

## Group B Plantations

### **1. Challenges and problems**

- a) Need a variety of species /subvarieties and not just one ( alternatives have lower yield /grow slowly)
- b) Enhance water management ( future difficulties for gravity drainage)- telemetry, electronic gates and dry season irrigation
- c) Reducing GHG emissions/maintain carbon stores
- d) Identification of suitable sites
- e) Adopting a landscape approach – with plantation as part of the landscape
- f) Adequate land allocated for conservation to be viable (In indonesia only 10% of land allocated and normally too small/narrow - minimum 1km wide)
- g) Understanding nature of peat including nutrients
- h) How to zone and manage the entire hydrological unit and get all stakeholders to agree (important role of the government)
- i) Enhancing management of existing land bank

### **2. Key Principles for responsible/sustainable plantations on peat**

Under current arrangements – plantations on peat may not be sustainable as in the medium term 30-60 years they will subside to levels where further drainage will be difficult)

- a) Move to sustainable plantation model – which can allow long term use ( 100+ years)

- b) Balance Economic viability with social acceptability and environmentally friendly nature
- c) Early engagement of community and generate benefits for local community and stakeholders not just plantation company
- d) Clear understanding of peat characteristics
  - site suitability
  - scientific based knowledge
- e) Adequate control of the entire unit (non-fragmentation)
  - Integrated multi-stakeholder approach
- f) Integrated Water management
- g) Clear government standards/guidance to create a level playing field and promote good practice
- h) Maintain biodiversity

### **3. Best Management Practices**

- Need to document and share good practice

#### Operational

- Fire prevention and control
- Zero burning
  - Plantation
  - Community
- Water management
- Health and safety issue AND worker capacity
- Zoning and management planning
- Planting zone of indigenous (beneficial )species
- Certification
- Silviculture regime – planting, harvesting, maintenance
- Land preparation
- Harvesting/Transportation

- Management plan development

## Environmental

- Managing GHG emission
  - Natural forest rehabilitation techniques
- Environmental Assessment  
Conservation areas design and management  
Human- animal conflict

## Social issues

- Land claims
- FPIC
- Community development
- Community based planning
- Monitor GHG flux/carbon stock
- Water management etc
- Community
- Recognizing traditional wisdom
- Livelihood for local community

## Next Steps

- Compile a best management practice manual/guideline
  - Guidelines – experience on new area
  - Multi-stakeholder working group
  - 2-3 meetings over 12 months with field visits and exchanges
- Standards & regulations – by governments
- Implementation/Monitoring/Reporting