 Sep	Kick-off meeting on APFP-Indonesia Comp. with KLH, NE & ASEC Evening travel to Riau, Pekanbaru (except FA/procurement expert (referred hereafter as FA) who will continue to work in Jakarta)
Travel to the site/ Field Visit (Harapan Jaya Village, Indragiri hilir)	Sat 20 Sep	Discussion with the beneficiaries and site visits (Overview activities in Harapan Jaya support from APFP) Discussion with stakeholders at Harapan Jaya and visit demonstration plot, canal blocking, FDRS sign boards and co-fund – SEApeat project activities) / FA in Jakarta
Travel to Dumai	Sun 21 Sep	Travel from Indragiri Hilir to Dumai / FA travel back to Bandung
Travel to sites (to Pelintung and Guntung in the morning and to Mumugo after lunch)	Mon 22 Sep	Overview activities in Pelintung, Guntung and Mumugo (Demonstration Plot (Pineapple), Canal Blocking, Sign Board of FDRS, Discuss with MPA members)
Travel to sites (to Sepahat and Tanjung Leban)	Tue 23 Sep	Overview activities in Sepahat Village (Demonstration plot (Pineapple), Canal Blocking, FDRS Sign Board, Demonstration of Fire Fighting using equipment of APFP Support, Tower to monitoring hotspot, Discussion with MPA members) Travel to Pekanbaru in the late afternoon
Stakeholder meeting in Riau	Wed 24 Sep	Discussion on the Indonesia activities Travel to Jakarta in the evening
Discussion with Indonesia component Travel to the Philippines	Thu25 Sep	Wrap up discussion for Indonesia Component Travel to Manila, Philippines
Meeting with Philippines component coordinator	Fri26 Sep	Kick-off meeting on the Philippines activities with NPIC/NTWG
Travel to project site/ field visits – Agusan	Sat 27 Sep	Travel to Agusan in the early morning. Proceed to San Francisco Agusan del Sur/ Travel to Caimpugan Preliminary discussion with the PASu of Agusan Marsh and DENR Caraga – Regional Focal Person
Field visits	Sun28 Sep	Travel to Bunawan See raised bed pilot effort and dialogue with communities Discussion with the Agusan Local Working Group
Travel to Manila. Discussion with the Philippines component	Mon 29 Sep	Travel back to Manila in the early morning Wrap-up discussion with the National Coordinator and BMB Director
Travel to Viet Nam Meeting with Viet Nam component	Tue 30 Sep	Kick-off meeting with NC and national authorities in Hanoi (only the procurement expert) Team leader and peatland specialist (PS): travel directly to Ho Chi Minh
Meeting with Viet Nam component Travel to Ho Chi Minh	Wed 1 Oct	Meetings in Hanoi (Procurement/FM) and Ho Chi Minh (TL and PS)
Travel to project site/ Field Visit	Thu 2 Oct	Travel to Rach Gia (Kien Giang Province) via flight in the early morning Field visit to U Minh Thuong National Park / FS travels to Ho Chi Minh
Field visit	Fri 3 Oct	Field visit to U Minh Thuong National Park. Discussion with beneficiaries and local authorities of the APFP-SEApeat projects / FS meetings in Ho Chi Minh
Travel to Ho Chi Minh	Sat 4 Oct	Travel to Ho Chi Minh in the morning via flight Wrap-up meeting with NC and NE
Travel to Jakarta	Sun 5 Oct	Travel to Jakarta
Report Writing	Mon-Tue 6-7 Oct	
Initial debrief with RPEA on mission findings	Wed 8 Oct	Clarify questions/issues raised by the TER mission
Report Preparation	Thu 9 Oct	
Presentation of AM to ASEC and RPEA	Fri 10 Oct	Present AM to ASEC/RPEA
Draft final report disseminated for comments	20-26 October	IFAD/ASEC/GEC/ NCs and NEs
Finalising report based on comments	27-31 October	Team
Submission of the final report to IFAD	31 October	Team
Learning Workshop /PSC	Early Nov (tentative 4-6), Jakarta	Presentation of Final evaluation

Terms of Reference ANNEXES

Annex 1. Terminal Evaluation Report Outline

Annex 2. Project Ratings

Annex 3. Project background and overview

Annex 4. List of Documents to be provided by IFAD and ASEC/RPEA

TOR Annex 1: Terminal Evaluation Report Outline

- I. **Project Identification Table:** Identify: (1) Project ID, (2) Title, (3) Location, (4) Start and End Date, (5) Mid-Term Evaluation (if applicable), (6) Executing and Implementing Agencies, and Partners, and (7) Budget;
- II. **Executive Summary** (no more than 3 pages): providing a brief overview of the main conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation;
- III. **Introduction and Background:** giving a brief overview of the evaluated project, for example, the objective and status of activities; The GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policy, 2006, requires that a TE report will provide summary information on when the evaluation took place; places visited; who was involved; the key questions; and, the methodology;
- IV. **Scope, Objective and Methods:** presenting the evaluation's purpose, the evaluation criteria used and questions to be addressed, the key questions and the methodology;
- V. **Project Performance and Impact¹³:** providing *factual evidence* relevant to the questions asked by the evaluator and interpretations of such evidence. This is the main substantive section of the report. The evaluator should provide a commentary and analysis on the following areas:

Evaluation Areas	Criteria	Rating
Assessment of Project Results	<u>Project Outcomes and Objectives</u> Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevance • Effectiveness • Efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly Satisfactory (HS) • Satisfactory (S) • Moderately Satisfactory (MS) • Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU) • Unsatisfactory (U) • Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)
Assessment of Risks to Sustainability of Project Outcomes	<u>Likelihood of sustainability of outcomes</u> Dimensions of risks to sustainability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial risks • Socio-political risks • Institutional Framework and governance risks • Environmental risks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely (L) • Moderately Likely (ML) • Moderately Unlikely (MU) • Unlikely (U)
Catalytic Role		No rating required
Assessment of M&E System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E design • M&E plan implementation • Budgeting and Financing for M&E activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly Satisfactory (HS) • Satisfactory (S) • Moderately Satisfactory (MS) • Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU) • Unsatisfactory (U) • Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)
Monitoring of long-term changes	Contribution to establishment of long-term monitoring system Accomplishment/shortcoming Sustainability of system Use of the system as intended	(descriptive)
Assessment of processes affecting attainment of project results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation and readiness • Country ownership/drivenness • Stakeholder involvement • Financing Planning • GEF Agency supervision and backstopping • Co-financing • Delays 	(descriptive)

¹³ The Evaluation Team should refer to *Guidelines for GEF Agencies in Conducting Terminal Evaluations (2008)* for more details.

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- VI. **Conclusions and Rating:** of project implementation success giving the evaluator's concluding assessments and ratings of the project against given evaluation criteria and standards of performance. The ratings should be provided with a brief narrative comment;
- VII. **Lessons (to be) Learned:** presenting general conclusions from the standpoint of the design and implementation of the project, based on good practices and successes or problems and mistakes.
- VIII. **Recommendations:** suggesting *actionable* proposals for improvement addressing IFAD and other development partners. *Prior to each recommendation*, the issue(s) or problem(s) to be addressed by the recommendation should be clearly stated.
- IX. **Annexes** should include:
1. The Evaluation Terms of Reference (**TOR**);
 2. A **list of interviewees**, and evaluation timeline;
 3. A **list of documents** reviewed/ consulted;
 4. Summary of **co-finance information** and a **statement of project expenditure by activity**;
 5. Comprehensive list of knowledge products and URLs for accessing them
 6. The expertise of the evaluator (brief CV).

TOR Annex 4. List of Documents to be provided by IFAD and ASEC/RPEA

1. ASEC/GEC Project Completion Report
2. Self-assessments¹⁴ by IFAD
3. Project Design Report
4. GEF CEO Endorsement Document
5. Grant Agreement
6. GEF Project Implementation Review (PIR)
7. Project Outputs (PowerPoints, Papers and Reports) by Project Staff and/or Partner Organizations
8. MTR report
9. Semi-annual Progress Reports
10. PMM/PSC meeting Reports/Minutes/Decisions
11. Guidelines for GEF Agencies in Conducting Terminal Evaluations
12. IFAD IOE Evaluation Manual

¹⁴ As the PCR should cover the requirements of the self-assessment by the project executing agency, a separate report need not be produced. IFAD's self-assessment will be provided via email in two aspects as per IFAD Evaluation Manual: (i) its ratings for each of the evaluation criteria; and (ii) its answers to questions in the evaluation framework not addressed by the PCR.